

U. S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

Coos Bay District

Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report

Fiscal Year 2004

Coos Bay District
13000 Airport Lane
North Bend, OR 94759
(April 2004)

A Message from the District Manager

This is the ninth Annual Program Summary prepared by the Coos Bay District. As in past years, we are reporting the progress made in implementing the decisions and commitments in the Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan Record of Decision. Included are fiscal year 2004 (October 2003 through September 2004) accomplishments, as well as summaries of accomplishments in previous years. Table S-1 summarize many of the resource management actions, direction, and accomplishments for fiscal year 2004 and cumulative accomplishments for fiscal years 1995 or 1996 through 2004.

I am proud of the District accomplishments, and want to acknowledge the efforts by District personnel to implement the Resource Management Plan in a professional manner. I am especially proud of the efforts being made on the Coos Bay District to reach out to many partners to accomplish goals that could not be accomplished with 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. Congratulations to the staff on a job continuing to be well done!

The District continues to implement Public Law 106-393, "Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act of 2000." This Act restores fiscal stability and predictability to states and counties for the benefit of public schools, roads, and other purposes associated with restoration, maintenance, and stewardship of Federal lands. The duly established citizens Resource Advisory Committee provided oversight for the expenditure of almost \$1 million in fiscal year 2004 in the District under Title II of the Act. Many of the projects implemented under this Act, as well as projects implemented under the Jobs-in-the-Woods program, have been designed for the long-term improvement of watershed conditions and fish habitat, as well as providing economic assistance to local communities.

I am also pleased that the District continues to offer density management sales designed to improve habitat conditions for late-successional and old-growth dependant species within Late-Successional Reserves. The volume offered as a byproduct of habitat improvement will also assist in providing employment opportunities in local communities.

We hope that you find the information contained in this report to be informative, and welcome suggestions for improvement. If you have access, you can follow our activities through the year on our Internet web site at <http://www.or.blm.gov/coosbay>.

Sue E. Richardson
District Manager

Table S-1 Coos Bay RMP Planning Area, Summary of Resource Management Actions, Directions, and Accomplishments

RMP Resource Allocation or Management Practice or Activity	Activity Units	Fiscal Year 2004 Accomplishments or Program Status	Cumulative Practices, since RMP approval	Projected Decadal Practices
Forest and Timber Resources				
Regeneration harvest from the Harvest Land Base (HLB)	Acres sold	0	2,316	5,800
Commercial thinning/density management/uneven-age harvests (HLB)	Acres sold	82	4,029	6,100
Commercial thinning/density management/uneven-age harvests (Reserves)	Acres sold	1,653	5,191	No Target
Timber Volume Sold (HLB)	MMBF	1.456	158.994	236
Timber Volume Sold (Reserves)	MMBF	20.983	68.566	No Target
Pre-commercial thinning	Acres	1,049	18,564	34,800
Brush field/hardwood conversion	Acres	210	436	1,200
Site preparation prescribed fire	Acres	7	2,027	7,600
Site preparation other	Acres	0	1,470	1,000
Fuels Treatment Acres (prescribed fire)	Acres	108	187	No Target
Fuels Treatment Acres (mechanical and other methods)	Acres	1,367	3,331	No Target
Planting/ regular stock	Acres	0	2,942	2,200
Planting/ genetically selected	Acres	101	3,358	5,400
Stand Maintenance/Protection	Total acres			64,000
Vegetation control	Acres	683	30,004	56,100
Animal damage control	Acres	101	5,060	7,900
Fertilization	Acres	0	22,740	12,000
Pruning	Acres	1,225	6,042	8,700

Table S-1 (con't)				
RMP Resource Allocation or Management Practice or Activity	Activity Units	Fiscal Year 2004 Accomplishments or Program Status	Cumulative Practices, since RMP approval	Projected Decadal Practices
Noxious Weeds				
Noxious weeds chemical control	Acres	600	2718	No Target
Noxious weeds, by other control methods	Acres	90	1715	No Target
Rangeland Resources				
Livestock grazing permits or leases	Total/renewed units	4	6	No Target
Animal Unit Months (actual)	AUMs	23	532	No Target
Livestock fences constructed	Miles	0	0	N/A
Realty Actions, Rights-of-Ways, Transportation Systems				
Realty, land sales	Actions/acres	0	3/5	No Target
Realty, land purchases	Actions/acres	0	3/117	No Target
Realty, land exchanges	Actions/acres acquired/disposed	0	1/75/320	No Target
Realty, Jurisdictional Transfer (Umpqua Jetty)	Actions/acres disposed	1/67	3/5,487	No Target
Realty, CBWR Title Clarification	Actions/acres disposed	0	1/192	No Target
Realty, R&PP leases/patents	Actions/acres	0	1/129	No Target
Realty, road rights-of-way acquired for public/agency use	Actions/miles	0	5/1	No Target
Realty, other rights-of-way, permits or leases granted	Actions/miles	0	14/18.1	No Target
Realty, utility rights-of-way granted (linear/aerial)	Actions/miles/acres	2/.3/0.8	20/68.0/189	No Target
Realty, withdrawals completed	Actions/acres	0	5/2,810	No Target
Realty, withdrawals revoked(COE on the North Spit)	Actions/acres	0	2/356	No Target
Realty, withdrawals completed	Actions/acres	0	5/2,810	No Target

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Annual Program Summary

Introduction

This Annual Program Summary (APS) is a requirement of the *Coos Bay District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan* (RMP/ROD). It is a progress report on the various programs and activities that have occurred on the District during Fiscal Year (FY) 2004, and provides an indication of some upcoming activities for FY 2005. It also reports on the results of the District implementation monitoring accomplishments in accord with Appendix L of the RMP/ROD and the District Monitoring Plan. Cumulative information covering the periods of 1995-2004 for several programs is discussed in the APS. Additional detailed information is available in background files and data bases from the Coos Bay District Office.

In April 1994 the *Record of Decision for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl* was signed by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior. (In this document this plan will be referred to as the Northwest Forest Plan [NFP]). The RMP/ROD was approved in May 1995, and adopted and incorporated the Standards and Guidelines from the NFP in the form of Management Actions/Direction.

Both the NFP and RMP/ROD embrace the concepts of ecosystem management at a much broader perspective than had been traditional in the past. Land Use Allocations were established in the NFP covering all federal lands within the range of the spotted owl. Analysis such as watershed analysis and Late-Successional Reserve Assessments are conducted at a broader scale and involve other land owners in addition to BLM. These analyses look at resource values from a landscape level, with an ecosystem perspective.

The *Record of Decision To Remove or Modify the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines* was signed in March 2004. This document replaces the management direction for the survey and manage and protection buffer species that was contained in the NFP and RMP/ROD. Two other Supplemental Environmental Impact Statements were also completed and their Records of Decisions signed early in 2004. They are *Management of Port-Orford-Cedar in Southwest Oregon* and the *Clarification of Language in the 1994 Record of Decision for the Northwest Forest Plan*.

The District has been involved with the Southwestern Oregon Provincial Advisory Committee and Provincial Interagency Executive Committee involving federal agencies, local governmental bodies, Native American tribes, and interest groups, as well as watershed councils which have been formed to address concerns at the local watershed level. The Committee has addressed issues spanning all resources and ownerships within the southwestern Oregon province.

The Coos Bay District administers approximately 324,800 acres located in Coos, Curry, Douglas, and Lane counties. Under the NFP and the RMP/ROD, these lands are included in three primary Land Use Allocations: the Matrix, where the majority of commodity production

will occur; Late-Successional Reserves, where providing habitat for late-successional and old-growth forest related species is emphasized and; Riparian Reserves, where maintaining water quality and the aquatic ecosystem is emphasized. The RMP established objectives for management of 17 resource programs occurring on the District. Not all land use allocations and resource programs are discussed individually in a detailed manner in this APS because of the overlap of programs and projects. Likewise, a detailed background of the various land use allocations or resource programs is not included in the APS to keep this document reasonably concise. Complete information can be found in the RMP/ROD and supporting Environmental Impact Statement, both of which are available at the District office.

The manner of reporting the activities differs between the various programs. Some activities and programs lend themselves to statistical summaries while others are best summarized in short narratives. Further details concerning individual programs may be obtained by contacting the District office.

Budget

The District budget for FY 2004 was approximately \$13,945,000. This included approximately \$623,000 in the Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) accounts, \$11,266,000 in the Oregon and California Railroad Lands (O&C) accounts, \$907,000 in the Jobs-in-the-Woods account, \$478,000 in the fire account, \$314,000 in the Timber and Recreation Pipeline Restoration accounts, and \$357,000 in “other” accounts.

During FY 2004 the District employed 145 FTE, and a total of 28 part-time, temporary, term, and cooperative student employees. The number of temporary, term, and cooperative student employees on board varied throughout the year.

Total appropriations for the Coos Bay District have been steadily declining during the period between 1997 and 2004, with a total decrease of \$2,930,000. In addition to the appropriated funds in the District budget described above, \$1,003,800 in Title II project contracts were awarded as described in the County Payments section.

Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Funds

The Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund was established under Section 327 of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996 (Public Law (PL) 104-134). The Act established separate funds for the Forest Service and BLM, using revenues generated by timber sales released under section 2001(k) of the FY 95 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act. PL 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 on the backlog of recreation projects. BLM’s goal is to use the Fund to regain one year’s lead time in ASQ timber sale preparation work over a five to seven year time frame, to reduce the backlog of maintenance at recreation sites, and address crucial unresolved visitor services or recreation management needs.

The following actions were completed in FY 2004 with Timber Sale Restoration Funds:

- The Big Grunt DM (density management) timber sale, part of the Oxbow Restoration project, was offered with a volume of 400 MBF of commercial thinning and hardwood conversion within the Riparian Reserve.
- Within the Tioga Creek project area, the Buck Peak Spurs density management timber sale was offered with a volume of 435 MBF within the Late-Successional Reserve.
- The Bear Track DM timber sale was offered with a volume of 8841 MBF of commercial thinning and hardwood conversion within the Late-Successional Reserve.
- The Shotgun DM timber sale, first offered in FY 2002, was re-offered and sold with several changes in sale design. This sale had a volume of 4,350 MBF of density management within the Late-Successional Reserve.
- The Camas Central DMT (density management thinning) timber sale was planned for FY 2002 but was postponed due to the Port-Orford-cedar lawsuit. The Record of Decision for the POC EIS was signed in early 2004 and this sale was subsequently offered with a volume of 4256 MBF.
- The Fruin Moon DM timber sale was offered with a volume of 3088 MBF of density management within the Late-Successional Reserve.

Recreation Pipeline Restoration Funds

Twenty five percent of these funds are dedicated to recreation backlog projects on O & C Districts of western Oregon. The funds are intended to reduce infrastructure replacement or facility maintenance needs and resolve critical visitor safety or recreation management needs or issues identified in land use plans. Recreation site resource protection needs can also be met. In FY 2004, the Coos Bay District obligated \$21,102 of recreation pipeline funds to the following projects:

Umpqua Field Office (\$11,735)

- Loon Lake SRMA– repair of critical plumbing and heating needs in the Loon Lake Campground restrooms.

Myrtlewood Field Office (\$9,367)

- New River ACEC/SRMA –purchase materials to support Northwest Youth Corps projects on the New River trail system and to take care of deferred maintenance needs on the Storm Ranch road.

Recreation Fee Demonstration Program

In March 1998, the Coos Bay District received approval for establishing its Recreation Pilot Fee Demonstration Project under authority of Section 315 of Public Law 104-134. This authority allows the retention and expenditure of recreation fees for the operations and maintenance of recreation sites where the fees were collected. A special fee demo account was established for each site in the District where fees are collected for camping and other recreation uses. These fee demo sites are located at Loon Lake, East Shore, Sixes River and Edson Creek Campgrounds and the Cape Blanco Lighthouse. Fees collected for Golden Passports and recreation permits are also deposited into this account.

Recreation fee revenues in Coos Bay increased by 18% over FY 2003 collections. An enhanced reservation system and fee increase at Loon Lake along with the first full fee collection season at Cape Blanco, all added to this significant rise in revenue.

The amount of revenue collected and the number of visitors for each fee demonstration site is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of Fee Demonstration Sites for Fiscal Year 2004

Fee Demonstration Project	Number of Recreation Visits	Fee Demonstration Revenues
Umpqua Field Office, Loon Lake - OR11	52,800 Visits	\$132,662
Myrtlewood Field Office, Sixes River -OR12	9,942 Visits	\$17,510
Myrtlewood Field Office, Cape Blanco Lighthouse – OR32	21,538 Visits	\$24,100
Total for the Coos Bay District	84,280 Visits	\$174,272

Partnerships / Collaborative Projects, Volunteers, and Challenge Cost Share Projects

Partnerships / Collaborative Projects

- **Coos Regional Bikeway and Trails Partnership (CRTP):** The purpose of this partnership is to develop and implement a comprehensive regional trails plan focusing on Coos County and surrounding areas. Partners include 34 local, state and federal agencies and private businesses and interests. Contributions in 2004 include a private grant of \$1,300 for trail maintenance and bridge repair on the Winchester Creek Trail system, and \$40,000 in RAC funding for the Northwest Youth Corps.

Accomplishments in 2004 include:

- the publishing of two books on hiking and kayaking opportunities based on inventories completed by the CRTP;
 - revisions of the By-laws and MOU under which the CRTP operates to reflect changes that have occurred in the ten years since the group was established;
 - updating of the website to provide additional information to the public;
 - holding two work parties on National Public Trails Day to maintain ten miles of the Winchester Creek multiple use trail;
 - using the Northwest Youth Corps to maintain 26 miles of trail at Blue Ridge, Euphoria Ridge, and New River;
 - developing a Hiking for Health initiative with local hospitals to promote use of regional trails;
 - and utilizing equestrian groups to remove barbed wire from the trails on North Spit.
- **Cape Blanco Lighthouse Cooperative Management Partnership:** The Cape Blanco Lighthouse National Historic Site (NHS) is managed by BLM under agreement with the U.S. Coast Guard. In 2004, this agreement was renewed for an additional five year period. An MOU was completed that included the Friends of Cape Blanco and Curry County as official partners, adding local representation to the partnership. This diverse partnership also includes the Confederated Tribe of Siletz Indians of Oregon, the Coquille Indian Tribe, and Oregon Parks and Recreation Department. During the 7-month long tour season (April through October), Oregon Parks and Recreation Department volunteers operate tours and provides logistical support, while the Friends of Cape Blanco collects voluntary donations and manage greeting center book sales.

In 2004, over 21,000 people visited the site, and nearly 15,000 of them took the tour to the top of the lighthouse. The BLM Fee Demonstration program, instituted in 2003 for lighthouse tours, produced over \$24,000 in income, while voluntary donations accounted for \$1,389. In addition, profit from sales by the Friends of Cape Blanco at the greeting center totaled \$12,905. The income from these sources (totaling to over \$36,800) will be used on site, and is nearly twice the anticipated yearly maintenance costs.

- **Oregon Coastal Environments Awareness Network (OCEAN):** Mission is to provide a forum to plan, facilitate and promote information and programs related to natural and cultural resources for residents and visitors to the region. Partners include: Bay Area Chamber of Commerce, Coos County Parks, House of Myrtlewood, Marshfield High School, Shoreline Education for Awareness Inc., Menasha Corporation, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve, U.S. Forest Service (USFS) – Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area (NRA) and Powers Ranger District, Wavecrest Discoveries INC, City of Myrtle Point, Coast to Crest Interpreters League INC., Egret Communications, Coos County Historical Society, Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians, Gold Beach Chamber of Commerce, and the Umpqua Discovery Center. The focus of 2004 was (1) conducting teacher workshops in MARE (Marine Activities, Resources and Education), a water-based curricula to local educators, (2) starting the design process for a diorama at the North Bend Visitor Information Center and installing three displays, (3) producing a guide book to Coastal Environmental Learning

Network sites throughout the region, and (4) working with local communities and organizations concerning the disposal of Coos Head in Charleston.

- **Tsalila - Participating Agreement:** The purpose of Tsalila is to provide a year-round natural resource education program, complete watershed restoration and habitat enhancement projects, and create a destination tourist event to bolster local economies (Umpqua River Festival). BLM participated in steering committee meetings, including education committee, provided assistance with field trips and education programs for local schools as well as participated in the annual festival. The partners include: City of Reedsport, Umpqua Discovery Center, Reedsport/Winchester Bay Chamber of Commerce, Siuslaw National Forest, Reedsport schools, Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw,. Two education days were offered for students, with over 42 learning stations that students from grades two through fifth participated at. Two thousand students and their teachers came from Bandon, Coos Bay and North Bend, Reedsport, Myrtle Point, Roseburg, Florence and Sutherlin. Over 7,000 people participated in Tsalila activities in 2004 overall. Grants monies were also received from the Coquille Tribal Community Fund and the C. Giles Hunt Charitable Trust.
- **Umpqua Discovery Center:** Information and education center in Reedsport. Partners in addition to Coos Bay BLM include: U.S. Forest Service, City of Reedsport, et.al.
- **Dean Creek Wildlife INC.- (Nonprofit Corporation):** Cooperative Management Agreement began in 1994 to provide opportunities at Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area relating to the promotion and enhancement of: wildlife viewing and interpretive activities; wildlife management; educational activities; and management advising.
- **Oregon/Washington Western Snowy Plover Working Team:** The Oregon/Washington Western Snowy Plover Working Team is made up of staff from several agencies involved in plover management along the coast. Agency coordination is vital for recovery to occur because habitat for this threatened species encompasses lands managed by several agencies. Team efforts have included; public outreach, habitat restoration, predator control, research, monitoring and recreation management. These endeavors require extensive inter-agency coordination, dedicated staff time from all the agencies, and fiscal support for supplies and contracts. BLM staffs continue to provide both leadership and support to this team.

In FY 2004, BLM provided funding, office space, administrative support and supervision of an assistant to the Working Team Chair. This position benefited all the Working Team partners and was jointly funded. The assistant helped with meeting management, assisted with various tasks, researched grants and wrote a docent grant proposal. BLM staff participated in several subcommittees over the past year and attended a range-wide plover workshop.

- **Oregon Bat Working Group:** Coos Bay BLM staff actively participated with the Oregon Bat Working Group. This group provides a forum for information exchange, project coordination, grant coordination, conservation strategy development and identification of research needs. The Working Group acts as the local component of the North American Bat

Conservation Partnership. The goal of these groups is to conserve various bat resources through interagency and group coordination

- **West Fork Smith River Salmonid Life-Cycle Monitoring:** As part of the monitoring the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) and the BLM are conducting an 11 year research study on production and survival of salmonid fishes. The importance of this study is that it measures both juvenile salmon numbers and returning adults. This study began in 1999 and is one of eight sites Statewide. The Coos Bay BLM has entered a partnership with the ODFW to assist with funding of the operation of this trap.
- **Fish Passage / Culvert Monitoring Project:** In 2002 the Government Accounting Office launched a review of the “fish passage” culvert replacement and effectiveness monitoring practices of the Forest Service and the BLM in the Pacific Northwest. The West Fork Smith River was selected for this research project because it has a healthy salmonid population, recent culvert replacements on tributary streams, and is a State salmonid life-cycle monitoring watershed. This 2-4 year study differs from previous studies in that it focuses on upstream passage of juvenile anadromous salmonids. The BLM Oregon State Office has contracted with the PNW Research Station in Corvallis. Information from this research is being used in conjunction with two other salmonid studies within the watershed: one by the Environmental Protection Agency on how and when salmonids utilize different stream characteristics and the other by NOAA Fisheries on the use and effectiveness of boulder weirs.
- **Watershed Influences on Salmonids:** In 2002, the US Environmental Protection Agency initiated a watershed-wide habitat related research study in the West Fork Smith River. This five year study concentrates on how coho salmon and other resident fish utilize stream characteristics (habitat nutrients, temperature, stream flow) during their freshwater life-cycle and how human land use interacts with natural processes at the watershed scale.
- **Effects of Boulder Placement on Fish and Macro-Invertebrates:** In 2001, the BLM and NOAA Fisheries entered into a cost share funded research to evaluate the effectiveness of employing boulder weirs for in-stream restoration on Coastal bedrock-dominated stream channels. A draft report of the study was completed in December 2004 and is expected to be published in a fisheries-related journal in 2005.
- **National Council of the Paper Industry for Air and Stream Improvement:** Coos Bay BLM entered a second year as a participant in a cooperative project with the National Council of the Paper Industry for Air and Stream Improvement (NCASI) to investigate the habitat use of northern spotted owls in the Coos Bay District. The project will evaluate the response of northern spotted owls to timber management activities, particularly commercial thinning harvest prescriptions. NCASI serves as an environmental resource for the forest products industry. Coos Bay BLM provides support to the project through in-kind services such as office space, administrative support and vehicle use.

- **“Seeds of Success” Program:** Since 2002, the District has participated in the collection of seeds for the “Seeds of Success” program that is jointly sponsored by the BLM, the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and the Plant Conservation Alliance. This nationwide program began in 2001 with a goal to collect seeds from 4,000 native species that are useful for restoration and conservation by 2010. Between 10,000 to 20,000 seeds, plus four voucher dried pressed specimens, are collected for each species. Seed samples are stored at Kew and the USDA’s National Seed Storage Laboratory. Collected species represent one or more of the following ten categories: restoration, forage or browse value, widespread regional endemic species, native wild relatives of cultivated or economically important species, significance to Tribes, monotypic native species, closely related to rare species, closely related to non-native invasive weeds, important for rare pollinators, or flagship species such as state flowers, trees, and grasses. For more information on the project see www.nps.gov/plants/sos/.

During 2004, District staff collected seeds and voucher specimens of five species: Sitka spruce, Pacific rhododendron, red fescue, coastal manroot, and common beargrass. Since 2002, the District has collected seeds of 21 species.

- **Support for Regional and National Efforts:** Coos Bay BLM staff serves as an instructor for BLM’s National Training Center course on T&E Species Management and Consultation. In FY 2004, this support included one training session. Coos Bay BLM staff also serves as a BLM wildlife field representative on the ISMS Oversight Committee which guides the overall direction of the ISMS data project and serves as liaison between field users, data stewards/programmers, and management. Participation in FY 2004, focused on advice and updating for new systems.

Volunteers

In FY 2004, the Coos Bay District had 31 individual volunteer and 3 group agreements that contributed approximately 10,111 hours of work. The total value of this work is estimated to be \$173,808. Direct cost to the BLM for volunteers is about \$16,000. In addition, the District also utilized County hosted workers/prisoners in conducting volunteer forest and recreation projects for approximately 4,000 hours.

Activities or Programs benefiting from volunteers included

- Recreation/Visitor Services - 3649 hours
- Recreation Facilities Maintenance - 3649 hours
- Wildlife – 264 hours
- Forest Development – 150 hours
- Resources RAC Council – 640 hours

Volunteers completed numerous recreation projects such as: cleaning campgrounds and recreation sites, mowing, weeding, brushing, clearing debris and trash. Site hosts provided visitor information, campground security, and performed routine maintenance tasks at recreation sites throughout the District.

Special projects include the Tsalila Festival in Reedsport; and two National Public Lands Day celebrations and work projects: one at New River and one at Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area.

Challenge Cost Share Projects

Challenge Cost Share Contributions utilized by the District in FY 2004 are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. FY 2004 Challenge Cost Share Contributions

Project	BLM Contribution
Cape Blanco Lighthouse Management	\$83,000
Tsalila: Umpqua River Festival	\$15,000
Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area	\$5,000
Wolf's Evening Primrose	\$7,000
Manyleaf Gilia	\$9,000
Western Lily	\$3,000
Total	\$122,000

Cooperative Conservation Initiative Projects

Cooperative Conservation Initiative Contributions utilized by the District in FY 2004 are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. FY 2004 Cooperative Conservation Initiative Contributions

Project	Cooperator(s)	BLM Contribution
Snowy Plover Recovery	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Parks and Recreation, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	\$100,000
Anderson Creek Culvert Replacement	Plum Creek Timber	\$100,000
Total		\$200,000

Resource Management Plan Implementation

Land Use Allocations - Changes and Adjustments

Land Acquisitions and Disposals

The net change in the District Land Use Allocations (LUA) as a result of land acquisitions and disposals in FY 2004 are as follows:

The District disposed of 67 acres through legislated transfer.
The District did not acquire any lands.

Unmapped LSRs

The RMP/ROD requires that two years of marbled murrelet surveys be conducted to protocol to detect occupied habitat, prior to human disturbance of suitable habitat (stands 80-years of age and older). When the surveys indicate occupation (e.g., active nest, fecal ring or eggshell fragments, and birds flying below, through, into, or out of the forest canopy within or adjacent to a stand), the District will protect contiguous existing and recruitment habitat for marbled murrelets (i.e., stands that are capable of becoming marbled murrelet habitat within 25 years) within a 0.5 mile radius of any site where the birds' behavior indicates occupation.

As a result of the marbled murrelet surveys, 20,171 acres of occupied habitat have been identified within the Matrix since the RMP was approved. These lands are now being managed as unmapped LSRs.

Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives

Watershed Analysis

The watershed analysis process provides managers and interdisciplinary teams information about the natural resources and human uses at the watershed or subwatershed scale. This information is used in National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation for specific projects, and to facilitate compliance with the Endangered Species Act and Clean Water Act by providing information for consultation with other agencies.

Watershed analysis includes:

- Analysis of at-risk fish species and stocks, their presences, habitat conditions, and restoration needs.
- Descriptions of the vegetation across landscape over time. This includes how humans have modified the vegetation, and the effects of fire.
- Characterization of geologic and hydrologic conditions with a focus on how they affect erosional processes, water quality and fish habitats.

The interdisciplinary teams prepare the watershed analysis documents by consolidating and analyzing information from a variety of existing sources. These include geographic information system data sets, agency records, old maps, scientific literature, old and recent surveys, and oral history. Where locally applicable information is lacking, the interdisciplinary teams may collect readily obtainable data. In past watershed analyses, this included collecting water quality data, doing culvert surveys, looking for the upper extent of fish distribution in a watershed, and preparing fire histories.

As of the end of FY 1999, 22 first iteration watershed analysis documents, covering 93 percent of the BLM lands on Coos Bay District, have been prepared (Tables 4 and 5). The remaining District lands, not covered by a watershed analysis, are in subwatersheds where BLM land represents less than 8 percent of that subwatershed. The District will visit those lands through watershed analysis on an as needed basis. .

Since 1999, the District has concentrated on completing 2nd or even 3rd iterations of watershed analysis. Many of the earlier watershed analyses were not detailed enough, to address questions currently being demanded by regulatory agencies and litigation judgments. In addition, complying with the Record of Decision for the Aquatic Conservation Strategy SEIS and new consultation processes will rely on watershed scale analyses.

Table 4. Coos Bay District BLM Acres Covered by First Iteration Watershed Analysis Documents:

	Cumulative <u>Acres</u>	Cumulative <u>Percent</u>
1st Iteration Analyses completed FY 1994 through FY 1999	299,533	93%
1st Iteration Analyses completed through FY 2004	299,533	93%

Table 5. Watershed Analysis Documents Covering Coos Bay District Lands

Year	Document Name (Hydrologic unit name if different from document name)	Lead Administrative Unit	Iteration
1994	Lower Umpqua Frontal (Middle Umpqua Frontal) Middle Fork Coquille	Coos Bay BLM Coos Bay-BLM	1 st 1 st
1995	Smith River (Lower Upper Smith River) Middle Umpqua Frontal (Waggoner Creek) Paradise Creek Middle Creek North Coquille Fairview Sandy Creek	Roseburg-BLM Roseburg-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM	1 st 1 st 1 st 1 st 1 st 1 st 2 nd
1996	Middle Smith River Mill Creek Oxbow Lower South Fork Coquille West Fork Smith Tioga Creek Sandy Remote	Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM	1 st 1 st 1 st 1 st 1 st 1 st 2 nd / 3 rd
1997	Smith River (North Fork Smith River) Upper Middle Umpqua Middle Main/ North Fork/ Catching Creek North Chetco Big Creek	Siuslaw NF Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM	1 st / 2 nd 1 st 1 st 1 st 2 nd
1998	Lower Umpqua (Lower Umpqua Frontal) Hunter Creek	Siuslaw NF Siuslaw NF	1 st 1 st
1999	South Fork Coos River East Fork Coquille Lobster Creek	Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Siskiyou NF	1 st / 2 nd 1 st 1 st
2000	South Fork Coos River	Coos Bay-BLM	3 rd
2001	North Fork Coquille South Fork Coos River	Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM	2 nd 4 th
2002	Oxbow Upper Umpqua	Coos Bay-BLM Roseburg-BLM	2 nd 2 nd
2003	Middle Umpqua River	Coos Bay-BLM	2 nd
2004	added chapters to the 2003 Middle Umpqua River started Mill Creek	Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM	2 nd 2 nd
Planned 2005	complete Mill Creek start Lower Smith River	Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM	2 nd 2 nd

Watershed Councils and Associations

The District coordinates with and offers assistance to two watershed associations and three watershed councils, as shown below. This provides an excellent forum for exchange of ideas, partnering, education and promoting watershed-wide restoration. Biologists, soils scientists, hydrologists, noxious weed specialists, and other resource professionals attended monthly committee meetings and assisted with on the ground project reviews in cooperation with watershed association coordinators and other agency personnel.

<u>Watershed Group</u>	<u>Field Office</u>
Coos Watershed Association	Umpqua
Coquille Watershed Association	Umpqua/Myrtlewood
Smith River Watershed Council	Umpqua
South Coast Watershed Council	Myrtlewood
Umpqua Basin Watershed Council	Umpqua

As an example, the District worked with the Smith River Watershed Council on the Smith River Noxious Weed Control project that was recommended for funding by the Coos Bay BLM Resource Advisory Committee. The BLM provided technical support and grant writing assistance, as well as NEPA and Section 7 Endangered Species Act Consultation for the project that initiated a voluntary, local landowner-based noxious weed control project in the lower Smith River watershed.

Watershed Restoration and Jobs-in-the-Woods

In FY 2004, watershed analysis continued to assist in the identification of the District's watershed restoration projects. During this fiscal year, unlike previous years, the District did not receive requests for "Jobs-in-the-Woods" (JITW) funding from local watershed councils or associations. This change is believed to be because the watershed groups are finding project funding from other sources, such as Title II. However, JITW funding continued to be part of a regional collaborative effort to improve the health of the land and restore watersheds while at the same time providing economic assistance to local communities.

The District allocated \$ 781,000 towards restoration projects through the JITW program in FY 2004 (Table 6). All of this funding was directed towards projects on BLM lands. Of that subtotal, \$65,000 was provided to the Coquille Watershed Association (\$40,000) and Umpqua Basin Watershed Council (\$25,000) to do watershed restoration work on Coos Bay District managed lands.

Table 6 displays the types of projects funded by Jobs-in-the-Woods in FY 2004.

Table 6. FY 2004 Jobs-in-the-Woods funded projects

Type of Work	Number of Projects	Funding	Job Creation Estimated Workdays
In-stream habitat / - large wood placement / - wood stockpile and storage	7	\$92,815	124
In-stream culvert replacement	2	\$84,946	170
Road related restoration - Repair / Decommissioning	9	\$379,185	758
Noxious Weed Control / Native Seed	2	\$40,835	82
Upland restoration	3	\$133,016	266
Snowy Plover Habitat Restoration	2	\$50,450	100
Totals	23	\$781,000	1,500

Approximately \$136,540 of Jobs-in-the-Woods funding was used to fund contract modifications or funding shortfalls for pre-FY 2004 Jobs-in-the-Woods projects and Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act of 2000 – Title II projects that met the Job-in-the-Woods criteria. These projects included culvert replacements, road maintenance, and in-stream wood placement projects and are reflected in the projects above.

County Payments

The Coos Bay District is one of five Western Oregon BLM Districts working with local counties and communities to implement the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. The purpose of the act is “to restore stability and predictability to the annual payments made to States and counties containing National Forest System Lands and public domain lands managed by the BLM for use by the counties for the benefit of public schools, roads, and other purposes.”

Under Title II of the Act, counties can elect to designate a portion of the funds they receive under the Secure Rural Schools and Communities Self-Determination Act to be used for special projects on Federal Lands. These project funds may be used by the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of entering into and implementing cooperative agreements with willing Federal Agencies, State and local governments, private and non-profit entities, and landowners for protection, restoration and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat, and other resource objectives consistent with the purpose of this title on Federal lands and on non-Federal lands where projects would benefit these resources on Federal lands.

Funds made available in FY 2004 under Title II by the three counties within the BLM Coos Bay District were as follows: Coos County - \$273,135; Curry County - \$163,658; and Douglas County - \$701,260. This included “carry over” funds available from previous funding rounds and funding made available from cost saving on previous projects.

Projects eligible for Title II funding were reviewed and recommended for funding by the BLM Coos Bay District Resource Advisory Council (RAC). The RAC reviewed a total of forty-three projects submitted by the BLM, Coos County, Curry County, the Coquille Indian Tribe, local watershed groups, and others. Table 7 displays the types of projects recommended and subsequently approved for funding and the money distribution in each of the project categories.

Table 7. Title II projects approved for funding in FY 2004

Type of Project	Number of Coos County Projects	Number of Curry County Projects	Number of Douglas County Projects	Total Funding for projects in FY 2004
In-stream large wood placement	0	0	0	\$0
In-stream culvert replacement	1	0	4	\$284,056
Riparian / Channel Restoration	0	0	2	\$20,380
Road related restoration	1	2	0	\$123,285
Noxious Weed Control	2	3	5	\$255,723
Monitoring	0	1	4	\$178,349
Trail Maintenance	0	1	0	\$18,700
Other	1	1	3	\$123,307
Total	5	8	18	\$1,003,800¹

¹ All available funds were not allocated to projects

Late-Successional Reserve Assessments

The NFP requires the completion of Late-Successional Reserve (LSR) Assessments. All habitat manipulation activities in LSRs prior to FY 97 were covered by initial LSR assessments completed in accordance with the RMP and NFP.

In FY 98, the Coos Bay, Roseburg, and Medford BLM Districts, and the Mapleton Ranger District of the Siuslaw National Forest jointly completed the *South Coast - Northern Klamath Late-Successional Reserve Assessment*. This Assessment included 10 individual LSRs involving approximately 258,000 acres of federal lands located in southwestern Oregon between the California border and the Umpqua River and extends east to the Interstate 5 corridor. Completion of this assessment essentially completes assessments for all LSRs within the Coos Bay District and also in southwestern Oregon. The District also completed a “mini LSR assessment” to permit completion of a Jobs-in-the-Woods watershed restoration project in the Slide Creek drainage.

As specified in the ROD, LSR Assessments include eight components:

1. A history and inventory of overall vegetative conditions;
2. A list of identified late-successional associated species known to exist within the LSR;
3. A history and description of current land uses in the LSR;
4. A fire management plan;
5. Criteria for developing appropriate treatments;
6. Identification of specific areas that could be treated under these criteria;
7. A proposed implementation schedule tiered to higher order plans, and;
8. Proposed monitoring and evaluation components to help evaluate if future activities are carried out as intended and achieve intended results.

In FY 2004, Buck Peak Spurs, Bear Track DM, Shotgun DM, Camas Central DMT, and the Fruin Moon DM timber sales were offered and sold. Each of these sales was developed in accord with the management recommendations contained in the LSR assessment. In addition to activity in these commercial sized stands, pre-commercial density management projects have also been conducted in younger stands to facilitate the development of late-successional stand characteristics in these stands.

Matrix

15 Percent Analysis

The NFP/ROD (page C-44) and Coos Bay District RMP ROD (page 53) require that the BLM and USFS provide for the retention of late-successional/old-growth fragments in the matrix where little remains. The standards and guidelines are to be applied to any fifth field watershed in which federal forest lands are currently comprised of 15 percent or less late-successional forest, considering all land allocations. In preparing watershed analysis documents the District completed an initial screening of watersheds including lands managed by the Siuslaw and Siskiyou National Forests for compliance with the 15 percent retention standards and guidelines. Results of this analysis were reported in the watershed analysis documents. All Coos Bay District FY 95 to 2004 sales sold under the NFP have complied with the 15 percent rule using the initial analysis.

A joint BLM/FS Instruction Memorandum was issued on September 14, 1998. This provided the final guidance for implementing the 15 percent standards and guidelines throughout the area covered by the NFP. Implementation of this guidance is required for all actions with decisions beginning October 1, 1999. A final 15 percent analysis was completed in 1999.

Only the Lower Coquille River and the Middle Main Coquille River fifth field watersheds have less than 15 percent late-successional forest (Table 8). Regeneration harvest in these two watersheds will be deferred until the 15 percent standard is met.

Regeneration harvest will also be deferred at least one decade in the Whaleshead Creek and Lower Coos River/Coos River watersheds listed in Table 8 in order to be sure that harvesting will not reduce the late-successional forest component below 15 percent.

Table 8. Fifth Field Watersheds With Deferred Regeneration Harvest

Watershed	Percentage of Federal Forest 80+ Years Old	Harvestable Acres Deferred
Lower Coquille River	4.4	160
Middle Main Coquille River	0.0	767
Lower Coos River/Coos River	17.7	935
Whaleshead Creek	27.1	66
Total Deferred Regeneration Harvest Acres		1,928

The total 1,928 deferred acres represents about 4 percent of the District’s Matrix acres. Deferring these acres from harvesting has no significant impact on the District’s sustainable ASQ.

Resource Program Accomplishments

The remainder of the APS will report progress in implementing the RMP by program area.

Air Quality

All prescribed fire activities conformed to the Oregon Smoke Management and Visibility Protection Plans. No intrusions occurred into designated areas as a result of prescribed burning and fuels treatment activities on the District. There are no Class I airsheds within the District.

Air quality standards for the District’s prescribed fire and fuels program are monitored and controlled by the Oregon Department of Forestry through their “Operation Guidance for the Oregon Smoke Management Program.”

Water

The District continues to complete Water Quality Restoration Plans for 303d listed streams as required by Oregon State Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). These 303d streams are listed for exceeding the DEQ summer temperature parameter.

Stream flow and temperature were measured at six small forested gauging stations for long-term trends. These stations are distributed throughout the Oregon Coast and Siskiyou Mountains physiographic provinces. They have been operated under a cooperative agreement with Douglas and Coos Counties and the Oregon Water Resources Department. Data from streamflow stations in the region, including these stations, has been collected and is being used to construct useful

hydrology and geomorphological relationships. Hydrologists from BLM's National Applied Resource Science Center are assisting with this effort. These relationships will be used to aid in-stream restoration project designs.

Automated precipitation equipment was maintained at four recording sites: McKinley Ridge, Dean Creek, Spencer Slide and WF Smith maintenance shop.

Hydrology, soils, and fisheries specialists collected turbidity data in accordance with DEQ turbidity standards. Such compliance monitoring included above and below measurements during construction at stream culvert installations or replacements, removal of culverts during road decommissioning and bank stabilization projects.

At the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area, six piezometers (measure water level rise), one pressure and temperature sonde, and one tipping bucket rain gage were used to measure the response of the water table to precipitation, dredging, and tidegate performance. This monitoring data, when combined with river level data collected throughout the summer by Ducks Unlimited, will serve as a baseline for a planned 2005 tidegate replacement project. Water table levels are also being monitored to map wetland and non-wetland sections of the Elk Viewing Area.

Specialists in hydrology and soils continue to be actively involved with timber sale field review, design, and NFP stream buffer width and terminus determinations for proposed regeneration harvest, restoration thinning and density management units.

Soil and hydrology specialists provided "*in progress*" technical support in the development of the Coos County Natural Gas Pipeline. They provided technical advice to the Coos County environmental specialist and prime contractor(s) in regards to erosion control and stabilization procedures, to protect the water and soil resource.

The District Hydrologist and Soil Scientist were actively involved with the local watershed associations. They attended technical committee meetings, project field reviews and general monthly meetings.

The Myrtlewood Hydrologist was on detail for several months to the BLM Oregon Prineville district to aid in watershed planning, monitoring and water rights.

State-listed Clean Water Act 303d Streams

The District lands encompass portions of 31 state-listed 303(d) segments, identified by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), requiring the development of water quality assessments and water quality management plans. Water Quality Restoration Plans for 23 of 31 of stream segments (74%) on the District have been finished or are *in progress* (Table 9). The remaining 8 segments are being completed by the DEQ.

Table 9. Coos Bay District Water Quality Management Plans Status

Basin Umpqua			
<u>Name & Description</u>	<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Criteria/Season</u>	<u>Field Office/Status</u>
Buck Creek Mouth to West Fork	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua/ BLM/DEQ Completed
Herb Creek Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua Completed
Paradise Creek Mouth to East/ West Forks	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua/ BLM/DEQ/ Completed
Russel Creek (Smith River) Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua Completed
Smith River, West Fork Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua Completed
Soup Creek Mouth to North Fork	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua/ BLM/DEQ Completed
South Sisters Creek (Smith River) Mouth to headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua Completed
Basin South Coast			
<u>Name & Description</u>	<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Criteria/Season</u>	<u>Field Office/Status</u>
Alder Creek Mouth to headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua Completed
Belieu Creek Mouth to headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood / DEQ
Big Creek Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood Completed
Bravo Creek Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood Completed
Burnt Creek Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua <i>In Progress</i>
Cherry Creek Mouth to Little Cherry	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua Completed
Chetco River, North Fork Mouth to Bravo Creek	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood Completed
Coquille River, East Fork Mouth to Lost Creek	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood Completed

Table 9 Coos Bay District Water Quality Management Plans Status (continued)

Basin <i>South Coast</i> <u>Name & Description</u>	<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Criteria/Season</u>	<u>Field Office/Status</u>
Coquille River, North Fork Mouth to Middle Creek	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua Completed
Coquille River, North Fork Middle Creek to Little North	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua Completed
Dement Creek Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood Completed
Elk Creek Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood/ Completed
Hunter Creek Mouth to RM 16.5	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood / DEQ
Lower Rock Creek Mouth to headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood / DEQ
Middle Creek Mouth to headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua Completed
New River Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood / DEQ
Pistol River Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood / USFS / DEQ
Rock Creek (Middle Fork near Remote) Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood / DEQ
Rowland Creek Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood Completed
Salmon Creek Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood Completed
Sandy Creek Mouth to ~ RM 5	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood / DEQ
Sixes River Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood / USFS / DEQ
Tioga Creek Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua <i>In Progress</i>
Woodward Creek Mouth to headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua Completed

Municipal Watersheds

The District has lands within two municipal watersheds. The city of Myrtle Point has a community water system within the North Fork Coquille watershed (83,865 BLM acres) and serves approximately 1,100 residences. The city of Coquille at times uses the Coquille watershed as a reserve source (157,931 BLM acres) and serves approximately 1,800 residences. These sources are filtered and pumped from river alluvium. No reports of contamination or water quality violations from BLM lands have been received.

Soils

Protecting the soil resources and sedimentation reduction are the major focus of the Soils program on the District. Program specialists have primarily been involved in NEPA planning and monitoring activities that have provided ID Teams with the necessary soil related information for a variety of restoration and commercial activities across the District. The development of environmental assessments for commercial thinning of Matrix lands, density management within LSR allocation lands, road decommissioning / improvement, and in-stream restoration projects has comprised the majority of the workload. The construction of the Coos County Natural Gas Pipeline across BLM administered lands also required technical expertise by the Soil Scientist.

Some of the program highlights this year include the Sandy Creek County Road improvement project. This RAC funded project removed the source of fine sediment from timber haul during the winter by paving the road. A second sediment reduction project was completed on the South Fork of Elk Creek. A new method of draining level grade roads by constructing rock blankets in the sub-grade to allow free drainage of the ditch under the road. This will be evaluated during the upcoming winter months.

A storm proofing project was conducted on parts of the White Mt. and Rocky Peak road systems. These road systems are in an isolated part of the District that generally does not receive periodic road maintenance and gets between 100 to 140 inches of rain a year. This work was jointly undertaken by the soil and engineering groups and implemented by the District road maintenance group. Water dips were installed to control road surface erosion and undersized or degraded culverts replaced on White Mt. On the Rocky Peak road system, overflow pipes and cross-drains at high risk stream crossing sites were installed with additional work to maintain the road surfacing with properly spaced water dips scheduled for FY 2005.

Wildlife Habitat

The focus of the wildlife program under the Coos Bay District RMP is to ensure responsible resource stewardship and provide support to other District programs. Biologists are integral members on NEPA planning teams and watershed analyses. Threatened and Endangered Species management on District includes: Western Snowy Plover recovery efforts, Northern

Spotted Owl, Marbled Murrelet protocol surveys, and Bald Eagle surveys and project consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Wildlife program work includes wildlife and habitat surveys/monitoring, data base management, effects analysis, and habitat restoration. In 2004, biologists continued to support timber sales and other program work, plan restoration projects, foster partnerships, and assist with public outreach activities.

Green Tree Retention

RMP direction is to retain six to eight green conifer trees per acre in the General Forest Management Area and 12 to 18 green conifers per acre in the Connectivity/Diversity Blocks. The retained trees are distributed in a manner that contributes to stand diversity. Additional green trees are retained for snag recruitment in harvest units where there is a near-term snag deficit. Selected conifers are representative of pre-harvest species and size composition and of sufficient size and condition to survive harvest and site preparation to ensure they continue growing through the next rotation.

In FY 2004, neither Field Office conducted surveys for wildlife green tree retention as there were no regeneration sales to monitor.

Snag and Snag Recruitment

Snag retention guidelines on Matrix lands are based upon the abundance of suitable nesting structures for primary cavity nesting birds. At the completion of harvest and site preparation activities, each sale unit must retain at a minimum sufficient habitat to support primary cavity nesting birds at the forty-percent population level. For the primary cavity nesting birds on Coos Bay District, this equates to a minimum of 1.5 (all decay classes) snags per acre, 11 inches DBH or larger retained through time. Snag retention goals must be met on average areas no larger than 40 acres. If existing snags are insufficient to meet these requirements, additional green trees 11 inches DBH or greater must be retained through harvest and site preparation to offset the deficit. These additional trees are then topped or treated as necessary to create snag-habitat. The District uses a monitoring plan and database created for wildlife trees and snags in 1997. The plan has landscape, pre-project, post-project, harvest unit monitoring through time, salvage, and snag modeling sections.

In FY 2004, neither Field Office conducted surveys for snag retention as there were no regeneration sales to monitor.

In FY 2004, the Umpqua Field Office implemented a snag creation contract in the Smith River Oxbow area for creation of approximately 200 hollow tree snags on 66 acres. The Myrtlewood Resource Area continued contract administration in the Lower Sandy Creek LSR (Middle Fork Coquille area) for creation of 300 snags on about 150 acres. A new contract was awarded for work in FY05 using JITW to create 300 snags/habitat trees on 150 acres in the Cole Creek LSR (Middle Fork and Myrtle Creek drainages) of these contracts is to bring areas deficient in snag numbers up to the two snags per acre standard outlined in the Coos Bay District RMP.

Coarse Woody Debris Retention and Recruitment

The Coos Bay District RMP requires that a minimum of 120 linear feet per acre of decay class 1 and 2 logs (16 inches or greater in diameter and 16 feet or greater in length) be retained on site

following regeneration harvest. In addition, coarse woody debris already on the ground is to be retained and protected, to the greatest extent possible, from disturbance during treatment that might otherwise destroy the integrity of the substrate. These logs must be retained and well distributed following regeneration harvest on Matrix lands. No monitoring of timber sales was accomplished in either Field Office as there were no regeneration sales.

In addition, the Coos Bay District Salvage Memo contains guidelines for course wood retention. In general, course wood is to be retained in LSRs and Riparian Reserves unless it is determined that there is an excessive amount. In these cases, some logs could be sold to fund movement of the remaining logs to places less vulnerable to theft. Course woody debris in Matrix lands will be retained as determined by a formula that meets the minimum outlined in the RMP. A worksheet is used to ensure that salvage projects meet the Salvage Memo requirements. Timber sales still follow NWFP direction.

In FY 2004, the biologists from both Field Office conducted surveys to support Salvage Memo direction. Coarse wood was retained where needed and used for fisheries projects where it was deemed in excess. An Environmental Assessment was completed this year to allow for movement of logs from roads to more protected locations or into watercourses.

Nest Sites, Activity Centers, Special Habitats and Rookeries

Great Blue Heron

A Great Blue Heron and Great Egret rookery was historically located on a 3-acre area of the Coos Bay North Spit. The rookery was believed to be the northern most breeding site for Great Egrets on the Pacific Coast. In cooperation with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's (ODFW) heron survey program, the rookery has been monitored annually each summer since 1993. Surveys conducted in FY 2004 confirmed that the rookery has been abandoned since 2000. A new Great Egret rookery was located on the Spit but is not on BLM land. The Spruce Reach Island rookery was not monitored in FY 2004.

Waterfowl

Forty three Wood Duck boxes were monitored and maintained at the Dean Creek Elk Viewing area and other Umpqua Resource Area sites.

Purple Martins

Purple Martins are a Bureau Assessment species for BLM and are on the critical list of state sensitive species in Oregon. Coos Bay BLM has worked in partnership with Cape Arago Audubon since 1998, to place a total of 42 special nest boxes at three locations throughout Coos Bay. The objective of the project is to reestablish a permanent breeding population of Purple Martins in the Coos Bay area.

Prior to the project, the Purple Martin population was essentially extirpated in the Coos Bay area. The primary reasons for the sharp decline of this species over the past few decades has been the removal of snags by logging and fire prevention programs, along with competition from non-native European Starlings. Currently there are 24 boxes located on the Coos Bay North Spit,

five boxes directly behind the US Army Corps of Engineers (COE) office near downtown Coos Bay, and 13 boxes are located near Millicoma Marsh. Since the first boxes were installed, the number of Purple Martin nests has increased each year. Purple Martins can now be heard throughout the bay area as it feeds overhead during the summer breeding season.

BLM helps monitor nesting activities at these boxes each year. Boxes are also cleaned and maintained each fall. However in FY 2004, no monitoring was accomplished because of other priority work and a partner was not available at the time. Monitoring is expected to continue in FY 2005.

Neotropical Migrant Birds

Surveys this year marked the tenth year of monitoring 300 acres at New River Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) for neo-tropical migrant bird species composition and relative abundance to evaluate potential impacts of visitor use. Nesting song birds were chosen as a wildlife resource indicator in an effort to monitor limits of acceptable change at the ACEC. Difference between “control” (away from trails and roads) and “treatment” (along trails and roads) points for eight species of ground and/or shrub nesting bird species are being compared to see if there are any differences in their mean numbers form year to year.

Data for 2004 has yet to be analyzed; however, no significant differences have been noted the first nine years. The project will continue as part of an overall adaptive management program for the ACEC to assess visitor use trends and their potential impacts on area resources. Currently the point counts have identified 84 birds as possible breeding species in the area.

The surveys are also providing considerable information on both migratory and resident bird us in the New River Area. The information is useful for increasing our understanding of several Bureau Sensitive species. For instance, a Bureau Assessment species, Vesper Sparrows were discovered breeding for the first time on the Oregon Coast. Other noted non-breeding rarities have included: Black Swifts (Bureau Assessment) and Purple Martins (Bureau Assessment).

Elk Habitat

The Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area is a 1,095-acre Watchable Wildlife site jointly managed by BLM and ODFW. This year approximately 300 acres of meadows were mowed with BLM equipment and labor to improve elk forage. BLM personnel continued to eliminate noxious weeds and to dredge to maintain drainage of exisiting channels. About 54 acres were burned in order to set back reed canary grass and rejuvenate forage grasses. Umpqua staff continued to gather data, develop plans and prepare an environmental assessment for future restoration work to improve a deteriorating drainage system for the elk pastures and to enhance fish and wildlife habitat. Noxious weeds are removed annually.

Bats

A total of 61 bat boxes have been placed throughout the District. These boxes provide interim habitat in areas where natural roost sites are lacking for some species of bats. No new bat houses were placed this fiscal year. All 20 bat houses in the Myrtlewood Resource Area were monitored and maintained twice this year, and 12 boxes in the Umpqua Resource Area were monitored and maintained once this year.

A known Townsend's big-eared roost was monitored for the second year at Baker Quarry. Wildlife staff continued promoting an active bat education program in the local area. Several hundred students, visitors and others are reached through these programs. Volunteers have become an important component of the District bat monitoring program.

Bat monitoring included a second year of Oregon Grid Project data collection. Bats were captured for species identification, recording of body measurements, collection of genetic material and recording the echolocation signals. All of this information is used to establish relative densities of captures of species, identify new distributions of species and to refine the identification of species as a result of genetic material collection and echolocation recordings.

Strategic bat survey data was also obtained this year. The strategic survey was identified and funded through the Survey and Manage program, to test a standardized survey protocol for bats. This survey revealed new information about this poorly studied resource in the Coos Bay Coast range area.

Historical Community Restoration

An Interdisciplinary Team is in the process on completing an environmental analysis for a 'Historical' habitat restoration project on the District. The proposal is to treat several areas of white oak and open meadow habitat by removing encroaching conifers and prescribed burning to restore these habitat types.

Fish Habitat

The Coos Bay District Fishery Program during FY 2004 continued the on-going work of implementing the Aquatic portion of the Northwest Forest Plan. The District is staffed with four full-time and one part-time Fishery Biologists, plus one Fishery Biologist who was detailed as the Umpqua Field Office Restoration Coordinator. Major duties are divided among the following workloads: watershed restoration, watershed analysis, NEPA documentation, timber and salvage sales and other project reviews, inventory and data collection, biological assessment preparation and Section 7 consultation with NOAA Fisheries. Additionally, the District has been very active in providing fisheries expertise to five local watershed councils in support of the State's Plan for Salmon and Watersheds.

Fisheries Inventory and Assessment

Research Coordination

West Fork Smith River Salmonid Life-Cycle Monitoring – (Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife): The Umpqua Field Office, in coordination with the ODFW Salmonid Life-Cycle Monitoring Project, supported the operation of smolt and adult salmonid traps on the West Fork of the Smith River. This monitoring will be helpful in assessing the population of adult coho and chinook salmon and steelhead trout in a non-key watershed (17,100 acres) with mixed federal and private ownership, as well as required monitoring of the State of Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds.

The End of Year report for the 2004 operating season show the following: 23,054 coho smolts; 104,402 coho fry; 13,095 chinook fry; 4,054 steelhead smolts and 236 steelhead fingerlings, and 9 trout fry (actual captured number) were the estimated number of out-migrants for each species. Adult trapping showed that 24 adult chinook, 168 adult coho, and 198 adult steelhead were caught. Based on mark and re-capture spawning survey numbers, returning adult spawner estimates were 3,728 coho and 501 steelhead. Incidentally caught coastal cutthroat trout were counted (848), but not marked.

Objectives of this monitoring are to estimate freshwater and marine survival rates of coho salmon. Enough brood years have been monitored to calculated freshwater and marine survival rates as displayed in the table below.

Table 10. Freshwater and Marine Survival for West Fork Smith River Salmonid Life-Cycle Monitoring

FY	Eggs deposited	Smolts	Fresh- Water survival (%)	Return year	Adult returns		Marine survival (%)	
					Male	Female	Total	Female
1996	-	22,412		1999	160	104	1.2	0.9
1997	-	10,866		2000	295	243	5.0	4.5
1998	-	14,851		2001	787	715	10.2	9.8
1999	291,955	20,091	6.9	2002	2,036	1,423	17.2	14.2
2000	642,747	17,358	2.7	2003	1,941	1,790	21.49	20.62
2001	2,099,982	16,019	0.8					
2002	4,542,580	23,054	0.47					
2003	5,130,275							

This salmonid life-cycle monitoring has drawn other aquatic vertebrate/habitat research work to the West Fork Smith River watershed. Umpqua Field Office fishery biologists are supporting aspects of coordination, as well as logistical and tactical field support for the following research projects on the West Fork Smith River. BLM fisheries biologist coordinated with research leads as well as 3 ODFW offices, Roseburg Forest Products, NOAA Fisheries, and watershed councils.

Watershed Influences on Salmonids – (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency): In 2004, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) continued implementation of a research project in West Fork Smith River titled *‘Landscape and Watershed Influences on Wild Salmon and Fish Assemblages in Oregon Coast Streams.’* The project investigates landscape management factors influencing abundance, distribution, growth, and freshwater survival of juvenile coho on a watershed scale. As part of this research, EPA implanted Passive Integrated Transponder (PIT) tags in 7,283 age-0 coho. Fish condition, movement, and habitat use are determined upon re-capture.

Fish Passage/ Culvert Monitoring - (U.S. Forest Service, Corvallis Forestry Sciences Laboratory): The BLM Oregon State Office has entered a Government Accounting Office funded cost share research project with the Forest Service to examine fish passage through newly

replaced culverts. In 2004, researchers implanted Passive Integrated Transponder (PIT) tags in 707 cutthroat and steelhead trout in the West Fork Smith River and 5 tributary streams in addition to having the 7,283 PIT tagged coho available from the EPA research.

Effects of Boulder Placement on Fish and Macro-Invertebrates – (NOAA Fisheries): In 2004, field investigation was completed by NOAA Fisheries as a result of cost-share funded research into fish and macro-invertebrate diversity and use of in-channel boulder weirs as habitat structures on bedrock-dominated stream channels on both BLM-administered and private lands. A draft report of the study was completed in December 2004 and is expected to be published in a fisheries-related journal in 2005. The results of the study show that coho salmon and trout species utilize boulder weirs and it appears to be an effective technique for increasing local abundance of species that prefer pools. Juvenile coho salmon numbers were significantly higher in treatment than control reaches, averaging 1.4 times the number found in control reaches.

Spawning Surveys –Umpqua Field Office personnel conducted surveys to document adult salmonid passage through culverts replaced in previous years (8 miles) and on habitat restoration projects (pre-and post completion for 4 miles).

Fisheries personnel in the Myrtlewood Field Office similarly conducted spawning surveys for fall chinook salmon, coho salmon, and steelhead. This information is used for general monitoring purposes, as well as for analyzing population trends. Survey reaches chosen are coordinated with ODFW to avoid redundancy, and spawning data is shared. Throughout the spawning season, 3 separate stream reaches, totaling 2.6 miles, were surveyed on a weekly basis. Surveyors observed 28 adult chinook salmon, one chinook jack, and 13 chinook redds. Also, 299 adult coho salmon, 21 coho jacks, 123 coho redds, 14 adult steelhead, and 52 steelhead redds were observed. Data will be summarized in a report and distributed to the ODFW.

Aquatic Habitat Restoration

Fish Passage Restoration - The Umpqua Field Office replaced one fish passage culvert in FY 2004 on Lost Creek, a tributary to Middle Creek in the North Fork Coquille River watershed. The project improved passage to approximately two miles of upstream habitat. Survey work was also completed on 6 culvert sites by the engineering and fisheries staff for future replacement. The replacement of additional fish passage culverts planned for FY 2004 was carried over for implementation in 2005.

In the Myrtlewood Field Office, a culvert was replaced with a bridge to improve anadromous and resident fish passage. This work improved passage to roughly 3.0 miles of habitat upstream. A channel modification on the north fork of Elk Creek was completed. Several small stream culverts were also replaced to facilitate drainage from the adjacent road. The culvert inventory which was funded for two years through General Accounting Office funding and conducted by a private contractor was completed and then assessed by BLM Myrtlewood fisheries staff. Several culverts on the list received field visits; all projects and culverts were then prioritized and placed on a comprehensive list.

In-stream Habitat Restoration

In-stream restoration projects implemented by the Umpqua Field Office during FY 2004 are summarized as follows:

Big Creek In-stream Restoration Phase II

This project was a continuation of an earlier in-stream project in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife, the Umpqua Basin Watershed Council, and Roseburg Resources. Approximately 3 miles of in-stream habitat was enhanced on BLM & private lands by placing 350 logs and 611 boulders to improve spawning and rearing habit for salmonids. The total project cost was \$256,000, of which BLM contributed \$24,000 from Douglas County RAC funds.

South Sisters In-stream Restoration

Approximately 0.7 miles of in-stream restoration was funded by Douglas County RAC & the Jobs-in-the-Woods program costing \$7,325. Forty three conifer logs were placed and 6 alders were felled into the steam channel to improve spawning and rearing habitat for salmonids.

Blowdown Log Placement

Under the guidelines of the District Salvage Memo, 4 logs from one large blowdown conifer were placed as in-stream habitat logs in Vincent Creek. Additionally, 4 large slide related conifer hazard trees with rootwads were removed from the roadway and placed in-stream as habitat logs in Camp Creek.

In-stream restoration projects implemented by the Myrtlewood Field Office during FY 2004 are summarized as follows:

Smith Creek

Forty-five pieces of large wood were placed along 0.25 miles of stream to improve spawning habitat for coho and to provide over-wintering habitat for juveniles.

Elk Creek

One quarter (1/4) mile of the main stem received 25 trees, which consisted of approximately 4-5 log/rootwad combinations for each of 6 sites, and the addition of 1-2 tops per site. This project occurred in cooperation with Plum Creek Timber, who completed 3 sites on their adjacent land.

Dement Creek

Field Office personnel assisted ODFW in the layout of large wood project. Large wood that had blown down within Upper Rock Creek has been cut, yarded and piled in anticipation of use within the Dement project.

Road Improvement Projects

During FY 2004, the Umpqua Field Office implemented two road renovation projects to reduce sediment delivery to aquatic resources in the Smith River watershed.

North Sisters Creek/Bum Creek Road Renovation

3.8 miles North Sisters Creek Road had a 4" lift of crushed rock applied and the ditch-lines reestablished. 22 cross drains culverts were replaced and 1 new culvert installed. Bum Creek Road had 0.57 miles upgraded with 4" lift of crushed rock, ditch-lines reestablished, and 4 cross drains replaced. The cost of the project was; \$237,389 by Title II RAC and \$37,389 by JITW.

Mosetown Creek Road Renovation

1.76 miles of road had spot rock applied at needed locations and ditch-lines reestablished. A 4" lift of asphalt paving was placed over two larger culverts, 8 cross drains replaced, and 5 new culverts installed. The cost of the project was \$162,174 by JITW funding.

Project Monitoring

Pre- and post- project monitoring was conducted on various restoration projects. Monitoring methods included documentation of fish utilization, cross section measurements, and establishing photo points. Information collected will be compared with reference reaches and baseline information to determine the effectiveness of each project and to monitor changes in habitat condition. Several culverts that were previously installed were also monitored for effectiveness after completion.

Table 11. Monitoring completed in FY 2004 on Restoration Projects

Umpqua Field Office

Project	Photo Points	Pebble Counts	Spawning Surveys	Fish Distribution/ Passage
Big Creek	X		X	
South Sisters Creek	X		X	
Culverts: 15 sites	X			X

Myrtlewood Field Office

Project	Photo Points	Cross Sections	Stream Habitat Surveys	Establishment of points
Yankee Run, right fork	X	X		X
Upper Steel Creek	X		X	
Lower Steel Creek	X			
Slide Creek		X		X
South Fork Elk Creek	X	X		
Hantz Creek	X	X		
Big Creek	X	X		
Bear Pen Creek	X	X		

Riparian Improvement

Riparian planting was conducted by Myrtlewood Field Office fisheries biologists around the bridge and culvert construction sites along the South Fork Elk Creek.

Technical Expertise and Support

In support of the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, fisheries professionals on the District have worked closely with local watershed associations. These biologists have provided technical guidance and support for five separate watershed associations. This is an ongoing effort that occurs throughout the year and one that can have a large influence on the quality and effectiveness of aquatic restoration projects being designed and implemented on private lands in our area. This continues to be a priority for the District.

Special Status and SEIS Special Attention Species

Survey and Manage

In March 2004, the *Record of Decision To Remove or Modify the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines* was signed. This document revised and replaced the management direction for the survey and manage and protection buffer species that was contained in the NFP and RMP/ROD. Previous Survey and Manage species that met the criteria as Bureau sensitive, assessment, or tacking were added to the special status species (SSS) program. Management of these species now follows the Bureau Manual Section 6840 and Oregon/Washington SSS Policy.

ESA Section 7 Consultation

Consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) occurs on all activities proposed within habitat of listed species. depending upon the species involved, an interagency Level 1 Review Team of biologists from the BLM, US Forest Service, USFWS, NOAA Fisheries, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is involved early to assist in the analysis and, if needed, modification of project plans and Biological Assessments. A large portion of the District Wildlife and Fisheries program's resources are directed toward gathering and interpreting information to ensure compliance with ESA and the land use plan. Level 1 Team members participated in a region-wide training and review of the streamlining program to improve effectiveness and efficiencies.

Two formal timber sale consultations with US Fish and Wildlife Service were completed in FY 2004. The District also reinitiated consultation on several biological opinions to incorporate new species guidance or update project plans. Coos Bay staff continued coordination and follow-up monitoring on the Coos County Gas Pipeline. In addition, biologists reviewed a number of road use, guyline or tailhold or other rights-of-way permits along with other BLM management actions to evaluate if consultation was necessary.

There are two Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESU's) for anadromous fish on the Coos Bay District. The Oregon Coast coho are proposed and Southern Oregon/Northern California coho salmon remain listed as threatened. All "may affect" projects were consulted on and the Biological Assessments (BA's) included major categories such as timber sales, restoration activities, recreation activities and routine program support actions. During FY 2004, fishery biologists in the Myrtlewood Field Office completed 2 BA's for large projects. Staff also completed programmatic reporting and represented the District lead fishery biologist at several Level 1 team meetings.

Federal Threatened and Endangered Species - Terrestrial

Northern Spotted Owl

Most of the District was surveyed for Spotted Owls during the 1990-1994 demographic study. There are approximately 97 known sites on the District, 75 percent of which are protected in mapped LSR's. A majority of the remaining sites have 100-acre cores (unmapped LSRs) established around them. Most of the best habitat occurs in the LSR's, as do the best owl sites (i.e. the ones with the most available habitat, stable occupancy, and successful reproduction). While most sites contain less than 40 percent of their home range radius in suitable habitat, nearly half of the protected sites contain more than 30 percent habitat.

Coos Bay District staff conducted owl surveys in support of the Brummit Thinning Project in FY 2004. Owl surveys were also completed on District lands through cooperation with the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station (PNW), Roseburg BLM, Oregon State University (OSU), Weyerhaeuser Co., and Plum Creek Timber Company. In addition, in FY04, the National Counsel for Air and Stream Improvement (NCASI) began a second year of a demography and movement study of spotted owls to assess use of thinned and unthinned forest stands. Data continues to be shared in order to maintain current owl data records for Coos Bay District lands.

Bald Eagle

There are eight Bald Eagle territories on District land and an additional 19 territories on adjacent ownerships within the District boundary. At present, there are no known Bald Eagle roost sites on BLM land in the Coos Bay District, but there could potentially be roosts on all ownerships within the District boundaries.

In FY 2004, biologists monitored nesting at five sites on Umpqua Field Office lands and one site on Myrtlewood Field Office lands. Also, a mid-winter driving survey (approximately 45 miles) within Myrtlewood Field Office lands was conducted again this year.

Western Snowy Plover

The Coos Bay North Spit and New River ACEC provide both breeding and wintering habitat for western snowy plovers. Plovers are also known to occur on five other locations (non BLM lands) within the Coos Bay District. BLM District lands currently provide 274 acres of suitable habitat for the snowy plover and assist with management on another 118 acres of plover habitat on US Corps of Engineer lands. The North Spit continues to be the most productive nesting

habitat on the Oregon Coast. One hundred acres of habitat restoration/maintenance was completed at New River bringing the cumulative total to 160 acres.

Summary of Snowy Plover Management Actions in FY 2004:

- Restored and maintained breeding and wintering habitat now totaling approximately 160 acres at New River ACEC. Included in this work was preparation of a breach at New River to enhance habitat for plovers and aquatic species associated with river.
- Maintained about 70 acres of breeding and wintering habitat by disking encroaching beach grass on the Coos Bay North Spit.
- A contract was awarded this fiscal year to try a new approach to habitat restoration on one of the North Spit sites. A winged ripper was used to penetrate deeper into the ground.
- Monitored plover nesting success at two BLM nesting sites through a cooperative effort with Oregon Natural Heritage Information Center, USFS, USFWS, ODFW, and OPRD.
- Completed a plover winter count on approximately 17.5 miles of beach.
- Participated on the Oregon Western Snowy Plover Working Team. BLM staff assisted the Outreach Subcommittee in completing an interpretive sign for Oregon-Washington recovery sites. BLM staff led the Predator Subcommittee in completing a 2004 Predator Action Plan. BLM staff also participated in writing a draft step-down Strategy for Oregon-Washington Unit to support the range-wide Recovery Plan. BLM staff also provided key roles in the Media Subcommittee responding to news release opportunities.
- Assisted in the development of a docent program grant proposal
- Placed signs and ropes along approximately six miles of beach and river habitat boundaries to direct users away from plover nesting sites. Also maintained fencing and placed signs around inland habitat. ACOE contracted BLM staff to place signs and ropes on habitats under their management.
- Two seasonal interpretative specialists were hired to monitor compliance and educate visitors at New River ACEC and on the Coos North Spit. The specialists described closure restrictions and explained reasons to visitors, gave campfire and school presentations and developed outreach materials. Permanent staffs in both field offices also assist with monitoring and outreach activities. Outreach activities were increased at Coos Bay North Spit with more people receiving dog leashes, brochures, and maps.
- Developed a brochure for North Spit visitors to inform them about closed areas and recreation opportunities elsewhere in the area.
- Provided input to a statewide Habitat Conservation Plan for Oregon Parks and Recreation Department at several levels (management team and technical team).
- Contracted with Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services – Wildlife Services to conduct a predator control program at the two BLM managed plover nesting sites during the 2004 nesting season. The chairperson of the predator sub-group has been a BLM representative for the past two years. Developed a 2004 Action Plan for this work.
- Provided support and funding to partnership position for an Assistant to the Working Team Chair.

Marbled Murrelet

Surveys for Marbled Murrelets have been conducted on the Coos Bay District since 1989 and intensive habitat survey efforts began in 1993. There are currently 96,611 acres of suitable marbled murrelet habitat within the District, 99 percent of which is in Zone 1 (within 35 miles of the coast). Some stands were reclassified this year which resulted in a decrease in acreage from last year's figure. To date, 19.6 percent (18,973 acres) of suitable murrelet habitat on District has been surveyed to Pacific Seabird Group protocol for Marbled Murrelets. Three locations (Brummit Creek, Myers Creek and Middle Creek) had the first year of survey protocol completed this year. During those surveys, 530 acres of suitable habitat were determined to be occupied. Table 12 summarizes murrelet survey efforts through FY 2004.

Table 12. Summary of acreage designated as marbled murrelet habitat, surveyed to protocol and delineated as occupied LSR in 2004 on the Coos Bay District, BLM.

	Acres		
	Prior to 2003	Added in 2003	To Date
Total Marbled Murrelet Habitat, Coos Bay District	99,970 ^a	0	96,611 ^b
(Note: Acreage does not include Coquille Tribal lands)			
Marbled murrelet habitat surveyed: (Note: Survey areas must have completed the 2 year protocol to be counted.)			
Myrtlewood Field Office	N/A	40 ^c	N/A
<u>Umpqua Field Office</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>N/A</u>
Total	18,933 ^d	40	18,973
% of total murrelet habitat surveyed to protocol	18.9%		19.6%
Marbled murrelet occupied LSR : (Note: Represents only LSR acreage delineated as marbled murrelet occupied ^d)			
Myrtlewood Field Office	9,479	286	9,765
<u>Umpqua Field Office</u>	<u>10,171</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>10,171</u>
Total	19,649	530	20,171 ^e

^a Acreage is calculated from GIS marbled murrelet habitat coverage cbmmh98.

^b Acreage is calculated from GIS marbled murrelet habitat coverage cbmmh02.

^c These acres had not been designated as suitable habitat in the GIS layer.

^d From the 2002 Forest Removal & Management Activities Biological Assessment (C02-02) dated 21 Oct. 2002, p. 34, plus adjustments made for FY 2002.

^e Total acreage is computed from GIS coverage cbmmocc04, so they do not total by Resource Area.

N/A = Not Available

Special Status Species Program - Wildlife

The Coos Bay District wildlife, fisheries and botany staff spent much of FY 2004 developing a more comprehensive Special Status Species program for the District. This work will continue into future years and is focused on information gathering, decisions analysis, coordination between resource areas and other Districts and development of survey strategies and monitoring programs. Wildlife staff also provided input to several large scale database program updates this fiscal year.

Peregrine Falcon

Within the Coos Bay District, there is one suspected peregrine falcon nest site on BLM land in the Myrtlewood Resource Area, one site on Fish and Wildlife Service land and another two suspected on State land. There are no known peregrine sites on Umpqua Field Office lands. In total, there may be 6-8 other nest sites on all ownerships within the District boundary.

Townsend's Big-eared Bat

Townsend's big-eared bats were monitored as part of the overall bat monitoring as previously described under Special Habitats. The newly discovered hibernaculum at Baker Quarry was monitored again this year as was a maternity roost at another location where genetic material from this species was collected and provided to a nationwide research project. A quarry operation plan still needs to be developed. The plan will include continued monitoring as a component to ensure protection of the hibernaculum by measuring some of the physical environmental factors (temperature of exiting air and wind velocities of exiting air, all relative to ambient air temperatures outside of the roost entrance).

Fisher

Coos Bay District received special funding in FY 2004 to assess fisher habitat on the District and coordinate a potential survey strategy with adjacent Districts and National Forests. This work was begun and is continuing as new information becomes available under the Regional Special Status Species Program.

Special Status Species - Plants

Federal Threatened and Endangered Species - Plants

Western lily is the only federally listed plant on the District. A Challenge Cost Share partnership between the BLM and Berry Botanic Garden is working to recover this endangered species. 2004 was the tenth year of monitoring, seed collection, and habitat enhancement of an experimentally re-introduced population located at New River Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). In 1996, 120 bulbs and 640 seeds were planted in 20 plots. Over the years emergence has ranged from 39% in 2002 to 61% in 1998. No plants have produced flowers to date. It will take many years to evaluate the success of this project, but results are promising. In 2002, a naturally occurring western lily site with 16 plants was found inside the New River ACEC boundary.

Special Status Species Program - SSSP

The District continues to implement BLM Policy 6840 on SSSP management. The District has 99 vascular and 130 non-vascular (i.e., fungi, lichens, mosses, hornworts, and liverworts) special status plant species that are either documented or suspected to occur. The majority of these species are known from unique habitats such as coastal dunes, serpentine fens, bogs, rocky cliffs, and meadows. The three categories of SSS are Bureau sensitive, assessment, and tracking. The goal of the SSSP is to conserve listed species and the ecosystems on which they depend and to

ensure that actions do not contribute to the need to list any SSS. Bureau tracking species are not necessarily considered as SSS for management purposes.

During 2004, surveys were conducted for the following Bureau sensitive and assessment species: Thompson's mistmaiden, silvery phacelia, Howell's manzanita, California globe-mallow, and Henderson's sidalcea. A 2002 status and trends report on the District's twelve Bureau sensitive vascular plants was updated with new field and literature information. The pink sand-verbena population is increasing and the Point Reyes bird's-beak, western lily, Thompson's mistmaiden, silvery phacelia, Wolf's evening primrose, and seaside gilia appear to be stable. The status of the Oregon bensonia, Waldo gentian, perennial goldfields, coast checkerbloom, and Leach's brodiaea is uncertain. Surveys for these later species are planned for 2005, pending staffing and funding.

Four Challenge Cost Share projects surveyed two experimental populations of western lily, pink sand verbena, and Wolf's evening-primrose, along with a naturally occurring population of seaside gilia. One success story is worth noting: 2004 was the eleventh year of monitoring, seed collection, and habitat enhancement efforts for the pink sand verbena. Two re-introduced populations of this annual herb species are located at New River and North Spit ACEC. The 2004 population size was 1,656 at New River and over 100,000 plants at North Spit. The combined population sizes are the largest yet observed. The North Spit contains the world's largest known population! During October, seeds from North Spit were collected for spring 2005 distribution at other coastal dune restoration sites along the Oregon coast. A Conservation Strategy between the Coos Bay District and the Siuslaw National Forest Service for the pink sand verbena was completed to guide recovery efforts.

Restoration efforts to improve habitat for two SSS included: (1) during the September Public Lands Day, volunteers hand pulled the non-native, invasive European beach grass that had encroached upon the silvery phacelia habitat and (2) a log barrier restricting off-road-vehicle access to a vulnerable site of the Point Reyes bird's-beak was improved.

Special Areas

The District has 11 designated Special Areas that total 10,098 acres. Ten are Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC): Cherry Creek, China Wall, Hunter Creek Bog, New River, North Fork Chetco, North Fork Coquille, North Fork Hunter Creek, North Spit, Tioga Creek, and Wassen Creek. Cherry Creek is also a Research Natural Area. One area, Powers, is an Environmental Education Area.

Hunter Creek ACEC:

- BLM continued to address a long-standing livestock trespass problem occurring throughout the remote meadows of the ACEC. To date, over 80 head of feral cattle have been removed. As a result, overgrazing and erosion has been greatly reduced. It is still estimated that approximately 12 cattle remain in the ACEC and adjacent U.S. Forest Service lands. BLM continues to work with the Forest Service and adjacent ranchers to resolve this problem.

- BLM conducted numerous site visits and a photo-point monitoring project was established to evaluate the impacts of the livestock trespass.
- A draft Environmental Assessment on historic community habitat restoration was prepared. If approved, habitat restoration of Jeffrey pine and Oregon white oak communities would be conducted during 2005.

New River ACEC:

- BLM completed the New River ACEC Management Plan Update. The purpose of the plan update was to clarify BLM's management direction at New River, report accomplishments and on-going management actions, and to provide up-to-date resource information. The plan update did not change the intent of the original management plan (1995) or propose any new actions that create adverse impacts. It simply improves BLM's ability to ensure the long-term protection and public enjoyment of the area.
- A BLM seasonal naturalist led guided hikes for visitors every Saturday morning along the trail system at Storm Ranch. An average of 10 visitors attended each hike.
- BLM conducted four special events for the public at Storm Ranch. These events included a bird watching workshop, a dragonfly and damselfly field study, a full-moon hike, and a stargazing party. These special events attracted between 30 and 40 people each.
- The Ellen Warring Learning Center was open to visitors every Saturday and Sunday from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM. Self-guided interpretive exhibits allowed visitors to learn more about unique habitats and plant and animal species of the ACEC. Between 10 and 20 people visited the learning center each weekend.
- BLM continued implementation of the coastal dune habitat restoration project along New River. 160 acres were re-treated to provide nesting habitat for the Western Snowy Plover. As part of the restoration project, New River was temporarily breached to improve connectivity with the ocean in order to enhance estuarine characteristics of the river.
- European beach grass was hand pulled from the northern shore of Floras Lake to improve habitat for the silvery phacelia, a Bureau Sensitive plant, by about fifty volunteers during Public Lands Day in September.
- Four Challenge Cost Share projects monitored special status plant species: western lily, pink sand verbena, seaside gilia, and Wolf's evening-primrose.

North Spit ACEC:

- A contractor digitized a map of plant communities and created an associated GIS database. This work fulfills a goal in the Shorelands Plan.
- A memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the Army Corps of Engineers and the BLM remains under development. The MOU will allow for improved communication, management, and cost-sharing between the agencies' adjacent lands on the Spit, in particular, the Western Snowy Plover habitat restoration areas (HRAs).
- The Western Snowy Plover was monitored for distribution, abundance, and reproductive success. The North Spit HRAs continue to produce the majority of the coastal population in Oregon. A record high of 107 plovers fledged in 2004.
- Habitat maintenance using a disc and ripper was conducted to remove European beach grass from 76 acres of plover HRAs. A Federal Register Notice was published related to the seasonal closures of the inland and upper beach areas to protect nesting Western Snowy Plovers.

- Monitoring was conducted during the six month Western Snowy Plover nesting season to assess public compliance with the seasonal closures to vehicular and foot traffic.
- The North Spit Plan is currently being updated and is scheduled to be completed in FY 2005.
- A sign plan to improve interpretation and resource protection was completed.
- Gates were installed on the Foredune Road to facilitate the seasonal closure of a portion of this road. A brochure and map were developed and distributed to the public to inform them of seasonal closures, recreational opportunities, and natural resources.
- Additional hours were spent on law enforcement patrols aimed at protecting Western Snowy Plovers.
- The Great Blue Heron rookery was monitored and no birds were present in 2004. The rookery has been abandoned since 2000.
- The pink sand-verbena population was monitored for distribution and abundance. Seeds were collected for other reintroduction projects.
- The Point Reyes bird's-beak population, an annual herb, continues to thrive. The barricades, established to protect the site from vehicles were shored up with root wads and logs.
- Old wire fencing material was removed from the interior of the Spit.

Port-Orford-Cedar

Port-Orford-cedar is a conifer tree found in southwestern Oregon and northwestern California. It is infected by an introduced pathogen, *Phytophthora lateralis*, which causes Port-Orford-cedar root disease. The root disease is nearly always fatal to the Port-Orford-cedar trees it infects, reducing Port-Orford-cedar in the ecosystem and impacting other resources dependent upon it. Research shows the rate of spread of the root disease is linked, at least in part, to transport of spore-infected soil by human and other vectors. Water-borne spores then readily spread the pathogen down slope and down stream. It is estimated that 80 percent of all green, living POC trees on the Coos Bay District are scattered and well distributed away from streams and roads where mitigation measures are not needed. In these areas of low risk for infection, POC trees are expected to maintain their population.

The U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the USDA Forest Service (FS) prepared a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) to consider management alternatives for Port-Orford-cedar affecting the Coos Bay, Medford and Roseburg BLM Districts and Siskiyou National Forest in Oregon.

The supplemental environmental impact statement will protect and maintain Port-Orford-cedar on federal forests in Oregon. The Final SEIS for Port-Orford-cedar was completed in January 2004 and the Record of Decision signed in May 2004.

Sudden Oak Death

Sudden Oak Death (SOD) is caused by the fungal-like organism *Phytophthora ramorum*. SOD causes stem canker, leaf spotting, and plant mortality. Known hosts where mortality is common are Tanoak, canyon live oak, rhododendron, and evergreen huckleberry. Other host species native to the Coos Bay District includes bigleaf maple, madrone, manzanita, Oregon myrtle, coffeeberry, poison oak, and Douglas-fir. How the disease is spread is not completely understood by disease pathologists.

SOD was first detected in Oregon near Brookings in July 2001. There were three, small known infection centers on BLM land and six others on private land. A “regulated area” of 9 square miles was established that encompasses the Oregon SOD sites. Movement of all host material and soil associated with host root stock is restricted from within this quarantine area.

Forest pathologists believe that this is the early stage of SOD introduction into Oregon and that eradication is a viable option for disease management. On diseased site, eradication includes slashing and burning, follow up monitoring, manual maintenance, and herbicide use on private lands. BLM is in partnership with private land owners, Oregon Department of Agriculture, Oregon State University, Oregon Department of Forestry, and US Forest Service to contain the spread of SOD.

In FY 2004, two aerial surveys were flown that covered 800,000 acres inland along the southern Oregon coast. No *Phytophthora ramorum* was detected outside the regulated area. No new BLM sites with SOD were detected during the course of eradication and monitoring activities within the regulated area. However, 3 acres of resprouting vegetation was cut on known BLM sites within the regulated area.

Environmental Education and Interpretation Programs

During 2004, thousands of visitors to the region participated in interpretive and environmental education programs from Coos Bay District staff and volunteers. Some highlights from 2004 include:

New River ACEC:

- The Ellen Warring Learning Center was opened to the public on weekends and nature walks were conducted throughout the summer by a seasonal interpreter. Temporary and portable displays were created for use in the learning center.
- Evening campfire programs about snowy plovers were conducted at Boice-Cope Campground, adjacent to Floras Lake.
- Special events were conducted at New River: dragonflies, star gazing, bird watching, and a night hike.

Cape Blanco Lighthouse:

- New interpretive displays were designed, fabricated and installed in the lighthouse and Greeting Center, supporting the interpretive theme for the lighthouse
- A tour outline was created for volunteer tour guides

Loon Lake Recreation Area & Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area:

- The seasonal interpreters at Loon Lake presented evening campfire and children's programs for over 800 visitors during the 2004 summer recreation season.
- Roving volunteer interpreters at the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area contacted several hundred visitors during the summer of 2004. Formal interpretive programs at Dean Creek were also presented to groups from Elderhostel.

North Spit:

- A seasonal interpreter conducted roving interpretation on the North Spit, and provided assistance in producing environmental education and interpretive products for the district.
- A team developed a brochure for recreationists, including a map to show beach access and locations of seasonal closures.
- A sign plan was drafted to coordinate signing efforts on the spit.
- A program was conducted for the North West Youth Corp, as part of their work on the spit

Other Projects:

- District staff conducted a variety of environmental education programs in the region for schools and other interested groups on such topics as; tidepools, snowy plovers, Leave No Trace, wildlife adaptation, bats, and geology.
- At Tsalila: the Umpqua River Festival, the partnership team conducted field trips, sponsored two days of environmental education for 2,000 students, and conducted a festival for the general public attracting over 3,000 participants. Tsalila was presented with the national 'Rise to the Future' award for public outreach, and the Environmental Education Association of Oregon's award for 'Excellence in Environmental Education for an Organization'.
- Educational kits on snowy plovers, elk, and defensible space were developed, the plover kit being shared with State Parks for their use as well. Kits were initiated on water safety and history of Loon Lake.

Cultural Resources Including American Indian Values

During FY 2004, the District continued involvement with facilitating public access to Cape Blanco lighthouse. Despite the lighthouse being closed for much of the 2003 season due to repair work, this year over 21,000 visitors enjoyed their experience of Oregon's oldest existing

lighthouse. Nearly 15,000 of these people also toured the lighthouse lens room, which generated over \$22,500 in fee demonstration income to be used for site maintenance.

A CCS grant received for management of the lighthouse was used to support continuing repairs. A contract was awarded to a local firm for additional repairs that were not able to be completed during 2003. It is expected that this work will complete current needed repairs, and any future work will be able to focus on regular maintenance.

Cape Blanco management was expanded to include six partners, adding the Friends of Cape Blanco and Curry County to the existent partners (BLM, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians and the Coquille Indian Tribe.) These additions provide a broader spectrum of local involvement, and additional resources to better serve the public.

The District agreed to participate in a region-wide group composed of federal cultural resource managers (representing the BLM, USFS, FWS and COE) – known as WOIHG (Western Oregon Interagency Heritage Group). Membership in this organization will increase coordination among federal agencies in management of cultural resources.

In addition to these activities, the cultural program was involved in clearance of ground-disturbing projects and evaluation of cultural resource potential for District projects. Cultural resources were addressed in the environmental analysis for over 40 proposed projects including: realty actions; trail and road construction/renovation; culvert replacement; hazard tree removal in recreation sites; snag creation; fire line construction; riparian and stream enhancement; and timber management projects.

Visual Resources

Classification of lands in the Coos Bay District is as follows:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Acres</u>
VRM Class I	570
VRM Class II	6,600
VRM Class III	14,700
VRM Class IV	303,930

BLM lands in the District were monitored to meet the following visual quality objectives:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Objectives</u>
VRM Class I	Preserve the existing character of landscapes
VRM Class II	Retain the existing character of landscapes
VRM Class III	Partially retain the existing character of landscapes
VRM Class IV	Allow major modifications of existing character of landscapes

Rural Interface Areas/Wildland Urban Interface Areas

The definition of wildland urban interface (WUI) in the National Fire Plan is much broader than that of the District's RMP; page 44 and Map 6 in the ROD and RMP. In FY 2004, 1,048 acres were funded by and meet the National Fire Plan definition and the intent of Rural Interface Area protection in the RMP (Table 30). The primary treatment methods were manual and machine piling on 940 acres with 108 acres being broadcast burned.

Socioeconomic

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

In 2004, the Coos Bay District contributed to the local economy by selling eight timber sales allowing the harvest of almost 23 MMBF of timber. Over 4,000 acres of young stands were treated through contracts valued at \$707,000. The District issued over \$700,000 worth of restoration projects to contractors through the area through the Jobs-in-the-Woods program and \$320,000 through Challenge Cost Share programs. Table 13 displays the summary of Socio-Economic activities for the Coos Bay District.

The BLM has continued to provide amenities such as developed and dispersed recreational opportunities. Coos Bay District is distinctive in that it offers a mixture of forest, lakes, rivers, beaches, and ocean within its boundary. One can walk through an old-growth stand in the morning and tour a lighthouse or whale watch in the afternoon. Some 800,000 people recreated on lands managed by the Coos Bay District this past year. These visitors add to the tourism industry in the area.

The Coos Bay District Office employs about 145 full-time and a total of 28 part-time employees. Most of the personnel live in the communities of Coos Bay and North Bend with about 10 percent living in surrounding communities. This professional workforce has a significant impact on the community through payroll impacts and community participation. Only the healthcare industry, county government, public education, the Coquille Indian Tribe, the U.S. Coast Guard, and a handful of private companies employ more people in the area.

Monetary Payments

The Bureau of Land Management contributes financially to the local economy in a variety of ways. One of these ways is through financial payments. They include: Payments in Lieu of Taxes, O&C Payments, and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Payments. Payments of each type were made in FY 2004 as directed in current legislation. A description of each type of payment program is described below.

Table 13. Coos Bay RMP, Summary of Socio-Economic Activities and Allocations

Program Element	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
District budget	\$16,185,300	\$15,218,800	\$14,415,000	\$14,220,000	\$13,945,000
Timber sale collections:					
O&C lands ¹	4,905,687	\$1,477,440	\$1,305,530	\$859,342	\$1,419,646
CBWR lands ¹	\$2,160,060	\$239,500	\$197,270	\$249,894	\$474,514
PD lands ¹	\$410,596	\$39,610	\$410,650	\$0	\$142,145
Payments to Coos and (Coos CBWR)	\$4,087,671	\$6,415,185	\$6,466,506	\$6,544,104	\$7,459,102
		\$803,135	\$809,560	\$819,274	
Curry Counties (O&C /CWBR) ² Total	<u>\$2,260,979</u>	<u>\$3,968,716</u>	<u>\$4,000,466</u>	<u>\$4,048,471</u>	<u>\$4,101,101</u>
	\$6,348,650	\$11,187,036	\$11,276,532	\$11,411,849	\$11,560,203
PILT Payments to Coos & Curry Counties) ²	\$7,127	\$10,335	\$10,900	\$12,295	\$12,815
	<u>\$62,305</u>	<u>\$90,337</u>	<u>\$95,219</u>	<u>\$107,412</u>	<u>\$112,030</u>
Total	\$69,432	\$100,672	\$106,119	\$119,707	\$124,845
Value of forest development contracts	\$1,009,000	\$1,024,000	\$906,000	\$725,000	\$707,000
Value of timber sales: oral auctions (_#)	\$10,082	\$2,620,316 (7 auctions)	\$985,504 (2 auctions)	\$2,283,767 (7 auctions)	\$1,748,867 (7 auctions)
negotiated sales (_# neg. sales)	\$42,788 (9)	\$154,474 (13)	\$173,941 (10)	\$173,941 (10)	\$56,343 (10)
Jobs-in-the-Woods contracts	\$935,300	\$926,100	\$737,900	\$902,038	\$700,367
Timber Sale/Recreation Pipeline Restoration Funds	\$1,435,000	\$1,178,000	\$889,000	\$856,000	\$314,000
Recreation Fee Demonstration Project Receipts	\$107,515	\$124,240	\$126,560	\$141,448	\$174,272
Challenge cost share	\$170,900	\$140,800	\$155,115	\$51,000	\$322,000
Value-in-kind or Volunteer Efforts	\$111,600	\$99,497	\$372,400	\$297,567	\$173,808
Value of land sales	\$45,100	0	0	0	0

¹ Funds collected as timber is harvested.

² To simplify reporting information and to avoid duplicating reporting, all payments to Coos and Curry counties have been reported by the Coos Bay District. Payments to Douglas and Lane counties have been reported by the Roseburg and Eugene Districts respectively.

Acronyms used in this table: O&C = Oregon and California Railroad lands
CWBR = Coos Bay Wagon Road lands

PD = Public Domain lands
PILT = Payments In Lieu of Taxes

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

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

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

PILT Payments to local counties in 2004 were as follows:

Coos County	\$12,815.00
Curry County	\$112,030.00
<u>Douglas County</u>	<u>\$180,023.00</u>
State-wide Total	\$6,245,153.00

Payments to Counties

Payments are currently made to counties under "The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000." The purpose of the act is "To restore stability and predictability to the annual payments made to States and counties containing National Forest System lands and public domain lands managed by the BLM for use by the counties for the benefit of public schools, roads and other purposes." The Public domain lands managed by the BLM refers only to Oregon and California Revested Grantlands (O&C) and Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands (CBWR), not public domain (PD) lands. The O&C lands consist of approximately 2.5 million acres of federally-owned forest lands in 18 western Oregon counties including approximately 74,500 acres of Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands in the Coos Bay and Roseburg BLM Districts. Fiscal Year 2004 was the fourth year that payments were made to western Oregon counties under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393). Counties made elections to receive the standard O&C and CBWR payment as calculated under the Act of August 28, 1937 or the Act of May 24, 1939, or the calculated full payment amount as determined under P.L. 106-393. All/most counties in the Coos Bay District elected to receive payments under the new legislation. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2001 and continuing through 2006 payments are to be made based on historic O&C and CBWR payments to the counties. Table 14 displays the statewide payments made under each Title of P.L. 106-393 as well as the grand total. Table 15 displays the Title II and III payments for this District. Actual payments made in 2004 for fiscal year 2005 projects were distributed October 28, 2004.

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

Title II payments are reserved by the counties in special account in the Treasury of the United States for funding projects providing protection, restoration and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat, and other natural resource objectives as outlined in P.L. 106-393. BLM is directed to obligate these funds for projects selected by local Resource Advisory Committees and approved by the Secretary of Interior or her designee.

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

Table 14. FY 2004 Secure Rural Schools Payments to Counties Under P.L. 106-393

County	FY2004 Full Payment Amount with CPI	Amount to County		Amount Elected for:	
		(including Title III)	Projects	Title III	Title II
Benton	\$3,157,286.32	2,920,489.85	473,592.94	236,796.47	236,796.47
Clackamas	6,235,921.38	6,058,197.62	935,388.21	757,664.45	177,723.76
Columbia	2,314,594.24	2,081,977.52	347,189.13	114,572.41	232,616.72
Coos	7,459,102.78	7,212,952.39	1,118,865.42	872,715.03	246,150.39
Curry	4,101,101.45	3,787,367.19	615,165.22	301,430.96	313,734.26
Douglas	28,295,946.76	25,112,652.75	4,244,392.01	1,061,098.00	3,183,294.01
Jackson	17,606,646.50	16,286,148.01	2,640,996.98	1,320,498.49	1,320,498.49
Josephine	13,572,960.41	12,554,988.38	2,035,944.06	1,017,972.03	1,017,972.03
Klamath	2,629,199.28	2,313,695.37	394,379.89	78,875.98	315,503.91
Lane	17,157,210.72	15,896,155.73	2,573,581.61	1,312,526.62	1,261,054.99
Lincoln	404,492.20	380,222.67	60,673.83	36,404.30	24,269.53
Linn	2,966,276.12	2,743,805.41	444,941.42	222,470.71	222,470.71
Marion	1,640,440.58	1,578,924.06	246,066.09	184,549.57	61,516.52
Multnomah	1,224,712.49	1,192,712.49	183,706.87	151,706.87	32,000.00
Polk	2,426,953.19	2,354,144.59	364,042.98	291,234.38	72,808.60
Tillamook	629,210.08	566,446.37	94,381.52	31,617.81	62,763.71
Washington	707,861.35	681,316.55	106,179.20	79,634.40	26,544.80
Yamhill	808,984.40	808,984.40	121,347.66	121,347.66	0.00
Total	\$113,338,900.25	\$104,531,181.35	\$17,000,835.04	\$8,193,116.14	\$8,807,718.90

Table 15. Title II and III Payments Coos and Douglas Counties

COUNTY	Payment to County	Payment to County (Title III)	Total Paid to County (Pmt + Title III)	County Election for Title II Amount
Coos	705,436.32	97,101.24	802,537.56	27,387.53
Douglas	127,526.64	5,626.17	133,152.81	16,878.52
Total	\$832,962.96	\$102,727.41	\$935,690.37	\$44,266.05

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

Recreation Sites Managed and Visitor Use

The overall amount of visitation on the Coos Bay District increased by 13% (984,406 visitors) over last year’s levels as economic conditions and tourism-related travel continued to recover from the lows seen in 2001-2002. Of special note were the following:

- The North Spit showed a 44% increase in visitation over 2003 levels due to a general increase in coastal recreation use throughout region and improved methods of data collection.
- After last years renovations, the Cape Blanco Lighthouse was open for the full tour season and posted a 36% increase in visitation over 2003 levels.
- At the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area, visitation increased by 18%, likely due to the site’s proximity to two major tourism travel corridors.

Table 13 outlines visitation at each of the District’s developed recreation sites, Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA), and Extensive Recreation Management Areas (ERMA) in 2003. The ERMA includes all of the recreation sites and BLM administered lands outside of

SRMAs. The following recreation use statistics have been tracked and documented in the BLM's 2004 Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) report.

Table 16. Extensive and Special Recreation Management Areas (ERMA/SRMA)

Umpqua Field Office SRMAs	Acres	Visits
Loon Lake SRMA ¹		
Loon Lake Campground	78.86	50,285
East Shore Campground	51.51	2,315
Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area SRMA	1,095.00	631,096
<u>Coos Bay Shorelands SRMA ²</u>	<u>1,726.45</u>	<u>27,100</u>
Umpqua SRMA Total	2,951.82	710,796
Umpqua ERMA & Recreation Sites		
Smith River Falls Campground	81.29	8,600
Vincent Creek Campground	3.5	6,900
Fawn Creek Campground	5	181
Park Creek Campground	60	350
Big Tree Recreation Site	20	40
Sub Total Developed Sites	169.79	16,071
<u>Dispersed use for Umpqua ERMA</u>	<u>194,198</u>	<u>31,100</u>
Umpqua ERMA Total	194,328	47,171
Total Umpqua Field Office	197,320	757,967
Myrtlewood Field Office SRMAs	Acres	Visits
New River ACEC/SRMA	1,168	14,155
Sixes River SRMA ³		
Sixes River Campground	120	1,278
Edson Creek Campground	45	8,664
Myrtlewood SRMA Total	1,333	24,097
Myrtlewood ERMA & Recreation Sites		
Cape Blanco Lighthouse (NHS)	32	21,538
Burnt Mountain Campground	38	1,000
Bear Creek	80	4,303
Palmer Butte Scenic Overlook	40	500
Sub Total Developed Sites	190	27,341
<u>Dispersed Use for Myrtlewood ERMA</u>	<u>126,978</u>	<u>175,001</u>
Myrtlewood ERMA Total	127,097	202,342
Total Myrtlewood Field Office	128,430	226,439
Total Coos Bay District	325,750	984,406

¹ Loon Lake SRMA includes Loon Lake and East Shore Campgrounds.

² Includes the North Spit ACEC, North Spit Boat Ramp.

³ Sixes River SRMA includes Sixes River and Edson Creek Campgrounds.

Note: A visit is defined as a visit to BLM administered land and/or waters by a person for the purpose of engaging in any recreational activity (except those which are part of, or incidental to the pursuit of a gainful occupation) whether for a few minutes, full day or more.

Recreation use permits for camping & day use issued at campgrounds and fees collected in 2004:

Recreation fee revenues in Coos Bay District increased by 18% over 2003 collections. The enhanced reservation system and fee increase at Loon Lake along with the first full fee collection season at Cape Blanco, all added to this significant rise in revenue.

Fee Demonstration Project Site:	Number of Recreation Use Permits Issued	Fees Collected
Loon Lake/East Shore	9,341	\$132,662.24
Sixes & Edson Campgrounds	1,469	\$17,510.96
Cape Blanco Lighthouse	5,607	\$22,554.00
Total	16,417	\$172,727.20

Recreation Trails Managed:

Umpqua Field Office	Miles	Use type	Visits
Loon Lake Waterfall Trail	1.0	Hike	5,110
Blue Ridge Trail	12.0	Hike/bike/horse/OHV	1,400
Big Tree	0.5	Hike/interpretive	125
Total:	13.5		6,635
Myrtlewood Field Office	Miles	Use type	Visits
Doerner Fir Trail #T801	0.8	Hike/interpretive	600
New River (14 Trails) #T802	3.5	Hike/interpretive	2,213
Hunter Creek Trails #T803	2.5	Hike	400
Euphoria Ridge Trail #T804	10.0	Mountain Bike	600
Total:	16.8		3,813
Coos Bay District Totals:	30.3		10,448

Special Recreation Permits (SRP) Issued:

One Special Recreation Permit was issued in the Umpqua Field Office in 2004 for a commercial outfitter guide service and one annual permit was issued in the Myrtlewood Field Office for guided tours of the Cape Blanco Lighthouse.

Off-Highway Vehicle Designations Managed (acres):

	Open	Limited	Closed
Umpqua Field Office	0	195,515	1,805
Myrtlewood Field Office	0	126,532	1,898
District Total	0	322,167	3,583

The 80 acres that were previously designated as “open” were legislatively transferred to Douglas County in 2004.

Major Recreation Projects :

- Updated and expanded the reservation system at Loon Lake to provide better service while lowering costs and increasing campground occupancy (fee receipts increased 8% over FY 2003). Loon Lake was selected as one of the first three recreation sites in BLM to be put into the new on-line National Recreation Reservation Service, which will eventually service all reservable federal recreation facilities.
- Maintained the Blue Ridge, Euphoria Ridge, New River and Loon Lake trail systems through an assistance agreement with the Northwest Youth Corps.
- Maintained a Web Cam and remote weather station at Loon Lake to provide better service to visitors while reducing the number of weather-related phone calls answered by staff. The site @ <http://presys.com/l/o/loonlake/loonlake.htm>, is one of the most popular BLM web sites in Oregon.

Status of Recreation Area Management Plans:

No new Recreation Area Management Plans were completed or revised in FY 2004.

Umpqua Field Office

- Loon Lake SRMA Management Plan - completed 2002.
- Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area SRMA- completed 1993, amended 1998.
- Loon Lake SRMA Operations Plan - completed 1997
- Coos Bay Shorelands SRMA - completed 1995, to be updated in 2004.
- Park Creek Campground Site Plan - completed 1998.
- Smith River Falls & Vincent Creek Campgrounds Site Plans - completed FY 1999.
- Vincent Creek House historical assessment completed FY 2001.
- Big Tree recreation site - recreation plan completed FY 1999.
- Blue Ridge multi-use trail plan - completed 1998.

Myrtlewood Field Office

- New River ACEC/SRMA Management Plan - completed 1995. Plan Update completed in 2004. Visitor use monitoring plan initiated in FY 2001.
- Sixes River SRMA - Recreation Area Management Plan - completed FY 2000.
- Cape Blanco Lighthouse National Historic Site - Interim Management Plan completed 1996.

- Hunter Creek Bog ACEC Management Plan - completed 1996 (trail planning FY 1999).
- Euphoria Ridge Trail - completed 1999.
- Doerner Fir trail plan & trail head construction - completed FY 1999.

Forest Management

Table 17 displays the volume of timber offered by the District under the Resource Management Plan (RMP) and the Northwest Forest Plan (NFP) by fiscal year. The declared Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) for the District is 27 million board feet (MMBF). This ASQ, once determined and declared, is an annual regulatory commitment in the O & C Act.

Table 17. Timber Volumes Offered FY 95 - 2004 ¹

Land Use Allocation	Offered FY95-98 (MMBF)	Offered FY99-01 (MMBF)	Offered FY2002 (MMBF)	Offered FY2003 (MMBF)	Offered FY2004 (MMBF)
Matrix (GFMA)	113.5	24.1	1.9	0.6	1.5
C/DB	0.1	1.0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Volume ²	7.0	3.2	0.7	0.9	0.6
Total ASQ Volume	120.6	28.3	2.6	1.5	2.1
Volumes from Reserves	12.0	8.4	13.3	19.6	19.3 ³
Total Volume Offered	132.7	36.7	15.9	21.1	21.4

¹ FY95-03 data from Table 18, 2003 Annual Program Summary for the BLM – Coos Bay District.

² Includes ASQ volume from modifications and negotiated sales.

³ Includes Middle Tioga DM sale which was offered but not sold in FY04, non-ASQ volume from modifications and negotiated sales, and non-ASQ hardwood volumes. Does not include Shotgun DM sale which was offered in FY03 and sold in FY04.

Abbreviations used in this table:

GFMA	General Forest Management Area
C/DB	Connectivity/Diversity Blocks
MMBF	Million Board Feet
ASQ	Allowable Sale Quantity

FY 2004 Accomplishments

In FY 2004, the District offered and sold 8 timber sales with a total of approximately 22.4 MMBF (Table 18). One of these timber sales (Shotgun DM) was originally advertised in FY 2003 and did not sell. It was re-offered in FY 2004 and sold. One sale, Middle Tioga DM, was advertised but not sold in FY 2004. In addition to the advertised sales, approximately 0.6 MMBF of timber was sold as miscellaneous ASQ volume including small negotiated sales, right-of-way timber, and contract modifications. This volume is included in Table 17 but not in Table 18. Table 19 shows acres and volume from timber sale sold in the Matrix for FY 2004.

The majority of the sales involved density management within the Late-Successional Reserves. The objective of density management in the Reserves is to change the forest stand condition and growth characteristics to benefit species associated with late serial and old-growth habitat.

One timber sale (Dora Dora Dora) included commercial thinning in the Matrix and density management in the Riparian Reserves. Portions of two timber sales (Buck Peak Spurs & Bear Track DM) included commercial thinning in the Matrix and density management in the Riparian Reserves. The remainder of these two sales involved density management within the Late-Successional Reserves. One timber sale (Big Grunt DM) involved density management in the Riparian Reserves. One timber sale (Myers Creek Salvage) included mortality salvage in the Matrix.

The major reason that the District did not meet its ASQ commitment was the 2002 decision by the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals concerning management of Port-Orford-cedar. In compliance with the Opinion, the Bureau did complete a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement on Port-Orford –cedar management in May 2004.

Table 18. FY2004 Advertised Timber Sales

Sale Name	Land Use Allocation ¹	Acres	Volume (MBF) ²	Type of Harvest ³	Comments
Shotgun DM	LSR	489	4,350	DM, RH, R/W	397 acres are DM thinning, 85 acres are RH (hardwood conversion), and 7 acres are R/W; all in the LSR.
Note: This sale was offered and not sold in FY03, was offered and sold in FY04; it is included in the totals.					
Buck Peak Spurs	LSR,GFMA,RR	42	435	DM, RH, CT	14 acres are DM thinning and 18 acres are RH (hardwood conversion); all in the LSR. 5 acres are CT in the GFMA and 5 acres are DM thinning in RR.
Big Grunt DM	RR	47	401	DM, RH	40 acres are DM thinning and 7 acres are RH (hardwood conversion); all in the RR.
Middle Tioga DM	LSR	183	1,968	DM, RH, R/W	110 acres are DM thinning, 70 acres are RH (hardwood conversion), and 3 acres are R/W; all in the LSR.
Note: This sale was offered and did not sell in FY04, it is not included in the totals.					
Bear Track DM	LSR,GFMA, RR	463	8,841	DM, RH, DM	399 acres are DM thinning, 3 acres are RH (hardwood conversion) and 1 acre is R/W; all in the LSR. 22 acres are CT in the GFMA and 38 acres are DM thinning in the RR.
Fruin Moon DM	LSR	279	3,088	DM, RH	271 acres are DM thinning and 8 acres are RH (hardwood conversion); all in the LSR.
Camas Central DM	LSR	354	4,256	DM	354 acres are DM thinning in the LSR.
Dora Dora Dora	GFMA, RR	41	270	CT, DM	35 acres are CT in the GFMA and 6 acres are DM thinning in RR.
Myers Creek Salvage	GFMA	20	798		20 acres are mortality salvage in the GFMA.
Totals		1,735	22,439		

¹ GFMA is General Forest Management Area, LSR is Late-Successional Reserve, RR is Riparian Reserves

² Includes hardwood volumes.

³ RH is Regeneration Harvest, CT is Commercial Thinning, DM is Density Management, R/W is Right-of-way

Table 19. Actual Acres and ASQ Volume Sold from the Matrix in FY 2004¹

Land Use Allocation	Regeneration Harvest		Commercial Thinning	
	Acres	Volume (MMBF)	Acres	Volume (MMBF) ¹
GFMA	0	0	82	1.456
C/DB	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	0	82	1.456

¹ Includes Dora Dora Dora, Myers Creek Salvage, part of Buck Peak Spurs, and part of Bear Track DM timber sales. All other sales sold (or parts of sold sales mentioned) were located in LSR or RR. Middle Tioga DM was offered but not sold and is located in LSR. This table does not include miscellaneous volume sold as modifications or negotiated sales.

Table 20 displays a summary of volume sold under the RMP and NFP from the Harvest Land Base (the Matrix LUA), the Reserves, and the declared ASQ. The District ASQ was reduced from 32 MMBF to 27 MMBF as a result of the Third Year Evaluation.

Table 20. Summary of Volume Sold ¹

Sold ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (MMBF)	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY02-03	FY04	FY95-04 Total	FY95-04 Declared ASQ
ASQ Volume – Harvest Land Base	125.606	26.238	5.694	1.456	158.994	290 ³
Non ASQ Volume – Reserves ²	14.619	5.275	27.689	20.983	68.566	n/a
Totals	140.225	31.513	33.383	22.439	227.560	n/a

¹ Volume from advertised sales only. FY95-02 data from Table 23, 2002 Annual Program Summary for the BLM – Coos Bay District. FY03 data from Table 21, 2003 Annual Program Summary for the BLM – Coos Bay District.

² Includes hardwood volumes.

³ Declared Coos Bay FY95-98 ASQ (32 MMBF X 4) + FY99-03 ASQ (27 MMBF X 6) = 290 MMBF

Table 21 displays the summary of volume sold but not awarded by the District under the RMP and NFP.

Table 21. Summary of Volume Sold but Unawarded ¹

Sold Unawarded (as of 9/30/04) ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (MMBF)	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY02-03	FY04	FY95-04 Total
ASQ Volume – Harvest Land Base	20.813 ²	10.083 ³	0	0	30.896
Non ASQ Volume – Reserves (including hardwoods)	1.125 ²	0.054 ³	0	4.35	5.529
Totals	21.938	10.137	0	4.35	36.425

¹ Includes volume from advertised sales only.

² Includes the following sales: FY98 Remote Control, Jones 25, and Sagaberd West

³ Includes the following sales: FY99 Cedar House and Sagaberd East.

⁴ Includes the following sale: FY 2004 Shotgun DM

Table 22 displays the ASQ volume/acres harvested from the Matrix LUA and ASQ volume from Key Watersheds under the RMP and NFP.

Table 22. Matrix ASQ Volume and Acres Sold by Allocations ¹
(including negotiated sales, modifications, and right-of-ways)

Harvest Land Base	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY02-03	FY04	FY95-04 Total	Decadal Projection
ASQ Volume (MMBF)						
Matrix	131.7	29.5	7.3	2.1	170.6	321.1 ²
AMA	0	0	0	0	0	0
ASQ Acres						
Matrix	4,455	1,516	568 ⁵	118	6,657	11,939 ³
AMA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Key Watershed ASQ Volume (MMBF)	9.6	8.6	3.8	0.3	22.3	30 ⁴

¹ FY95-02 data from Table 25, 2002 Annual Program Summary for the BLM – Coos Bay District.

FY03 data from Table 23, 2003 Annual Program Summary for the BLM – Coos Bay District.

² Volume from Third Year Evaluation – Figure V12-7

³ Acres from Third Year Evaluation – Figure V12-7

⁴ Volume from Third Year Evaluation – Figure V12-8

⁵ Includes a hardwood conversion (Regeneration Harvest) unit which contained only non-ASQ hardwood volume. Therefore, acres reported but not volume.

Table 23 displays the ASQ volume included in sales sold by harvest method under the RMP and NFP.

Table 23. Matrix ASQ Volume and Acres Sold by Harvest Type ¹

Harvest Land Base	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY02-03	FY04	FY95-04 Total	Decadal Projection ²
ASQ Volume (MMBF)						
Regeneration Harvest	96.6	15.1	0.2	0	111.9	273.0
Commercial Thinning	28.1	11.1	5.5	1.5	46.2	48.0
Other ³	<u>7.0</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>12.4</u>	<u>0</u>
Totals	131.7	29.4	7.3	2.1	170.5	321.0
ASQ Acres						
ASQ Acres	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY02-03	FY04	FY95-04 Total	Decadal Projection ²
Regeneration Harvest	1,911	380	25 ³	0	2,316	5,792
Commercial Thinning	2,357	1,118	471	82	4,028	6,147
Other ³	<u>187</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>0</u>
Totals	4,455	1,524	568	118	6,665	11,939

¹ FY95-02 data from Table 26& 27, 2002 Annual Program Summary for the BLM – Coos Bay District. FY03 data from Table 24 & 25, 2003 Annual Program Summary for the BLM – Coos Bay District.

² Values from Third Year Evaluation – Figure V12-7

² includes negotiated sale, modifications, and right-of-ways)

Table 24 displays the acres of reserve included in sales sold by harvest method under the RMP and NFP.

Table 24. Acres of Reserves Sold by Harvest Types ¹

Reserve Acres	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY02-03	FY04	FY95-04 Total
Late-Successional Reserves	346	25	1,645	1,600	3,616
Riparian Reserves	840	396	286	53	1,575
Totals	1,186	421	1,931	1,653	5,191

¹ Includes advertised sales only. FY95-02 data from Table 28, 2002 Annual Program Summary for the BLM – Coos Bay District. FY03 data from Table 26, 2003 Annual Program Summary for the BLM – Coos Bay District.

Table 25 displays the acres by age class and harvest method included in sales sold under the RMP and NFP

Table 25. ASQ Sale Acres Sold by Age Class ¹

Regeneration Harvest ²	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY02-03	FY04	FY95-04 Total	Decadal Projection ³
0-70	160	197	25	0	382	735
80-140	1,318	69	0	0	1,387	3,474
150-190	245	5	0	0	250	683
<u>200+</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>297</u>	<u>900</u>
Totals	1,911	380	25	0	2,316	5,792

Commercial Thinning ² & Other	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY02-03	FY04	FY95-04 Total	Decadal Projection ³
0-70	2,342	1,118	471	62	3,993	6,147
80-140	15	0	0	20	35	0
150-190	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>200+</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Totals	2,357	1,118	471	82	4,028	6,147

¹ Includes advertised sales from Harvest Land Base only.

² FY95-02 data from Table 29 & 30, 2002 Annual Program Summary for the BLM – Coos Bay District.
FY03 data from Table 27 & 28, 2003 Annual Program Summary for the BLM – Coos Bay District.

³ Values from Third Year Evaluation – Figure V12-4

See Appendix B-1 for the information on Allowable Sale Quantity Reconciliation.

Figures 1 thru 4 display comparisons of the projected and actual acres and volume sold from the Matrix by Fiscal Year (FY).

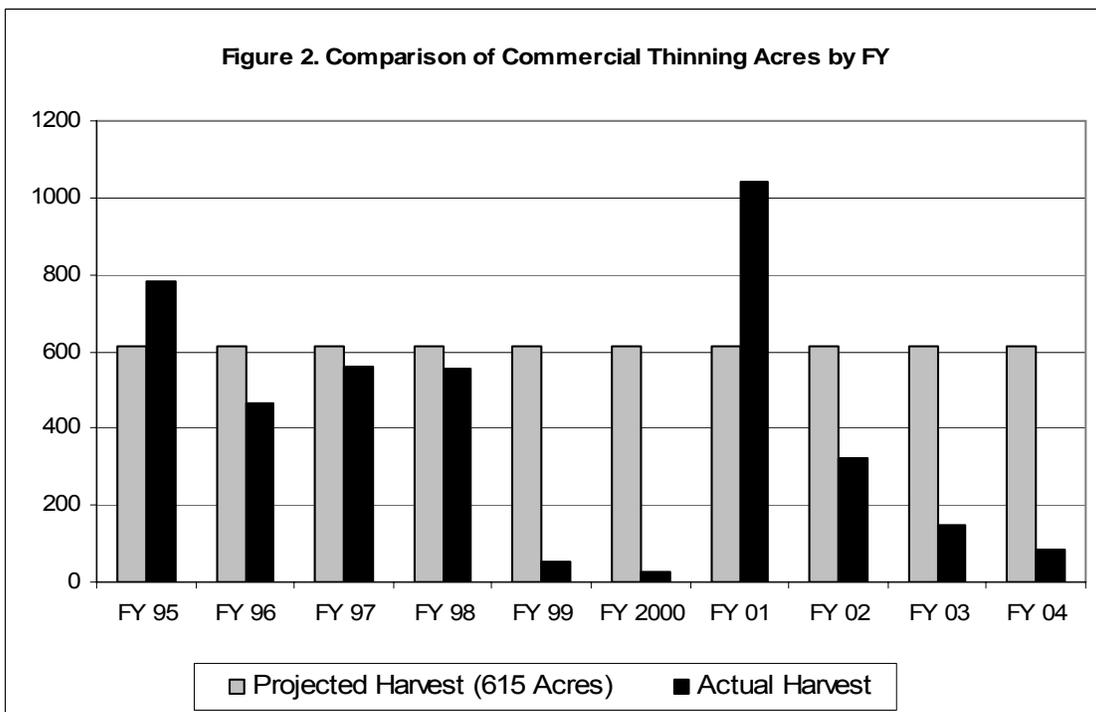
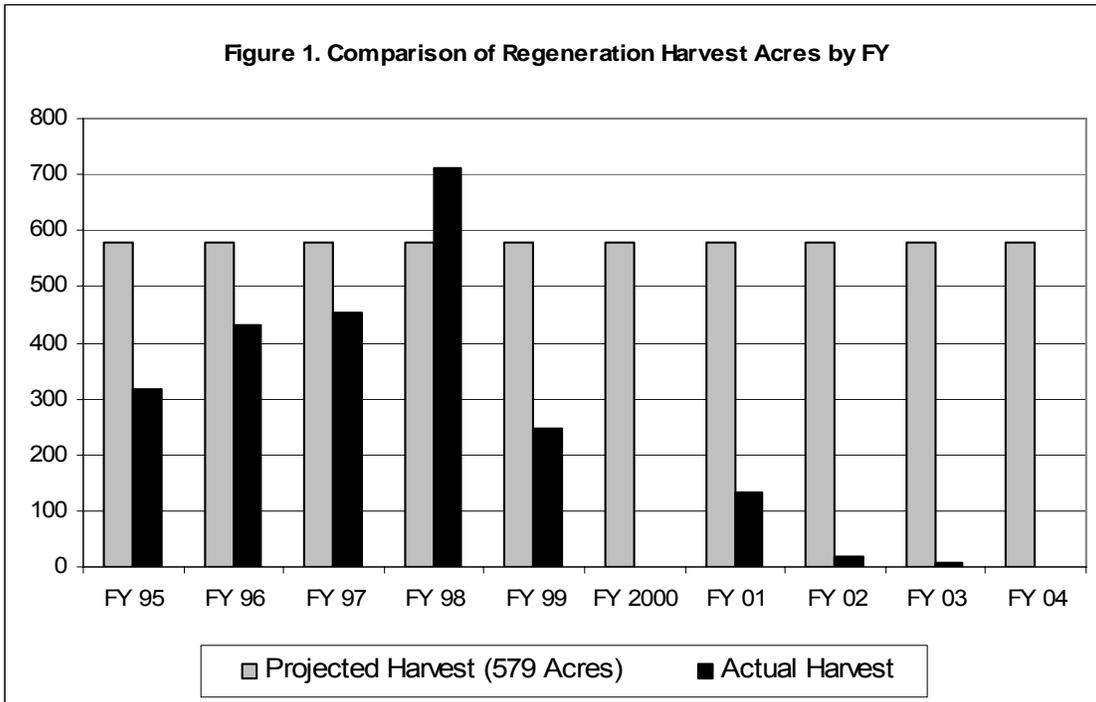


Figure 3. Comparison of Regeneration Harvest Volume by FY

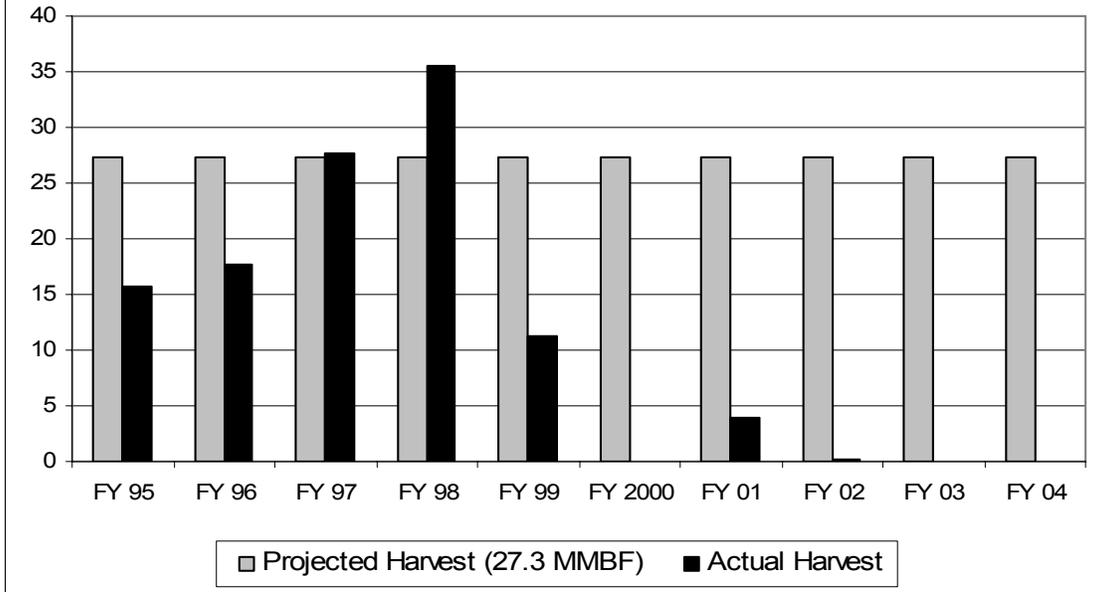
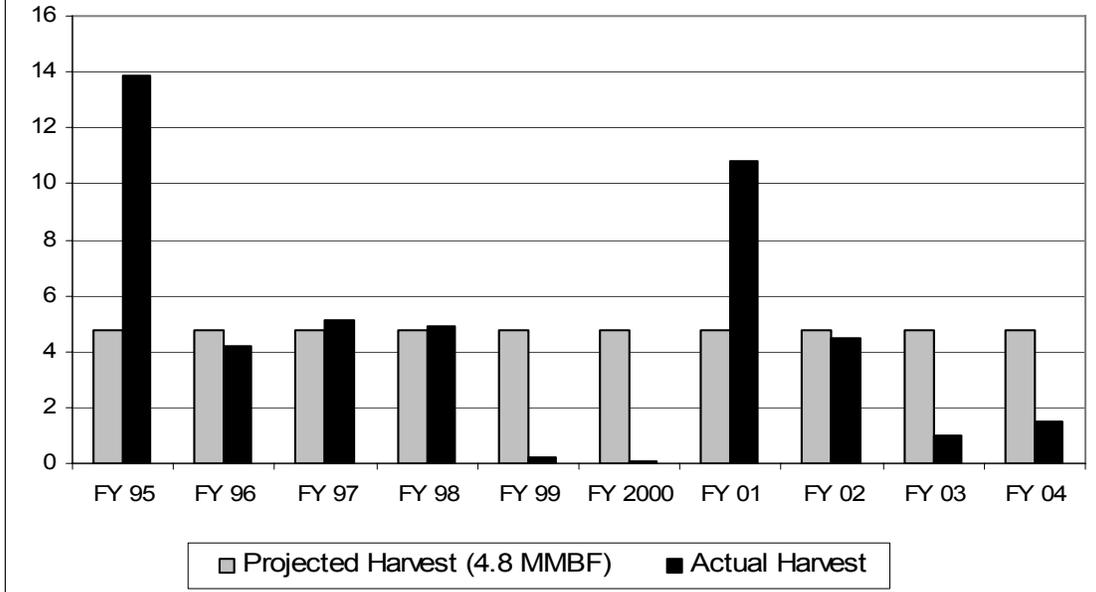


Figure 4. Comparison of Commercial Thinning Volume by FY



Silvicultural Practices

The implementation many silvicultural practices are proportional to the District's timber sale harvest schedule with a time lag of a few years. Since there are a number of lawsuits which have held up the District's regeneration harvest schedule, many reforestation practices, such as site preparation, tree planting, and animal control, have not been needed. However, the growth enhancement practices, such as stand maintenance of vegetation, precommercial thinning/release, fertilization, and pruning are being accomplished as needed.

In FY 2004, the District awarded contracts totaling approximately \$654,000 to treat the acres shown in Table 26. An additional \$53,000 in forest development money was spent on stand exam contracts and noxious weed control.

Table 26. Annual ROD Projections and Accomplishments for Silvicultural Practices

Practice	Projected ROD Acres	FY 95 to 2003	Accomplishments for:	
			FY 2004	FY 95 to 2004
Site Preparation				
Prescribed Fire	760	2,020	7	2,027
Other	<u>100</u>	<u>1,470</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,470</u>
Total for Site Preparation	860	3,490	7	3,497
Planting				
Normal Stock	220	2,942	0	2,942
Genetic Stock	<u>540</u>	<u>3,257</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>3,358</u>
Total for planting	760	6,199	101	6,300
Stand Maintenance/Protection				
Vegetation Control	5,610	29,321	683	30,004
Animal Control	790	4,959	101	5,060
Precommercial Thinning /Release	3,480	17,515	1049	18,564
Brushfield/Hardwood Conversion	120	226	210	436
Fertilization	1,200	22,740	0	22,740
Pruning	870	4,817	1225	6,042

Young Stand Silviculture in Late Successional Reserves

Silvicultural practices in the Late-Successional Reserves (LSR) have been proceeding since FY 1995, as shown in Table 27. This demonstrates that the implementation targets of the “South Coast-North Klamath Late-Successional Reserve Assessment” (May, 1998) are being met on the District. All of the silvicultural treatments being reported are in stands less than 20-years old. Establishment and maintenance of these young timber stands is vital to meeting later stand development targets for old-growth. The key components that are being grown are dominant, fast growing, overstory trees; a varied conifer species mix; and a few hardwood trees.

As a result of the Rescissions Act of 1995, there was timber harvest and subsequent tree planting in the LSR that was not originally part of the Northwest Forest Plan. With this workload completed, the near-term silvicultural treatments in young timber stands will primarily be stand maintenance and pre-commercial thinning/release. As an alternative pathway for developing late-successional characteristics, 463 acres of moderate density (18' x 18') pre-commercial thinning were completed in FY 2004. As the pre-commercial thinning/release workload is finished in the next few years, the primary silvicultural treatment in the LSRs will turn to density management of stands 25 to 80 years old. Pruning was completed on 30 acres of LSR in an attempt to alleviate severe bear damage in young forest stands.

Table 27. Silvicultural Practices in Late-Successional Reserves

Practice	Accomplishments (acres) for:		
	FY 95 to 2003	FY 2004	FY 95 to 2004
Site Preparation			
Prescribed Fire	137	0	137
Other	<u>131</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>131</u>
Total for Site Preparation	268	0	268
Planting			
Normal Stock	756	0	756
Genetic Stock	<u>368</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>368</u>
Total for planting	1,124	0	1,124
Stand Maintenance/Protection			
Vegetation Control	7,017	263	7,280
Animal Control	637	0	637
Precommercial Thinning/Release	7,364	463	7,827
Brushfield/Hardwood Conversion	62	23	85
Fertilization	141	0	141
Pruning	6	30	36

Special Forest Products

In addition to the advertised timber sales described in the Timber Management section above, the District sold a variety of Special Forest Products as shown in Table 28. The sale of Special Forest Products follows the guidelines contained in the Oregon/Washington Special Forest Products Procedure Handbook.

Table 28. Summary of Special Forest/Natural Product Actions and Accomplishments

RMP Authorized product sales	Unit of measure	Total FY 95-2003	FY 2004	Total FY 95-2004
Boughs, coniferous	Pounds	135,695	2373	138,068
	contracts ¹	139	4	143
	value (\$)	2,252	46	2,298
Burls and miscellaneous	Pounds	1000	0	1000
	contracts ¹	1	0	1
	value (\$)	150	0	150
Christmas trees	Number	1,710	122	1,832
	contracts ¹	1,596	122	1,718
	value (\$)	2,192	610	2,802
Edibles and medicinals	Pounds	6,679	0	6,679
	contracts ¹	14	0	14
	value (\$)	275	0	275
Feed & Forage	Tons	0	0	0
Floral & greenery	Pounds	878,316	209,001	1,087,317
	contracts ¹	4,022	619	4,641
	value (\$)	53,296	9,438	62,734
Moss/ bryophytes	Pounds	5,600	0	5,600
	contracts ¹	9	0	9
	value (\$)	168	0	168
Mushrooms/ fungi	Pounds	216,197	139,651	355,848
	contracts ¹	2,457	563	3,020
	value	41,090	13,878	54,968
Ornamentals	Number	2,081	0	2,081
	contracts ¹	3	0	3
	value (\$)	29	0	29
Seed and seed cones	Bushels	1,744	236	1,980
	contracts ¹	37	2	39
	value (\$)	775	118	893
Transplants	Number	1,902	274	2,176
	contracts ¹	27	4	31
	value (\$)	338	36	374
Wood products/ firewood ²	Cubic feet	1,425,215	34,565	1,459,780
	contracts ¹	1,433	115	1,558
	value (\$)	251,542	1,880	253,422
TOTALS	contracts¹	9,748	1,429	11,177
	value (\$)	352,107	26,006	378,113

¹ Contract numbers represent individual sale (or free use) actions. Value is in dollars per year received.

² To avoid double counting, this line does not include products converted into and sold as either board or cubic feet and reported elsewhere.

Energy and Minerals

Energy

The District continues to analyze its potential for Coal Bed Methane leases, including evaluation and preparing for maintenance of the RMP to include Coal Bed Methane leases. District representative attended the First Annual Coalbed Natural Gas Research, Monitoring, and Applications, Conference in Laramie, Wyoming. Presentations on CBM potential within the District have been developed and delivered to local public and professional groups.

No Statements of Adverse Energy Impact (SAEI) were completed this year. All projects receive a review to determine if an SAEI is required.

Minerals

There are 56 active mining claims on the Coos Bay District. In FY 2004, no mining notices were received, no Plan of Operations were submitted, no compliance inspections performed, and no notices of non-compliance issued. Seven mineral sales were conducted from various sites throughout the District, including Baker and Elk Wallow Quarries. Appropriate compliance inspections were completed.

The District also issued Free Use Permits to the BLM for use of mineral materials needed for on-district projects. The mineral materials were used for projects ranging from stream restoration to culvert fill. Appropriate compliance inspections have been conducted.

The District has received numerous inquiries on Recreational Mining. Investigation and pursuit of remediation has been initiated in conjunction with the District Hazmat program concerning mercury exposure at the Sixes River Recreation site. Funding for a delineation investigation has been secured through the Abandoned Mine Land Program.

Two mineral potential reports have been completed on the District's coastal properties.

A quarry inventory continues to document all quarries, active and abandoned, located within the District. This inventory categorizes quarry status, rock type and preliminary interpretation of rock quality.

Geology

Engineering geology investigations are conducted to support District Engineering staff. In addition, District representatives conducted numerous geologic investigations in support of other programs, within District and outside of District and the Bureau, such as assisting the Medford District in Abandoned Mine Land investigation of the Almeda Mine. The District continues its involvement with the Federal Applied Geomorphology Consortium and is assigned a Oregon/Washington Regional Forest Service/BLM detail to complete a mineral price inventory/appraisal for all Forest Service/BLM-managed lands in Oregon/Washington.

Presentations were given at Bullards State Park and Loon Lake Campground regarding local geology and geomorphology functions. Numerous public inquiries were addressed regarding area geology.

Beach and geomorphologic process research is being conducted at the New River ACEC. The intent is to analyze remobilization of sand after stabilizing vegetation is removed. The results of the research project will be delivered to numerous government and academic entities.

Range Resources

In FY 2004, the District maintained 4 grazing leases in the Umpqua Field Office for a total of 23 AUM's. Title II funding provided an opportunity to use the Northwest Youth Corps to complete protection fencing of riparian areas in the Middle Creek lease and manual noxious weed treatments in the Middle Creek and Fischer leases. All leases are in compliance with current BLM grazing standard guidelines.

Land Tenure Adjustments

- The District disposed of 67 acres through legislated transfer in FY 2004.
- In FY 2004 the District did not acquire any land by purchase.

The Oregon Public Lands Transfer and Protection Act of 1998, PL 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, or exchanging land, BLM may neither 1) reduce the total acres of O&C or CBWR lands nor 2) reduce the number of acres of O&C, CBWR, and Public Domain lands that are available for timber harvest below what existed on October 30, 1998....* The redesignation of lands associated with establishment of the Coquille Forest noted above is not included in the Act. Table 29 displays the results for the first four years of the No Net Loss policy on the District.

Table 29. No Net Loss Report for FY 98 to 2004

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	PD	O&C	CBWR	PD	O&C	CBWR	PD	O&C	CBWR	PD
Purchase	OR-50404 ¹	-	-	71	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale	OR-53620 ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	0
Sale	OR-53838 ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	0	-
Sale	OR-53839 ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	0	-
Title Resolution	OR-56084 ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	183	-	0	0	-
Purchase	OR-55309 ⁶	-	-	44	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase	OR-55740 ⁷	-	-	2	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Relinquishment	OR-19228 ⁸	-	-	313	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legislated Transfer	OR-60953 ⁹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	0

- 1 Russell Purchase of land adjacent to New River ACEC (Lost Lake) February 1998
- 2 Bally Bandon direct sale (T. 27S., R. 14W., Section 29 Lot 3) April 1999
- 3 Enos Ralph direct sale (T. 27S., R. 12 W. Section 13) November 1999
- 4 Leslie Crum direct sale (T. 27 S, R. 11 W., Section 5) April 2000
- 5 Coos County Title Resolution (Coos Bay Wagon Road) September 2000
- 6 Russat Enterprises purchase of land in the Coos Bay Shorelands ACEC May 2001
- 7 William Warner purchase of land in the Dean Creek EVA February 2002
- 8 COE relinquishment of lands on the North Spit of Coos Bay June 2002
- 9 Legislated transfer to Douglas County of parcel of Umpqua Jetty/Lighthouse October 2004

Access and Right-of-Way

Due to the intermingled nature of the public and private lands within the District, each party must cross the lands of the other to access their lands and resources, such as timber. On the majority of the District this has been accomplished through Reciprocal Right-of-Way Agreements with adjacent land owners. The individual agreements and associated permits are subject to the regulations that were in effect when the agreements were executed or assigned. Additional rights-of-way have been granted for the construction of driveways, utility lines, water pipelines, legal ingress and egress, construction and use of communication sites, etc.

In FY 2004, the following actions were accomplished:

- 7 temporary permits were issued for timber hauling over existing roads.
- 10 existing permits were amended to permit use of an existing road.
- 0 existing permits were amended to permit new construction across BLM land.
- 0 new reciprocal Right-of-Way Agreements were consummated.
- 22 supplements to establish fees for use of existing roads were executed.
- 2 Agreements were assigned in full to new landowners
- 2 Agreements were partially assigned to new landowners.

In FY 2005 we anticipate requests for similar type of actions.

Transportation/Roads

During FY 2004, Transportation Management Objectives were updated for several roads due to changes in resource management objectives. The process will continue through 2005 as plans continue to develop and resource objectives change. Transportation Management Objectives have been used to determine candidate roads for the decommissioning process.

A summary of road construction, repair and decommissioning for FY 2004 is as follows:

- 0.58 miles of new permanent road were constructed by federal action.
- 2.11 miles of temporary road were constructed and have either been decommissioned or are planned to be decommissioned as the timber sales they access are completed.
- 0.95 miles of road were built on public lands by private action.
- 0.55 miles of road were improved on public lands by private action.
- 0.1 miles of temporary road were built on public lands by private action.

During 2004, updating of the Interim Ground Transportation Network and Road Information Database (GTRN) continued. This project will continue into 2005 and beyond.

Noxious Weeds

In FY 2004, Coos Bay District chemically treated 600 acres of Scotch and French broom along 125 miles of road in the Umpqua Field Office. Additionally, 90 acres of Scotch and French broom were manually treated at New River, Dean Creek, and Umpqua Field Office grazing leases.

Community Service Work crews manually removed noxious weeds from the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area. The Coquille Watershed Association manually treated noxious weeds in the New River ACEC. The Coos Bay BLM District is concentrating its noxious weed control effort on the transportation system, the principal source of noxious weed spread on the Southern Oregon Coastal area. FY 2004 completed the first complete treatment coverage of the entire Coos Bay District transportation system.

In 1997 an inventory involving 13,000 acres was performed identifying 2,131 miles of road side occurrence. An additional 10,000 acres were inventoried in FY 99 and 2000 involving the southern end of the District. Comprehensive inventories have been done in the Umpqua, Coos, and Coquille 4th field watersheds each year from 2001 to 2004.

Biological controls that were placed on purple loosestrife populations previously on BLM lands were monitored for effect. This activity is expected to expand considerably as biological controls are developed for broom and other noxious weed species. Biological control of the tansy ragwort populations continues to maintain the existing populations and is expected to be the sole treatment for this species.

In FY 2004 the Coos Bay District, in cooperation with the Coquille Watershed Association,

completed 10 acres of noxious weed treatment using an organic hot foam weed control tool in environmentally sensitive areas in order to determine its effectiveness for various noxious weed species. This efforts, plus continuing efforts in early 2005, will be used to evaluate whether or not this tool is cost effective for wildland noxious weed control.

Hazardous Materials Management and Resource Restoration

In FY 2004, the Coos Bay District Hazardous Materials program consisted of a number of actions, including investigations, emergency responses, removals, clean-ups, and coordination, as summarized below:

- Eight investigations of potential hazardous waste sites.
- Two time-critical response and removal actions involving illegal dumping on public lands.
- One time-critical response to a transportation incident involving a spill of fuel oil and herbicide onto BLM lands by a private party contractor. As a member of Unified Command, oversaw the response, removal and clean-up efforts by the Responsible Party.
- One time-critical response to a release of petroleum substances at a leased communications site. Oversaw the removal, clean-up and restoration efforts by the Responsible Party.
- Sixteen non-emergency removal actions involving illegal dumping on public lands, utilizing the services of a contractor funded under the Jobs-In-The-Woods program. Resulted in the removal and recovery of more than 80,000 pounds of solid wastes.
- Monitoring continued on two past hazardous waste removal sites.
- Conducted removal and disposal actions on several RCRA hazardous waste streams generated by BLM activities.
- Coordinated preparations for Phase 3 of the Compliance Assessment - Safety, Health and the Environment (CASHE). (The scheduled CASHE inspection was cancelled, necessitating continuation of the planned workload into FY 2005.)
- Initiated preliminary field work for investigation of potential mercury contamination from Abandoned Mine Land sites on Sixes River. This involved the collection and preparation of 40 samples from the areas under concern, and analysis using special technology to detect and quantify mercury and other potential contaminants.
- Updated required annual HazMat Emergency Response Contingency and District Spill Plans.
- Conducted annual presentation of “Technical Advisor To Management” component at BLM’s National Training Center.

Fire/Fuels Management

All fuels treatment activities were accomplished meeting the Department of Interior 9214 Manual (Prescribed Fire Management Policy as revised in September 2003) and in accordance with the Oregon Smoke Management and Visibility Protection Plans. In FY 2004, prescribed

fire and fuels management activities occurred on 10 acres. Fuels consumption varied due to factors such as time of year, aspect, types and condition of fuels, ignition source and fuels treatment method. No intrusions into designated areas occurred as a result of fuels treatment projects on the District. Prescribed burning prescriptions target spring-like burn conditions when large fuel, duff and litter consumption, and smoldering is reduced by wetter conditions and rapid mop-up. Fuels treatment activities are implemented to improve seedling plantability and survival, reduce brush competition, reduce activity fuel loading levels, protect resource values, re-establish native vegetation and reduce natural fuels loads to lower the probability of catastrophic fire. Proposed management activities are analyzed during the interdisciplinary review process and alternative fuels treatment methods are utilized where appropriate.

The Hazardous Fuels Reduction program was introduced in FY 2000 and has no ROD accomplishments associated with it. The (2823 and 2824) programs came about as a result of the catastrophic 2000 fire season and addresses fuel reduction activities in:

- Areas where actions will mitigate threats to the safety of the public and our employees in both wildland urban interface (2824) and non-interface areas (2823).
- Areas to protect, enhance, restore and/or maintain plant communities and habitats that are critical for endangered, threatened, or sensitive plant and animal species.
- Areas that will reduce risks and damage from wildfire.

In 2004, the District accomplished 427 acres of site preparation under the 2823 program, as detailed in Table 30. Some burning was accomplished under the Wildland Urban Interface program (2824) as discussed in the Rural Interface Areas section.

In FY 2004, the District had five human caused fires totaling 6 acres. During FY 2004, the District dispatched 53 people to wildfire assignments off district and out of state for a total of 569 workdays.

Table 30. Annual Fuels Management Accomplishments for Hazardous Fuels Reduction

Practice	ROD Acres	FY 00 thru 03	FY 2004	FY 2000 to 2004
Site Preparation (2823)				
Prescribed Fire	N/A	72	0	72
Other	N/A	1536	427	1963
Wildland Urban Interface (2824)				
Prescribed Fire	N/A	0	108	108
Other	N/A	428	940	1368
Total for Hazardous Fuels Reduction		2036	1475	3511

Cadastral Survey

The cadastral survey crews perform an essential function in the accomplishment of resource management objectives.

In addition to the accomplishments noted in Table 31, the cadastral survey crew completed the following tasks:

- Reviewed and signed five sets of field notes for surveyed completed in past years.
- Provided boundary and land title information to District Realty Specialists to facilitate easements and land exchanges.
- Provided GPS support to District personnel for mapping projects and GIS data enhancement.
- Answered numerous questions and requests for information from members of the public. Provided technical guidance to private land surveyors.

Table 31. Coos Bay District Cadastral Survey Activity

	Fiscal Year						
	98	99	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Projects completed	5	8	4	3	6	7	7
Miles of survey line run	34	40	41	27	38	47	25
Monuments set	84	42	31	56	32	25	10
Survey notes and plats submitted to the Oregon State Office for final review	4	4	7	3	5	4	6

Law Enforcement

In FY 2004, the Coos Bay District Law Enforcement Program continued to function with two BLM Rangers and three Law Enforcement Agreements (LEAs). This included full-year agreements with Coos and Curry Counties, and a partial-year agreement with Douglas County (specifically for the Loon Lake Recreation Area in the summer months).

Although there were no nationally newsworthy incidents the District experienced a busy enforcement year.

Law enforcement actions on public lands conducted by BLM Rangers and co-operating County Sheriff Deputies involved conducting investigations on 583 cases including:

- 13 timber, fuelwood and forest products thefts,

- 5 violations of fire prevention orders,
- 1 intimidation of a BLM employee,
- 32 cases of vandalism,
- 11 liquor law violations,
- 2 Haz-Mat cases,
- 92 littering/dumping cases,
- 22 assists to other enforcement agencies
- 4 search and rescues
- 77 supplemental rule violations
- 2 cases of credit card fraud
- 1 wildland arson case
- 1 firearms violation
- 3 accident investigations

Law enforcement actions taken included 44 misdemeanor and one felony charge.

Additionally, in the wake of the September 11, 2001 incident, the law enforcement staff conducted 220 security checks of critical infrastructures.

Geographic Information Systems

The Geographic Information System (GIS) exists within the BLM to provide support to natural resource managers and staff. As such, GIS is not a program but rather a support group consisting of people, computers and special software used to create, store, retrieve, analyze, report, and map natural resource information. This information is spatially registered to the ground, so that GIS may be utilized to accurately display geographic features such as land ownership patterns, roads, streams, and a host of other data “layers” or “themes”. The BLM utilizes a family of GIS software programs from Environmental Systems Research Institute, (ESRI) Inc, called ArcGIS. The GIS organization in OR/WA is redesigning much of its data to comply with the requirements of ArcGIS.

During 2004, in conjunction with staff Specialists and the Oregon State Office (OSO), the District GIS staff has worked on or completed the following:

- ● Linked the Facilities Asset Management System (FAMS) database and the Ground Transportation (GTRN) spatial database.
- ● Linked the Micro*Storms database with the Forest Operations Inventory (FOI) theme and began editing FOI spatial data with the new Spatial Database Engine (ArcSDE) program.
- ● Provided support to the Interagency Restoration Database (IRDA) project.

- ● Provided input toward uniform standards for global positioning system (GPS) hardware and software.
- ● Updated REO 5th and 6th field drainages to meet national Hydrologic Unit naming conventions.
- ● Implemented a project to make aerial photos available on the www.web with assistance from Eugene District.
- ● Provided support to various District interdisciplinary teams on such projects as; the New River ACEC Management Plan, the interagency fire planning map, watershed analyses, environmental assessments, water quality restoration plans, and other initiatives.
- ● Responded to requests for spatial data from various members of the public, such as watershed associations.

National Environmental Policy Act Analysis and Documentation

The review of environmental effects for a proposed management action can be documented in several ways; i.e., categorical exclusion review (CX), administrative determination (DNA), environmental assessment (EA), or environmental impact statement (EIS).

A CX is used when a new proposal fits a category that has been determined to not individually or cumulatively cause significant environmental effects and is exempt from requirements to prepare an environmental analysis. Categories are listed in Department of Interior and BLM manuals.

An administrative determination is a determination by BLM that NEPA documentation previously prepared fully covers a proposed action and no additional analysis is needed. This procedure is used in conjunction with a Documentation of Land Use Plan Conformance and NEPA Adequacy (DNA) form. If an action is fully in conformance with actions specifically described in the RMP and analyzed in a subsequent NEPA document, a plan conformance and NEPA adequacy determination may be made and no additional analysis is needed.

An EA is 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 and therefore, will require the preparation of an EIS. If the action is determined to not significantly affect the quality of the human environment, this conclusion is documented in a “Finding of No Significant Impact.”

Major proposals that will significantly affect the environment, and that have not been previously analyzed, require that an EIS be prepared.

Coos Bay District Environmental Documentation, Fiscal Year 2004

During FY 2004, the Coos Bay District completed 16 environmental assessments, 16 categorical exclusions, and 7 administrative determinations. These environmental documents vary in complexity, detail, and length depending on the project involved.

Protest and Appeals

Many Coos Bay District timber sale environmental assessment decision records have been protested and appealed since the expiration of the Rescission Act in December of 1996. Protest and appeal issues have challenged compliance with the RMP ROD, compliance with NEPA, analysis, assumptions, and conclusions. One protest of forest management actions was received in FY 2004.

Coordination and Consultation

The District is involved in a considerable amount of coordination and consultation with other federal agencies, state and local governments, and private organizations. Listed below are examples of the coordination and consultation that routinely occur. Additional instances of corporation can be found in the Partnership section of this document.

- ESA coordination/consulting/conferencing with both USFWS and NOAA Fisheries.
- Coordination with Oregon State Department of Environmental Quality in the development of Water Quality Management Plans.
- Coordination with several Watershed Associations and Councils, from Coos, Curry, and Douglas Counties to facilitate habitat restoration projects.
- Serving as the lead federal agency in the Natural Resource Damage Assessment Process as a result of the New Carissa Shipwreck.
- Participation and leadership in the Snowy Plover Working Group composed of federal and state agencies concerned with the long-term viability of the coastal population of the Western Snowy Plover.
- Consulting with BIA and local Tribes on issues such as the Coquille Forest and other cultural issues.
- Coordination with Coos County government on the application to construct a natural gas pipeline across public lands.
- Participation in the Southwest Oregon Provincial Interagency Executive Committee and Southwest Oregon Provincial Advisory Committee.
- Management of the Cape Blanco Lighthouse in conjunction with; the U.S. Coast Guard, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians of Oregon, and the Coquille Indian Tribe.
- Participation in the Coos County Regional Trails Partnership.
- Participation in the Reedsport's Tsalila Festival, and Bay Area Fun Festival Mountain Bike Race.

- The District maintained an active role with the Oregon Coastal Environments Awareness Network (OCEAN), to develop the Coastal Environments Learning Network.

Research and Education

In June, 1996, the BLM published “A Strategy for Meeting Our Research and Scientific Information Needs”, a watershed- based strategy. It lays out a strategy for identifying BLM’s priority research needs, addressing all areas of science throughout the agency. It also tells how to acquire research results through partnerships with federal science agencies, the academic and non-government sectors and other sources. Guidelines for transferring research results into use are also provided.

At the state level, BLM has organized a research and monitoring committee which periodically evaluates research recommendations, and which proposes areas needing research to cooperating agencies. Virtually all western Oregon research subjects proposed for research since FY 96 have dealt with NFP topics such as Riparian, Aquatic Conservation Strategy, management of young stands, and habitat issues.

The Cooperative Forest Ecosystem Research (CFER) program is a cooperative between BLM; the Biological Resources Division, U.S. Geologic Service; Oregon State University, the Oregon Department of Forestry. CFER has recently developed a web site (<http://www.fsl.orst.edu/cfer>) which provides current information on ongoing research projects.

Forest and Rangeland Ecosystem Science Center (FRESC) is one of 16 science and technology centers in the U.S. Geologic Service. FRESC provides research services for most Department of Interior Bureaus in the western United States. Current information on FRESC projects can be obtained from their web site (<http://fresc.fsl.orst.edu>).

A number of research studies involving the management and development of young forest stands, recruitment of large woody debris and fish habitat and movement were conducted on BLM administered lands within the Coos Bay District. Examples of current on-going research on the District are:

- Oregon Plan for salmon life-cycle monitoring - ODFW
- Monitoring the effectiveness of retrofitted or replaced culverts for fish passage - PNW
- Landscape & watershed influences on salmon and fish assemblages – US EPA
- Effects of boulder placement on fish and macro-invertebrates abundance – NOAA Fisheries
- Alternative modeling for future landscapes in Western Oregon – CFER
- Vegetation response to variable density thinning in young Douglas-fir forests - OSU

Resource Management Plan Maintenance

The Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision (RMP/ROD) was approved in May 1995. Since then, the District has been implementing 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 of the plan. These actions are called plan maintenance. They do not result in expansion of the scope of resource uses or restrictions or changes in terms, conditions and decisions of the approved RMP/ROD. Plan maintenance does not require environmental analysis, formal public involvement or interagency coordination.

The following minor changes, refinements, or clarifications have been implemented as a part of plan maintenance for the Coos Bay District. To the extent necessary, the following items have been coordinated with the REO. These are condensed descriptions of the plan maintenance items, and include the major maintenance items previously reported in the 1996 to 2003 APS. Detailed descriptions are available at the Coos Bay District Office by contacting Steven Fowler.

Plan Maintenance for FY 1994

1. Land Acquisition and Disposal

- Acquired via purchase approximately 111 acres adjacent to the New River ACEC in Curry County. The lands acquired by purchase will be managed as part of the New River ACEC with a Land Use Allocation (LUA) of District Defined Reserve.
- Acquired, via purchase, approximately 127 acres archaeological site in Douglas County. The lands acquired by purchase will be managed as an archaeological site with a LUA of District Defined Reserve.

Plan Maintenance for FY 1995

1. Land Acquisition and Disposal

- Acquired via purchase approximately 50 acres adjacent to the New River ACEC in Coos County.
- Acquired via purchase approximately 54 acres adjacent to the New River ACEC in Curry County. The lands acquired by purchase will be managed as part of the New River ACEC with a LUA of District Defined Reserve.
- Acquired Edson Park via donation, approximately 44 acres in Curry County. These lands will be managed as a recreation site, with a LUA of District Defined Reserve.
- Acquired 160 acres adjacent to the North Fork Hunter Creek ACEC, disposed of 40 acres of Matrix lands in an exchange (a net increase of 120 acres) in Curry County. The lands

acquired in this exchange will be managed as part of the ACEC with a LUA of District Defined Reserve.

- Acquired approximately 56 acres adjacent to the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area (Spruce Reach Island) as a portion of an exchange originating on the Roseburg District. The lands acquired will be managed as part of the Elk Viewing Area with a LUA of District Defined Reserve.

Plan Maintenance for FY 1996

1. Land Acquisition and Disposal

- Public Law 104-333 transferred jurisdiction from the BLM of Squaw Island, Zwagg Island, North Sisters Rock and...All federally-owned named, unnamed, surveyed and unsurveyed rocks, reefs, islets and islands lying within three geographic miles off the coast of Oregon and above mean high tide except Chiefs Islands... are designated as wilderness and shall become part of the Oregon Islands Wilderness under the jurisdiction of the US Fish and Wildlife Service. This involves approximately 11 acres of PD land located in Coos and Curry Counties. These lands were included in the District Defined Reserve land use allocation.

2. Refinement of Management Actions/Direction relating to Riparian Reserves

The term “site-potential tree” height for Riparian Reserve widths has been defined as “the average maximum height of the tallest dominant trees (200 years or older) for a given site class”. (See Northwest Forest Plan Record of Decision (NFP ROD) page C-31, RMP/ROD page 12). This definition will be used throughout the RMP/ROD.

The method used for determining the height of a “site-potential tree” is described in Instruction Memorandum OR-95-075, as reviewed by the REO. The following steps will be used:

- Determine the naturally adapted tree species which is capable of achieving the greatest height within the fifth field watershed and/or stream reach in question.
- Determine the height and age of dominant trees through on-site measurements or from inventory data.
- Average the site index information across the watershed using inventory plots, or well-distributed site index data, or riparian specific data where index values have large variations.
- Select the appropriate site index curve.
- Use Table 1 (included in Instruction Memo OR-95-075) to determine the maximum tree height potential which equates to one site potential tree for prescribing Riparian Reserve widths.

Additional details concerning site-potential tree height determinations is contained in the above referenced memorandum. The site potential tree heights for the Coos Bay District are generally in the range of 180 to 220 feet.

3. Refinement of Management Actions/Direction relating to Riparian Reserves

Both the RMP/ROD (page 12) and the NFP ROD (page B-13) contain the statement “Although Riparian Reserve boundaries on permanently-flowing streams may be adjusted, they are considered to be the approximate widths necessary for attaining Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.” The REO and Research and Monitoring Committee agreed that a reasonable standard of accuracy for “approximate widths” for measuring Riparian Reserve widths in the field for management activities is plus or minus 20 feet or plus or minus 10 percent of the calculated width.

4. Minor Refinement of Management Actions/Direction relating to coarse woody debris retention in the Matrix

The RMP/ROD describes the retention requirements for coarse woody debris (CWD) as follows: “A minimum of 120 linear feet of logs per acre, averaged over the cutting area and reflecting the species mix of the unit, will be retained in the cutting area. All logs shall have bark intact, be at least 16 inches in diameter at the large end, and be at least 16 feet in length...” (RMP/ROD pages 22, 28, 58).

Instruction Memorandum No. OR-95-028, Change 1 recognized “that in many cases there will be large diameter decay class 1 and 2 logs resulting from breakage during logging left on the unit. These log sections possess desirable CWD characteristics, but under the above standards and guidelines do not count because they are less than 16 feet long. Based on field examination of these large diameter, shorter length logs, it seems prudent to recognize that these tree sections have a substantial presence on the landscape and are likely to provide the desired CWD form and function despite the fact their length is shorter than the specified minimum. As such, districts may count decay class 1 and 2 tree sections equal to or greater than 30 inches in diameter on the large end that are between 6 and 16 feet in length toward the 120 linear feet requirement.”

Plan Maintenance for FY 1997

1. Land Acquisition and Disposal

- Acquired approximately 76 acres adjacent to the North Spit ACEC, disposed of approximately 320 acres (part of the effluent lagoon on the North Spit) in an exchange (a net decrease of 244 acres) in Coos County. The lands acquired will be managed as part of the North Spit ACEC with a LUA of District Defined Reserve.

Plan Maintenance for FY 1998

1. Land Acquisition and Disposal

- Acquired via purchase approximately 71 acres adjacent to the New River ACEC in Coos County. The lands acquired by purchase will be managed as part of the New River ACEC with a LUA of District Defined Reserve.
- Disposed of approximately 5,410 acres of Matrix LUA lands in a jurisdictional transfer to the BIA as the “Coquille Forest” in Coos County.

2. Coarse Woody Debris Management

Information Bulletin OR 97-064 provided clarification on Implementation of Coarse Woody Debris Management Actions/Direction as shown on page 22, 28, and 53 of the Coos Bay ROD. The Information Bulletin provided options and clarification for the following CWD features:

- Retention of existing CWD;
- Crediting linear feet of logs;
- Crediting of large diameter short pieces using a cubic foot equivalency alternative;
- Standing tree CWD retention versus felling to provide CWD substrate, and;
- Application of the basic guideline in areas of partial harvest.

3. Survey and Manage Species Management

- Instruction Memorandum OR 97-009 provided Interim Guidance and Survey Protocol for the Red Tree Vole a Survey and Manage Component 2 species, in November 1996. (Note: this protocol has been superceded by Instruction Memorandum OR 2000-37.)
- Management Recommendations were provided in January 1997 for 18 Bryophyte species.
- Management Recommendations were provided in September 1997 for 29 groups of Survey and Manage Fungi species.

Plan Maintenance for FY 1999

1. Land Acquisition and Disposal

The District disposed of approximately 2 acres of PD land located in Coos County by direct sale to Bally Bandon. These lands were included in the Matrix land use allocation.

2. Survey and Manage Species Management

- Instruction Memorandum No. OR-97-027 dated January 1997 provided survey protocol for 19 Bryophyte Survey and Manage Component 2 Species.
- Instruction Memorandum No. OR-98-038 dated March 1998 provided survey protocol for three Lichen Survey and Manage Component 2 Species.
- Instruction Memorandum No. OR-98-246 dated June 1998 provided adjustments to survey protocol for Siskiyou Mountain and Del Norte salamander species.
- Survey and Manage Survey Protocols - Mollusks were provided in August 1998 as Instruction Memorandum No. OR-98-097.
- Instruction Memorandum No. OR-98-99 dated September 1998 provided additional clarification for terms used in Survey and Manage Component 2 Species.
- Instruction Memorandum No. OR-98-105 dated September 1998 extended the draft guidance for Survey and Manage Component 2 Species +- Red Tree Vole.
- Instruction Memorandum No. OR-98-051 dated December 1998 provided survey protocol for five Bryophyte Survey and Manage Component 2 Species.
- Survey and Manage Survey Protocols - Lynx was provided in January 1999 as Instruction Memorandum No. OR-99-25.

3. 15 Percent Analysis

Joint BLM/FS final guidance, which incorporated the federal executives' agreement, was issued on September 14, 1998, as BLM - Instruction Memorandum No. OR-98-100. It emphasizes terminology and intent related to the Standards and Guidelines (S&G), provides methods for completing the assessment for each fifth field watershed, dictates certain minimum documentation requirements and establishes effective dates for implementation.

4. Conversion to Cubic Measurement System

Beginning in FY 98 (October 1998) all timber sales will be measured and sold based on cubic measurement rules. All timber sales will be sold based upon volume of hundred cubic feet (CCF). The Coos Bay District RMP ROD declared an allowable harvest level of 5.3 million cubic feet. Information for changes in units of measure are contained in Instruction Memorandum No. OR - 97-045.

Plan Maintenance for FY 2000

1. Land Acquisition and Disposal

- The District disposed of approximately 1 acre of CBWR land located in Coos County by direct sale to Enos Ralph. These lands were included in the Matrix land use allocation.
- The District disposed of approximately 2 acres of CBWR land located in Coos County by direct sale to Leslie Crum. These lands were included in the Matrix (Connectivity/Diversity Block) land use allocation.
- A Solicitor's Opinion was issued in FY 2000, which resolved title of the Coos Bay Wagon Road. Where the road crosses public land, a 100 foot strip belongs to the county. In the Coos Bay District, the ownership is Coos County; the portion in Douglas County which is in the Roseburg District, belongs to Douglas County. Approximately 15 miles of road crosses CBWR and O&C land in Coos Bay District. As a result of this opinion, the Matrix is reduced by approximately 137 acres and the LSR is reduced by approximately 55 acres.

2. Marbled Murrelet Surveys

This plan maintenance clarifies the situations where conducting two years of survey prior to any human disturbance of marbled murrelet habitat may not be practical. In situations where only scattered, individual trees are affected, such as fisheries tree lining projects, hiring trained climbers to climb individual trees to look for murrelet nests can meet the intent of assuring marbled murrelet nesting habitat is not harmed. In some situations, climbers can detect murrelet nests several years after the nest has been used. With projects like tree lining where the impact is at the tree level and not the stand level, climbing actually gives better results for ascertaining the impact of the project to murrelets.

For the Coos Bay District this clarification can be accomplished by revising the language on page 36 as follows: Conduct surveys to accepted protocol standards prior to any human disturbance of marbled murrelet habitat. This revised language will provide more flexibility in conducting the required murrelet surveys, but will not result in the expansion of the scope of resource uses or restrictions or change the terms, conditions and decisions of the approved RMP.

3. Survey and Manage Species Management

- Survey and Manage Survey Protocols - for fifteen Vascular Plant species was provided in January 1999 as Instruction Memorandum No. OR-99-26.
- Survey and Manage Management Recommendations - for fifteen Vascular Plant species was provided in January 1999 as Instruction Memorandum No. OR-99-27.
- Survey and Manage Management Recommendations - for nineteen aquatic mollusk species was provided in March 1999 as Instruction Memorandum No. OR-99-38.
- Survey and Manage Management Recommendations - for five bryophyte species was provided in March 1999 as Instruction Memorandum No. OR-99-39.
- Instruction Memorandum No. OR-1999-047 dated March 1999 transmitted a Decision to delay the survey schedule for 32 Component 2 Survey and Manage and Protection Buffer species. The remaining 48 Component 2 species were unaffected.
- Instruction Memorandum No. OR-2000-049 dated April 2000 transmitted changes in survey protocol for seven fungi.

4. Clarification of Administrative Actions That Are in Conformance with the RMP, Road Maintenance and Tree Falling for Timber Cruises

Administrative actions that are in conformance with the RMP are discussed in the Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan (ROD/RMP) for the Coos Bay District (page 4). Administrative actions are the day-to-day transactions that provide optimum use of the resources. Various administrative actions that are in conformance with the plan are specifically listed in the discussion, however, the list was not intended to be inclusive of all such actions (“These actions are in conformance with the plan. They include but are not limited to...” “These and other administrative actions will be conducted...”).

The ROD/RMP and BLM planning regulations provide that potential minor changes, refinements or clarifications may take the form of plan maintenance actions (ROD/RMP pg 77, 43 CFR 1610.5-4). Maintenance actions are not considered a plan amendment. It is necessary to clarify the status of the day-to-day actions of road maintenance and tree falling for timber cruises.

Road Maintenance

This plan maintenance clarifies the relationship of routine road maintenance to the RMP. Under the RMP, routine road maintenance is considered an administrative action which is in conformance with the RMP. Routine road maintenance is performed day to day and provides for the optimum use and protection of the transportation system and natural resources.

The Coos Bay District road inventory includes approximately 1,800 miles of roads. Routine forest management activity includes maintenance of forest roads. While certain routine road

maintenance is scheduled, other routine road maintenance is in response to specific needs that are identified by District personnel or the location of timber hauling activity for a given year. Although year to year levels of road maintenance vary, the District has maintained an average of 500 miles of road per year (Coos Bay District Proposed Resource Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement, page 3-8). This rate of maintenance provides that most District roads are maintained approximately every three years, although some roads may be maintained more frequently, or even on an annual basis. Road maintenance includes activities such as grading road surfaces, cleaning road ditches, cleaning culvert catch basins, minor culvert replacement, mulching and seeding of exposed slopes, clearing of fallen trees, removal of hazard trees, brushing for sight clearance, etc. Road maintenance may also include the correction of routine storm damage. Heavy storm damage to roads that require engineering and environmental design or analysis would not be considered routine road maintenance and would not be conducted as an administrative action. This clarification of the RMP does not result in the expansion of the scope of resource uses or restrictions or change the terms, conditions and decisions of the approved RMP.

Tree Falling for Timber Cruises

This plan maintenance clarifies the relationship of tree falling for timber cruises to the RMP. Under the RMP, tree falling for timber cruises is considered an administrative action which is in conformance with the RMP. Tree falling is performed on a regular basis and provides for the optimum use and protection of the forest resource.

The Coos Bay District cruises forest stands to evaluate the timber available for proposed projects, including timber sales and land exchanges. Cruising involves indirect measurement of the standing timber volume and condition by non-destructive sampling of the stand. In conjunction with the cruise, a sub-set of this sample of trees may need to be felled to directly measure the timber volume and condition. This direct measurement is used to ensure the accuracy of the indirect measure of timber volume and condition. For many projects, “3-P” sampling may be used, in which the probability of selecting any tree in the stand is proportional to a predicted volume of timber (“probability is proportional to prediction” or “3-P”). For some projects, especially silvicultural thinning in relatively homogeneous stands, trees may be felled to construct a volume table in which the timber volume of sample trees is related to the tree diameter.

The number of trees felled is dependent on site and stand conditions, especially the amount of defect in the timber. In relatively homogeneous stands of young timber with little defect, few if any trees are needed to be felled. In large and heterogeneous stands, especially those with much timber defect, more trees may need to be felled in the project area. Trees felled are scattered widely and randomly over the project area, generally at a density of one tree per acre. Tree falling for timber cruises involves less than one percent of the trees in a stand. Felled trees are cut into lengths for direct measurement of volume and direct evaluation of timber condition. The removal or retention of the felled trees is addressed in a project specific environmental assessment. Tree falling for timber cruises does not take place in late-successional reserves. This clarification of the RMP does not result in the expansion of the scope of resource uses or restrictions or change the terms, conditions and decisions of the approved RMP.

5. Change in the formal evaluation cycle for the RMP

This plan maintenance revises the formal evaluation cycle for the RMP from a three year cycle to a five year cycle.

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

Plan Maintenance for FY 2001

1. Land Acquisition and Disposal

- The District acquired approximately 44 acres within the Coos Bay Shorelands ACEC, in Coos County. The lands acquired will be managed as part of the Coos Bay Shorelands ACEC with a LUA of District Defined Reserve

2. Redesignation of Land Status

Public Law 101-42, as amended required in part, ...the Secretary shall redesignate, from public domain lands within the tribe's service area, as defined in this Act, certain lands to be subject to the O&C Act. Lands redesignated under this subparagraph shall not exceed lands sufficient to constitute equivalent timber value as compared to lands constituting the Coquille Forest. The District has identified approximately 8,182 acres of PD which would be redesignated as CBWR or O&C to have "equivalent timber value" to the approximate 4,800 acres of CBWR and O&C within the Coquille Forest. The redesignation is as follows:

Approximately 2,730 acres redesignated from PD to CBWR located in Coos County.
Approximately 154 acres redesignated from PD to O&C located in Lane County.
Approximately 2,117 acres redesignated from PD to O&C located in Douglas County.
Approximately 3,179 acres redesignated from PD to O&C located in Curry County.

The notice redesignating the identified PD lands was published in the Federal Register, Vol. 65, No. 96 on May 17, 2000 with an effective date of July 16, 2000. The complete legal descriptions of the lands involved are available from the office.

3. Existing Roads Within Key Watersheds

Numerous interdisciplinary teams have struggled with how to define the existing baseline for roads within Key Watersheds. Guidance on how to define the baseline roads or the discretionary ability to close roads was not included in the RMP Management Action/Direction for Key Watersheds. Information Bulletin OR-2000-134 issued on March 13, 2000, clarified what roads shall be included in the 1994 BLM road inventory base used as a starting point to monitor the “reduction of road mileage within Key Watersheds” as follows:

Any road in existence on BLM administered land as of April 1994, regardless of ownership or whether it was in the road records, shall be included in the 1994 base road inventory. Also, include BLM-controlled roads on non-BLM administered lands. A BLM controlled road is one where the BLM has the authority to modify or close the road. Do not include skid roads/trails, as technically they are not roads.

For the Coos Bay District, this clarification can be accomplished by adding the language as stated above to page 7 of the RMP/ROD.

4. Survey and Manage Species Management

- Instruction Memorandum No. OR-2000-003 dated October 1999 transmitted Management Recommendations for 23 Terrestrial Mollusks.
- Instruction Memorandum No. OR-2000-004 dated October 1999 transmitted survey protocol for five amphibians.
- Instruction Memorandum No. OR-2000-015 dated November 1999 transmitted Management Recommendations for four Terrestrial Mollusks.
- Instruction Memorandum No. OR-2000-017 dated December 1999 and June 2000 transmitted survey protocol and corrections for six bryophyte species.
- Instruction Memorandum No. OR-2000-018 dated December 1999 transmitted survey protocol for seven fungi.
- Instruction Memorandum No. OR-2000-037 dated February 2000 transmitted survey protocol for the red tree vole.
- Instruction Memorandum No. OR-2000-042 dated March 2000 transmitted Management Recommendations for 29 lichens.
- Information Bulletin No. OR-2000-315 dated August 2000 transmitted revised survey protocol for the Marbled Murrelet.
- Instruction Memorandum No. OR-2000-086 dated September 2000 transmitted Management Recommendations for the red tree vole.

Plan Maintenance for FY 2002

1. Land Acquisition and Disposal

- The District acquired via purchase approximately 2 acres of land located within the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area in Douglas County. The lands acquired will be managed as part of the Dean Creek EVA with a LUA of District Defined Reserve.
- The US Army Corps of Engineers relinquished approximately 313 acres lands under their jurisdiction within the Coos Bay Shorelands ACEC, in Coos County. As a result, the lands were returned to the public domain. The lands will be managed as part of the Coos Bay Shorelands ACEC with a LUA of District Defined Reserve.

2. 2001 Survey and Manage Amendment to the Northwest Forest Plan

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 Coos Bay 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..>

3. Third Year Evaluation

On July 31, 2001, the Oregon/Washington State Director, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), issued the following findings based on the Third Year Plan Evaluation for the Coos Bay District.

“The legislated transfer of Coos Bay District administered lands to the Coquille Indian Tribe and the creation of additional late-successional land use allocations through the discovery and protection of additional occupied marbled murrelet sites as required under the Northwest Forest Plan and Coos Bay District RMP has resulted in a reduction of the land base available for planned timber harvest. These reductions which are non-discretionary under either law or management action/direction require that the annual productive capacity (allowable harvest level) of the South Coast - Curry Master Units be reduced from its current level. I hereby declare that, effective October 1, 1998, the annual productive capacity of the South Coast - Curry Master Unit is 4.5 million cubic feet. Because this variation in ASQ is consistent with RMP assumptions and was discussed in both the RMP FEIS and RMP Record of Decision, a plan amendment is not warranted.

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

This Plan Maintenance changes the Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan (RMP) by deleting all references to the previously declared Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) of 5.3 million cubic feet (MMCF)(32 million board feet [MMBF]) and replacing it with 4.5 MMCF (27 MMBF) in the RMP and Appendices. In addition, the non-interchangable component of the allowable sale quantity attributable to Key Watersheds (as stated on page 7 of the RMP) is reduced from approximately 0.5 MMCF (3 MMBF) to approximately 0.4 MMCF (2.4 MMBF).

Plan Maintenance for FY 2003

1. Land Acquisition and Disposal

- The District did not acquire or dispose of any lands in FY 2003.

In FY 2003 the US Air Force relinquished approximately 43 acres of lands under their jurisdiction at Coos Head, in Coos County. As a result, the lands were turned over to GSA for disposal and not returned to the public domain. The relinquishment did not affect the total district acres because lands withdrawn to other agencies are not included in district acreage unless they are returned to the public domain.

2. Survey and Manage Species Management

- Instruction Memorandum No. OR-2002-080 dated August 16, 2002 amended the Management Recommendations for 24 vascular plants, lichens, bryophytes, and fungi species to facilitate certain National Fire Plan Activities within one mile of at-risk communities identified in the August 2001 Federal Register.

Plan Maintenance for FY 2004

1. Land Acquisition and Disposal

- The District disposed of approximately 67 acres of PD land located in Douglas County by legislated transfer to the County. These lands were included in the Matrix land use allocation.
- The District did not acquire any lands in FY 2004.

Table 1 published in the Coos Bay RMP ROD is updated as shown below in Table 32.

Table 32. (Revised) BLM-Administered Land in the Planning Area by County (In Acres)

County	O&C	CBWR	PD	Acquired	Other	Total Surface ¹	Reserved Minerals
Coos	93,943	60,447	6,464	414	0	161,268	7,828
Curry	3,258	0	28,762	270	0	32,290	2,589
Douglas	123,558	636	6,302	135	0	130,631	1,735
Lane	154	0	401	0	0	555	0
Totals	220,913	61,083	41,929	819	0	324,744	12,152

¹Acres are based on the master title plat and titles for land acquisitions and disposals. It reflects changes in ownership and land status from March 1993 to September 2003. Acres are not the same as shown in the GIS.

2. Conversion to back to 16-foot Board Foot Measurement System

Beginning in June 2004, all timber sales to be offered will be measured and sold based on 16-foot board foot measurement. Eastside Scribner log rules will apply. Information for changes in units of measure are contained in Instruction Memorandum No. OR - 2004-073.

3. Eighth Year Evaluation

A formal Resource Management Plan (RMP) evaluation of the Coos Bay District RMP was completed in fiscal year 2004. This periodic evaluation of land use plans and environmental review procedures is required by the Bureau's planning regulations (43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 1610.4-9) to determine the status of Resource Management Plan implementation, conformance and monitoring. The BLM planning handbook (H-1601-1, V, B.) states.... *"Land use plan (LUP) evaluations determine if decisions are being implemented, whether mitigation measures are satisfactory, whether there are significant changes in the related plans of other entities, whether there is new data of significance to the plan, and if decisions should be changed through amendment or revision."*

The Coos Bay evaluation served as a review of cumulative progress for the composite fiscal year period of 1995 through 2003 and assessed the progress of implementation and meeting the objectives of the RMP. This evaluation determined that, with the exception of a few program areas, all RMP program management actions/objectives were being implemented at, or near, a 100 percent completion rate; the most notable exception being the Forest Management Program. The evaluation stated that, *"Court decisions and judicial procedures, the frequency and continual discovery of occupied Marbled Murrelet sites, the S&M mitigation measure, and constraints required in biological opinions for projects affecting Marbled Murrelets, have had a measurable impact on the District's ability to achieve RMP objectives, particularly the declared annual ASQ. Through field monitoring of implemented forest management actions, the APSs have documented that the decisions made on Timber Resources are correct and proper over*

time. However, the ability to fully implement the ASQ objectives as anticipated in the RMP/ROD to achieve the desired outcomes has been, and may continue to be limited.”[Section V-I-A.]

“ The evaluation team identified no unmet short-term needs or new opportunities that can only be met through an RMP amendment or revision. There is the potential for minor adjustments to address interim opportunities for land tenure adjustment and coal bed methane leasing, dependant on public interest. While the timber management program can continue to function in general conformance with the RMP, constraints and restrictions from other programs limit its ongoing and short-term effectiveness and an RMP revision may have been required even absent a Settlement Agreement. Overall, the Coos Bay RMP is sufficient to guide management direction for the next 5 years, subject to monitoring, and periodic evaluations.”[Section X.]

4. AFRC Settlement Agreement

In August 2003, the U.S. Department of Justice, on behalf of the Secretary of Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture signed a Settlement Agreement which settles litigation with the American Forest Resource Council, and the Association of O&C Counties, hereafter referred to as the Settlement Agreement, (AFRC v. Clarke, Civil No. 94-1031-TPJ (D.D.C.)). Among other items in the Settlement Agreement the BLM is required to revise the six existing Resource Management Plans by December, 2008 in western Oregon consistent with the O&C Act as interpreted by the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals. Under the Settlement Agreement, the BLM is required to consider an alternative in the land use plan revisions which will not create any reserves on O&C lands, except as required to avoid jeopardy under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) or meet other legal obligations. In FY 2004 the BLM in western Oregon began making preparations in order to comply with Resource Management Plan revision section of the Settlement Agreement.

5. 2004 Aquatic Conservation Strategy Amendment to the Northwest Forest Plan

The provisions contained in the Aquatic Conservation Strategy of the Northwest Forest Plan were clarified through the signing of the Record of Decision for the “*Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement – Clarification of Language in the 1994 Record of Decision for the Northwest Forest Plan National Forests and Bureau of Land management Districts Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl - Proposal to Amend Wording About the Aquatic Conservation Strategy.*” The March 2004 ROD amends the Resource Management Plans for seven BLM Districts and the Lands and Management Plans for 19 National Forests.

The Amendment removes ambiguous and confusing language in the 1994 NWFP ROD and clarifies that the nine ACS objectives would be attained at the fifth-field watershed scale and not at the project or site level. A fifth-field watershed ranges from approximately 30 to 150 square miles (20,000 to 100,000 acres). All site level projects would continue to meet the protective measures in the Standards and Guidelines. The agencies would continue to seek attainment of ACS objectives at the watershed and landscape scales. The agencies will monitor watersheds to assure the Northwest Forest Plan is attaining the ACS objectives.

Northwest Forest Plan timber harvest and restoration projects have been delayed or stopped due to recent court interpretations of certain passages in the ACS. The ACS has been interpreted to mean that every project must achieve all ACS objectives at all spatial and temporal scales (site or project, watershed, province, region). This interpretation suggests land managers must demonstrate that a project will maintain existing conditions (or lead to improved conditions) at every spatial and temporal scale. Any project that may result in site-level disturbance to aquatic or riparian habitat, no matter how localized or short-term, could be precluded under this interpretation. By clarifying that ACS objectives are meant to be attained at the watershed scale, opportunities to integrate timber sales and restoration projects may increase.

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>.

6. 2004 Survey and Manage Amendment to the Northwest Forest Plan

The Survey and Manage Standards and Guidelines as Amended by the 2001 *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendment to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standard and Guidelines* in the Northwest Forest Plan were removed in March 2004 through the signing of the Record of Decision (ROD) for the “*Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement To Remove or Modify the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines in Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl.*”

This 2004 Record of Decision discontinues the Survey and Manage program and transfers selected Survey and Manage taxa to Agency Special-Status Species Programs (SSSP). Survey and Manage taxa that met the criteria for addition to Agency SSSP lists will now be managed pursuant to the SSSP policies of the respective Agencies (BLM OR/WA and CA, and USFS Regions 5 and 6). Agency manual direction and/or regional policies for BLM's Special-Status Species Program and USFS's Sensitive-Species Management Program were used in SEIS analysis.

This 2004 ROD is the result of a settlement agreement between the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior and Douglas Timber Operators and the American Forest Resource Council concerning a lawsuit involving the 2001 ROD. The settlement agreement required the Agencies to examine, in a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS), an alternative “that replaces the Survey and Manage mitigation requirements with existing Forest Service and BLM special status species programs to achieve the goals of the Northwest Forest Plan through a more streamlined process...”

None of the species that were covered by the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure standards and guidelines are listed as Threatened or Endangered under the Endangered Species Act, nor are any proposed for listing. All of the Survey and Manage species were evaluated for inclusion in the agencies' Special Status Species Programs. For those that qualified, agencies must ensure that actions are consistent with the conservation needs of those species and that the actions do not cause the species to be listed under the Endangered Species Act.

Plan Maintenance actions to delete all references to Management Action/Direction for Survey and Manage and Protection Buffer species in the Coos Bay 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>.

7. 2004 Port-Orford-Cedar Management Amendment to the Coos Bay RMP

The management direction for Port-Orford-cedar (POC) was amended by the Record of Decision for the “*Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement – Management of Port-Orford-Cedar in Southwest Oregon.*” This March 2004 ROD amends the RMPs for the Coos Bay, Roseburg, and Medford BLM Districts. The Decision provides for “disease-control procedures and planning processes” in the management of POC. This 2004 ROD is the result of US District Court ruling stating that “the Coos Bay Resource Management plan did not contain an adequate analysis of the effects of timber sales on the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts on POC and its root disease.”

Copies of the ROD and Final SEIS may be obtained by writing the Bureau of Land Management at PO Box 2965, Portland, Oregon 97208, or they can be accessed at <http://www.or.blm.gov/luexistingplans>.

Resource Management Plan Monitoring

2004 Coos Bay District Implementation Monitoring Report

Implementation monitoring conducted on the District was based on a process developed by the District core team utilizing the questions contained in Appendix L of the Coos Bay District RMP/ROD. Questions were separated into two lists, those that are project related and those that are more general and appropriately reported in the Annual Program Summary, such as accomplishment reports. Midway through the monitoring year, Record of Decisions for the Survey and Manage and Aquatic Conservation Strategy SEIS's were signed. This has removed the need for some of the questions. The list of questions will be modified next fiscal year to reflect this change. Monitoring in FY 2004 consisted of the District Planner with assistance of other District personnel in reviewing several projects.

The Monitoring Plan in Appendix L of the Coos Bay District RMP/ROD requires that management actions within selected categories be reviewed to determine if those actions were consistent with the ROD Standards and Guidelines and RMP Management Direction. **At least 20%** of actions within the following categories are to be monitored:

- all management actions.
- actions conducted within Riparian Reserves.
- actions by Field Office within Riparian Reserves.
- regeneration harvest by Field Office.
- all timber sales
- prescribed burns.
- road construction and commodity hauling activities.
- actions in or near special habitats.
- actions within or adjacent to special areas (ACEC's).
- actions within VRM Class II or III.
- actions within rural unterface areas.
- noxious weed projects.

Projects were selected based on every fifth project from the monitoring list, the list being assembled as projects were routed through the District Environmental Coordinator or Procurement for approval. The list of projects included:

- All advertised timber sales.
- All silvicultural projects, with each bid item considered a project.
- All Jobs-in-the-Woods and RAC projects on BLM lands with costs exceeding \$10,000.
- Right-of-Way projects involving a considerable amount of construction or Right-of-Way timber to be removed.
- Noxious Weed projects.
- Stream Restoration Projects.
- Miscellaneous projects.

The initial random number process was supplemented by adding: one timber sale and one prescribed burn project to meet the 20 percent requirement.

The projects selected have been **Bolded** in Table 33. Table 34 (also located at the end of the report) displays the distribution of projects available for selection and those selected for monitoring by Field Office.

Documentation Monitoring

The NEPA documents, watershed analysis files, and the Late-Successional Reserve Assessments applicable to each of the selected projects were reviewed and compared to answer the first part of the implementation monitoring questions: were the projects prepared in accord with the underlying ROD requirements, NEPA and/or watershed analysis documentation, and /or Late-Successional Reserve Assessment documentation? Did the project contracts include what the other documents recommended be included? Seventy-two project specific questions, included as attachments to this report, were answered for each project.

Based on this initial review, the first portion of implementation monitoring (i.e.; did the contract contain what we said we'd do in the NEPA document) had been satisfactorily accomplished for all projects, except one, included in the random sample for FY 2004. Watershed analysis and NEPA documentation was adequate, and the recommendations contained in these documents have been included in the authorization documents. For those projects located within the Late-Successional Reserves, the Late-Successional Reserve Assessment adequately discussed the proposed projects without requiring additional review of projects by the Regional Ecosystem Office.

FY 2004 projects in full compliance with documentation:

- Project 3 Umpqua FO FY 04 Precommercial Thinning Bid Item 2 – 370 ac
- Project 13 Umpqua FO Manual Maintenance Bid Item 1 – 91 ac
- Project 18 Myrtlewood FO Manual Maintenance Bid Item 3 – 5 ac
- Project 28 Dean Creek Noxious Weed Removal
- Project 29 Big Grunt Timber Sale
- Project 33 Smith Creek Wood Placement
- Project 38 South Sisters In-Stream Restoration
- Project 48 Myrtlewood FO Pruning Bid item 1 – 11' 572 ac
- Project 53 Myrtlewood FO FY05 Precommercial Thinning Bid item 2 – 18'x18' 111 ac
- Project 58 Camas Central DM Timber Sale
- Project 63 Hudson Ridge Tie Neg. R/W
- Project 68 Dora Dora Dora
- Project 70 Dean Creek Field Burning

FY 2004 projects not in compliance with documentation:

- Project 23 Fish Passage Structure Installation Bid Item 1D – Marsh Cr.

This project consisted of placing boulder clusters in Marsh Creek in conjunction with replacing two culverts upstream of this site. The Determination of NEPA Adequacy (DNA) analyzed the

associated culvert replacements, but the Description of the Proposed Action did not specifically address the construction of boulder clusters or weirs. Discussions with the Field specialists revealed that the clusters were added to the project following further field examination of the stream system. The parent EA, to which the DNA is tied, does address such cluster and weir installation and the contract did contain appropriate BMPs. The Field Office has, over the course of this past year, achieved sufficient lead time such that more complete project proposals are being analyzed in the appropriate level of NEPA.

FY 2004 projects in substantial compliance with documentation:

- Project 8 Umpqua FO Roadside Noxious Weed Treatment
- Project 43 Wildlife Habitat Tree Creation Bid item 1 – tree topping MW

The items in which the above projects lacked documentation revolved around the topics of: planning of “fire hazard”, and weed/ Port-Orford Cedar management in the LSR. The NEPA document for the Umpqua FO Roadside Noxious Weed Treatment project did not address whether additional fire hazard was created as a result of the project. The project does create dead brush adjacent to traveled roads. This topic has subsequently been discussed between silviculturalists and the Fuels Specialist. The result is that dead brush is being removed along the more well-traveled roads. As to the Wildlife Habitat Tree Creation project, neither the NEPA document nor the contract contains design criteria or stipulations regarding weed or Port-Orford cedar management.

These items are relatively minor and are mostly process oriented; their omission does not affect the integrity of their respective project.

Implementation Monitoring

Completed or partially implemented projects were reviewed in the field to answer the second part of the implementation monitoring: “Did we do on the ground what I said we would in the contract or authorizing document?” Based on the field reviews, I concluded that the second portion of implementation monitoring requirements have been satisfactorily accomplished for all the projects visited.

FY 2004 projects completed and in full compliance with implementation:

- Project 3 Umpqua FO FY 04 Precommercial Thinning Bid Item 2 – 370 ac.
- Project 8 Umpqua FO Roadside Noxious Weed Treatment
- Project 13 Umpqua FO Manual Maintenance Bid Item 1 – 91 ac.
- Project 18 Myrtlewood FO Manual Maintenance Bid Item 3 – 5 ac.
- Project 28 Dean Creek Noxious Weed Removal
- Project 33 Smith Creek Wood Placement
- Project 38 South Sisters In-Stream Restoration
- Project 63 Hudson Ridge Tie Neg. R/W
- Project 70 Dean Creek Field Burning

One project from FY 2003 was also revisited. Although this project is not yet complete, it was found to be in full compliance with implementation

FY 2003 projects in full compliance with implementation:

- Project 36 Weatherly Cr. R/W 21-8-15.5

Projects that have not yet commenced or are not yet complete and will be monitored next fiscal year include:

FY 2004 projects:

- Project 23 Fish Passage Structure Installation Bid Item 1D – Marsh Cr.
- Project 29 Big Grunt Timber Sale
- Project 48 Myrtlewood FO Pruning Bid item 1 – 11’ 572 ac
- Project 53 Myrtlewood FO FY05 Precommercial Thinning Bid item 2 – 18’x18’ 111 ac
- Project 58 Camas Central DM Timber Sale
- Project 68 Dora Dora Dora

FY 2003 projects:

- Project 36 Weatherly Cr. R/W 21-8-15.5
- Project 42 Dora Ridge CT Timber Sale

FY 2001 projects:

- Project 58 Umpqua FO Mothers Goose CT Timber Sale 01-07

Documentation for each of the 17 projects monitored in FY 2004 is included as an appendix to this monitoring report.

Findings and Recommendations

The results of our tenth year of monitoring evaluation continue to support earlier observations that, overall, the District is doing an excellent job of implementing the NFP and the Coos Bay District RMP. In general, the IDT approach to management appears to be working well and the District has planned and executed many ecologically sound management and restoration projects. The District continues to implement an extensive variety of restoration projects. While the emphasis is still mostly on aquatic related projects, these cover a wide range of habitats and restoration objectives. Timber sales are mostly limited to commercial thinning or density management. As several of the monitoring questions relate to regeneration harvest, there was limited opportunity to evaluate their implementation.

As a whole, on the ground implementation of projects is working well. Some areas for improvement involve the documentation aspect of the project. In particular, one restoration project (Marsh Creek boulder clusters) was found not to be mentioned in the accompanying NEPA document. ID Team leaders and project designers should review the NEPA documentation to make sure that the project is adequately described and analyzed.

Table 33 lists the project numbers for each management action used in the Screening Spreadsheet for selection of units.

Table 34 lists the FY 2003 projects available and selected for monitoring by selection factors.

Table 33. FY 2004 Project Numbers

Project Number	Specifics on project identification, Name unit number, etc.	NEPA doc.	Contract No.
1	Wildlife Tree Creation	EA OR128-00-18 DNA 4	HCP030510
2	Umpqua FO FY 04Precommercial Thinning Bid Item 1 – 400 ac	CX OR120-03-03	HAP031019
3	Bid Item 2 – 370 ac		
4	RWA 625 Rock Wedge Neg. R/W	N/A	OR120 TS04-211
5	Road Renovation Bid Item 1A – N.Sisters Rd.	EA OR125-02-06	HAC041007
6	Bid Item 1B – Bum Creek Rd		
7	Bid Item 2 – Mometown Rd.		
8	Umpqua FO Roadside Noxious Weed Treatment	EA OR120-97-11	HAC041003
9	Myrtlewood/Umpqua FO Tree Planting Bid Items 1-3 – MW plant & prep 7 ac	CX OR120-04-01	HCP040501
10	Bid Items 4-5 – MW Interplant 80 ac		
11	Bid Items 6-7 – Ump 15 ac		
12	Bid Item 8-9 – Ump Interplant 2 ac		
13	Umpqua FO Manual Maintenance Bid Item 1 – 91 ac	CX OR120-04-03	HAC041004
14	Bid Item 2 – 21 ac		
15	Bid Item 3 – 517 ac		
16	Myrtlewood FO Manual Maintenance Bid Item 1 – 205 ac	CX OR120-04-03	HAC041005
17	Bid Item 2 – 16 ac		
18	Bid Item 3 – 5 ac		
19	Bid Item 4 – 66 ac		
20	Fish Passage Structure Installation Bid Item 1A – Buck Cr.	EA OR120-02-12 DNA 6	HAC041019
21	Bid Item 1B – Vincent Cr. 6.9		
22	Bid Item 1C – Vincent Cr. Trib	EA OR120-02-12	DNA 3 “
23	Bid Item 1D – Marsh Cr.		
24	Bid Item 1E – Lower Marsh Cr.		
25	Bid Item 1F – Upper Marsh Cr		
26	Big Creek Habitat Restoration II	EA OR125-98-09 DNA 15	HCF040006
27	Elk Creek Tree Lining	EA OR125-98-12 DNA 11	HAP041003
28	Dean Creek Noxious Weed Removal	EA OR120-97-11	HCF040008
29	Big Grunt Timber Sale	EA OR125-02-06	OR120-TS04-02
30	Elk Creek Improvement Bid Item 1B – Elk Cr. Bridge	EA OR120-02-12 DNA 7	HAC041011
31	Bid Item 1C – S. Fork Elk Rd. Imp.	EA OR128-04-12	
32	Bid Item 1D – N. Fork Elk Cr. drainage	EA OR120-02-12	

Table 33. FY 2004 Project Numbers (con't)

Project Number	Specifics on project identification, Name unit number, etc.	NEPA doc.	Contract No.
33	Smith Creek Wood Placement	EA OR128-01-08 DNA 3	HCP04-0504
34	Halfway Cr. Bridge & Creek re-route Bid Item 1A- Bridge const.	EA OR125-04-10	
35	Bid Item 1B- Channel re-route		
36	Koepke Slough culvert replacement		HAP041004
37	Umpqua FO Pruning - 169 ac	EA OR120-94-12 DNA 17	HAP041009
38	South Sisters In-Stream Restoration	EA OR125 98-09 DNA 13	HCP04-0507
39	Fish Passage Structure Installation Bid Item 1 – Brummet Cr.	CX OR120-04-02	HAP041006
40	Bid Item 2 – Fall Cr.		
41	Bid Item 3 – Brownson Cr.		
42	Dean Cr. water line extension	EA OR125-04-09	HAC041016
43	Wildlife Habitat Tree Creation	EA OR128-00-18 DNA 5	HAP041008
	Bid item 1 – tree topping MW		
44	Bid item 2 – Inoculation MW		
45	Bid item 3 – Inoc. & topping MW		
46	Bid item 4 – Inoculation UMP		
47	Dean Creek Dredging	EA OR120-90-18	HCP040506
48	Myrtlewood FO Pruning	EA OR120-94-12 DNA 16	HAP041017
	Bid item 1 – 11’ 572 ac		
49	Bid item 2 – 19’ 220 ac		
50	Bid item 3 – 19’ 103 ac		
51	Bid item 4 – 11’ 191 ac		
52	Myrtlewood FO FY05 Pre-commercial Thinning - Bid item 1 – 13’x13’ 692 ac	CX OR120-04-03	HAC041020
53	Bid item 2 – 18’x18’ 111 ac		
54	Umpqua FO FY 05 Pre-commercial Thinning Bid item 1 – 13’x13’ 360 ac	CX OR120-04-03	HAC041021
55	Bid item 2 – 18’x18’ 353 ac		
56	Buck Peak Spurs Timber Sale	EA OR125-99-05	OR120 TS04-01
57	Middle Tioga DM Timber sale	EA OR125-99-05	OR120 TS04-03
58	Camas Central DM Timber Sale	EA OR125-99-23	OR120 TS04-30
59	Myers Creek Salvage Timber Sale	EA OR128-03-23	OR120 TS04-325
60	Shuck Mountain Neg. R/W	N/A	OR120 TS04-202
61	Curry Hardwood Salvage	EA OR128-03-12	OR120 TS04-326
62	Weatherly Neg. R/W	N/A	OR120 TS04-200
63	Hudson Ridge Tie Neg. R/W	N/A	OR120 TS04-201
64	Middle Creek water system	EA OR120-04-09	
65	Shotgun DM	EA OR125-99-05	OR120-TS03-02
66	Bear Track DM	EA OR125-03-10	OR120-TS04-05
67	Fruin Moon DM	EA OR125-03-06	OR120-TS04-06
68	Dora Dora Dora	EA OR128-02-01	OR120-TS04-31
69	28-9-18.2Neg. R/W	N/A	OR120-TS04-329
70	Dean Creek Field Burning	EA OR125-04-08	

Table 34. FY 2003 Projects Available and Selected for Monitoring by Selection Factors

Type of Project	Number in Selection Pool	Number Selected in Myrtlewood FO	Number Selected in Umpqua FO
Advertised Timber Sales	9	2	1
Regeneration Harvest ¹	0	-	-
Thinning/Density Management ¹	8	2	1
Salvage Sales ¹	1	0	0
Silvicultural Projects	21	3	2
Road Decommissioning	0	-	-
Culvert Replacement	10	0	0
Stream Habitat Improvement	6	1	2
Right-of-Way Projects	5	0	1
Noxious Weeds	2	0	2
Other	16	1	1
Jobs-in-the-Woods ²	17	1	1
Recreation Projects	0	-	-
Within or adjacent to Riparian Reserves ³	56	6	8
Within Key Watersheds ³	9	1	3
Within Late-Successional Reserves ³	18	3	3
Adjacent to ACEC	1	0	1
Within VRM Class II or III areas	4	0	1
Within Rural Interface Area	0	-	-
Involve Burning ¹	1	0	1
Total Projects Available /Selected ⁴	70/16	27/7	43/9

¹ Included in the Timber Sales listed above.

² Included in the culvert replacement, stream habitat improvement, and other projects listed above.

³ Projects selected were included in Timber sales, Silvicultural, Right-of-Way, or other projects listed above.

⁴ The number of projects available for selection and selected are not additive, as many occurred within Timber Sales, Silvicultural, Culvert Replacement, Habitat Improvement, Right-of-Way, or Other projects listed above.

Province Level Implementation Monitoring

In 2004, the provincial implementation monitoring effort responded to the Regional Executives desire to continue monitoring projects that have been under-represented in previous years monitoring efforts, as well as continuing to monitor the process type questions within watersheds. Projects to be monitored were prioritized, with fuels treatment and habitat improvement utilizing prescribed fire being the main focus.

Within the Southwest Oregon Province two such projects were selected for review; North Murphy project in the Lower Applegate 5th field watershed of the Grants Pass Field Office - BLM Medford District and the Calachortis burn in the Elk Creek 5th field watershed of the Tiller Ranger District - Umpqua National Forest.

Implementation monitoring of the selected projects was conducted by a provincial monitoring team comprised of members of the Southwestern Oregon Provincial Advisory Committee and some federal agency representatives. Implementation monitoring of projects is designed to answer the question "... have the agencies implemented the project in accord with the Standards and Guidelines contained in the Northwest Forest Plan?" Implementation monitoring of the watersheds is designed to answer the question "... have the agencies implemented projects within the 5th field watershed in accord with the processes required by the Northwest Forest Plan?"

Results of the FY 2004 Provincial Monitoring efforts are anticipated to be available in the spring of 2005. The Implementation Monitoring Reports for 2004 and all previous year's reports are available on the internet (<http://www.reo.gov/monitoring/reports>).

Effectiveness Monitoring

The District continues to work with the state Research and Monitoring Committee and the Interagency Regional Monitoring Team, in the development of the components for effectiveness monitoring of the NWFP. The Regional Effectiveness Monitoring Program is focused on monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the NWFP. The results from this program include resource status and trend, compliance with standards and guides, and evaluations of the effectiveness of the plan. Results from this program generally require a longer time period than what is typical from implementation monitoring activities. Effectiveness monitoring of the entire NWFP area is being done for the following areas:

- Late-Successional and Old-growth Forest Habitat.
- Marbled Murrelet Populations and Habitat.
- Northern Spotted Owl Populations and Habitat.
- Watershed Condition (AREMP).
- Socio-Economic Conditions.
- Tribal Relationships.

A 10-year report ("*Status and Trends in Demography of Northern Spotted Owls*") is a monitoring evaluation of the effectiveness of the NWFP due to be released in the spring 2005. This report will provide insights into how well the plan is working, including changes that might be needed to the monitoring program itself. Several other modules have been undergoing serious evaluations of ways to improve the efficiency of this monitoring including: the Northern Spotted Owl, AREMP, and implementation modules.

Additional information on the Effectiveness Monitoring program is available on the internet (<http://www.reo.gov/monitoring>).

Glossary

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 hatched and reared in freshwater, move to the ocean to grow and mature, and return to freshwater to reproduce. Salmon, steelhead, 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. (Also see Potential ACEC.)

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.

Board Foot (BF) - A unit of solid wood that is one foot square and one inch thick.

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

Category 1. Taxa for which the USFWS 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.

Commercial Thinning (CT) - The removal of merchantable trees from an even-aged stand to encourage growth of the remaining trees.

Connectivity/Diversity blocks - Connectivity/Diversity blocks are specific lands spaced throughout the Matrix lands, which have similar goals as Matrix but have specific Standards & Guidelines which affect their timber production. They are managed on longer rotations (150 years), retain more green trees following regeneration harvest (12-18) and must maintain 25-30 percent of the block in late successional forest.

Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Lands - Public lands granted to the Southern Oregon Company and subsequently reconveyed to the United States.

Cubic Foot - A unit of solid wood that is one foot square and one foot thick.

Cumulative Effect - The impact that results from identified actions when they are added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of who undertakes such other actions. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

Density Management (DM or DMT)- 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, open the forest canopy, or accelerate the attainment of old growth characteristics if maintenance or restoration of biological diversity is the objective.

District Defined Reserves - Areas designated for the protection of specific resources, flora, fauna, and other values. These areas are not included in other land use allocations nor in the calculation of the ASQ.

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 also to aid an agency's compliance with NEPA when no EIS is necessary.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) - A formal document to be filed with the Environmental Protection Agency and that considers significant environmental impacts expected from implementation of a major federal action.

Extensive Recreation Management Areas (ERMAs) - All BLM-administered lands outside Special Recreation Management Areas. These areas may include developed and primitive recreation sites with minimal facilities.

General Forest Management Area (GFMA) - Forest land managed on a regeneration harvest cycle of 70-110 years. A biological legacy of six to eight 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.

Green Tree Retention - A stand management practice in which live trees—as well as snags and large down wood—are left as biological legacies within harvest units to provide habitat components over the next management cycle.

Harvested Volume or Harvested Acres - Refers to timber sales where trees are cut and taken to a mill during the fiscal year. Typically, this volume was sold over several years. This is more indicative of actual support for local economies during a given year.

Hazardous Materials - Anything that poses a substantive present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed.

Land Use Allocations (LUA) - 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. Each allocation is associated with a specific management objective.

Late-Successional Forests - Forest seral stages that include mature and old-growth age classes, 80 years and older.

Late-Successional Reserve (LSR) - A forest in its mature and/or old-growth stages that has been reserved.

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 BLM under the authority of the O&C Lands Act.

Offered (sold) Volume or Offered (sold) Acres - Any timber sold during the year by auction or negotiated sales, including modifications to contracts. This is more of a “pulse” check on the district’s success in meeting ASQ goals than it is a socioeconomic indicator, since the volume can get to market over a period of several years. It should be noted that for this APS we are considering “offered” the same as “sold”. Occasionally sales do not sell. They may be reworked and sold later or dropped from the timber sale program. Those sold later will be picked up in the APS tracking process for the year sold. Those dropped will not be tracked in the APS process.

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) - Any motorized track or wheeled vehicle designed for cross country travel over natural terrain. (The term “Off-Highway Vehicle” is 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.)

Off-Highway Vehicle Designation

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.

Plantation Maintenance - Actions in an unestablished forest stand to promote the survival of desired crop trees.

Plantation Release - All activities associated with promoting the dominance and/or growth of desired tree species within an established forest stand.

Pre-commercial Thinning (PCT)- 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 to accomplish certain planned objectives.

“Projected Acres” - are displayed by modeled age class for the decade. These “modeled” age class acres are estimates derived from modeling various silvicultural prescriptions for regeneration, commercial thinning, and density management harvest. Modeled age class acre projections may or may not correspond to “Offered” or “Harvested” age class acres at this point in the decade. Additional age classes are scheduled for regeneration, commercial thinning, or density management harvest at other points in the decade.

Public Domain Lands (PD) - Original holdings of the United States never granted or conveyed to other jurisdictions, or reacquired by exchange for other public domain lands.

Regeneration Harvest (RH) - Timber harvest conducted with the partial objective of opening a forest stand to the point where favored tree species will be re-established.

Regional Ecosystem Office (REO) - The main function of this office is to provide staff work and support to the Regional Interagency Executive Committee so the standards and guidelines in the forest management plan can be successfully implemented.

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 (R/W) - 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 (RIA) - Areas where BLM-administered lands are adjacent to or intermingled with privately-owned lands zoned for 1- to 20-acre lots, or areas 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 in the life of a forest stand from crown closure to ages 15-40. Due to stand density, the brush, grass, or herbs rapidly decrease in the stand. Hiding cover may be present.

Mid Seral Stage: The period in the life of a forest stand from crown closure to first merchantability. Usually ages 15 through 40. Due to stand density, the brush, grass, or herbs rapidly decrease in the stand. Hiding cover is usually present.

Late Seral Stage: The period in the life of a forest stand from first merchantability to culmination of mean annual increment. Usually ages 40 to 100 years of age. Forest stands are dominated by conifers or hardwoods; canopy closure often approaches 100 percent. During this period, stand diversity is minimal, except that conifer mortality rates and snag formation will be fairly rapid. Big game hiding and thermal cover is present. Forage is minimal except in understocked stands.

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. Conifer and hardwood growth gradually decline, and larger trees increase significantly in size. This is a time of gradually increasing stand diversity. Understory development increases in response to openings in the canopy from disease, insects, and windthrow. Vertical diversity increases. Larger snags are formed. Big game hiding cover, thermal cover, and some forage are 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 the time 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.

As mortality occurs, stands develop greater structural complexity. Replacement of trees lost to fire, windthrow, or insects results in the creation of a multi-layered canopy. There may be a shift toward more shade-tolerant species. Big game hiding cover, thermal cover, and forage is present.

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 through using biological, mechanical, or manual clearing, prescribed burns, herbicides, or a combination of methods.

Special Forest Products (SFP) - Firewood, shake bolts, mushrooms, ferns, floral greens, berries, mosses, bark, grasses, and other forest material that could be harvested in accordance with the objectives and guidelines in the proposed resource management plan.

Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) - An area where a commitment has been made to provide specific recreation activity and experience opportunities. These areas usually require a high level of recreation investment and/or management. They include recreation sites, but recreation sites alone do not constitute SRMAs.

SEIS Special Attention Species - a term which incorporates the “Survey and Manage” and “Protection Buffer” species from the Northwest Forest Plan. (RMP32).

Special Status Species - Plant or animal species falling in any of the following categories:

- Threatened or Endangered Species
- Proposed Threatened or Endangered Species
- Candidate Species
- State Listed Species
- Bureau Sensitive Species
- Bureau Assessment Species
- Bureau Tracking Species and Species of Concern

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.

Acronyms/Abbreviations

ACEC	-	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
ACS	-	Aquatic Conservation Strategy
APS	-	Annual Program Summary
ASQ	-	Allowable Sale Quantity
BA	-	Biological Assessment
BIA	-	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	-	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	-	Best Management Practice
CBWR	-	Coos Bay Wagon Road
CCF	-	Hundred cubic feet
C/DB	-	Connectivity/Diversity Blocks
CIT	-	Coquille Indian Tribe
COE	-	US Army Corps of Engineers
CT	-	Commercial Thinning
CWA	-	Clean Water Act
CWD	-	Coarse woody debris
CX	-	Categorical Exclusions
DBH	-	Diameter Breast Height
DEQ	-	Department of Environmental Quality
DM / DMT	-	Density Management
EA	-	Environmental Analysis
EIS	-	Environmental Impact Statement
ERFO	-	Emergency Relief Federally Owned
ERMA	-	Extensive Recreation Management Areas
ESA	-	Endangered Species Act
ESU	-	Evolutionarily Significant Unit
FEIS	-	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FONSI	-	Finding of No Significant Impacts
FY	-	Fiscal Year
GFMA	-	General Forest Management Area
GIS	-	Geographic Information System
GPS	-	Global Positioning System
IDT	-	Interdisciplinary Teams
ISMS	-	Interagency Species Management System
JITW	-	Jobs-in-the-Woods
LSR	-	Late-Successional Reserve
LUA	-	Land Use Allocation
LWD	-	Large woody debris
MBF	-	Thousand board feet
MFO	-	Myrtlewood Field Office
MMBF	-	Million board feet
MOU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
NEPA	-	National Environmental Policy Act
NFP	-	Northwest Forest Plan

NHS	- National Historic Site
NRDA	- Natural Resource Damage Assessment
NOAA	- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
OCEAN	- Oregon Coastal Environment Awareness Network
O&C	- Oregon and California Revested Lands
ODFW	- Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
ODOT	- Oregon Department of Transportation
OSU	- Oregon State University
PAC(s)	- Provincial Advisory Committee(s)
PD	- Public Domain Lands
PIMT	- Provincial Implementation Monitoring Team
PL	- Public Law
POC	- Port-Orford-Cedar
R&PP	- Recreation and Public Purpose
REO	- Regional Ecosystem Office
RH	- Regeneration Harvest
RIEC	- Regional Interagency Executive Committee
RMP	- Resource Management Plan
RMP/ROD	- <i>The Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision</i>
ROD	- Record of Decision
RR	- Riparian Reserve
R/W	- Right-of-Way
SEIS	- Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement
S&M	- Survey and Manage
SRMA	- Special Recreation Management Areas
TMO	- Timber Management Objective(s)
TNC	- The Nature Conservancy
UFO	- Umpqua Field Office
USFS	- U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	- U.S. Geologic Service
WQMP	- Water Quality Management Plan

Appendix A

Coos Bay District Watershed Analysis Summary

(Reported acres are for Coos Bay District only. Some analyzes included additional acres on other BLM Districts. ¹⁾)

Name	Iteration	BLM Acres on Coos Bay District	Non-BLM Acres	Total Acres	Square Miles	Percent BLM	BLM acres: Running total of first iteration accomplishment	Percent of Coos Bay District covered by a first iteration WSA based the following total BLM acres: 321,746
FY 94								
Lower Umpqua Frontal	1 st	13,826	26,088	39,914	62	35%		
Middle Fork Coquille	1 st	42,773	101,145	143,918	225	30%		
Total FY 94		56,599	127,233	183,832	287	31%	56,599	18%
FY 95								
Sandy Creek ²	2 nd	5,943	6,785	12,728	20	47%		
Smith River ³	1 st	2,826	1,853	4,679	7	60%		
Paradise Creek	1 st	6,648	5,590	12,238	19	54%		
Middle Creek	1 st	19,393	13,063	32,456	51	60%		
North Coquille ⁴	1 st	7,544	20,275	27,819	43	27%		
Fairview ⁵	1 st	6,725	12,533	19,258	30	35%		
Middle Umpqua Frontal ⁶ (Waggoner Ck Drainage)	1 st	1,050	2,335	3,385	5	31%		
Total FY 95 (includes 1st, 2nd iteration acres)		49,079	60,099	109,178	171	45%		
FY 95 1st iteration only		44,186	55,649	99,835	156	44%	100,785	31%
FY 96								
Sandy Remote ⁷	2 nd /3 rd	10,374	13,620	23,994	37	43%		
Middle Smith River	1 st	22,400	29,909	52,309	82	43%		
Mill Creek	1 st	24,506	60,653	85,159	133	29%		
Oxbow	1 st	23,463	17,956	41,419	65	57%		
Lower South Fork Coquille	1 st	7,353	48,716	56,069	88	13%		
West Fork Smith River	1 st	11,121	5,200	16,321	26	68%		
Tioga Creek ⁸	1 st	15,788	8,866	24,654	39	64%		
Total FY 96 (includes 1st, 2nd/3rd)		115,005	184,920	299,925	469	38%		

¹ Some acre figures in this table are different from those reported in previous years. Large changes are the result of excluding those acres covered by our watershed documents that are outside the Coos Bay District boundary. Small changes are attributable to differences in sort criteria used to obtain these acres using GIS.

² Sandy Creek Subwatershed is in the Middle Fork Coquille Watershed and is a more specific analysis at the subwatershed scale.

³ Roseburg District BLM prepared the Smith River (covers Coos Bay's Lower Upper Smith Subwatershed) watershed analysis document. Only those acres on Coos Bay District are reported in this table.

⁴ The hydrologic unit used in this document was based on the superceded analytical watershed GIS theme. Hudson Drainage was moved from the North Coquille Subwatershed to the Fairview Subwatershed when we corrected the subwatershed boundaries.

⁵ See footnote 4

⁶ Roseburg District BLM prepared this document

⁷ The Sandy Remote Watershed Analysis covers the Sandy Creek and Remote Subwatersheds. They are both parts of the Middle Fork Coquille Watershed, which was analyzed at the watershed scale in a FY 1994 document. The Sandy Remote Watershed Analysis is a more specific analysis at the subwatershed scale.

⁸ Replaced by the FY 2000 version of the South Fork Coos Watershed Analysis.

Name	Iteration	BLM Acres on Coos Bay District	Non-BLM Acres	Total Acres	Square Miles	Percent BLM	BLM acres: Running total of first iteration accomplishment	Percent of Coos Bay District covered by a first iteration WSA based the following total BLM acres: 321,746
iteration acres)								
FY 96 ^{1st} iteration only		104,631	171,300	275,931	431	38%	205,416	64%
FY 97								
Big Creek ⁹	2 nd	10,083	6,586	16,669	26	60%		
Smith River ¹⁰ (North Smith)	2 nd it. ac.	33,519	35,875	69,394	108	48%		
	1 st it. ac.	3,694	68,210	71,904	112	5%		
Upper Middle Umpqua	1 st	7,235	22,206	29,441	46	25%		
Middle Main Coquille/ No. Fk. Mouth/ Catching Ck.	1 st	5,728	83,858	89,586	140	6%		
North Fork Chetco	1 st	9,263	16,299	25,562	40	36%		
Total FY 97 (1 st plus subsequent iteration acres)		69,522	233,034	302,556	473	23%		
FY 97 1 st iteration acres only		25,920	190,573	216,493	338	12%	231,336	72%
FY 98								
Middle Umpqua Frontal ¹¹	2 nd	22,634	40,505	63,139	99	36%		
Lower Umpqua ¹²	1 st	1,548	58,688	60,236	94	3%		
Hunter Creek ¹³	1 st	3,564	24,609	28,173	44	13%		
Total FY 98 (1 st plus subsequent iteration acres)		27,746	123,802	151,548	237	18%		
FY 98 1 st iteration only acres		5,112	83,297	88,409	138	6%	236,448	73%
FY 99								
South Fork Coos River	2 nd it. ac.	15,788	8,866	24,654	39	64%		
	1 st it. ac.	16,047	117,371	133,418	208	12%		
East Fork Coquille	1 st	45,636	38,369	84,005	131	54%		
Lobster Creek ¹⁴	1 st	1,402	42,723	44,125	69	3%		
Total FY 99 (1 st plus subsequent iteration acres)		78,873	207,329	286,202	447	28%		
FY 99 1 st iteration only acres		63,085	198,463	261,548	409	24%	299,533	93%
FY 2000								
South Fork Coos River ¹⁵	3 rd	31,835	126,237	158,072	247	20%		
Total FY 2000 (1 st plus subsequent iteration acres)		31,835	126,237	158,072	247	20%		

⁹ Big Creek Subwatershed is in the Middle Fork Coquille Watershed and is a more specific analysis at the subwatershed scale.

¹⁰ The Siuslaw National Forest prepared the North Smith Watershed Analysis document. The document was prepared at the watershed scale and encompasses some areas previously covered by the Coos Bay District at the subwatershed scale. Only acres within the Coos Bay District boundaries are shown in the table.

¹¹ This 2nd iteration document addresses management activities and the attainment of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives in the Middle Umpqua Frontal Watershed. The 1st iteration documents covering this assessment are the 1994 Lower Umpqua Frontal, the 1995 Paradise Creek, and the western part of the 1997 Upper Middle Umpqua watershed analyses.

¹² The Siuslaw National Forest prepared the Lower Umpqua Watershed Analysis (Lower Umpqua Frontal) with in put from the Coos Bay BLM office.

¹³ The Siskiyou National Forest contracted with Engineering Science and Technology to prepare the Hunter Creek Watershed Analysis. Coos Bay BLM Office input and information used to prepare the document.

¹⁴ The Siskiyou National Forest will do this analysis with BLM in put.

¹⁵ Listed as version 1.2. Replaces the FY 1996 Tioga Creek and the FY 99 South Fork Coos River documents

Name	Iteration	BLM Acres on Coos Bay District	Non-BLM Acres	Total Acres	Square Miles	Percent BLM	BLM acres: Running total of first iteration accomplishment	Percent of Coos Bay District covered by a first iteration WSA based the following total BLM acres: 321,746
FY 2000 1 st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%
FY 2001								
North Fork Coquille ¹⁶	2 nd	36,861	61,606	98,467	154	37%		
South Fork Coos River ¹⁷	3 rd	31,835	126,237	158,072	247	20%		
Total FY 2001 (1 st plus subsequent iteration acres)		68,696	187,843	256,539	401	27%		
FY 2001 1 st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%
FY 2002								
Oxbow ¹⁸	2 nd	23,463	17,956	41,419	65	57%		
Upper Umpqua ¹⁹	2 nd	6,396	19,511	25,907	40	25%		
Total FY 2002 (1 st plus subsequent iteration acres)		29,859	37,467	67,326	105	44%		
FY 2002 1 st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%
FY 2003								
Middle Umpqua River ²⁰	2 nd	22,626	40,513	63,139	99	36%		
Total FY 2003 (1 st plus subsequent iteration acres)		22,626	40,513	63,139	99	36%		
FY 03 1 st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%
FY 2004								
add'l chapters for Middle Umpqua River	2 nd	22,626	40,513	63,139	99	36%		
Total FY 2004 (1 st plus subsequent iteration acres)		22,626	40,513	63,139	99	36%		
FY 04 1 st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%
FY 2005								
Mill Creek ²¹	2 nd	24,800	61,100	85,900	134	29%		
Total planned for FY 2005 (1 st plus subsequent iteration acres)		24,800	61,100	85,900	134	29%		
1 st iteration only acres planned for FY 05		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%

¹⁶ Replaces the FY 1994 Middle Creek, North Coquille, and Fairview documents. Also replaces the North Fork Mouth Subwatershed portion of the FY 1997 Middle Main Coquille/ North Fork Mouth/ Catching Creek document

¹⁷ Replaces the FY 1996 Tioga Creek, and the FY 99 and FY 00 South Fork Coos River documents

¹⁸ Replaces the FY 1996 Oxbow document.

¹⁹ The Roseburg District BLM will do this analysis with Coos Bay District input

²⁰ Replaces the FY 1994 Lower Umpqua Frontal (Middle Umpqua Frontal), FY 1995 Paradise Creek, and a portion of the FY 1997 Upper Middle Umpqua documents.

²¹ Replaces the FY 1996 Mill Creek document.

Appendix B

Comparisons Between ROD Commitments and Actual Harvest

Table B-1 displays the anticipated acres and volume to be harvested from the Matrix LUA by age class, either by regeneration harvest and/or commercial thinning and selective cut/salvage, as well as the accomplishments for FY 95 to FY 2003. Only conifer volume harvested from the Matrix counts toward the ASQ volume commitment. It was recognized that density management treatments within the Riparian Reserves (RR) or Late-Successional Reserves (LSR) would occur to provide habitat conditions for late-successional species, or to develop desired structural components meeting the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. It was estimated that approximately 5 MMBF could be harvested from these LUAs annually. Volume harvested from the RR or LSR LUAs does not contribute to the ASQ.

It should be noted that in most FYs, road construction occurred in areas of 30 to 50 year age classes. Harvest associated with road construction is shown as a regeneration harvest. In FY 03 hardwood stand conversion occurred in the 40-49 year age class in both the Matrix, LSR, and RRs, and is included as a regeneration harvest. This results in displaying harvest acres, with little coniferous volume associated with the harvested acres. In FYs 97 and 2000 commercial thinning of progeny test sites occurred in stands in the 20-29 age class. This activity is in a younger age class than we anticipated in preparing the decadal commitment.

Figure B-1 compares the ROD modeled age class distribution for the first decade with the actual harvested age class for the FY 95 to FY 2003 period. Figures B-2 and B-3 display the regeneration harvest and partial harvest acres by 10 year age class and Land Use Allocation for FY 95 to 2003. As mentioned above, some road construction and stand conversion occurred in the 30, 40, and 50 year age classes, and are shown as regeneration harvest in Figure B-2.

Table B-1. Rod Harvest Commitments and Annual Accomplishments (Acres and MMBF by Age Class)

Age Class	ROD Decadal Commitment						Accomplishment FY 2004					Accomplishments FY 95 to FY 2004			
	LUA	Regeneration Harvest		Thinning		LUA	Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut		LUA	Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut	
		Acres	Volume ¹	Acres	Volume ¹		Acres	Volume ¹	Acres	Volume ¹		Acres	Volume ¹	Acres	Volume ¹
20-29	GFMA ²	0	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	27	0.050
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	1	0.002	36	0.115
						RR ³	0	0	0	0	RR ³	0	0	9	0.048
						LSR ³	0	0	0	0	LSR ³	0	0	114	0.457
	Sub-	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		1	0.002	186	0.670
30-39	GFMA ²	0	0	2,600	20.7	GFMA	0	0	24	0.158	GFMA	44	0.392	1,021	7.696
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR ³	0	0	11	0.074	RR ³	0	0	259	1.793
						LSR ³	18	0	317	3.273	LSR ³	18	0	467	4.731
	Sub-	0	0	2,600	20.7		18	0	352	3.505		62	0.392	1,747	14.220
40-49	GFMA ²	0	0	1,400	10.1	GFMA	0	0	16	0.094	GFMA	70	0.661	1,637	17.662
	C/DB	0	0	0	0.4	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR ³	0	0	4	0.014	RR ³	26	0	651	6.805
						LSR ³	45	0	540	5.253	LSR ³	78	0.402	1,853	23.551
	Sub-	0	0	1,400	10.5		45	0	560	5.361		174	1.063	4,141	48.018
50-59	GFMA ²	200	1.5	1,700	12.3	GFMA	0	0	22	0.406	GFMA	27	0.697	1,183	18.552
	C/DB	0	0	100	0.6	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR ³	0	0	38	0.691	RR ³	10	0.190	516	6.862
						LSR ³	41	0.421	427	6.874	LSR ³	50	0.840	589	8.197
	Sub-	200	1.5	1,800	12.9		41	0.421	487	7.971		87	1.727	2,288	33.611
60-79	GFMA ²	400	10.7	150	1.3	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	240	11.287	89	1.099
	C/DB	100	2.1	150	2.6	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR ³	0	0	0	0	RR ³	0	0	102	1.191
						LSR ³	25	0	79	1.302	LSR ³	27	0.122	312	5.483
	Sub-	500	12.8	300	3.9		25	0	79	1.302		267	11.409	503	7.773

Table B-1. Rod Harvest Commitments and Annual Accomplishments (Continued)

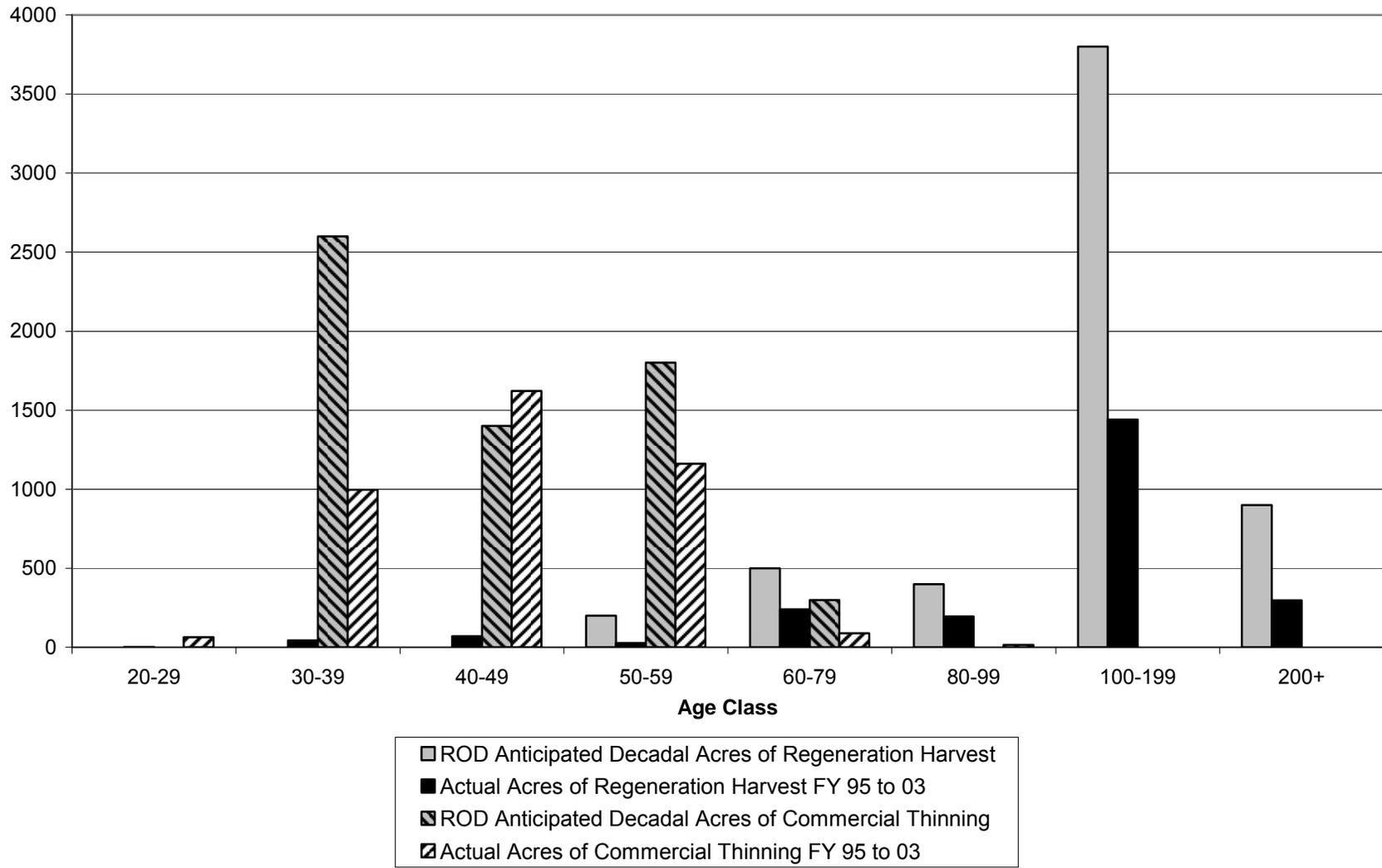
Age Class	ROD Decadal Commitment					Accomplishment FY 2004					Accomplishments FY 95 to FY 2004				
	Regeneration Harvest		Thinning			Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut			Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut		
	LUA	Acres	Volume ¹	Acres	Volume ¹	LUA	Acres	Volume ¹	Acres	Volume ¹	LUA	Acres	Volume ¹	Acres	Volume ¹
80-99	GFMA ²	300	11.4	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	183	11.472	15	0.173
	C/DB	100	3.7	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	13	0	0	0
						RR ³	0	0	0	0	RR ³	0	0	0	0
						LSR ³	0	0	108	1.039	LSR ³	0	0	108	1.039
	Sub-	400	15.1	0	0		0	0	108	1.039		196	11.472	123	1.212
100-199	GFMA ²	3,700	190.4	0	0	GFMA	0	0	20	0.798	GFMA	1,408	66.675	20	0.798
	C/DB	100	3.1	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	33	1.702	0	0
						RR ³	0	0	0	0	RR ³	0	0	2	0.012
						LSR ³	0	0	0	0	LSR ³	0	0	0	0
	Sub-	3,800	193.5	0	0		0	0	20	0.798		1,441	68.377	22	0.810
200 +	GFMA ²	900	50.1	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	297	19.023	0	0
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR ³	0	0	0	0	RR ³	0	0	0	0
						LSR ³	0	0	0	0	LSR ³	0	0	0	0
	Sub-	900	50.1	0	0		0	0	0	0		297	19.023	0	0
Totals	GFMA ²	5,500	264.1	5,850	44.4	GFMA	0	0	82	1.456	GFMA	2,269	110.207	3,992	46.030
	C/DB	300	8.9	250	3.6	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	47	1.704	36	0.115
						RR ³	0	0	53	0.779	RR ³	36	0.190	1,539	16.711
						LSR ³	129	0.421	1,471	17.741	LSR ³	173	1.364	3,443	43.458
ASQ Totals		5,800	273.0	6,100	48.0		0	0	82	1.456		2,316	111.911	4,028	46.145
Non ASQ Totals		0	0	0	0		129	0.421	1,526	18.520		209	1.554	4,982	60.169
Grand Totals		5,800	273.0	6,100	48.0		129	0.421	1,606	19.976		2,525	113.465	9,010	106.314

¹ Only coniferous volume from the Matrix contributes to the ASQ. Includes only advertised sales. Does not include hardwood or miscellaneous volume harvested.

² ROD commitment is for the Matrix only; Matrix includes both the General Forest Management Area (GFMA) and Connectivity/Diversity Blocks (C/DB).

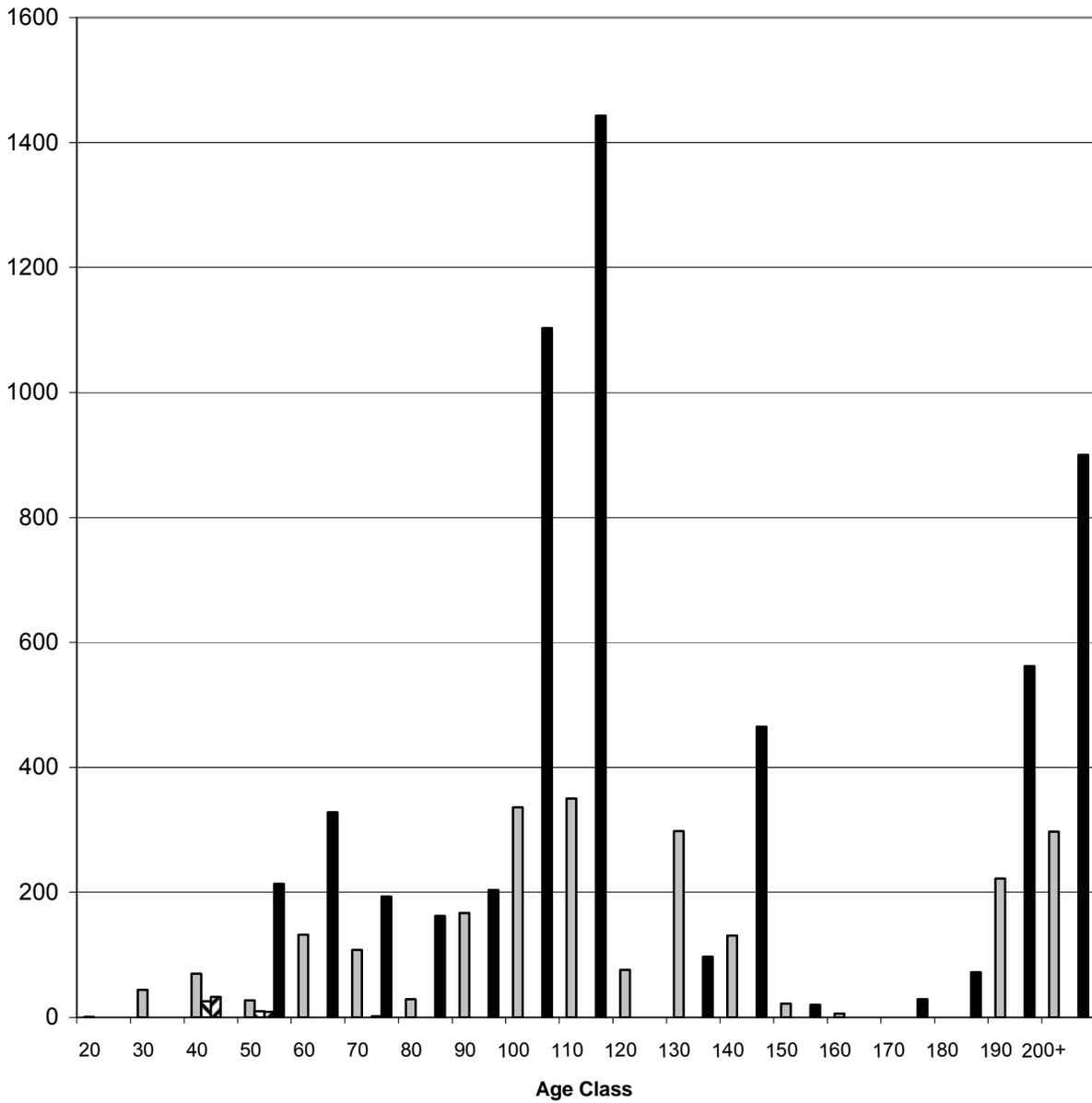
³ No ROD commitment for the Riparian Reserves (RR) or Late-Successional Reserves (LSR) – Opportunity to treat where treatments meet the Objectives for these LUAs.

Figure B-1. Comparison of ROD Modeled Acres and Actual Harvest Acres



FY03

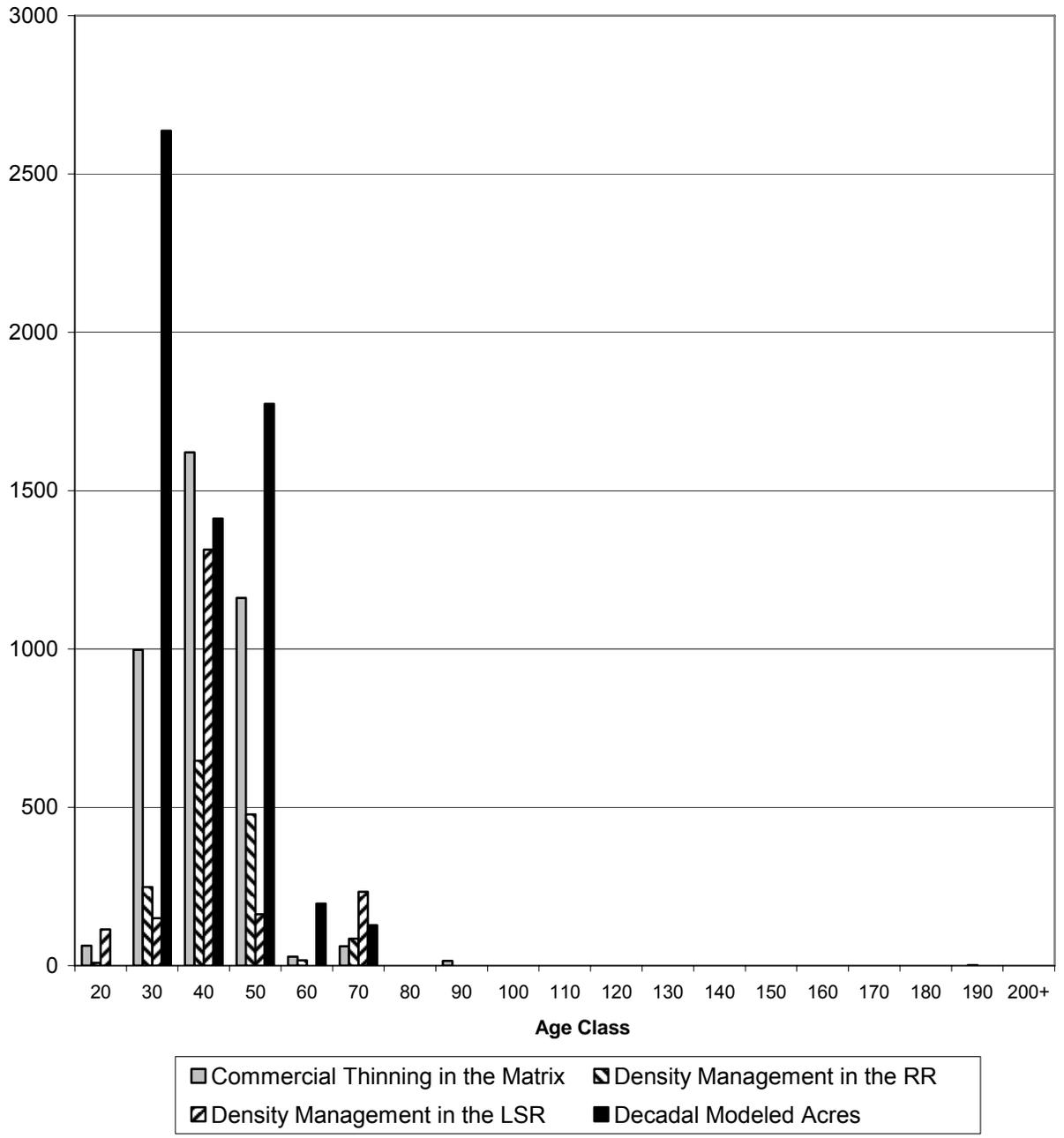
Figure B-2. Regeneration Harvest Acres by Age Class and Land Use Allocations



Regeneration Harvest from the Matrix
 Regeneration Harvest from the RR
 Regeneration Harvest from the LSR
 Decadal Modeled Acres

** Regeneration Harvest from the LSR and RR are hardwood conversions

Figure B-3. Partial Harvest Acres by Age Class and Land Use Allocations



Appendix B-2: Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) Reconciliation

Evaluation Period: FY95-04 ³		Coos Bay District South Coast – Curry SYU					
		FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 95 thru 04	
		CCF	MBF	CCF	MBF	CCF	MBF
ASQ Volume **1	Advertised & Sold Negotiated Modification 5450-5 (Short form)	1,881	1,018	2,348	1,456	255,884	158,994
		648	357	255	151	6,204	3,638
		988	514	865	483	13,897	7,986
		1,096	592	617	333	3,975	2,281
	Totals:	4,613	2,481	4,085	2,423	279,960	172,899
Autonomous Program Summaries **2	Rescission Act Replacement Key Watershed 5900 (Salvage/Forest Health) 5810 (Timber Pipeline)	0	0	0	0	25,584	16,589
		1,660	867	584	329	37,157	22,341
		0	0	127	75	138	83
		1,354	740	802	439	6,158	3,301
Planned Total ASQ for FY 1995 thru FY 2003						482,000 ⁴	290,000 ⁵
Planned ASQ for Key Watersheds for FY 1995 thru FY 2003						44,000 ⁴	26,400 ⁵
Non - ASQ Volume	Advertised & Sold Negotiated Modification 5450-5 (Short form)	41,930	22,841	39,058	20,983	126,310	68,566
		425	230	204	120	4,457	2,592
		962	504	1,052	591	3,323	1,864
		1,096	592	616	333	3,201	1,817
	Totals:	44,413	24,167	40,930	22,027	137,291	74,839
Autonomous Program Summaries **2	Rescission Act Replacement Key Watershed 5900 (Salvage/Forest Health) 5810 (Timber Pipeline)	0	0	0	0	1,116	593
		38,718	21,113	13,235	7,049	58,977	31,956
		30,997	16,683	838	460	31,951	17,227
		10,353	5,844	38,960	20,932	57,959	31,369
All Volume (ASQ + Non – ASQ)	Advertised & Sold Negotiated Modification 5450-5 (Short form)	43,811	23,859	41,406	22,439	382,194	227,560
		1,073	587	459	271	10,661	6,230
		1,950	1,018	1,917	1,074	17,220	9,850
		2,192	1,184	1,233	666	7,176	4,098
	Grand Totals:	49,026	26,648	45,015	24,450	417,251	247,738
Autonomous Program Summaries **2	Rescission Act Replacement Key Watershed 5900 (Salvage/Forest Health) 5810 (Timber Pipeline)	0	0	0	0	26,700	17,182
		40,378	21,980	13,819	7,378	96,134	54,297
		30,997	16,683	965	535	32,089	17,310
		11,707	6,584	39,762	21,371	64,117	34,670

****1** Volume from the Harvest Land Base that “counts” (is chargeable) towards Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) accomplishments.

****2** Autonomous Program Summaries figures are for information purposes and are included in the ASQ and/or Non-ASQ figure respectively. Rescissions Act Replacement volume did not count towards annual sale offering targets.

³ Volumes for FY95-01 can be found in Appendices B-1, 2002 Annual Program Summary for the BLM-Coos Bay District.
Volumes for FY02 can be found in Appendices B-1, 2003 Annual Program Summary for the BLM-Coos Bay District.

⁴ CCF Volume for the period calculated as follows: Planned Total ASQ = (53,000 CCF X 4 yrs) + (45,000 CCF X 6 yrs)
Key Watershed ASQ = (5,000 CCF X 4 yrs) + (4,000 CCF X 6 yrs)

⁵ MBF Volume for the period calculated as follows: Planned Total ASQ = (32,000 MBF X 4 yrs) + (27,000 MBF X 6 yrs)
Key Watershed ASQ = (3,000 MBF X 4 yrs) + (2,400 MBF X 6 yrs)

Appendix C

Implementation Monitoring for FY 2004

The following two lists of questions have been used to record the Coos Bay District Implementation Monitoring results for FY 2004. The first list, *2004 Project Specific RMP Implementation Monitoring Questions*, have been used for each of the 16 projects monitored. The summary for the 16 projects monitored in FY 2004 has been included in the previous section on Coos Bay implementation monitoring. The completed forms for individual projects are available for review at the District office.

The second list, *APS Related RMP Implementation Monitoring Questions*, includes answers to each of the questions.

In addition to the monitoring reported in this APS, other projects and/or programs are conducting monitoring activities as a part of project implementation.

Coos Bay District

2004 Project Specific RMP Implementation Monitoring Questions

Abbreviation legend:

NFP = Northwest Forest Plan

RR = Riparian Reserve

KW = Key Watershed

MTX = matrix (including connectivity)

RMP = Resource Management Plan

LSR = Late Successional Reserve

AL = All land use allocations

SM = Survey and Manage SEIS

NOTE: Each question begins with a parenthesis which identifies the areas where the question applies and ends with NFP, SM, or RMP page references.

Questions 73-113 are not project related, but appropriate for the Annual Program Summary. They are described in the Question.apss document.

Questions relating directly to S&Gs in either the NFP, SM, or RMP are rated against a set of answers as follows:

Meets S&G Doesn't Meet S&G Not Capable of Meeting S&G N/A

Each question has four potential responses as to whether the project meets the standards and guidelines (note: some questions can only be answered met or not met).

Met the procedural or biological requirements of the S&G (e.g., the S&G calls for a minimum of 120 linear feet of logs per acre greater than 16 inches in diameter and 20 feet long and the project retained 320 linear feet of such logs, the project "met" the S&G).

Not Met the S&G (if, in the above example, 75 feet of such logs were retained - but it was possible to have retained 120 feet).

Not Capable of meeting the S&G (if, in the above example, 75 feet of such logs were retained - but the site did not have enough 16 inch logs to meet the S&G. Thus, the S&G was not met, but there was no way to meet it).

Not Applicable (for example, the S&G calls for 120 linear feet of logs per acre, but the project is located in a province or land allocation where the S&G does not apply).

Questions better answered by Yes / No, or relating to Documentation and Issues not directly related to specific S&Gs, but important to monitor are rated against the following:

Yes No N/A

This Set of questions applies to the following project:

Project

Q#	Question	Rating	Narrative Response
1.	(RR, KW) Was a watershed analysis completed before initiating actions in a Riparian Reserve or Key Watershed? (NFP B20) (RMP 7, 13)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
2.	(AL) Were the concerns identified in the watershed analysis addressed in the project EA? (NFP B20) (RMP 7, 13)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
3.	(AL) Were all streams & water bodies identified? (NFP C30-31) (RMP 12)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
4.	(AL) Were the stream boundaries established correctly? (NFP C30-31) (RMP 12)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
5.	(AL) Has the project reduced or maintained, the net amount of roads within the Key Watersheds? (NFP C7) (RMP 7, 70)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
6.	(RR) Were proposed activities within the RR clearly defined and stipulated in the project documentation?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
7.	(RR) Did documentation clearly show how the proposed activities meets or does not prevent attainment of the aquatic conservation strategy (ACS) objectives? (NFP B-10, C-31-38) (RMP 6, 13-17)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

8.	(AL) Was project implementation consistent with the EA and decision?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
9.	<i>Summary Question for 3 thru 8</i> (AL) Were the Riparian Reserves in the project area designed and implemented in accordance with the NFP S&Gs? (NFP C30) (RMP 13)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
10.	(RR) Were activities designed to minimize new road and landing construction, or where necessary, were they designed to minimize impacts to Riparian Reserves? (NFP C32) (RMP 13)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
11.	(RR) Are new structures and improvements (culverts, roads, bridges etc) in Riparian Reserves constructed to minimize the diversion of natural hydrologic flow paths? (NFP C32) (RMP 13-14, 69)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
12.	(RR) Are new structures and improvements (culverts, roads, bridges etc) in Riparian Reserves constructed to reduce the amount of sediment delivery into the stream? (NFP C32) (RMP 14, 69)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

13.	(RR) Are new structures and improvements (culverts, roads, bridges etc) in Riparian Reserves constructed to protect fish and wildlife populations? (NFP C32) (RMP 14, 69)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
14.	(RR) Are new structures and improvements (culverts, roads, bridges etc) in Riparian Reserves constructed to accommodate the 100-year flood? (NFP C32) (RMP 14, 69)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
15.	(RR) Is the project consistent with a road management or transportation management plan (includes; operations and maintenance, traffic regulations during wet periods, road management objectives, and inspection/ maintenance for storm events)? (NFP C32) (RMP 14, 70)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
16.	(RR) Are new recreation facilities within the Riparian Reserves designed so as not to prevent meeting aquatic conservation strategy objectives? (NFP C34) (RMP 14, 46)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
17.	(RR) Are all mining related structures support facilities, and roads located outside the Riparian Reserves? (NFP C34) (RMP 15, 57)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

18.	(RR) Are mining related activities within the RR meeting the objectives of the aquatic conservation strategy? (NFP C34) (RMP 15)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
19.	(RR) Are all solid and sanitary waste facilities related to mining excluded from Riparian Reserves or located, monitored and reclaimed in accordance with SEIS record of decision S&G and resource management plan management direction? (NFP C34) (RMP 15, 57)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
20.	(AL) Were activities designed to Protect all suitable marbled murrelet habitat within 0.5 mile of activity center? (RMP 36)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
21.	(AL) Were activities designed to Protect or enhance unsuitable marbled murrelet habitat within 0.5 mile of activity center? (RMP 36)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
22.	(LSR) Was REO review completed where required (i.e. salvage, silviculture...) and recommendations implemented? (RMP 19)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
23.	(LSR) Were activities designed to avoid timber harvest in stands over 80? (NFP C12) (RMP 19)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

24.	(LSR) Were activities designed to limit salvage to areas greater than 10 acres and less than 40 percent canopy closure? (NFP C14) (RMP 19)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
25.	(LSR) Were salvage activities designed to retain standing live trees and snags? (NFP C14) (RMP 19)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
26.	(LSR) Were activities designed to avoid or minimize new road construction, or where necessary, were roads designed to minimize impacts to late-successional stands? (NFP C16) (RMP 20)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
27.	(LSR) Have habitat improvement projects been designed to improve conditions for fish, wildlife, or watersheds and to provide benefits to late-successional habitat? (NFP C17) (RMP 20)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
28.	(LSR) Has the project avoided the introduction of nonnative plants and animals into LSRs (if an introduction is undertaken, has an assessment shown that the action will not retard or prevent the attainment of LSR objectives)? (NFP C19) (RMP 21)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
29.	(MTX) Were "unmapped" LSRs in the vicinity of the project identified in the EA? (NFP C3, C39)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

30.	(MTX) Were activities designed to protect or enhance the “unmapped” LSR? (NFP C3, C39) (RMP 34, 36)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
31.	(MTX) Was suitable habitat around all occupied marbled murrelet sites protected during project planning? (NFP C3, C10) (RMP 36)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
32.	(MTX) Was recruitment habitat around all occupied marbled murrelet sites protected or enhanced during project planning? (NFP C3, C10) (RMP 36)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
33.	(MTX) Was suitable habitat within 100 acre core areas around all known (Before Jan 1, 1994) spotted owl activity centers protected during project planning? (NFP C3, C10) (RMP 23)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
34.	(MTX) Was non-suitable habitat within 100 acre core areas around all known (Before Jan 1, 1994) spotted owl activity centers protected or enhanced during project planning? (NFP C3, C10) (RMP 23)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

35.	(MTX) Do management activities within the range of Port-Orford cedar conform to the guidelines contained in the BLM Port-Orford cedar Management Guidelines? (RMP 23)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
36.	(MTX) Are suitable (40% of potential) snags being left in timber harvest units? (NFP C41) (RMP 22, 27)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
37.	(MTX) Is Coarse Woody Debris (CWD) already on the ground retained and protected during and after regeneration harvest? (NFP C40) (RMP 22)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
38.	(MTX) Are 120 linear feet of decay class 1 and 2 logs per acre, at least 16" in diameter and 16' in length retained and protected during and after regeneration harvest? (NFP C40) (RMP 22, 53)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
39.	(MTX) Are 6-8 (12-18 in connectivity) green conifer trees per acre retained in regeneration harvest units? (NFP C41-42) (RMP 23, 28, 54)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
40.	(MTX) Was harvest consistent with retention of the 15% late successional stands analysis identified in the 5th field watershed? (NFP C44) (RMP 23, 28, 53)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

41.	(AL) If dust abatement measures were required during construction and log/rock hauling, was it implemented ? (RMP 24)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
42.	(AL) Concerning water and soil "Best Management Practices" (BMPs), were all potentially impacted beneficial uses identified in the EA? (NFP B32) (RMP 25, App D BMPs)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
43.	(AL) Were the appropriate BMPs designed to avoid or mitigate potential impacts to beneficial uses? (NFP B32) (RMP 25, App D)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
44.	(AL) Were the designed BMPs implemented? (NFP B32) (RMP 25, App D)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
45.	(LSR, RR) Are suitable snags being left in timber harvest units? What standard was used for each project and why? (NFP C40-41, C14-15) (RMP 19)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
46.	(LSR, RR) Is CWD already on the ground retained and protected during density management harvest? What standard was used for each project and why? (NFP C40-41, C14-15) (RMP 13, 19)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

47.	(LSR, RR) Is sufficient CWD retained following harvest activities? (NFP C40-41, C14-15) (RMP13, 19)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
48.	(AL) Are special habitats (i.e. talus, cliffs, caves) being identified and protected? (RMP 28)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
49.	(AL) Has protection been provided for abandoned caves, abandoned mines, abandoned wooden bridges and abandoned buildings that are used as roost sites for bats? (SM38)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
50.	(AL) Have surveys for bats been conducted according to a standardized regional protocol? (SM38)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
51.	(AL) Have site management measures been developed for sites containing bats? (SM38)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
52.	(AL) If Townsend's big-eared bats were found, have the appropriate state wildlife agencies been notified? (SM38)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
53.	(AL) Has timber harvest been prohibited within 250 feet of abandoned caves, abandoned mines, abandoned wooden bridges and abandoned buildings containing bats? (SM38)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

54.	(RR) Were potential adverse impacts to fish habitat and fish stocks identified in the EA? (RMP 30)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
55.	(AL) Were design features and mitigating measures for fish species identified in EA and contract? (RMP 30)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
56.	(AL) Were design features and mitigating measures for fish species implemented? (RMP 30)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
57.	(AL) Have predisturbance surveys been conducted to protocol for category A and C species or category B species requiring equivalent-effort surveys? (SM7,8, 9,10,11, SMROD5)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
58.	(AL) For category A, B, C, D and E species have known sites or high priority sites been managed according to the management recommendations? (if no management recommendations, then appendix J2 and professional judgement) Identify how this was accomplished. (SM7)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
59.	(AL) Have known site records (available to date) for the project area been verified and entered into ISMS? (SM15)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

60.	(AL) If any species were found, what species were they and what management actions were implemented? (NFP C5)	Narrative Response required	
61.	(AL) Are special status species being considered in deciding whether or not to go forward with forest management and other actions?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
62.	(AL) During forest management and other actions that may impact special status species, are steps taken to adequately mitigate disturbances? (RMP 32)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
63.	(AL) Was analysis conducted and appropriate consultation with USFWS and NMFS completed on special status species to ensure consistency under existing laws? (NFP 53-54, A2-3, C1) (RMP 32)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
64.	(AL) Are BLM actions and BLM-authorized actions/uses adjacent to or within special areas consistent with resource management plan objectives and management direction for special areas? If not, what is being done to correct the situation? (RMP L 15)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

65.	(AL) Are actions needed to maintain or restore the important values of the special areas being implemented? (RMP 38)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
66.	(AL) Are cultural resources being addressed in deciding whether or not to go forward with forest management and other actions? (RMP 40)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
67.	(AL) During forest management and other actions that may disturb cultural resources, are steps taken to adequately manage and protect disturbances? (RMP 40)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
68.	(AL) In Visual Resource Management Class II and III areas, were visual resource design features and mitigating measures identified in the EA and contract (RMP 41)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
69.	(AL) For projects or research within designated segments (eligible or suitable) of a Wild and Scenic River, were potential impacts to outstandingly remarkable values identified? (RMP 42)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

70.	(AL) For actions within the identified Rural Interface Areas, Are design features and mitigation measures developed and implemented to minimize the possibility of conflicts between private and federal land management? (RMP 44)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
71.	(AL) Was creation of a “fire hazard” considered during project planning? (RMP 74)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
72.	(AL) Did the IDT plan for fire hazard reduction? (RMP 75)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

Coos Bay District

2004 APS Related RMP Implementation Monitoring Questions

Abbreviation legend:

NFP = Northwest Forest Plan	RMP=Resource Management Plan
RR = Riparian Reserve	LSR= Late Successional Reserve
KW = Key Watershed	AL = All land use allocations
MTX = matrix (including connectivity)	SA = Special Area (ACEC, RNA, EEA)
WSR = Wild & Scenic River	SM = Survey and Manage SEIS
REQ = Requirement reference from RMP appendix L	

NOTE: Each question begins with a parenthesis which identifies the areas where the question applies and ends with NFP page references, RMP page references and RMP requirement number that applies to question.

Questions 1-72 were project related questions and are found in the question document.

73. (RR) What types of projects are being implemented within riparian reserves to achieve the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives? (NFP C32) (RMP 7, 13)

In FY 2004 the following types (and numbers) of restoration projects were undertaken or completed in Riparian Reserves using Jobs-in-the Woods funds:

- Instream Habitat / Large Wood Placement - 7
- Culvert Replacement Projects - 2
- Road Related Restoration - 9
- Noxious Weed Control - 2
- Snowy Plover Habitat restoration - 2

In FY 2004 the following types (and numbers) of restoration projects in Riparian Reserves were approved using Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 - Title II funds:

- Culvert Replacement Projects - 5
- Riparian/Channel Restoration - 2
- Road Related Restoration - 3
- Noxious Weed Control - 2

74. (RR) Does watershed analyses identify mitigation measures where existing recreation facilities are not meeting Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives? Have they been implemented? (NFP C34) (RMP 14)

The Coos Bay District does not manage any developed recreation sites on BLM lands covered by watershed analysis document completed in FY 2004. The 2001 North Fork Coquille Watershed Analysis included an assessment of the existing BLM recreation sites

with respect to attaining ACS objectives. The BLM recreation site facilities do not prevent attainment of ACS objectives. However, the assessment did identify opportunities to do stream side stand restoration inside the recreation site boundaries, which have yet to be implemented.

75. (LSR) Have Late-Successional Reserves assessments been prepared prior to habitat manipulation activities? (NFP A7, C11, C26) (RMP 18)

The *Oregon Coast Province - Southern Portion LSR* Assessments completed in 1997 and the *South Coast - Northern Klamath LSR* Assessment completed in 1998 address habitat manipulation activities. Prior to completion of these LSR Assessment documents, individual project assessments were prepared and submitted to REO for review.

76. (LSR) What is the status of development and implementation of plans to eliminate or control nonnative species which adversely impact late-successional objectives? (NFP C19) (RMP 21)

Control of nonnative species occurring within LSRs is discussed in both the *Oregon Coast Province - Southern Portion* and the *South Coast - Northern Klamath LSR* Assessments. The noxious weed program is concentrating weed control along transportation routes, some of which are within LSRs. The intent is to control the spread of primarily broom species into uninfected areas.

77. (AL, LSR) What land acquisitions occurred, or are underway, to improve the area, distribution, and quality of Late-Successional Reserves? (NFP C17) (RMP 20)

No land acquisitions specifically for improvement of LSRs occurred, or are underway at this time.

78. (AL) Are late-successional retention stands being identified in fifth-field watersheds in which federal forest lands have 15 percent or less late-successional forest? (RMP 23)

As watershed analysis documents were prepared, an initial screening of 5th field watersheds was completed with the Siuslaw and Siskiyou National Forests. Results of this initial analysis were reported in the watershed analysis documents. The initial analysis applied to all actions with decisions prior to October 1, 1999. All FY 95-2004 sales sold under the RMP ROD have complied with the 15 percent rule per the initial analysis.

A joint BLM/FS Instruction Memorandum was issued on September 14, 1998. This provided the final guidance for implementing the 15 percent standards and guidelines throughout the area covered by the NFP. Implementation of this guidance is required for all actions with decisions beginning October 1, 1999. The final 15 percent analysis has been included in the Coos Bay third year RMP evaluation.

79. (AL) What is the age and type of the harvested stands? (RMP 53, 54)

This information is shown in Appendix B of the APS.

80. (AL) What efforts were made to minimize the amounts of particulate emissions from prescribed burns? (RMP 24)

All prescribed fire activities were conducted in accordance with the Oregon Smoke Management Plan and Visibility Protection Plan. Prescribed fire activities were down significantly in FY 2004. Mechanical and alternative treatment methods were used to decrease emissions and increase the length of treatment windows. Proposed management activities are analyzed during the IDT review process and alternative fuels management methods are utilized where appropriate. Fuel consumption varies due to factors such as time of year, aspect, fuel type, ignition method, fuel continuity and treatment method. No intrusions occurred into designated areas as a result of prescribed burning activities on the District. Prescribed burning prescriptions target spring like burning conditions when large fuel, duff and litter consumption, and smoldering is reduced by wetter conditions and rapid mop up. Prescribe burning activities are implemented to improve seedling plantability, and survival as well as hazardous fuels reduction both in natural and activity fuels.

81. (AL) What in-stream flow needs have been identified for the maintenance of channel conditions, aquatic habitat and riparian resources (Watershed Analysis)? (RMP25)

No in-stream flow needs were identified in FY 2004.

82. (AL, KW) How many, and what types of watershed restoration projects are being developed and implemented in Key Watersheds? In other watersheds? (NFP C7) (RMP 8)

Key watersheds: None in FY 2004

Other watersheds: **Umpqua Resource Area.** One fish passage culvert was replaced in the North Fork Coquille watershed, improving approximately two miles of habitat. Survey work was also completed on six culverts by the engineering and fisheries staff for future replacement. Almost four miles of in-stream habitat was improved by placing logs and boulders in Big and South Sisters Creeks within the Smith River watershed. Over six miles of road were improved through replacing culverts and applying surface rock to enable winter haul traffic. The roads were adjacent to North Sisters, Bum, and Mosestown Creeks within the Smith River watershed.

Myrtlewood Resource Area. One fish passage culvert was replaced (with a bridge) in the Elk Creek, improving 3 miles of upstream habitat. Approximately 0.5 miles of in-stream habitat was improved by placing logs in Smith Creek within the Middle Fork Coquille watershed and Elk Creek within the East Fork Coquille watershed.

83. (RR, AL) What fuel treatment and fire suppression strategies have been developed to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives? (NFP C35) (RMP15)

Fuel treatment strategies are developed as a part of the interdisciplinary team (IDT) process. No chemical retardant, foam or other additives are to be used on or near surface waters. In accordance with BLM Prescribed Fire Manual 9214, Coos Bay District RMP, the District Fire Management Plan, and the ODF/BLM Protection Agreement, immediate and appropriate suppression action is to be applied on all wildfires. In 2004, pile burning was used to treat IDT identified hardwood conversion areas within riparian reserves.

84. (AL) Has a road or transportation management plan been developed and does it meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives? (NFPC33) (RMP 14, 70)

The District is continuing to operate under the 1996 Western Oregon Transportation Management Plan and the District Implementation Plan developed in late 1998. Both plans have, as one of their two main goals, maintenance programs and operation plans designed to meet ACS objectives.

The district has re-issued its Maintenance Operation Plan outlining the prescribed maintenance levels for the transportation network. It is anticipated that these levels will not meet ACS objectives due to budgetary and manpower reductions.

85. (AL) What is the status of the reconstruction of roads and associated drainage features identified in watershed analysis as posing a substantial risk? (NFP C7) (RMP 69)

Through the IDT process culverts identified as barriers to fish passage continue to be replaced as funding becomes available. Roads determined to be potential sources of sediment delivery, disruptive to a natural hydrologic process or barriers to natural delivery of LWD are either decommissioned or upgraded to correct the condition.

86. (KW) 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? (NFP C7) (RMP 7, 70)

Continuing in FY 2004, emphasis remains on more critical areas in non-key watersheds. Overall road mileage reduction remains an issue in all watersheds with the current emphasis targeting those roads in flood-plain areas where the greatest benefit to the resources can be realized.

Closures will continue to take place based on available funding and will continue to be prioritized by staff input.

- 87. (KW) 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? (NFP C7) (RMP 62-63)**

It is not policy to deny access to lands of private parties. BLM will review any request and fulfill its obligations under the appropriate laws and regulations governing issuance of such permits.

- 88. (AL) What watershed-based Coordinated Resource Management Plans and other cooperative agreements have been developed with other agencies to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives? (RMP 17, 25)**

During FY 2004, Resource Area fish biologists and other specialists were actively involved with the Coos and Coquille Watershed Associations, the Umpqua, Lower Rogue Council, and South Coast Coordinating Watershed Councils. Specialists provided technical support in the form of project recommendations, design and evaluation, basin action planning, monitoring plan development and implementation, database management, and special resources (such as aerial photography). MOUs have been developed between the District and each of the Associations/Councils.

- 89. (AL) Are presence of at-risk fish species and stocks, habitat conditions, and restoration needs being identified during watershed analysis? (RMP 30)**

On the Coos Bay District, there are two Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESU's) for anadromous fish. The Oregon Coast coho are proposed and Southern Oregon/Northern California coho salmon remain listed as threatened. Listed fish along with candidate species are addressed in the watershed analysis process along with a description of the habitat conditions. Watershed restoration opportunities are identified to benefit the habitat needs of these fish

- 90. (AL) Do any known sites for category A, B, and E Survey and Manage species exist on the District? (Yes, No) (SM 7,8,9,12,13)**

Note: Survey and manage requirements were only in place until March 2004. They were replaced by the Special Status Species Program.

Yes, known sites exist, information for these sites has been entered in the ISMS database.

- a) What efforts have been made to determine if there are known sites for these species?**

Pre-disturbance surveys, purposive surveys are being conducted for proposed projects.

- b) Are you managing these sites according to the Management Recommendations (MR's) for these species? (Yes, No)**

Yes, the sites are being managed in accord with the management recommendations.

c) If MRs were not available, how did you determine appropriate site management?

In 2002, a Coos Bay interdisciplinary team prepared a document titled “Applications of Known Site Management Recommendations for Survey and Manage Nonvascular Plant Species on the Coos Bay District.” This document outlines recommendations for commercial thinning and density management projects in conifer stands to manage all known sites for Survey & Manage (S&M) Category A, B, and E species and high-priority sites for Category C and D species. The soil environment, including the litter layer and woody debris beneath the host trees should be protected from disturbance, soil compaction, and soil mixing. The recommendations seek to protect occupied substrates from disturbance, maintain shade for the occupied substrate, avoid desiccation, and avoid raising the temperatures on the substrate surface to lethal levels. It also retains the most likely host tree(s) based on species and proximity, especially for S&M mycorrhizal fungal fruiting bodies. Briefly summarized, the protocol recommends a non-disturbance buffer around the occupied substrate, an added area where shade is provided, and an additional area should there be other unique site factors, such as species rarity, life history, and habitat requirements, or other conditions, such as the availability of live trees on which to post the site boundary. The protocol had been adopted for use in both the Myrtlewood and Umpqua Field Offices and has worked well.

d) If predisturbance surveys were required, were they completed to protocol? (If not, explain.)

Yes, where protocol has been established.

e) Are Strategic Surveys being conducted for S&M species to acquire additional information?

Yes, Strategic Surveys for several mollusks species were conducted in FY 2003.

91. (AL) What are we doing to implement approved recovery plans on a timely basis? (RMP 32)

The Section 7 consultation streamlining process developed in FY 96 was used again this year. Coos Bay biologists participate on Level 1 Teams with both USFWS and NOAA. The District Manager represents the District on the Level 2 Team. Approved protocol for marbled murrelets, disturbance buffers for bald eagles, and current guidelines for northern spotted owls were used in preparation of all biological assessments for the consultation process with the USFWS. Yearly monitoring ensures that Terms and Conditions are followed in all project activities. In addition, we are participating on the team implementing the Western Snowy Plover Draft Recovery Plan in Recovery Unit 1. Coos Bay BLM continues to place a high priority on implementing as many of the

measures recommended for recovery of Western Snowy Plovers as possible. Challenge Cost Share funds were successfully obtained for much of this work and also for monitoring of a Western Lily population found on district. As recommended in the bald eagle recovery plan, planning is underway to enhance the development of bald eagle nest and roost trees.

92. (AL) What land acquisitions occurred or are under way, to facilitate the management and recovery of special status species? (RMP 33)

The District is continuing to work on acquisition of parcels adjacent to New River. Several of the potential acquisitions would enhance habitat for Aleutian Canada Goose and Western Snowy Plover populations.

93. (AL) What site specific plans for the recovery of special status species were or are being developed?

Coos Bay BLM implemented the third year of a predator control action plan for Western Snowy Plovers in 2004. In addition, BLM participated in a Habitat Conservation Planning process with FWS and Oregon Parks and Recreation Department. Other projects for snowy plover recovery are listed in the wildlife section of this report.

For FY2004 and FY2005 there were funding proposals submitted to promote the overall understanding of bat resources within the District. The District participated in the 2004 testing of a strategic survey protocol for bats which provided for the capture of two species of bat never before captured within the District (see District survey report).

94. (SA) What environmental education and research initiatives and programs are occurring in the research natural areas and environmental education areas? (RMP 38)

No news research or initiatives were started in the Cherry Creek RNA or the Powers Environmental Education Area in 2004.

However, two research permits were issued in 2003 to study special status plants in two of the District's Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs). A master's level graduate student from Oregon State University, Oregon studied the establishment of an experimental population of Wolf's evening primrose, a Bureau sensitive species, at New River ACEC. A doctoral level graduate student from Queen's University, Canada studied the evolution of species' geographic range limits of pink sand-verbena and beach suncup along the North American coastline, including sites at New River and North Spit ACEC. Final reports for both studies will be submitted in March 2005.

95. (AL) What mechanisms have been developed to describe past landscapes and the role of humans in shaping those landscapes? (RMP 40)

Watershed analysis is the primary mechanism used to describe past landscapes and the role of humans in shaping those landscapes, utilizing old photos, maps, literature, verbal discussion with many people, county records, agency records and tribal input.

96. (AL) What efforts are being made to work with American Indian groups to accomplish cultural resource objectives and achieve goals outlined in existing memoranda of understanding and develop additional memoranda as needs arise? (RMP 40)

The District continued to maintain the District Native American Coordinator position, as well as staff and management-level contacts with federally-recognized tribes whose current interests extend to Coos Bay BLM lands.

97. (AL) What public education and interpretive programs were developed to promote the appreciation of cultural resources? (RMP 40)

None were undertaken in FY 2004.

98. (AL) What strategies and programs have been developed, through coordination with state and local governments, to support local economies and enhance local communities? (NFP App D) (RMP 45)

The District has made good use of new procurement authorities to support local businesses. These include:

- Using “Best Value Procurement” processes aware contracts and purchases to local business when it can be demonstrated the local capabilities result in a better product or outcome.
- Awarding contracts between \$2500 and \$25,000 to “small businesses.”
- Direct mailing of contract solicitations to local contractors, in addition to the Bureau’s eCommerce contract advertising program.
- Using check-writing capabilities to provide prompt payment to business with a minimum of paperwork.
- During FY 2004, the Coos Bay District prepared projects for potential funding under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-determination Act of 2001. Through the local Resource Advisory Committee, almost \$1 million in funding was made available for funding of restoration contracts in FY 2004.

99. (AL) Are resource management plan implementation strategies being identified that support local economies? (NFP App D) (RMP 45)

Yes, see response to question 98.

As court decisions allow, the District is taking every step to assure a continuous offering of timber sale contracts for public bidding. In addition, the District small-sales program takes extra steps to assure that local business have the opportunity to acquire forest products in compliance with forest plan and consultation requirements.

100. (AL) What is the status of planning and developing amenities that enhance local communities, such as recreation and wildlife viewing facilities? (NFP App D) (RMP 45)

Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area is a highly popular Watchable Wildlife site (attracting approximately 500,000 visitors annually) situated just outside of Reedsport, Or. Much progress was made this year in addressing some serious management concerns with the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area. This year approximately 300 acres of meadows were mowed with BLM equipment and labor to improve elk forage. BLM personnel continued to eliminate noxious weeds and to dredge to maintain drainage of existing channels. About 54 acres were burned in order to set back reed canary grass and rejuvenate forage grasses. These actions will assure that the Dean Creek Elk Viewing area remains as a major tourist attraction in western Douglas County.

On the North Spit of Coos Bay, the inventory and initial planning for a 12-14 mile hiking and equestrian trail system was initiated in 2004 with the assistance of the local chapter of Oregon Equestrian Trails, Inc. a private nonprofit organization that advocates equestrian riding opportunities. The OETI, outlined their favorite riding routes on the Spit and their input was incorporated into an initial proposal that will be ground checked during the winter of 2005 and implemented FY 2005-2006.

At the New River ACEC, an accessible hiking trail and wildlife viewing blind were constructed in FY 2003-2004 to provide visitors on the Muddy Lake trail system with the opportunity to observe waterfowl with a minimum of disturbance. Short hiking trails were also constructed with the assistance of the Northwest Youth Corps at Lost Lake and Lower Four Mile Creek to support non-motorized visitor access within the ACEC and to connect with hiking opportunities in Bandon Beach State Park.

A noteworthy amenity is our development of a multimedia approach to providing information and service for the Loon Lake Recreation Area. On-line information is available and internet accessibility of the recreation facilities at Loon Lake include; on-line reservations, webcam, photos, and a weather station. In 2004, over 560 online recreation use permit transactions for the Loon Lake Campground were handled by the Reserve USA website and the Loon Lake webcam/weather site was visited over 400 times/month throughout the recreation season. The implementation of the National Recreation Reservation Service provides a seamless service and is a component of the Presidents e-government initiative.

101. (AL) 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 record of decision Standards and Guidelines and resource management plan management objectives? (RMP 53, A-9)

This information is displayed in Appendix B of this APS.

102. (MTX) 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? (RMP A-2)

This information has been displayed in Table 26 in this APS.

103. (AL) Have specific guidelines, consistent with the NFP and RMP, for the management of individual special forest products been developed and implemented? (RMP 55)

The District continues to use the guidelines contained in the *Oregon/Washington Special Forest Products Procedure Handbook*.

104. (AL) Are noxious weed control methods compatible with LSR and Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives? (RMP 72)

Noxious weed control methods have been discussed in both the *Oregon Coast Province - Southern Portion* and the *South Coast - Northern Klamath LSR* Assessments, as well as in Watershed Analyses. Further, each environmental document is reviewed for noxious weed impact and is supplemented by BMP (Best Management Practices) identified in Partners Against Weeds - A National Action Plan for the BLM (1/96).

105. (RR) What cooperative efforts have been made with other agencies to identify and eliminate impacts which threaten continued existence and distribution of native fish stocks on federal land? (RMP 30)

The BLM continues to work within the 1997 MOU with ODFW, regarding cooperative and comprehensive aquatic habitat inventory, to identify physical conditions threatening the continued existence and distribution of native fish stocks on federally-managed lands. Myrtlewood fisheries biologists prepared formal consultation/conference packages for actions in the OR Coast coho ESU (for Threatened coho salmon/currently proposed) and the Southern OR/Northern CA coho ESU (for Threatened coho salmon). Umpqua fisheries biologists prepared formal consultation/conference packages for actions in the OR Coast coho ESU (for Threatened coho salmon/currently proposed). Consultation workloads have increased this year due to ongoing litigation which requires additional documentation in the preparation of Biological Assessments.

106. (SA) Have management plans been prepared, revised and implemented for areas of critical environmental concern? (RMP 38)

The New River ACEC management plan was completed in FY 1995, with implementation of the plan beginning in FY 1995. The learning center at New River ACEC was dedicated to Ellen Warring, a person who was instrumental in the creation of the site and an advocate for the environment. A visitor use monitoring plan was implemented at New River, with trail counters installed at four trailheads and the entrance to Storm Ranch area. This information is being used to assess potential recreational impacts through a Limits of Acceptable Change process. Visitor Use will be compared with annual bird monitoring in the area.

The North Fork Hunter Creek and Hunter Creek Bog ACEC Management Plan was completed in FY 1996 with implementation beginning in FY 1997. No new management plans have been prepared or revised during 2003.

Management plans exist for the other ACECs in the Umpqua Resource Area but are not detailed. Management of these ACECs coincides with the guidelines for LSR or Riparian Reserve land use allocations. Existing management plans continue to be implemented where actions are needed and funding is available.

The New River ACEC mgmt plan was revised May 2004. The North Spit ACEC plan will be included in the North Spit Plan Update and is scheduled to be completed in FY 2005.

107. (AL) What is the status of the development and implementation of recreation plans for proposed sites, trails, SRMAs, etc.? (RMP 49)

The status of recreation plan development is displayed on page 48 of this APS. All plans listed as completed are being implemented.

108. (LSR) Was additional analysis and planning included in the LSR Assessment “fire management plan” to allow some natural fires to burn under specified conditions? (RMP 75)

Both the Oregon Coast Province - Southern Portion and the South Coast - Northern Klamath LSR Assessments considered and rejected allowing some natural fires to burn under specified conditions, based primarily on the fact that the ecosystems are not fire-dependent, and that permitting natural fires to burn would not be consistent with neighboring landowners management objectives.

109. (LSR) Did the LSR Assessment “fire management plan” emphasize maintaining late-successional habitat? (RMP 74)

The fire management plan contained in both the Oregon Coast Province - Southern Portion and the South Coast - Northern Klamath LSR Assessments call for full and

aggressive suppression of all wildfires as well as the use of prescribed fire to reduce activity and natural fuels buildup and to achieve a desired species mix.

110. (AL) Are Escaped Fire Situation Analyses being prepared for fires that escape initial attack? (RMP 75)

Yes, when fires escape initial attack. In FY 2004, the Coos Bay District had 5 human caused fires which burned a total of 6 acres.

111. (AL) What wildlife habitat restoration projects were designed and implemented during the past year? (RMP 27)

These items have been discussed in the Wildlife Habitat section of the APS.

112. (AL) What wildlife interpretive facilities have been designed and implemented during the past year? (RMP 27, 45)

A new Snowy Plover interpretive panel was designed this year.

113. (LSR) What is the status of the preparation and implementation of fire management plans for Late-Successional Reserves? (NFP C18) (RMP 21)

A Draft fire management plan for the Southwest Oregon which includes the Coos Bay and Medford Districts, as well as the Rouge River- Siskiyou National Forest, was completed in August 2004. The plan addresses fire management strategies within LSRs. This will replace the previous plan completed in 1998.