

Coos Bay Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report Fiscal Year 2006



April 2007



As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interest of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

A Message from the District Manager

This is the eleventh Annual Program Summary prepared by the Coos Bay District. This year marks the second year of the second decade of management under the Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan Record of Decision. As in past years, the report contains accomplishments made during Fiscal Year 2006 (October 2005 through September 2006), and in some cases, this report also includes summaries of accomplishments during the second decade of implementation (Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014). Table S-1 summarizes many of the resource management accomplishments.

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. Key areas of accomplishments continue to be timber sales, restoration, endangered species management, and recreation. The District sold 21.3 MMBF of allowable harvest in FY 2006, mostly through commercial thinning with some hardwood conversion and regeneration harvest. An additional 19 MMBF of density management sales were sold from Reserve land allocations. These sales are 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.

Over 1.4 million dollars in restoration projects were authorized under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act of 2000. Many of the projects implemented under this Act have been designed for the long-term improvement of watershed conditions and fish habitat, as well as providing economic assistance to local communities. An estimated 700,000 visitor days were spent by the public enjoying the numerous recreational opportunities on public lands managed by the Coos Bay District. Congratulations to the staff on a job continuing to be well done.

We hope that you find the information contained in this report informative, and welcome suggestions for improvement.

Mark E Johnson
District Manager

Table S-1. Coos Bay RMP Planning Area, Summary of Resource Management Actions, Directions, and Accomplishments – FY 2006

RMP Resource Allocation, Management Practice, or Activity	Activity Units	Fiscal Year 2006 Accomplishments or Program Status	Totals FY 2005-2006	Projected Decadal Practice (2005-2014)
Forest and Timber Resources				
Regeneration harvest from the Harvest Land Base (HLB)	Acres sold	105	195	7,600
Commercial thinning/Density management/Uneven-age harvests (HLB)	Acres sold	818	1,444	1,100
Commercial thinning/Density management/(Reserves)	Acres sold	1,059	2,887	No Target
Timber Volume Sold (HLB)	MMBF	21.328	32.69	270
Timber Volume Sold (Reserves)	MMBF	19.004	44.73	No Target
Precommercial thinning	Acres	2,418	4,296	3,500
Brush field/Hardwood conversion	Acres	32	32	100
Site preparation, prescribed fire	Acres	9	173	7,500
Site preparation, other	Acres	3	19	No Target
Fuels Treatment, prescribed fire	Acres	92	300	No Target
Fuels Treatment, mechanical and other methods	Acres	344	976	No Target
Planting, regular stock	Acres	125	125	3,100
Planting, genetically selected	Acres	202	339	6,100
Stand Maintenance/Protection	Total acres			18,300
Vegetation control	Acres	942	1,564	10,700
Animal damage control	Acres	335	461	7,600
Fertilization	Acres	0	0	2,800
Pruning	Acres	1,554	2,494	900
Noxious Weeds				
Noxious weeds, chemical control	Acres	1,061	1,701	No Target
Noxious weeds, other control methods	Acres	561	871	No Target
Rangeland Resources				
Livestock grazing permits or leases	Total/ Renewed units	4	4	No Target
Animal Unit Months (actual)	AUMs	23	23	No Target
Livestock fences constructed	Miles	0	0	0
Realty Actions, Rights-of-Ways, Transportation Systems				
Realty, land sales	Actions/acres	0	0	No Target
Realty, land purchases	Actions/acres	0	0	No Target
Realty, land exchanges	Actions/Acres acquired/disposed	0	0	No Target
Realty, jurisdictional transfer (Umpqua Jetty)	Actions/ Acres disposed	0	0	No Target
Realty, CBWR Title Clarification	Actions/ Acres disposed	0	0	No Target
Realty, R&PP leases/patents	Actions/Acres	0	0	No Target
Realty, road rights-of-way acquired for public/agency use	Actions/Miles	0	1/(160 acres)	No Target

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RMP Resource Allocation, Management Practice, or Activity	Activity Units	Fiscal Year 2006 Accomplishments or Program Status	Totals FY 2005-2006	Projected Decadal Practice (2005-2014)
Realty, other rights-of-way, permits or leases granted	Actions/Miles	0	1/.750 miles	No Target
Realty, utility rights-of-way granted (linear/aerial)	Actions/Miles/Acres	2/.16 miles/.48 acres	2/.16 miles/.48 acres	No Target
Realty, withdrawals completed	Actions/Acres	0	0	No Target
Realty, withdrawals revoked (COE on the North Spit)	Actions/Acres	0	0	No Target
Realty, withdrawals completed	Actions/Acres	0	0	No Target

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Annual Program Summary

Introduction

This Annual Program Summary (APS) is a requirement of the *Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision* (RMP/ROD). It is a progress report on the various programs and activities that have occurred on the District during Fiscal Year (FY) 2006, and provides an indication of some upcoming activities for FY 2007. It also reports on the results of the District implementation monitoring in accordance the RMP/ROD. Cumulative information covering the second decade (FY 2005-2014) of implementation is sometimes listed for several programs.

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 RMP was modified in 2004 by two Supplemental Environmental Impact Statements (SEIS). 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*, both of which are currently in litigation. A third SEIS was signed in March 2004, the *Record of Decision to Remove or Modify the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines*, but a recent ruling by a U.S. District Court ruled portions of the SEIS inadequate.

The District has been involved with the Southwestern Oregon Provincial Advisory 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: 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 2006 was approximately \$14,591,000. This included approximately \$12,721,000 in the Oregon and California Railroad Lands (O&C) accounts, \$384,000 in the Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) accounts, \$521,000 in the fire account, \$844,000 in the Timber and Recreation Pipeline Restoration accounts, and \$121,000 in "other" accounts.

During FY 2006, the District employed 130 full-time personnel, and a total of 23 part-time, temporary, term, and Student Career Education Program employees. The number of temporary, term, and cooperative student employees varied throughout the year.

Total appropriations for the Coos Bay District have been steadily declining during the period between 1998 and 2006, with a total decrease of \$803,100 and an approximate average appropriation of \$14,636,000. In addition to the appropriated funds in the District budget described above, \$1,450,357 in Title II project contracts were awarded, as described in the County Payments section. Note: the Jobs-in-the-Woods funding has been directed towards density management treatment within Late-Successional Reserves.

Pipeline Restoration Funds

The 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.

Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Program

The following timber management actions were completed in FY 2006 with Timber Sale Restoration Funds:

- The Coal Minor DM FY 2005 timber sale was re-offered and sold with a volume of 1,532 MBF (thousand board feet) of density management within the Late-Successional Reserve.
- The Brown Elk FY 2005 timber sale was re-offered and sold with a volume of 2,095 MBF of regeneration harvest and commercial thinning within the Matrix and the Riparian Reserve.
- The Marten Track DM timber sale was offered and sold with a volume of 3,879 MBF of density management within the Late-Successional Reserve.
- The South Powerstrip CT timber sale was offered and sold with a volume of 6,385 MBF of commercial thinning and hardwood conversion within the Matrix and Riparian Reserve.
- The North Powerstrip CT timber sale was offered and sold with a volume of 4,792 MBF of commercial thinning and hardwood conversion within the Matrix and Riparian Reserve.
- The Seed Orchard CT timber sale was offered and sold with a volume of 12,178 MBF of commercial thinning within the Matrix and Riparian Reserve.
- The McKinley Garage CT timber sale was offered and sold with a volume of 3,774 MBF of commercial thinning and hardwood conversion within the Matrix and Riparian Reserve.
- The Green Peak timber sale was offered with a volume of 936 MBF of regeneration harvest within the Matrix.

Recreation Pipeline Restoration Program

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 2006, the Coos Bay District obligated \$222,024 of recreation pipeline funds to the following projects:

Umpqua Field Office (\$175,970)

- Loon Lake SRMA: development of new self registration station and repair of amphitheater electrical system (\$24,453).
- Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area SRMA: new restroom, access enhancements, and parking lot turn radius improvements (\$126,862).
- North Spit: parking lot sealing and painting and new host site development (\$24,655).

Myrtlewood Field Office (\$31,297)

- New River ACEC/SRMA: roof replacement on the Ellen Warring Education Center and additional enhancements to the interior and interpretive exhibits in the education center (\$29,687).
- Sixes SRMA: low water crossing repairs in the Edson Creek Campground (\$1,610).

District Trails (\$3,783)

- Funding for supplies and materials to assist the Northwest Youth Corps in completing trail maintenance projects at Hunter Creek, New River, Euphoria Ridge and Blue Ridge.

District Recreation Sites (\$10,974)

- Used to support the replacement of failing vault toilets within several recreation sites.

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. In December 2004, the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act was passed and it extended the BLM's authority to allow for the retention and expenditure of recreation fees for the operations and maintenance of recreation sites where the fees were collected. A special fee account was established for each site in the District where fees are collected for camping and other recreation uses. These fee sites are located at Loon Lake (which includes East Shore Campground), Sixes River, Edson Creek Campgrounds, and the Cape Blanco Lighthouse. Fees collected for Golden Passports and recreation permits are also deposited into this account.

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 Recreation Sites for Fiscal Year 2006		
Fee Sites	Number of Recreation Visits	Fee Revenues
Umpqua Field Office, Loon Lake - OR11	59,029 Visits	\$117,134
Myrtlewood Field Office, Sixes/Edson - OR12	9,743 Visits	\$15,629
Myrtlewood Field Office, Cape Blanco Lighthouse - OR32	23,000 Visits	\$17,922
Total for the Coos Bay District	91,772 Visits	\$150,685

Recreation fee revenues in Coos Bay District decreased by 2 percent over FY 2005 collections, although the number of visits increased by 4 percent. This may be due in part to new fee collecting standards under the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act.

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 provide trail managers with input from diverse trail enthusiast groups involved in hiking, equestrian, OHV, mountain bike and water based recreation and to provide assistance in the maintenance and development of trail opportunities in the Coos Region. Partners include local, state and federal agencies and private businesses and interest groups. Accomplishments in 2006 included holding work parties to maintain the Winchester Creek multiple use trail and assisting the Bay Area Hospital's Healthy Hiking program by completing 7 community hikes with over 200 participants.
- **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. A Managing Partnership 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 provide logistical support, while the Friends of Cape Blanco collect fees and voluntary donations, and manage greeting center book sales.
- **Oregon Coastal Environments Awareness Network (OCEAN):** BLM is an active member of OCEAN which provides 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 a variety of agencies, organizations, educators and citizens. OCEAN is one of the major sponsors for Tsalila: the Umpqua River Festival, and assists with grant money coordination and billing.

The focus of 2006 was (1) conducting teacher workshops in MARE (Marine Activities, Resources and Education), a water-based curricula to local educators, using grant monies to have Oregon Institute of Marine Biology graduate students assist with classroom teaching, (2) producing a calendar of educational events, (3) working on a plan update for the organization, and (4) developing educational displays.

- **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 the 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, and Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw.
- **The Tsalila Partnership** celebrated its 10th anniversary this year. Over 60,000 people have participated in free programs offered by the partnership since 1996.
- **New River Breaching Project:** Developed a working partnership with four adjacent ranchers, the Soil and Water Conservation District, and Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation in dealing with flood alleviation and aquatic habitats issues at the New River ACEC.
- **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.
- **Oregon/Washington Western Snowy Plover Working Team:** The Team is made up of staff from several agencies involved in plover management along the coast. Coordinated projects

included: public outreach, habitat restoration, predator control, research, monitoring, and recreation management. In FY 2006, the Oregon/ Washington Team hosted the annual range-wide meeting for the six working teams along the Pacific coast to share information and network.

- **Oregon Bat Working Group:** Acting as the local component of the North American Bat Conservation Partnership, the group provides a forum for information exchange, project coordination, grant coordination, conservation strategy development and identification of research needs. The goal of these groups is to conserve various bat resources through interagency and group coordination. Coos Bay bat survey data is shared with the group's statewide database.
- **"Seeds of Success" Program:** Beginning in 2002, the District has participated in the "Seeds of Success" program, an international native seed collection program in cooperation with the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. The goal of the Seeds of Success program is to collect between 10,000 and 20,000 seeds per species by 2010 from over 4,000 native species for use in restoration of disturbed land. More information on the project can be found online at <<http://www.nps.gov/plants/sos/>>. During 2006, District staff collected seeds and pressed and dried voucher specimens of two species: Douglas-fir and honeysuckle. Since 2002, the District has collected seeds of 29 species. One additional species will be collected next year.

Volunteers

Over 304 individuals donated 11,518 hours of volunteer service to the Coos Bay District to help administer the nation's public lands in FY 2006. The District had 24 individual agreements donating 9,958 hours and 6 group agreements covering 280 people and 1,560 hours.

The vast majority of the hours donated were from recreation site volunteer hosts. They provide an on-site presence for BLM, give visitors pertinent information, and perform light maintenance duties. Volunteers also assisted the District with biological and watershed monitoring, administrative assistance in creating a data base for a botany project and environmental education at the Dean Creek wildlife viewing area.

In addition to individuals, some of the volunteer organization include: the American Rhododendron Society, Lower Umpqua Senior Center, Coos County Riders Association, Oregon Equestrian Trails, and the Girl Scouts of America.

Special Events

The District once again held two National Public Lands Day events; one on the North Spit and another at New River. On the North Spit, fences were removed with recyclable materials separated; three WWII concrete bunkers were cleaned up; and trash and invasive weeds were removed from four miles of a sand road. Over 100 volunteers donated 400-plus hours, included in the calculations above, for this event.

The focus at New River was to restore coastal meadows, which included the removal of encroaching shore pine trees. Forty volunteers donated over 160 hours at the New River NPLD celebration. A special partnership with local schools made this NPLD event quite successful.

Challenge Cost Share Projects

Challenge Cost Share Contributions utilized by the District in FY 2006 are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. FY 2006 Challenge Cost Share Contributions	
Project	BLM Contribution
Ongoing Snowy Plover Recovery	\$3,000
Ongoing Watershed Education	\$10,000
Commercial Thinning and Spotted Owls	\$12,000
Ongoing Western Lily	\$3,000
Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area	\$5,000
Total	\$33,000

Cooperative Conservation Initiative Projects

No Cooperative Conservation Initiative projects were funded on the Coos Bay District in FY 2006.

Resource Management Plan Implementation

Land Use Allocations - Changes and Adjustments

Land Acquisitions and Disposals

The District did not acquire or dispose of any lands in FY 2006; therefore, there was no net change in the District Land Use Allocations.

Unmapped LSRs

The RMP 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, 21,222 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 was intended to provide 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.

As of the end of FY 1999, 22 first iteration watershed analysis documents, covering 299,533 acres (93 percent) of the BLM lands on Coos Bay District, had been prepared (Table 3). The remaining District lands, not covered by a watershed analysis, are in watersheds where BLM manages less than 6 percent of the land base.

Since 1999, the District has concentrated on completing second or even third 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 FY 2006, a second iteration analysis was initiated for the Umpqua River-Sawyer Rapids Watershed and is scheduled for completion in FY 2007. In addition, a minor revision was conducted to the 2000 East Fork Coquille analysis describing additional management objectives within the Riparian Reserves.

Table 3. 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)	Coos Bay BLM	1 st
	Middle Fork Coquille	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
1995	Smith River (Lower Upper Smith River)	Roseburg-BLM	1 st
	Middle Umpqua Frontal (Waggoner Creek)	Roseburg-BLM	1 st
	Paradise Creek	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	Middle Creek	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	North Coquille	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	Fairview	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	Sandy Creek	Coos Bay-BLM	2 nd
1996	Middle Smith River	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	Mill Creek	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	Oxbow	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	Lower South Fork Coquille	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	West Fork Smith	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	Tioga Creek	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	Sandy Remote	Coos Bay-BLM	2 nd /3 rd
1997	Smith River (North Fork Smith River)	Siuslaw NF	1 st /2 nd
	Upper Middle Umpqua	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	Middle Main/North Fork/Catching Creek	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	North Chetco	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	Sixes River Watershed Analysis	Powers Ranger Dist.	1 st
	Big Creek	Coos Bay-BLM	2 nd
1998	Lower Umpqua (Lower Umpqua Frontal)	Siuslaw NF	1 st
	Hunter Creek	Siuslaw NF	1 st
	Pistol River Watershed Analysis	Siskiyou NF	1 st
	Elk River Watershed Analysis	Siskiyou NF	2 nd
1999	South Fork Coos River	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st /2 nd
	East Fork Coquille	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	Lobster Creek	Siskiyou NF	1 st
	Rogue River Watershed Analysis	Siskiyou NF	1 st
2000	South Fork Coos River	Coos Bay-BLM	3 rd
2001	North Fork Coquille	Coos Bay-BLM	2 nd
	South Fork Coos River	Coos Bay-BLM	4 th
2002	Oxbow	Coos Bay-BLM	2 nd
	Upper Umpqua	Roseburg-BLM	2 nd
2003	Middle Umpqua River	Coos Bay-BLM	2 nd
	Pistol River Watershed Analysis	Siskiyou NF	2 nd
2004	added chapters to the 2003 Middle Umpqua River	Coos Bay-BLM	2 nd
2005	Mill Creek-Lower Umpqua River	Coos Bay-BLM	2 nd
2006	none		
Planned 2007	Lower Smith River-Lower Umpqua River	Coos Bay-BLM	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.

Watershed Group	Field Office
Coos Watershed Association	Umpqua
Coquille Watershed Association	Umpqua/Myrtlewood
Smith River Watershed Council	Umpqua
South Coast Watershed Council	Myrtlewood
Partnership for the Umpqua Rivers	Umpqua

As an example, in 2006 the District partnered with the Partnership for the Umpqua Rivers to implement a \$400,000 in-stream restoration project on Paradise Creek, a tributary to the Umpqua River. This project improved 11 miles of coho salmon spawning and rearing habitat. Project implementation occurred on both BLM-managed lands and privately-owned land. Project partners included the Partnership for the Umpqua Rivers, BLM, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Roseburg Resources, Inc., and a local landowner.

Watershed Restoration and Jobs-in-the-Woods

The Jobs-in-the-Wood program ended in 2006. The program, initially envisioned to help train and transition displaced timber workers and fishers to new areas of work, met with mixed success in terms of generating new avenues of employment. However, during its 10 year history, the program funded several million dollars in watershed restoration and infrastructure maintenance projects on Federally-managed and private lands across the District.

Watershed restoration efforts continued with the use of BLM program funds and Title II funding associated with the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393). Table 4, below, displays how Title II funds were allocated in 2006. Restoration undertaken with program specific dollars are identified elsewhere in this report.

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. 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 2006 under Title II by the three counties (including carryover from previous years) within the BLM Coos Bay District were as follows: Coos County - \$639,194; Curry County - \$208,175; and Douglas County - \$710,587.

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 thirty-five projects submitted by the BLM, Coos County, Curry County, the Coquille Indian Tribe, local watershed groups, and others. Table 4 displays the types of projects recommended and subsequently approved for funding and the money distribution in each of the project categories.

Table 4. Title II Projects Approved for Funding in FY 2006				
Type of Project	Number of Coos County Projects	Number of Curry County Projects	Number of Douglas County Projects	Total Funding for Projects in FY 2006
In-stream Large Wood Placement	0	0	1	\$43,520
In-stream Culvert Replacement	0	0	0	\$0
Riparian/Channel Restoration	0	2	0	\$ 73,250
Road Related Restoration	0	1	0	\$23,934
Noxious Weed Control	4	1	2	\$159,562
Monitoring	0	0	2	\$87,300
Trail Maintenance	0	0	1	\$123,544
Other	5	1	4	\$939,247
Total	9	5	10	\$1,450,357

Late-Successional Reserve Assessments and Restoration

The RMP requires the completion of Late-Successional Reserve Assessments (LSRA) prior to habitat manipulation within the LSR designation. The *Oregon Coast Province – Southern Portion LSRA* (1997) and the *South Coast – Northern Klamath LSRA* (1998) completes the assessments for LSRs within the Coos Bay District.

In FY 2006, Coal Minor DM, Marten Track DM, and Homolac DM timber sales were offered and sold. Each of these sales was developed in accord with the management recommendations contained in the *South Coast – Northern Klamath 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 Coos Bay District RMP ROD (page 53) requires that the BLM 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. A 15 percent analysis was completed in 1999 in accordance with a joint BLM/FS Instruction Memorandum that was issued on September 14, 1998. All Coos Bay District sales sold under the RMP have complied with the 15 percent rule using the initial analysis.

Watersheds with less than 15 percent less late-successional forest or deferred harvest are shown in Table 5.

Table 5. 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.

Only the Lower Coquille River and the Middle Main Coquille River fifth field watersheds have less than 15 percent late-successional forest; 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 in order to be sure that harvesting will not reduce the late-successional forest component below 15 percent.

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

Program specialists supported both regional and District planning efforts and continued to focus on water quality and quantity monitoring and project effectiveness monitoring.

Planning

Hydrology staff contributed to the ongoing Western Oregon Plan Revisions project as members of the Interdisciplinary Team and the District Support Team.

Hydrologists were involved with the design, environmental clearance, and implementation of several habitat enhancement and commercial activities across the District. Timber projects included the Middle Creek CTs II and Umpqua River – Sawyer Rapids thinning projects (10,900 acres total) and the Remote Control and Green Peak regeneration sales (210 acres total). Habitat projects included the Edson Creek, New River, and Paradise Creek large wood placements, the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area culvert and tide gate installations, and plover habitat restoration at New River. Clearances for two proposed land sales on the North Spit were also a priority.

Work began on the second iteration of the Lower Smith River – Lower Umpqua River Watershed Analysis (36,981 acres).

Water Monitoring Activities

Stream flow and water temperature were collected at the BLM-funded West Fork Smith River and Vincent Creek gaging stations in the Lower Smith River – Lower Umpqua River 5th field watershed. Both stations have been in operation since 1980 and are maintained under a cooperative agreement with the Oregon Water Resources Department. The Environmental Protection Agency is using data from the West Fork station in an ongoing basin-wide study of juvenile coho movement and habitat utilization.

Real-time data was collected at four Remote Automated Weather Stations (RAWS) owned by the District and maintained by the Predictive Services program at the National Interagency Fire Center. These stations, part of an integrated network of over 1,500 RAWS located throughout the nation, support our ongoing need for accurate and geographically representative weather information. Additional precipitation data was gathered with automated tipping-bucket rain gages at the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area, Spencer Slide, and the West Fork Smith River maintenance shop.

Daily, monthly, quarterly and annual water testing was completed as scheduled at the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area and at four recreation sites: Loon Lake, New River, Edson Creek, and Sixes River.

Pursuant to a Water Pollution Control Facilities permit, quarterly ground water sampling was completed at the Loon Lake Recreation Area drainfield. The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality has approved BLM's request to move from quarterly to semi-annual monitoring.

District staff assisted the Umpqua Soil and Water Conservation District with a Secure Rural Schools-funded water quality monitoring project. Thirty-one continuous temperature loggers were deployed in eleven streams on BLM and Roseburg Resources lands to validate 303(d) listings, change the length of water quality limited stream reaches or provide information necessary to de-list streams.

Project Monitoring Activities

Surface and ground water monitoring with automated loggers continued at the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area to evaluate water levels, water temperature, and salinity relative to tide gate operation.

Monitoring to evaluate the effects on the channel geometry and sediment regime from foredune breaching and vegetation removal for plover habitat continued at New River using longitudinal elevation surveys, cross-sectional profiles, and photography.

Field reviews, channel geometry surveys, and photo monitoring at five Edson Creek campground locations were used to assess the ability of bioengineered structures to maintain bank stability.

Post-project monitoring of large wood structures placed to enhance habitat and culverts installed to restore fish passage and prevent sediment delivery was completed at Edson Creek, Yankee Run Creek, Elk Creek, and Koepke Creek.

Public Water Systems Using Surface Water

The District has approximately 138,100 acres of land within six registered Public Water Systems serving a population of 8,260 people. This includes the cities of Myrtle Point, Coquille, and Elkton. No reports of contamination or water quality violations from BLM lands have been received.

Water Quality Plan Activities - State-listed Clean Water Act 303(d) Streams

According to the Oregon State Department of Environmental Quality 2002 303(d) list there are 42 water quality limited stream reaches that originate on, cross, or border District lands (Table 6). Nineteen reaches have been addressed in Water Quality Management Plans and eleven reaches are included in Plans under development. The purpose of the Plans is to restore water quality on District lands to meet standards for designated beneficial uses. Development of a Plan for stream reaches in the Umpqua Basin will proceed, if necessary, at the conclusion of the Western Oregon Plan Revisions project.

The South Fork Coos River Water Quality Restoration Plan was submitted to the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and work began on a Plan for Hunter Creek, Pistol River, Sixes River, and Belieu Creek in the Myrtlewood Field Office. The purpose of the Plans is to restore water quality limited streams on District lands to meet standards for designated beneficial uses. The South Fork Plan addressed 17 miles of streams listed for summer temperature and dissolved oxygen.

Table 6 displays the current stream listings and the status of their management plans and listing parameters.

Table 6. Coos Bay District Water Quality Management Plans Status			
Waterbody and Description	Parameter	Season	Field Office/Status
Basin - Umpqua			
Bum Creek River mile 0.0 to 2.3	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua/Due April 2008
Cedar Creek (Umpqua River) River mile 0.0 to 3.0	Temperature Temperature	Summer September 15 – May 31	Umpqua/Due April 2008
Halfway Creek River mile 0.0 to 6.3	Temperature	September 15 – May 31	Umpqua/Due April 2008
Herb Creek River mile 0.0 to 2.7	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua/Due April 2008
Russel Creek (Smith River) River mile 0.0 to 2.2	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua/Due April 2008
Smith River River mile 15.7 to 83.7	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua/Due April 2008
Smith River, North Fork River mile 0.0 to 31.8	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua/Due April 2008
Smith River, North Fork River mile 19.1 to 31.8	Biological Criteria		Umpqua/Due April 2008
Smith River, West Fork River mile 0.0 to 15.9	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua/Due April 2008
South Sisters Creek (Smith River) River mile 0.0 to 8.6	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua/Due April 2008
Umpqua River River mile 11.8 to 25.9	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua/Due April 2008
Umpqua River River mile 25.9 to 109.3	Temperature Fecal Coliform	Summer Winter/Spring/Fall	Umpqua/Due April 2008
Basin - Coos			
Burnt Creek River mile 0.0 to 2.6	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua/Completed
Cedar Creek (Williams River) River mile 0.0 to 11.6	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua/Completed
Coos River, South Fork River mile 0.0 to 31.1	Dissolved Oxygen	Year Round	Umpqua/Completed
Tioga Creek River mile 0.0 to 17.5	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua/Completed
Williams River River mile 0.0 to 20.9	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua/Completed
Basin - Coquille			
Alder Creek River mile 0.0 to 3.1	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua/Completed
Baker Creek River mile 0.0 to 2.9	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood/Completed
Belieu Creek River mile 0.0 to 3.1	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood/ <i>In Progress</i>
Cherry Creek River mile 0.0 to 3.8	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua/Completed
Coquille River, East Fork River mile 0.0 to 26.2	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood/Completed

Table 6. Coos Bay District Water Quality Management Plans Status

Waterbody and Description	Parameter	Season	Field Office/Status
Coquille River, Middle Fork River mile 0.0 to 39.6	Temperature Temperature Fecal Coliform Dissolved Oxygen	Summer October 1 – May 31 Winter/Spring Winter/Spring	Myrtlewood/ <i>In Progress</i>
Coquille River, North Fork River mile 0.0 to 19.0	Temperature Fecal Coliform	Summer Winter/Spring	Umpqua/Completed
Coquille River, North Fork River mile 19.0 to 44.2	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua/Completed
Cunningham Creek River mile 0.0 to 7.4	Fecal Coliform Dissolved Oxygen Fecal Coliform	Summer Year Around Winter/Spring	Umpqua/Completed
Dement Creek River mile 0.0 to 6.0	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood/Completed
Elk Creek River mile 0.0 to 5.7	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood/Completed
Middle Creek River mile 0.0 to 24.2	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua/Completed
Rowland Creek River mile 0.0 to 4.6	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood/Completed
Salmon Creek River mile 0.0 to 9.2	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood/Completed
Unnamed Tributary to Middle Fork Coquille River River mile 0.0 to 3.6	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood/ <i>In Progress</i>
Woodward Creek River mile 0.0 to 7.6	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua/Completed
Basin - Sixes			
Crystal Creek River mile 0.0 to 7.3	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood/ <i>In Progress</i>
Edson Creek River mile 0.0 to 5.8	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood/ <i>In Progress</i>
Floras Creek, East Fork River mile 0.0 to 7.5	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood/ <i>In Progress</i>
Floras Creek, North Fork River mile 0.0 to 10.9	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood/ <i>In Progress</i>
Floras Lake/Boulder Creek River mile 0.8 to 2.1	Aquatic Weeds Dissolved Oxygen	October 1 – May 31	Myrtlewood/ <i>In Progress</i>
Sixes River River mile 0.0 to 30.1	Temperature Dissolved Oxygen	Summer October 1 – May 31	Myrtlewood/ <i>In Progress</i>
Basin - Chetco			
Chetco River, North Fork River mile 0.0 to 5.1	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood/Completed
Hunter Creek River mile 0.0 to 16.6	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood/ <i>In Progress</i>
Hunter Creek, North Fork River mile 0.0 to 4.8	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood/ <i>In Progress</i>

Soils

Protecting the soil resources and reducing sedimentation is 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. Development of environmental assessments for commercial thinning/density management, road decommissioning/improvement, a railroad Right-of-Way, in-stream restoration projects, and a post-burn restoration plan comprised the majority of the workload this year.

Monitoring is important to gain knowledge of the design features incorporated into various projects on the District. The South Fork Elk Creek road improvement, White Mountain and Rocky Peak storm proofing projects, Brummit and Fall Creek area culvert replacements, Dean Creek habitat and tidegate modifications, North Fork Hunter meadow restoration, and Edson Butte communication site access projects were the major focus for review this year. Results from this monitoring have shown the need to develop different standards for water-bars and water-dips when closing roads on the District. These structures need to be larger in the southern portion of the District due to the increased amount of rain and different soil and road conditions. In addition, runoff from roads may impact water quality to a greater degree in this part of the District.

Monitoring of sand dune movement within the New River system after treatment for Western Snowy Plover habitat continued this year. Preliminary results may alter some of the design features for future beach grass removal projects.

In comparison to previous years, only two road decommissioning / storm-proofing projects were developed or implemented this year. The North Fork Chetco and Brummit Area projects will treat over 14 miles of road with upgrades (brush, grade, culvert cleaning, etc.) and close 7.0 miles to vehicle traffic.

The soil staff continued their involvement with the South Coast Watershed Council. Among the items accomplished was providing NEPA analysis of a restoration project to reconnect Bethel Creek to New River. Assistance continued with the Storm Chaser project, which is intended to help determine sediment loads through out Curry County during extreme precipitation events. This wide-area assessment will guide and focus future restoration efforts by the various councils.

Wildlife Habitat

The focus of the wildlife program under the Coos Bay District RMP is on management of Threatened and Endangered Species, specifically; western snowy plover, northern spotted owl, marbled murrelet, and bald eagle surveys, and to provide support to other District programs. Wildlife program work includes wildlife / habitat surveys and monitoring, data base management, effects analysis, habitat restoration and project consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). In FY 2006, wildlife biologists provided input into planning and analysis of several timber sales and the snowy plover habitat restoration program at New River ACEC. Biologists also implemented an oak/meadow restoration project, a Dean Creek elk habitat improvement project, and a bald eagle habitat improvement project.

Green Tree and Coarse Woody Debris Retention

Direction in the Coos Bay District RMP is to retain a specified number of conifer trees in regeneration harvest units within the Matrix land use allocation. The concept is to provide for legacy forest components that would carry over into the next rotation. A percentage of harvest units are monitored for compliance with this requirement. Neither Field Office conducted surveys this year as there were no regeneration sales to monitor.

Snag Creation

District biologists have been implementing snag creation projects in LSRs over the past six years. Snags provide critical habitat to a variety of species including cavity nesting birds and forest carnivores. Projects are prepared for stands that are determined to be deficient in this habitat component. In FY 2006, a contract using special project funds was awarded to create 1,200 snags on nearly 600 acres in the Brummit Creek area using inoculants and topping methods.

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 2006 confirmed that the rookery has been abandoned since 2000. In 2004, several nesting great blue herons were discovered on another BLM parcel; these nests were monitored in 2006 and were determined to be unoccupied. Also in 2004, a new mixed rookery of great egrets and great blue herons was located on the Spit adjacent to BLM land, it was not monitored. The Spruce Reach Island rookery was not monitored in FY 2006.

Waterfowl

Forty-three wood duck boxes were monitored and maintained at the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area and other Umpqua Field Office 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 the Cape Arago Audubon since 1998, to place and monitor 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 absent in the Coos Bay area due mainly to the removal of snags by logging and fire prevention programs, along with competition from non-native European starlings. Currently there are boxes located in the bay near the Coos Bay North Spit, near downtown Coos Bay, near Millicoma Marsh and at the South Slough Estuarine Reserve. The number of purple martin nests has increased each year since the boxes were installed. BLM helps monitor nesting activities and performs maintenance at these boxes each year. There are 13 boxes on pilings near the Coos Bay North Spit. Purple martins were noted nesting this year.

Migrant Song Birds

This year marked the twelfth year of monitoring 300 acres at New River Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) for migrant birds. Nesting song birds were chosen as a wildlife resource indicator in an effort to monitor limits of acceptable change at the ACEC. To date, no significant differences have been noted. 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 85 birds as possible breeding species in the area.

The surveys are also providing information on both migratory and resident bird use in the New River Area. The information is useful for increasing our understanding of several Bureau Sensitive species. Noted species include vesper sparrows, black swifts, and purple martins.

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 pasture were mowed to improve elk forage and noxious weeds were removed from 400 acres. Major target species include broom and thistle species, purple loosestrife and black berry. Personnel also maintained five tidegates under an agreement with Oregon Department of Transportation. Water levels are managed to ensure desired drainage of pastures. In addition, about 135 acres were burned in order to rejuvenate forage grasses and set back the invasive Reed canary grass.

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 21 bat houses in the Myrtlewood Field Office were monitored and maintained twice this year, and 12 boxes in the Umpqua Field Office were monitored and maintained once this year.

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

Bat monitoring included a third 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.

Oregon Oak/Jeffrey Pine Restoration

Myrtlewood Field Office staff has been working to restore oak/Jeffrey pine savannah communities. Several areas were identified at North Fork Hunter Creek ACEC for treatment. Treatment includes cutting of encroaching conifers, piling, and burning. The initial process is planned over a several year period. This year approximately 35 acres were treated using the Northwest Youth Corps and a local contractor.

Fish Habitat

The Coos Bay District Fishery Program during FY 2006 continued the on-going work of implementing the Aquatic portion of the Resource Management Plan. 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 as part of Section 7 consultation with NMFS Fisheries along with Essential Fish Habitat Assessments under the Magnuson-Stevens Act.

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.

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

The End of Year report for the 2006 operating season show the following: 23,242 coho smolts; 36,621 coho fry; 102,262 chinook fry; 3,840 steelhead smolts and 678 steelhead fingerlings, and 3,899 trout fry (actual captured number) were the estimated number of out-migrants for each species. Adult trapping showed that 20 adult chinook, 51 adult coho, and 99 adult steelhead were caught. Based on mark and recapture spawning survey numbers, returning adult spawner estimates were 1,842 coho and 405 steelhead.

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	2004	561	417	6.2	5.3
2002	4,542,580	23,054	0.47	2005	1,111	734	3.2	8.0
2003	5,130,275	39,576	0.8					
2004	1,169,503	25,242	2.0					
2005	1,841,711							

This salmonid life-cycle monitoring has drawn other aquatic vertebrate/habitat research work to the West Fork Smith River watershed. A BLM fisheries biologist coordinated with research leads as well as three ODFW offices, Roseburg Forest Products, NMFS Fisheries, and watershed councils.

Spawning Surveys

Umpqua Field Office personnel conducted surveys to document adult salmonid passage through culverts replaced in previous years (4 miles) and on habitat restoration projects (pre- and post-completion for 5.0 miles).

Aquatic Habitat Restoration

Fish Passage Restoration

West Fork Smith River – Upper Unnamed Tributary Culvert Replacement: A 5-foot round culvert on a tributary stream to the West Fork Smith River was replaced with a 9-foot pipe-arch in the summer of 2006. This culvert was a barrier to upstream migrating salmonids as it generated too high of a water velocity. This was the last barrier culvert under BLM control to be replaced for fish passage purposes in the West Fork Smith River watershed. This culvert opened 1.2 miles of aquatic habitat to adult and juvenile resident and anadromous salmonids. This culvert was replaced at a cost of \$69,000.

In-stream Habitat Restoration

Paradise Creek: In 2006, the Coos Bay District BLM, in cooperation with several partners, implemented a large watershed scale in-stream restoration project in the Paradise Creek watershed, tributary to the Umpqua River near the town of Elkton, Oregon. The partnership included the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Partnership for Umpqua Rivers (a local watershed council), Roseburg Resources Inc., and a private landowner.

During the summer, helicopters and excavators placed over 600 conifer logs and hundreds of boulders in the Paradise Creek basin to provide quality spawning and rearing habitat for coho salmon, chinook salmon, cutthroat trout and steelhead trout encompassing approximately 11 miles of stream habitat. Additional restoration work is planned for 2007.

Funding for the project was obtained from the Coos Bay BLM Resource Advisory Committee, the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, and substantial in-kind contributions from Roseburg Resources Inc. The total project cost is approximately \$550,000, including labor and in-kind services/donations. To date, contracts have been awarded to five separate contractors involved in various elements of the project, and local businesses have and will continue to benefit economically.

Halfway Creek Reroute: The lower 650 feet of Halfway Creek was returned to its historical channel and confluence with the Smith River in 2006. When the Halfway Creek road was constructed in 1959, the stream channel was straightened and diverted through a constructed channel to the Smith River. This channel diversion resulted in a series of bedrock step-falls at the diverted confluence. Adult anadromous fish had difficulty entering Halfway Creek and could do so only during a narrow range of stream flow. Juvenile and small resident salmonids could not migrate over the series of steps at any flow.

A low water ford across the historical channel was constructed, replacing the existing over flow culvert, and the current channel plugged. Access to Halfway Creek for adult salmonids is no longer a challenge and juvenile and small resident salmonids now have access to 8 miles of Halfway Creek.

Funding for the project was obtained from the Coos Bay BLM Resource Advisory Committee and the total cost of the project was \$64,000.

South Sisters Creek and Bum Creek: A log and boulder placement project was completed in 2006 in partnership with the Smith River Watershed Council, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Roseburg Resources Inc. Approximately 60 logs and 500 large boulders were placed on 1.5 miles of South Sisters Creek and 1.0 miles of Bum Creek a tributary stream. BLM administers 1.2 miles of stream and Roseburg Resources owns the remaining 1.3 miles. These streams are within the area of the 1966 Oxbow Fire and were “cleaned” of logs and logging debris in the years after the fire. The surrounding forest is still too young to supply large woody material for fish habitat so the placement of logs and boulders is expected to provide habitat for resident and sea-run cutthroat trout, Oregon Coast steelhead trout, and Oregon Coast coho salmon. This project will complement previous in-stream restoration projects in the watershed.

Funding for the project was obtained from the Coos Bay BLM Resource Advisory Committee, the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, and substantial in-kind contributions from Roseburg Resources Inc. Total project cost was \$70,000.

Dement Creek: This project placed 20 log structures in stream improving 2.0 miles of habitat for anadromous and resident fish species on private lands on Dement Creek. The project was completed in partnership with the Coquille Watershed Association. The BLM donated designing expertise and logs for the project and workers for the Association placed the logs. This project was funded through the Title II legislation.

Bethel Creek: This project involved using an excavator to shape, create and enlarge a new Bethel Creek channel. Part of this work involved constructing the new channel to the appropriate size (to handle flood events) and creating “refugia alcoves”—small off-channel rearing areas that are crucial to juvenile coho. In addition to the excavator work, an extensive planting and fencing component provided for the addition of native conifers (shore pine; Sitka spruce) and hardwoods (willow, Oregon ash, black cottonwood).

A series of large wood structures was also added for habitat complexity, and will serve to trap spawning gravels and capture organic material for the salmon food web. The landowner (Rick McKenzie) was enthusiastically in favor of this project and had already provided a large portion of the matching funds.

This project was partnered with the South Coast Watershed Council and received partial funding from the Title II legislation.

Sediment Abatement

This project involved the installation of 130 feet of 18 inch diameter ditch relief culverts and the paving of 900 feet of road immediately adjacent to Yankee Run Creek. The purpose of this project was to facilitate the hauling of private and federal timber to market in the winter months while helping to maintain the water quality of Yankee Run Creek. This road for 0.4 miles is immediately adjacent to Yankee Run Creek. This project was funded through the Title II legislation.

Project Monitoring

Umpqua Field Office monitored 5 culvert replacements: Alder Creek, Lost Creek, Honcho Creek, Beaver Slide Creek, and Hogranch Creek. Spawning surveys were conducted on Koepke Creek for the culvert replacement.

Riparian Improvement

The District implemented another portion of the Oxbow Riparian Silviculture Project. The Big Grunt timber sale involved hardwood conversion and riparian thinning on 47 acres along Grunt Creek and Big Creek, which are important salmon spawning streams within the Umpqua Field Office.

Technical Expertise and Support

In support of the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, fisheries biologists have provided technical guidance and support for five local 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 in support of the State's Plan for Salmon and Watersheds.

Special Status and SEIS Special Attention Species

Special Status Species Program

The District continues to implement BLM Policy 6840 on special status species (SSS) management. The goal of the SSSP is to conserve listed species and the ecosystems on which they depend and to ensure that BLM actions do not contribute to the need to list any SSS. The three categories of SSS are Bureau sensitive, assessment, and tracking. Bureau tracking species are not considered as special status species for management purposes.

ESA Section 7 Consultation

Biological Assessments are conducted on all activities proposed within the habitat of listed species. Consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) occurs on "may effect" activities. Depending upon the species involved, an interagency Level 1 Review Team of biologists from the BLM, US Forest Service, USFWS, NMFS 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 new Level 1 Team was formed this year to review projects within the range of western snowy plovers along the Oregon Coast. Member agencies include Coos Bay BLM, Siuslaw National Forest, Newport Fish and Wildlife Field Office and possibly Army Corps of Engineers.

One informal consultation with US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) on a salvage logging project was completed in FY 2006. Coos Bay BLM provided input and review for two formal consultations; Siuslaw Forest Plover Management Activities and a Tribal timber sale. Biologists also 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 seven Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESUs) for anadromous salmonid fish on the Coos Bay District. The Southern Oregon/Northern California coho salmon remain listed as 'threatened.' All "may affect" timber sale projects were consulted on and other major activities such as restoration activities, recreation activities and routine program support actions are covered by a Programmatic Biological Opinion. During FY 2006, fishery biologists in the Myrtlewood Field Office completed one Biological Assessment for several timber sales within the East Fork Coquille watershed and consultation under the Magnuson-Stevens Act for Remote Control and Camas Fire Salvage timber sales. Staff also completed programmatic reporting and represented the District fishery biologist at a Level 1 team meeting.

Survey and Manage

In March 2004, the *Record of Decision to Remove or Modify the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines* (2004 ROD) 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. Previous Survey and Manage species that met the criteria as Bureau sensitive, assessment, or tracking 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. Since that time a lawsuit has resulted in several court orders.

On August 1, 2005, a U.S. District Court found portions of the *Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement to Remove or Modify the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines* (January, 2004) inadequate. A subsequent court order on January 9, 2006 set aside the 2004 ROD and reinstated the 2001 *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines*, including any amendments or modifications in effect as of March 21, 2004.

The Survey and Manage program is currently being implemented according to direction specified in Instruction Memorandum OR-2006-029.

Special Status Species Program - Wildlife

Federal Threatened and Endangered Species - Wildlife

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 LSRs. A majority of the remaining sites have 100-acre cores (unmapped LSRs) established around them. Most of the best habitat occurs in the LSRs, as do the best owl sites (i.e. the ones with the most available habitat, stable occupancy, and successful reproduction).

No project level owl surveys were conducted on the Coos Bay District in FY 2006. Owl surveys were 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 as part of the Northwest Forest Plan Demographic Study. In addition, in FY 2006, the National Counsel for Air and Stream Improvement (NCASI) began the fourth year of a demography and movement study to assess use of thinned and unthinned forest stands. Data continues to be shared and used to update owl records for Coos Bay District lands.

Bald Eagle

There are 8 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.

In FY 2006, biologists monitored nesting at eight sites within the boundary of the Umpqua Field Office and three sites within the Myrtlewood Field Office lands. Also, a mid-winter driving survey (approximately 45 miles) in the Myrtlewood Field Office was conducted again this year. Data is shared with an Oregon-wide monitoring program. Umpqua Field Office biologists awarded a contract using special project funding for a bald eagle habitat enhancement project along the Umpqua River.

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 BLM staffs 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.

District staffs completed the following Snowy Plover Management Actions in FY 2006:

- Maintained about 150 acres of breeding and wintering habitat on the Coos Bay North Spit by plowing encroaching beach grass. A major improvement project was also undertaken on a portion of this area, using an excavator to remove hummocks and berms along an old road. The result was more contiguous habitat that will be easier to maintain. Shell hash was placed on the newly improved area to entice nesting plovers. Plovers nested in the newly maintained area for the first time in many years. Pink sand verbena, a Bureau Sensitive Species, was noted to have expanded into the newly reworked area.
- Monitored plover nesting success at two BLM nesting sites through a cooperative effort with Oregon Natural Heritage Information Center, USFS, USFWS, ODFW, and OPRD. Data continues to provide managers with information to assess management effectiveness in relation to plover reproductive success.
- Completed a plover winter count on approximately 17.5 miles of beach. Reviewed past data in order to summarize results into a comprehensive review of both winter and breeding data over the last 12 years of intensive monitoring.
- 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.
- Two seasonal interpretative specialists were hired to monitor compliance and educate visitors at New River ACEC and on the Coos Bay 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. Encounters continue to be mostly positive.
- 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 2006 nesting season.

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 97,591 acres of suitable marbled murrelet habitat within the District, 99 percent of which is in Zone 1 (within 35 miles of the coast). To date, 20.7 percent (20,233 acres) of suitable murrelet habitat on District has been surveyed to Pacific Seabird Group protocol for marbled murrelets. Three locations (North Spit, Green Peak, and Sandy Creek) were surveyed for a second year in accordance with survey protocol. During those surveys, 518 acres of suitable habitat were determined to be occupied. Table 8 summarizes murrelet survey efforts and habitat data through FY 2006.

Table 8. Summary of Acreage Designated as Marbled Murrelet Habitat, Surveyed to Protocol and Delineated as Occupied LSR in 2006 on the Coos Bay District, BLM

	Acres as of 2005	Acres Added in 2006	Acres to Date
Total Marbled Murrelet Habitat, Coos Bay District (Note: Acreage does not include Coquille Tribal lands)	97,591	0	97,591 ¹
Marbled murrelet habitat surveyed: (Note: Survey areas must have completed the 2 year protocol to be counted.)			
Myrtlewood Field Office	Not Available	578	Not Available
Umpqua Field Office	Not Available	90	Not Available
Total	19,565²	668	20,233
% of total murrelet habitat surveyed to protocol	20.0%		20.7%
Marbled murrelet occupied LSR: (Note: Represents only LSR acreage delineated as marbled murrelet occupied.)			
Myrtlewood Field Office	10,205	518	10,723
Umpqua Field Office	10,514	0	10,514
Total	20,704		21,223³

¹Habitat acreage is calculated from Coos Bay District GIS marbled murrelet habitat layer and has not been field verified.
²From the 2002 Forest Removal and Management Activities Biological Assessment (C02-02) dated 21 Oct. 2002, p. 34, plus adjustments made for FY 2002-2005. Habitat may not be included in the GIS habitat acres above.
³Total acreage is computed from GIS coverage cbmmoc05, so they do not total across.

Special Status Species Program (SSSP) - Wildlife

The Coos Bay District wildlife, fisheries, and botany staff continued to develop a more comprehensive Special Status Species program for the District in FY 2006. Special funding from the State Office was used for this work. Funds were also used to support surveys for bald eagles, peregrine falcons, bats and forest carnivores. A student was hired to work on establishment of an in-house library, entering research papers into a database and gathering information to further augment species information sheets. Continuing work will focus on additional information gathering, decision analyses, coordination between Field Offices and other Districts and development of survey strategies and monitoring programs.

Peregrine Falcon

Within the Coos Bay District, there are two peregrine falcon nest sites on BLM land in the Myrtlewood Field Office, one site on State land and another two on adjacent private lands. There are no known peregrine sites on Umpqua Field Office lands. Surveys conducted this year confirmed fledged young at three of the locations. Surveys also found nesting activity at a fourth location and only one adult present at the remaining location. Survey results are compiled in a comprehensive BLM database and provided to a State-wide monitoring program.

Townsend's Big-eared Bat

A Townsend's big-eared bat hibernaculum at Baker Quarry was monitored again this year as was a maternity roost at another location. Surveys in 2006 found this species present at Baker Quarry but absent from the maternity roost. A quarry operation plan needs to be developed that will include continued monitoring as a component to ensure protection of the hibernaculum by measuring pertinent environmental factors.

Special Status Bat Surveys

Surveys for various bat species continued on District lands. These surveys help provide BLM biologists with data on species presence. This data also supports the Oregon Grid bat monitoring project. Two bureau assessment species; pallid bats and fringed myotis, and one sensitive bat; Townsend's big-eared bat, are among the bat species potentially monitored at the survey locations. Bat surveys were also conducted at the Vincent Creek guard station. This location has been monitored for several years to provide baseline information for future decisions concerning options for the house.

Fisher

Coos Bay District continued with a survey strategy to assess fisher habitat on the District. Contract surveys performed in FY 2006 covered 34,560 acres, establishing 33 stations with infrared cameras and taking over 2000 photos. No fishers were photographed. An additional contract for winter surveys in the southern portion of the District was awarded in FY 2006. A few observations have been reported over the years, but their presence on District has been unconfirmed. Densities of this elusive species, if present, are likely at low levels due to loss of habitat throughout the coast range.

Special Status Species Program - Aquatic

The District has 10 special status fish species and 3 aquatic snails that are either documented or suspected to occur. The District has completed information gathering and updated information for each species. For each District project, assessments were completed for each species based on occurrence and habitat requirements.

Special Status Species Program - 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 the Berry Botanic Garden is working to recover this endangered species. 2006 was the twelfth year of monitoring and habitat enhancement of an experimental, reintroduced 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 between 39 percent in 2002 to 61 percent in 1998. No plants have produced flowers to date. The District assisted with plant monitoring and with trimming and removal of associated competing vegetation at the site to promote better growing conditions. A trail which once bisected the population was rerouted in 2005 to preclude inadvertent trampling. It may take many years to evaluate the success of the experimental reintroduction, but results to date are promising.

In 2002, a naturally occurring western lily site was discovered within the New River ACEC boundary. At that time, the population had 16 plants, 6 which were reproductive. In 2005, the population had nine plants, all of which had flower buds, blooms, or fruits. In 2006, the population had four plants, all of which had flower buds, blooms, or fruits. Plants do not always emerge from the underground corm each year; and herbivory by slugs, snails, small rodents, and deer can remove evidence of plants, especially single leaved seedlings or juveniles, the "loss" of six plants does not necessarily suggest population decline.

The District participated in a Challenge Cost Share project to monitor two introduced populations of the pink sand verbena at New River and North Spit ACECs. Over 50 pounds of seed (more than 0.5 million seeds) from the North Spit's pink sand verbena population was collected for March 2007 distribution at other coastal dune restoration sites along the Oregon coast.

Special Status Species Program (SSSP) - Plants

The District has 286 botanical SSS (107 vascular and 179 nonvascular [fungi, lichens, mosses, hornworts, and liverworts]) 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.

During 2006, surveys were conducted for the following Bureau sensitive and assessment species: Wolf's evening primrose, California globe-mallow, western lily, and pink sand verbena. A 2005 status and trends report for 17 of the District's special status vascular species was updated with current field data and literature information. A conservation strategy for the pink sand verbena was finalized along with a conservation agreement for five fen species and serpentine Darlingtonia wetlands (Mendocino gentian, Oregon willow-herb, large flowered-rushlily, purple-flowered rushlily, and western bog violet) from Southwestern Oregon and Northwestern California (BLM# CA OR120-CA-2006-04/1786/6840).

Special Areas

The District has 11 designated Special Areas that total 10,452 acres. Ten are Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC): Cherry Creek (also a Research Natural Area), China Wall, Hunter Creek Bog, New River, North Fork Chetco, North Fork Coquille, North Fork Hunter Creek, North Spit, Tioga Creek, and Wassen Creek. One area is an Environmental Education Area: Powers.

New River ACEC

- Two Challenge Cost Share projects monitored special status plant species: western lily and pink sand verbena.
- Northwest Youth Corps maintained four miles of trails which are outlined in an interpretive brochure.
- 25 acres of coastal meadows were restored through the removal of encroaching shore pine trees. This work was completed using 3, 10-person crews from the Northwest Youth Corps, volunteers on National Public Lands Day, and BLM staff. 100 burn piles were built as a result of the effort.
- The New River Foredune Management Environmental Assessment was initiated and will be completed in 2007 to improve restoration efforts of the dunes for special status species in accordance with other ACEC values and resources.
- As part of a New River Health project, New River was temporarily breached to improve connectivity with the ocean in order to enhance estuarine characteristics of the river and to provide relief from flooding on neighboring land owners.

North Spit ACEC

- The Western Snowy Plover was monitored for distribution, abundance, and reproductive success. The North Spit remains the most productive area for the threatened subpopulation of plovers in Oregon, producing 30 fledglings in 2006.
- New plover interpretive signs were placed at several locations.
- Habitat maintenance using heavy equipment to remove European beach grass was conducted on 76 acres of plover Habitat Restoration Areas (HRAs). Over 360 cubic yards of oyster shell were spread on one of the HRAs to improve nesting substrate.
- Monitoring was conducted during the 6-month Western Snowy Plover nesting season to assess public compliance with the seasonal closures to vehicular and foot traffic. The monitor also distributed interpretive information including a brochure and map describing seasonal closures, recreational opportunities, and North Spit natural resources.
- Predator control to facilitate plover nesting efforts was conducted by USDA Wildlife Services. Ravens and crows are the primary predator of nesting plovers on the North Spit ACEC, followed by striped skunks and feral cats.

- Rope fencing was placed on the beach to prevent disturbance to nesting plovers, and signs were installed around the nesting area to inform the public about seasonal closures and regulations.
- The Great Blue Heron rookery was monitored and no birds were present in 2006. The rookery has been abandoned since 2000.
- Surveys were conducted for two rare, Bureau sensitive coastal butterflies, the Seaside Hoary Elfin and the Insular Blue Butterfly. Neither species was located.
- Scotch broom was removed from several roadside areas by the Northwest Youth Corps.
- An existing horse trail system was improved by clearly designating routes.
- A Challenge Cost Share project monitored distribution and abundance of the pink sand verbena, a special status plant species. Over 50 pounds of seed was collected for other reintroduction projects along the Oregon Coast on BLM and Forest Service lands.
- The Point Reyes bird's-beak population, a Bureau sensitive annual herb, was monitored. A total of 13,439 plants were found in an area of over 2,800 square meters, the largest area to date. The road, rerouted around the dredge lobe, and the log barriers on the northern and southern boundaries of the dredge lobe successfully control off-highway-vehicle trespass. Visitors are able to access the area on foot. The western marsh rosemary, a Bureau tracking perennial herb, has also benefited from the lack of vehicle disturbance.
- The North Spit Plan (an update to the Coos Bay Shorelands Plan of 1995) was finalized in December 2005. Concerned citizens provided comments on the plan and a workshop was conducted October 20, 2005.

North Fork Hunter Creek ACEC

- For the fourth year, BLM addressed the long-standing livestock trespass problem occurring throughout the remote meadows of the ACEC. To date, over 155 head of feral cattle have been removed. As a result, overgrazing and erosion have been greatly reduced. It is still estimated that approximately five cattle are thought to 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.
- Jeffrey pine/oak savannah habitat was partially restored by removing encroaching conifer by using 40 students from the Northwest Youth Corps for 4 weeks. Approximately 35 acres were treated and 600 burn piles were created. Pile burning is scheduled for the winter of 2006.

Environmental Education and Interpretation Programs

More than 28,000 visitors participated in interpretive and environmental education programs provided by Coos Bay District staff and volunteers. Some highlights from this year include:

Tsalila - the Umpqua River Festival

- Over 2,400 students and their teachers participated in the Education Days. Second through fifth graders learned a variety of things at Watershed Experience and the Tribal Village. BLM staff taught learning stations about snowy plovers, elk, fish printing, watersheds and the Antiquities Act.
- Students came from Bandon, Coos Bay, North Bend, Reedsport, Myrtle Point, Coquille, Roseburg, Florence, and Sutherlin in busses that were paid for by the Tsalila Partnership.
- Over 8,000 people participated in the weekend Festival, which had not only educational stations but music and a salmon dinner as well.

Cape Blanco Lighthouse

- This tour season (April - October,) over 22,500 visitors enjoyed visiting one of Oregon's oldest remaining lighthouses. Over 15,000 of these people paid to take the guided tour offered by volunteers.
- Tour fees and donations together generated \$19,595 this season Profit from sales by the Friends of Cape Blanco gift shop was up slightly from last year.
- Interpretive displays were fabricated and installed in the lighthouse and Greeting Center, supporting the interpretive theme for the lighthouse.

New River ACEC

- Over 350 people participated in nature walks, educational special events, environmental education field trips, and hikes throughout the summer. Another 350 people were contacted through roving interpretation. Visitors learned about birds, lichens and mosses, tribal history, local history, hydrology, and flora and fauna.
- The National Public Lands Day included not only meadow restoration work but creation of a new interpretive sign about a bog and how it was used to grow cranberries.
- The Ellen Warring Learning Center was opened to the public on the weekends and 10 to 20 visitors enjoyed the displays each weekend. Temporary and portable displays were created for use in the Learning Center.

North Spit

- Over 700 people were contacted by BLM staff doing roving interpretation on the North Spit, informing them about recreational opportunities and seasonal closures.

Loon Lake Recreation Area

- The seasonal interpreter and guest speakers, many of them BLM staff, presented 37 programs to over 1,000 visitors. Programs were held on weekends for the entire family and just for kids.
- A new Junior Ranger activity packet was developed for children 6-12 years old. The packet will be given out at the entrance station.

Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area

- Roving volunteer interpreters at the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area contacted several hundred visitors during the summer of 2006. Formal interpretive programs at Dean Creek were also presented to groups from Elderhostel and schools.

Other Projects

- District staff conducted a variety of environmental education programs reaching more than 2,000 people from schools, garden clubs, Northwest Youth Corps, scouts, and other interested groups on topics such as elk, habitat restoration, tsunamis, cultural history, snowy plovers, wildlife adaptation, bats, and geology. 'Leave No Trace' continues to be a very popular program with all age groups.
- A new Forestry Education program was developed this year for 200 fifth and sixth graders and 35 teachers. Partners for this program included South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve, Society of American Foresters, Oregon State University Extension Service, Eastern Oregon University, and Oregon Department of Forestry.
- A DVD on Oregon ecoregions was completed and mailed out to hundreds of schools, agencies, and organizations throughout Oregon. Funded by a grant from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and produced by the District botanist, the DVD includes 'The Coast Range: Survivors in the Sand' which focuses on how invasive European beach grass has affected the dune ecology, including native plants and the Western snowy plover.

Cultural Resources Including American Indian Values

During FY 2006, the District continued involvement with our Partners in facilitating public access to Cape Blanco lighthouse. This tour season (April - October) over 22,500 visitors enjoyed their experience of Oregon's oldest remaining lighthouse. Over 15,000 of these people also toured the lighthouse lens room (a 5 percent increase over 2005). Tour visit fees and donations together generated nearly \$20,000 this season. Bookstore sales shared revenue added over \$10,000, bringing our total income to \$30,886 for the 2006 main tour season.

Work continued on determining future direction for the two Civilian Conservation Corps-built forest guard stations managed by the District: Vincent Creek and Wells Creek guard stations. Both facilities were under long-term lease to the Oregon Department of Forestry (since the 1960s). Vincent Creek guard station was returned to BLM control in 2001, and Wells Creek guard station was returned in 2005. This work will chart future directions for these facilities, both of which have been found potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Grant funding received from the BLM Washington Office (through historic preservation deferred maintenance funds), has been used to replace the electrical system in the Wells Creek facility. Analysis of its potential for reuse has been completed and a decision will be made during 2007. Additional funding has been secured for FY 2007 that will be used to complete repairs to the facility in order to upgrade it for potential reuse or sale.

The American Rhododendron Society (ARS) contacted the Coos Bay District concerning the O.H. Hinsdale gardens which surround the residence on Spruce Reach Island. These gardens were established by Mr. Hinsdale, starting after WWII, and include many species of trees and shrubs as well as unique rhododendron "crosses" - plants developed by Mr. Hinsdale. After visiting the property, a past president and the alternate "director at large" of this international organization provided a draft of an article they are currently preparing which favorably compares importance of the Hinsdale gardens to the two best-known gardens in Oregon. Further research into the garden plantings revealed a card file, which showed that some rhododendrons were grown in 19th Century England, making them over 115 years old. With this new information, we now believe this garden is a unique cultural landscape, and should be treated as if it were on the National Register of Historic Places. With the assistance of ARS members, we have begun the process of restoring the garden, which has been neglected for many years. We expect to continue work with the ARS on restoration of the garden.

The District continued 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 has increased coordination with other federal agencies in management of cultural resources.

Native American consultation focused on the two federally-recognized tribes with offices in the area – the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians (CTCLUSI) and the Coquille Indian Tribe (CIT). Consultation meetings were held with the CTCLUSI concerning the transfer of Umpqua-Eden, a BLM-managed parcel containing an important historic (and prehistoric) village. Consultation with the CIT consisted of participation in the yearly “cultural conference” sponsored by the tribe.

In addition to these proactive activities, the cultural program participated in clearance of ground-disturbing projects and evaluation of cultural resource potential for District projects. Cultural resources were addressed in the environmental analysis for 37 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

There was no change in the Classification of the visual resources this past fiscal year. Classification of lands in the Coos Bay District is as follows:

Visual Resource Management Class	Acres	Objective
VRM Class I	570	Preserve the existing character of the landscape.
VRM Class II	6,600	Retain the existing character of the landscape.
VRM Class III	14,700	Partially retain the existing character of the landscape.
VRM Class IV	303,930	Allow major modifications of existing character of the landscape.

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, ROD/RMP). In FY 2006, 416 acres of various fuels treatments that met definition and the intent of Rural Interface Area protection in the RMP (Table 26) were funded by the National Fire Plan. The primary treatment methods were manual and machine piling on 324 acres with 92 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 2006, the Coos Bay District contributed to the local economy by selling 11 timber sales allowing the harvest of 40 MMBF of timber. Over 5,500 acres of young stands were treated through contracts valued at \$842,000. In addition, the District issued almost \$450,000 worth of projects to contractors in the area for projects such as stand exams, timber marking, brushing for timber sales, and road maintenance. These funds came from reforestation and timber accounts. Over \$1,400,000 was approved by the Coos Bay RAC under Title II of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act for projects. Table 9 displays the summary of Socioeconomic 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. In fiscal year 2006, nearly 800,000 people recreated on lands managed by the Coos Bay District. These visitors add to the tourism industry in the area.

The Coos Bay District Office employs about 130 full-time and a total of 23 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.

Table 9. Coos Bay RMP, Summary of Socioeconomic Activities and Allocations					
Program Element	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
District Budget	\$14,415,000	\$14,220,000	\$13,945,000	\$13,346,000	\$14,591,000
Timber Sale Collections ¹					
O&C lands	\$1,305,530	\$859,342	\$1,419,646	\$2,402,893	\$4,542,265
CBWR lands	\$197,270	\$249,894	\$474,514	\$1,503,958	\$742,550
PD lands	\$410,650	\$0	\$142,145	\$0	\$1,421,112
Payments to Counties					
Coos County	\$6,466,506	\$6,544,104	\$7,459,102	\$6,537,509	\$6,284,384
Coos CBWR	\$809,560	\$819,274		\$818,449	\$786,759
Curry County	\$4,000,466	\$4,048,471	\$4,101,101	\$3,874,477	\$3,887,797
Total²	\$11,276,532	\$11,411,849	\$11,560,203	\$11,230,435	\$10,958,940
Payments in Lieu of Taxes ²					
Coos County	\$10,900	\$12,295	\$12,815	\$13,371	\$13,670
Curry County	\$95,219	\$107,412	\$112,030	\$117,051	\$119,684
Total	\$106,119	\$119,707	\$124,845	\$130,422	\$133,354
Value of Forest Development Contracts	\$906,000	\$725,000	\$707,000	\$780,000	\$842,000
Value of Timber Sales	\$985,504	\$2,283,767	\$1,748,867	\$5,717,321	\$7,911,093
Number of oral auctions	2 auctions	7 auctions	7 auctions	9 auctions	12 auctions
Negotiated Sales	\$173,941	\$173,941	\$56,343	\$197,753	\$88,737
Number of negotiated sales	10	10	10	9	23
Jobs-in-the-Woods contracts	\$737,900	\$902,038	\$700,367	\$255,391	\$0
Timber Sale/ Recreation Pipeline Restoration Funds	\$889,000	\$856,000	\$314,000	\$277,000	\$846,024
Recreation Fee Demonstration Project Receipts	\$126,560	\$141,448	\$174,272	\$156,230	\$150,685
Challenge Cost Share	\$155,115	\$51,000	\$322,000	\$135,000	\$33,000
Value-in-kind or Volunteer Efforts	\$372,400	\$297,567	\$173,808	\$192,224	\$205,020
Value of land sales	0	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.					

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 2006 as directed in current legislation. A description of each type of payment program is described below.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

“Payments in Lieu of Taxes” (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 2006 were as follows:

Coos County	\$13,670
Curry County	\$119,684
Douglas County	\$192,091
State-wide Total	\$6,595,478

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” refer only to Revested Oregon and California Grantlands (O&C) and Reconveyed 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 2006 was the sixth year 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 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. The legislation expired in 2006 and has not been reauthorized by Congress; although new legislation has been introduced to extend the Act. Table 10 displays the statewide payments made under each Title of P.L. 106-393 as well as the grand total. Table 11 displays the Title II and III payments for this District.

Table 10. FY 2006 Secure Rural Schools Payments to Counties Under P.L. 106-393

County	Title I Paid	Title III Paid	Total Paid	Title II retained by BLM	Grand Total
Benton	\$2,772,872.51	\$440,397.40	\$3,213,269.91	\$48,933.04	\$3,262,202.95
Clackamas	\$5,476,669.89	\$715,188.66	\$6,191,858.55	\$251,282.50	\$6,443,141.05
Columbia	\$2,032,781.97	\$240,346.58	\$2,273,128.55	\$118,379.66	\$2,391,508.21
Coos	\$5,822,045.47	\$462,338.91	\$6,284,384.38	\$565,080.88	\$6,849,465.26
Coos (CBWR)	\$728,877.97	\$57,881.49	\$786,759.46	\$70,744.04	\$857,503.50
Curry	\$3,601,773.89	\$286,023.22	\$3,887,797.11	\$349,583.94	\$4,237,381.05
Douglas	\$24,719,023.57	\$1,090,545.16	\$25,809,568.73	\$3,271,635.47	\$29,081,204.20
Douglas (CBWR)	\$131,764.34	\$5,813.13	\$137,577.47	\$17,439.40	\$155,016.87
Jackson	\$15,462,958.06	\$1,364,378.65	\$16,827,336.71	\$1,364,378.65	\$18,191,715.36
Josephine	\$11,920,391.41	\$2,103,598.48	\$14,023,989.89	\$0.00	\$14,023,989.89
Klamath	\$2,309,082.44	\$81,497.03	\$2,390,579.47	\$325,988.11	\$2,716,567.58
Lane	\$15,068,243.11	\$1,356,141.88	\$16,424,384.99	\$1,302,959.85	\$17,727,344.84
Lincoln	\$355,243.45	\$37,614.01	\$392,857.46	\$25,076.01	\$417,933.47
Linn	\$2,605,118.65	\$229,863.41	\$2,834,982.06	\$229,863.41	\$3,064,845.47
Marion	\$1,440,709.55	\$190,682.15	\$1,631,391.70	\$63,560.72	\$1,694,952.42
Multnomah	\$1,075,598.23	\$172,811.45	\$1,248,409.68	\$17,000.00	\$1,265,409.68
Polk	\$2,131,460.71	\$319,719.11	\$2,451,179.82	\$56,421.02	\$2,507,600.84
Tillamook	\$552,600.93	\$32,668.47	\$585,269.40	\$64,849.34	\$650,118.74
Washington	\$621,676.04	\$0.00	\$621,676.04	\$109,707.54	\$731,383.58
Yamhill	\$710,486.91	\$125,380.04	\$835,866.95	\$0.00	\$835,866.95
Total	\$99,539,379.10	\$9,312,889.23	\$108,852,268.33	\$8,252,883.58	\$117,105,151.91
				CBWR	\$1,012,520.37
				O&C	\$116,092,631.54
				Total	\$117,105,151.91

Table 11. Title II Payments Coos, Curry, and Douglas Counties
(Payments were made October 25, 2005)

County	Title II Payment
Coos	\$565,080.88
Coos (CBWR)	\$70,744.04
Curry	\$174,791.97
Douglas	\$654,327.09
Douglas (CBWR)	\$3,487.88
Total	\$1,468,431.86

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 the 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.

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."

Environmental justice analyses associated with FY 2006 projects did not find any project which identified "disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects," as specified under this Order.

Recreation

Recreation Sites Managed and Visitor Use

Table 12 outlines visitation at each of the District's developed recreation sites, Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA), and Extensive Recreation Management Areas (ERMA) in 2006. 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 FY 2006 Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) report.

Recreation use permits for camping and day-use issued at campgrounds and fees collected in 2006:

Fee Recreation Site	Number of Recreation	
	Use Permits Issued	Fees Collected
Loon Lake/East Shore	10,434	\$117,134
Sixes and Edson Campgrounds	1,344	\$15,629
Cape Blanco Lighthouse	8,961	\$17,922
Total	20,739	\$150,685

Recreation fee revenues in Coos Bay District decreased by 4 percent over 2005 collections, although the number of use permits increased by 38 percent.

Table 12. Extensive and Special Recreation Management Areas (ERMA/SRMA)

	Acres	FY 2006 Visits
Umpqua Field Office SRMAs		
Loon Lake SRMA ¹		
Loon Lake Campground	79	56,348
East Shore Campground	52	2,681
Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area SRMA	1,095	427,111
Coos Bay Shorelands SRMA ²	1,726	40,350
Umpqua SRMA Total	2,952	526,490
Umpqua Field Office ERMA and Recreation Sites		
Smith River Falls Campground	81	8,625
Vincent Creek Campground	3	5,535
Fawn Creek Campground	5	367
Park Creek Campground	60	3,993
Big Tree Recreation Site	20	152
Subtotal Developed Sites	170	18,672
Dispersed Use for Umpqua ERMA	193,420	49,318
Umpqua ERMA Total	193,759	67,990
Umpqua Field Office Total	196,711	594,480
Myrtlewood Field Office SRMAs		
New River ACEC/SRMA	1,168	15,969
Sixes River SRMA ³		
Sixes River Campground	120	1,116
Edson Creek Campground	45	8,627
Myrtlewood SRMA Total	1,333	25,712
Myrtlewood Field Office ERMA and Recreation Sites		
Cape Blanco Lighthouse (NHS)	32	23,000
Burnt Mountain Campground	38	1,000
Bear Creek	80	4,175
Palmer Butte Scenic Overlook	40	500
Subtotal Developed Sites	190	28,675
Dispersed Use for Myrtlewood ERMA	126,320	25,804
Myrtlewood ERMA Total	126,700	83,154
Myrtlewood Field Office Total	128,033	108,866
Total Coos Bay District	324,744	702,806
¹ Loon Lake SRMA includes Loon Lake and East Shore Campgrounds. ² Coos Bay Shorelands includes the North Spit ACEC and 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, a full day, or more.		

Recreation Trails Managed

There was no change in the length or types of trails managed from FY 2005.

Umpqua Field Office	Miles	Use Type
Loon Lake Waterfall Trail	1.0	Hike
Blue Ridge Trail	12.0	Hike/bike/horse/OHV
Big Tree	0.5	Hike/interpretive
Total	13.5	

Myrtlewood Field Office	Miles	Use Type
Doerner Fir Trail #T801	0.8	Hike/interpretive
New River (14 Trails) #T802	3.5	Hike/interpretive
Hunter Creek Trails #T803	2.5	Hike
Euphoria Ridge Trail #T804	10.0	Mountain Bike
Total	16.8	

Coos Bay District Totals	30.3	
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Special Recreation Permits (SRP) Issued

Three Special Recreation Permits were issued in the Umpqua Field Office in 2006: one for a commercial outfitter and guide service and the other two for bicycle tours. One permit is active 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
Coos Bay District Totals	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

- Maintained the Blue Ridge, Euphoria Ridge, New River, and Loon Lake trail systems through an assistance agreement with the Northwest Youth Corps.

Status of Recreation Area Management Plans

Business plans were produced for the Loon Lake Recreation Area and the Cape Blanco Lighthouse in 2005. These plans examined revenue and operating expenses at these recreation sites and recommended strategies to lower costs for operations and maintenance.

Plans completed in the past 5 years are listed below.

Umpqua Field Office

- Coos Bay Shorelands SRMA – completed 1995, updated in 2006.
- Loon Lake Business Plan – completed 2005.
- Loon Lake SRMA Management Plan – completed 2002.
- Vincent Creek House historical assessment completed FY 2001.

Myrtlewood Field Office

- Cape Blanco Business Plan – completed 2005.
- 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.

Forest Management

[Refer to *Coos Bay District Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report – FY 2005* for values during the period of FY 1995-2004.]

In FY 2006, the District offered and sold 11 timber sales with a total of approximately 40 million board feet (MMBF). Two of these timber sales (Brown Elk and Bum Sisters DM) were originally advertised in FY 2005 and did not sell. They were reoffered in FY 2006 and sold. One sale, Green Peak, was offered but not sold. In addition to the advertised sales, approximately 1.5 MMBF of timber was sold as miscellaneous volume including small negotiated sales, right-of-way timber, and contract modifications. This volume is included in Table 15 but not in Table 16.

The FY 2006 timber sale offered represents a mixture of harvest types including regeneration harvest, commercial thinning in the Matrix, hardwood conversion, and density management in the Riparian Reserve, and density management within the Late-Successional Reserve.

Table 13 displays the volume of timber offered by the District under the Resource Management Plan (RMP). The declared Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) for the District is 27 MMBF. This ASQ, once determined and declared, is an annual regulatory commitment in the O&C Act; however, full implementation may be restricted by budget appropriates or unusual market conditions.

Land Use Allocation	Offered FY 2006 (MMBF)¹	Offered FY 05-06 (MMBF)¹
Matrix		
General Forest Management Area	20.2	33.8
Connectivity/Diversity Block	0	0.1
Miscellaneous Volume ²	1.5	2.2
Total Annual Sale Quantity Volume	21.7	36.1
Volumes from Reserves ³	20	46.6
Total Volume Offered	41.7	82.7
¹ Includes Green Peak sale which was offered but not sold in FY06. Does not include Brown Elk and Bum Sisters Density Management sales which were offered in FY05 and sold in FY06. ² Includes ASQ volume from modifications and negotiated sales. ³ Includes non-ASQ volume from advertised sales, modifications and negotiated sales, and non-ASQ hardwood volumes.		

Table 14 describes in detail the timber sales offered for sale during FY 2006.

Table 14. Fiscal Year 2006 Advertised Timber Sales					
Sale Name	Land Use Allocation ¹	Acres	Volume (MBF) ²	Type of Harvest ³	Comments
Bum Sisters DM	LSR, RR	37	540	RH, DM	23 acres - RH (hardwood conversion) in LSR 8 acres - RH (hardwood conversion) in RR (GFMA) 6 acres - DM thinning in RR (C/DB)
Note: This sale was offered but not sold in FY 2005 and was reoffered and sold in FY 2006. It is included in the totals.					
Marten Track	LSR	246	3,879	DM, RH, R/W	Within LSR, 104 acres - DM thinning outside RR 118 acres - DM thinning within RR 23 acres - RH (hardwood conversion) 1 acre - R/W
Homolac DM	LSR	186	4,205	DM	Within LSR, 136 acres - DM thinning outside RR 50 acres - DM thinning within RR
Coal Minor	LSR	159	1,532	DM	Within LSR, 93 acres - DM thinning outside RR 66 acres - DM thinning within RR
Brown Elk	GFMA, C/DB, RR	55	2,095	RH, DM	42 acres - RH in GFMA 3 acres - RH in C/DB 10 acres - DM thinning in RR (GFMA)
Note: Brown Elk was offered but not sold in FY 2005 and was reoffered and sold in FY 2006. It is included in the totals.					
Camas Creek Fire Salvage	GFMA	22	670	RH	22 acres - RH in GFMA
North Powerstrip CT	GFMA, RR	229	4,792	RH, CT, DM, R/W	Within GFMA, 7 acres - RH (hardwood conversion) 154 acres - CT 6 acres - R/W 62 acres - DM thinning in RR (GFMA)
South Powerstrip CT	GFMA, RR	284	6,385	RH, CT, R/W	Within GFMA, 14 acres - RH (hardwood conversion) 173 acres - CT 8 acres - R/W Within RR (GFMA), 82 acres - DM thinning 5 acres - RH (hardwood conversion) 2 acres - R/W
Lucshinger Fire Salvage	GFMA, RR	11	308	RH	6 acres - RH in GFMA 5 acres - RH in RR (GFMA)
McKinley Garage CT	GFMA, RR	243	3,748	RH, CT, DM, R/W	Within GFMA, 11 acres - RH (hardwood conversion) 113 acres - CT Within RR (GFMA), 3 acres - R/W 3 acres - RH (hardwood conversion) 113 acres - DM thinning
Seed Orchard CT	GFMA, RR	527	12,178	CT, DM	378 acres - CT in GFMA; 149 acres - DM thinning in RR (GFMA).
Green Peak	GFMA	16	936	RH	16 acres - RH in GFMA.
Note: Green Peak was offered and not sold in FY 2006. It is not included in the totals.					
Totals		1,999	40,332		
¹ GFMA is General Forest Management Area, C/DB is Connectivity/Diversity Blocks, LSR is Late-Successional Reserve, RR is Riparian Reserve					
² Includes hardwood volumes.					
³ RH is Regeneration Harvest, CT is Commercial Thinning, DM is Density Management, R/W is Right-of-Way.					

Table 15 displays acres and volume from timber sales sold in the Matrix for FY 2006.

Table 15. Actual Acres and ASQ Volume Sold from the Matrix in FY 2006¹				
Land Use Allocation	Regeneration Harvest		Commercial Thinning	
	Acres	Volume (MMBF)²	Acres	Volume (MMBF)
GFMA	102	3.177	818	16.996
C/DB	3	0.073	0	0
Totals	105	3.25	818	16.996
¹ Includes Camas Creek Fire Salvage and parts of Brown Elk, North Powerstrip CT, South Powerstrip CT, McKinley Garage CT, Seed Orchard CT, and Luchsinger Fire Salvage timber sales. All other sales sold (or parts of sold sales mentioned) were located in LSR or RR. Green Peak was offered but not sold and is located in GFMA. This table does not include miscellaneous volume sold as modifications, negotiated sales or R/W from advertised sales. ² Includes a hardwood conversion (Regeneration Harvest) unit which contained only non-ASQ hardwood volume. Therefore, acres reported but not volume.				

Table 16 displays a summary of volume sold under the RMP from the Harvest Land Base (the Matrix land use allocation) and the Reserves.

Table 16. Summary of Volume Sold¹			
Sold ASQ/Non-ASQ Volume (MMBF)	FY 2006	FY 05-06	FY05-14 Declared ASQ
ASQ Volume – Harvest Land Base	21.328	32.69	270 ³
Non-ASQ Volume – Reserves ²	19.004	44.73	n/a
Totals	40.332	77.42	n/a
¹ Volume from advertised sales only. ² Includes hardwood volumes. ³ Declared Coos Bay FY05-14 ASQ (27 MMBF x 10) = 270 MMBF			

Table 17 displays the summary of volume currently ‘sold-but-not-awarded’ by the District under the RMP.

Table 17. Summary of Volume Sold but Unawarded¹			
Sold Unawarded (as of 9/30/06) ASQ/Non-ASQ Volume (MMBF)	FY 1998²	FY 2006³	Total FY 1995 - 2006
ASQ Volume – Harvest Land Base	7.039	2.008	9.047
Non-ASQ Volume – Reserves (including hardwoods)	0.459	0.087	0.546
Totals	7.498	2.095	9.593
¹ Includes volume from advertised sales only. ² Includes the following sales: FY98 Remote Control ³ Includes the following sales: FY06 Brown Elk			

Table 18 displays the ASQ volume/acres harvested from the Matrix LUA and ASQ volume from Key Watersheds under the RMP.

Table 18. Matrix ASQ Volume and Acres Sold by Allocations (including negotiated sales, modifications, and right-of-ways)			
Harvest Land Base	FY 2006	Total FY 05-06	FY 05-14 Decadal Projection
ASQ Volume (MMBF)			
Matrix	22.781	34.826	321.0 ²
AMA	0	0	0
ASQ Acres			
Matrix ¹	947	1,699	8,700 ³
AMA	0	0	0
Key Watershed ASQ Volume (MMBF)	2.115	4.464	30 ⁴
¹ Includes hardwood conversion (Regeneration Harvest) units which contained only non-ASQ hardwood volume. Therefore, acres reported but not volume. ² Volumes calculated from Table BB-7, Coos Bay District Proposed Resource Management Plan EIS Vol. II (p. 259). ³ Acres from Table AA-7, Coos Bay District Proposed Resource Management Plan EIS Volume II (p. 251). ⁴ From Coos Bay District Proposed Resource Management Plan EIS (p. 3).			

Table 19 displays the ASQ volume included in sales sold by harvest type under the RMP.

Table 19. Matrix ASQ Volume and Acres Sold by Harvest Type			
Harvest Land Base	FY 2006	Total FY 05-06	FY 05-14 Decadal Projection^{1,3}
ASQ Volume (MMBF)			
Regeneration Harvest	3.250	5.945	310.0
Commercial Thinning	16.996	24.995	11.0
Other ²	2.535	3.886	0
Totals	22.781	34.826	321.0
ASQ Acres			
Regeneration Harvest ⁴	105	195	7,600
Commercial Thinning	818	1,444	1,100
Other ²	24	60	0
Totals	947	1,699	8,700
¹ Volumes calculated from Table BB-7, Coos Bay District Proposed Resource Management Plan EIS Vol. II (p. 259). ² Includes negotiated sales, modifications, and right-of-ways. ³ Acres from Table AA-7, Coos Bay District Proposed Resource Management Plan EIS Volume II (p. 251). ⁴ Includes hardwood conversion (Regeneration Harvest) units which contained only nonASQ hardwood volume. Therefore, acres reported but not volume.			

Table 20 displays the acres of Reserve included in sales sold by harvest type under the RMP.

Table 20. Acres of Harvest within the Reserve Sold by Harvest Types¹		
Reserve Acres²	FY 2006	Total FY 05-06
Late-Successional Reserve	614	2,004
Riparian Reserve	445	883
Totals	1,059	2,887

¹Includes advertised sales only.
²Includes Density Management and Hardwood Conversion acres in Reserves.

Table 21 displays the acres by age class and harvest type included in sales sold under the RMP.

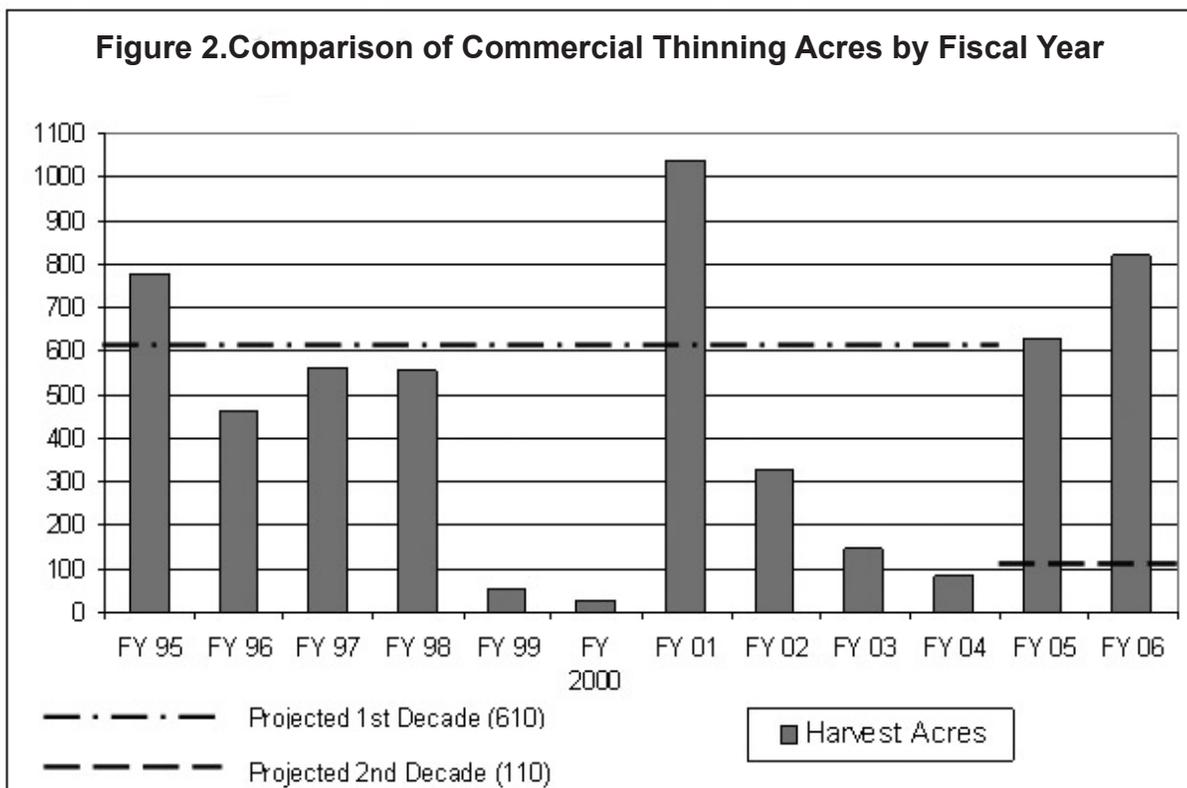
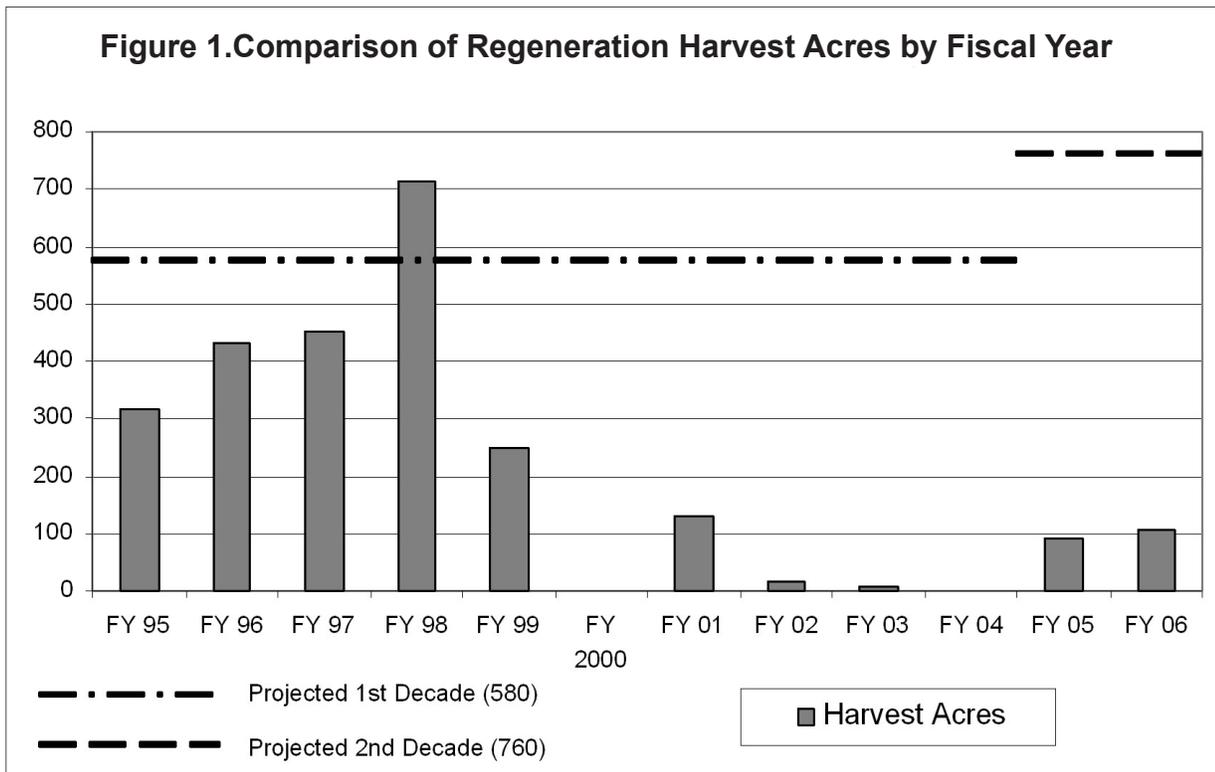
Table 21. ASQ Sale Acres Sold by Age Class¹			
	FY 2006	Total FY 05-06	FY 05-14 Decadal Projection²
Regeneration Harvest			
0-79	94	184	3,200
80-99	0	0	700
100-199	11	11	3,100
200+	0	0	600
Totals	105	195	7,600
Commercial Thinning and Other			
30-39	17	32	0
40-49	466	688	600
50-59	8	397	500
60-79	327	327	0
80-99	0	0	0
100-199	0	0	0
Totals	818	1,444	1,100

¹Includes advertised sales from Harvest Land Base only.
²Acres from Table AA-7, Coos Bay District Proposed Resource Management Plan EIS Volume II (p. 251).

The District ASQ was reduced from 32 MMBF to 27 MMBF as a result of the Third Year Evaluation.

See Appendix B-2 for the information on Allowable Sale Quantity Reconciliation.

Figures 1 and 2 display comparisons of the actual acres sold from the Matrix by Fiscal Year (FY). These values include hardwood conversion acres but do not include timber sale R/W acres.



Silvicultural Practices

Implementation of many silvicultural practices is proportional to the District's regeneration harvest schedule with a time lag of a few years. Litigation and Endangered Species Act provisions continue to affect the amount of many reforestation practices, such as site preparation, tree planting, animal control, and stand maintenance. Treatment of stands, such as precommercial thinning/release, that were harvested prior to the current RMP has generally been accomplished. During the second decade of this plan, some work will be directed towards practices such as pruning and conversions, to meet the first decadal projections.

In FY 2006, the District awarded contracts totaling approximately \$842,000 to treat the acres shown in Table 22. An additional \$219,000 in forest development money was spent on stand exam contracts, noxious weed control, density management project layout, fence removal from tree improvement sites, and roads maintenance for access to project areas.

Table 22. Annual ROD Projections and Accomplishments for Silvicultural Practices

Type of Practice	2 nd Decade - FY 2005 to 2014		
	Accomplishments (acres)		Decadal Projection ¹ (acres)
	FY 2006	Total FY 05-06	
Site Preparation			
Prescribed Fire	9	173	7,500
Other	3	19	-
Total for Site Preparation	12	192	7,500
Planting			
Normal Stock	125	125	3,100
Genetic Stock	202	339	6,100
Total for planting	227	364	9,200
Stand Maintenance/Protection			
Vegetation Control	942	1,564	10,700
Animal Control	335	461	7,600
Precommercial Thinning/Release	2,418	4,296	3,500
Brushfield/Hardwood Conversion	32	32	100
Fertilization	0	0	2,800
Pruning	1,554	2,494	900

¹ Decadal projection figures from Coos Bay District Proposed RMP and Environmental Impact Statement - Volume II Appendix CC (p. 264).

Young Stand Silviculture in Late-Successional Reserves

Silvicultural practices in the Late-Successional Reserves (LSR) have been proceeding in stands less than 20-years old since FY 1995, as shown in Table 23. This demonstrates that the implementation targets of the *South Coast-North Klamath Late-Successional Reserve Assessment* (May 1998) are being met on the District.

Establishment and maintenance of these young timber stands is vital to meeting later stand development targets for old-growth. The key components being grown are dominant, fast growing, overstory trees; a varied conifer species mix; and a few hardwood trees. As an alternative pathway for developing late-successional characteristics, 558 acres of moderate density (18 feet by 18 feet) precommercial thinning were completed in FY 2006. As the precommercial thinning/release workload is completed in the next few years, the primary silvicultural treatment in the LSRs will turn to density management in stands 25 to 80 years old.

Table 23. Silvicultural Practices in Late-Successional Reserves		
Type of Practice	Accomplishments (acres)	
	FY 2006	FY 95 to 2006
Site Preparation		
Prescribed Fire	9	146
Other	0	147
Total for Site Preparation	9	293
Planting		
Normal Stock	100	86
Genetic Stock	0	401
Total for planting	110	1,267
Stand Maintenance/Protection		
Vegetation Control	78	7,468
Animal Control	100	770
Precommercial Thinning/Release	558	8,958
Brushfield/Hardwood Conversion	0	85
Fertilization	0	141
Pruning	0	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 24. The sale of Special Forest Products follows the guidelines contained in the Oregon/Washington Special Forest Products Procedure Handbook.

Energy and Minerals

Recent reorganization of the Minerals program in Oregon/Washington BLM has resulted in the formation of the Western Oregon Minerals Zone, which includes Coos Bay District.

Energy

The District continues to analyze its potential for Coal Bed Methane leases, including evaluation and preparing for NEPA documentation and is in consultation with the California and Wyoming BLM offices. The District maintains open communications with the active producers in the area.

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

Table 24. Summary of Special Forest/Natural Product Sales			
RMP Authorized Product Sales	Unit of Measure	FY 2006	Total 2nd Decade FY 2005-2014
Boughs, coniferous	Pounds	22,000	72,900
	Contracts ¹	6	37
	Value (\$)	\$440	\$1,426
Burls and Miscellaneous	Pounds	0	0
	Contracts ¹	0	0
	Value (\$)	\$0	\$0
Christmas Trees	Number	0	0
	Contracts ¹	0	0
	Value (\$)	\$0	\$0
Edibles and Medicinals	Pounds	4,500	4,500
	Contracts ¹	1	1
	Value (\$)	\$85	\$85
Feed and Forage	Tons	0	0
Floral and Greenery	Pounds	84,138	160,153
	Contracts ¹	296	581
	Value (\$)	\$4,155	\$7,776
Moss/bryophytes	Pounds	900	900
	Contracts ¹	1	1
	Value (\$)	\$90	\$90
Mushrooms/fungi	Pounds	186,297	332,803
	Contracts ¹	658	1,333
	Value	\$ 18,681	\$ 33,627
Ornamentals	Number	0	0
	Contracts ¹	0	0
	Value (\$)	\$0	\$0
Seed and Seed Cones	Bushels	150	150
	Contracts ¹	1	1
	Value (\$)	\$75	\$75
Transplants	Number	80	835
	Contracts ¹	2	5
	Value (\$)	\$0	\$52
Wood products/firewood ²	Cubic feet	25,067	44,820
	Contracts ¹	86	147
	Value (\$)	\$1,290	\$2,379
Totals	Contracts¹	1,051	2,106
	Value (\$)	\$24,836	\$45,510

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

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

Minerals

There are 53 active mining claims on the Coos Bay District. In FY 2006, no Notice of Operations or Plan of Operations were submitted, no compliance inspections performed, and no notices of noncompliance issued. Four mineral sales and Free Use Permits were issued from various sites throughout the District, including Baker and Elk Wallow Quarries. Appropriate compliance inspections were completed.

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.

In accordance with a Memorandum of Understanding between the Oregon/Washington BLM and Region 6 Forest Service, the District has completed a 'Service First' project which was a Forest Service/BLM-wide study culminating in a Forest Service/BLM Mineral Materials Rate Sheet for Oregon and Washington.

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, Roseburg District, and Salem District. The District continues its involvement with the Federal Applied Geomorphology Consortium.

Beach and geomorphologic process research is being conducted at the New River ACEC. This project has provided partnering and consultation opportunities with the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries as well as researchers with Oregon State University and Portland State University. 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.

Other geological and geomorphological projects included:

- quarry evaluations of rock mechanics.
- engineering geology investigations and consultations for engineering purposes.
- indepth research and monitoring, resulting in projected implication models of dune sand movements.
- active and mitigated slide evaluation and monitoring.
- hydrogeology groundwater monitoring of recreational facilities.
- community presentations of natural hazards, specifically tsunamis.
- assistance to other districts including geological interpretations and subsurface drilling/logging.

Range Resources

The District maintained 4 grazing leases in the Umpqua Field Office for a total of 23 AUMs. All leases are in compliance with current BLM grazing standard guidelines.

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.

In FY 2006, the following actions were accomplished:

- 5 temporary permits were issued for timber hauling over existing roads.
- 1 existing right-of-way permit was amended to permit use of additional roads.
- 0 existing right-of-way permits were amended removing seasonal restrictions.
- 1 existing permit was amended to permit new construction across BLM land.
- 0 new reciprocal right-of-way agreements.

- 2 amendments to an existing reciprocal right-of-way agreements.
- 27 supplements to establish fees for use of existing roads were executed.
- 0 agreements were assigned in full to new landowners.
- 0 right-of-way permits were assigned in full to new landowners.
- 0 agreements were partially assigned to new landowners.
- 0 temporary permits were extended.

Requests for similar type of actions are anticipated for FY 2007.

Land Tenure Adjustments

The District did not acquire or dispose of any lands in FY 2006.

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 25 displays the results for the No Net Loss policy on the District, which is the same as last year.

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

¹Russell Purchase of land adjacent to New River ACEC (Lost Lake), February 1998.
²Bally Bandon direct sale (T27S, R14W, Section 29 Lot 3), April 1999.
³Enos Ralph direct sale (T27S, R12W, Section 13), November 1999.
⁴Leslie Crum direct sale (T27S, R11W, Section 5), April 2000.
⁵Coos County Title Resolution (Coos Bay Wagon Road), September 2000.
⁶Russat Enterprises purchase of land in the Coos Bay Shorelands ACEC, May 2001.
⁷William Warner purchase of land in the Dean Creek EVA, February 2002.
⁸COE relinquishment of lands on the North Spit of Coos Bay, June 2002.
⁹Legislated transfer to Douglas County of parcel of Umpqua Jetty/Lighthouse, October 2004.

Transportation/Roads

A summary of road construction, repair and decommissioning for FY 2006 is as follows:

- 0.6 miles of new permanent road were constructed by federal action.
- 1.6 miles of existing road were decommissioned.
- 6.2 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.
- 0.6 miles of road were built on public lands by private action.
- 0.0 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 2006, a 2-year editing backlog of the Ground Transportation Network and Road Information Database (GTRN) was completed with more than 95 percent of the database compiled. Edits will continue through 2007 as needed.

Noxious Weeds

In FY 2006, Coos Bay District chemically treated 1,013 acres of Scotch and French broom along roads in the Umpqua Field Office and an additional 48 acres within the Myrtlewood Field Office. The BLM, in cooperation with the Oregon Youth Conservation Corps and the Northwest Youth Corps, manually treated 556 acres of noxious weeds in various locations across the District including the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area, the North Spit of Coos Bay, and the Blue Ridge Trail system. Additionally, the District mechanically removed approximately five acres of aquatic weeds at the Loon Lake Recreation Site.

The Coos Bay BLM District is concentrating its noxious weed control efforts on the transportation system, the principal source of noxious weed spread on the Southern Oregon Coastal area. This is occurring in partnership with Coos County and Curry County Weed Advisory Boards. Part of this effort included helping the Curry Weed Advisory Board form the Sixes River Weed Management Area. The BLMs contribution to this effort has been technical assistance and funding (\$10,000).

Hazardous Materials Management and Resource Restoration

In FY 2006, 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:

- Six investigations of potential hazardous waste sites on public lands.
- Two time-critical response and removal actions involving illegal dumping on public lands.
- One time-critical response to a logging truck accident and diesel spill. Coordinated with state and local emergency response authorities and the Responsible Party for response, removal and corrective (cleanup) actions by the Responsible Party's contractor.
- Continued monitoring on one previous hazardous waste removal site.
- Conducted removal and disposal actions on several RCRA hazardous waste streams generated by BLM activities throughout the District.
- Continued to provide technical support for the Compliance Assessment - Safety, Health and the Environment (CASHE) program for BLM facilities. Evaluated and developed corrective actions for applicable findings and follow-up.

- Initiated and operated under Zone Agreement with Roseburg District for Hazardous Materials support. Served as member of design team for future OR/WA HazMat organization; proposal accepted by SLT and implementation begun.
- Instructor at National Training Center (NTC) for Course No. 1703-00. Alternate coordinator also served as instructor for NTC Course No. 1703-13.
- Provided technical support as an evaluator/controller for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) "Columbia Challenge" oil spill exercise at the Port of Portland.
- Provided technical support as interim Federal On-Scene-Coordinator (OSC) and representative for Department Regional Environmental Officer (REO) to two fuel tanker truck spills on major highways (I-5, U.S. Highway 42).

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 2006, prescribed fire and fuels management activities occurred on 18 acres. No intrusions into designated areas occurred as a result of fuels treatment projects on the District. Fuels consumption varied due to factors such as time of year, aspect, types and condition of fuels, ignition source and fuels treatment method. 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 address 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 noninterface 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 2006, the District accomplished 20 acres of site preparation under the 2823 program, as detailed in Table 26. Some burning was accomplished under the Wildland Urban Interface program (2824) as discussed in the Rural Interface Areas section of this Annual Program Summary.

Table 26. Annual Fuels Management Accomplishments for Hazardous Fuels Reduction				
Practice	ROD Acres	Acres Treated		
		FY 2000 to 2005	FY 2006	FY 2000 to 2006
Site Preparation (2823)				
Prescribed Fire	N/A	72	0	72
Other	N/A	2,009	20	2,029
Wildland Urban Interface (2824)				
Prescribed Fire	N/A	316	92	408
Other	N/A	1,954	324	2,278
Total for Hazardous Fuels Reduction		4,351	436	4,787

In FY 2006, the District had six human caused fires totaling six acres. The District dispatched 64 District employees to wildfire assignments off-District and out of state for a total of 1,037 workdays.

Cadastral Survey

Cadastral survey crews are responsible for the establishment and reestablishment of the boundaries of Public Land.

	Fiscal Year						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Projects completed	4	3	6	7	7	6	4
Miles of survey line run	41	27	38	47	25	25	36
Monuments set	31	56	32	25	10	33	35
Survey notes and plats submitted to the Oregon State Office for final review	7	3	5	4	6	8	3

In addition to the accomplishments noted in Table 27, the survey crews completed the following tasks:

- Reviewed and signed 5 sets of field notes for surveys completed in past years.
- Provided GPS support to District personnel.
- Answered numerous requests for information from members of the public.
- Provided technical guidance to private land surveyors.
- Completed site surveys of one communication site for Prineville District to facilitate communication site management plans.
- Provided technical review assistance for the Oregon State Office to assist in the timely approval of completed surveys.

Law Enforcement

In FY 2006, the Coos Bay District Law Enforcement Program continued to function with two full-time BLM Rangers. Three BLM Rangers were detailed to the Loon Lake Recreation Area during the summer months to assist with law enforcement as this was the first fiscal year in which the District functioned with only one Law Enforcement Assistance Agreement (Coos County).

Law enforcement actions on public lands conducted by BLM Rangers and co-operating County Sheriff Deputies involved conducting investigations on 314 cases including:

- 14 timber, fuelwood, and forest products thefts.
- 4 nonresource thefts.
- 29 cases of vandalism.
- 11 liquor law violations.
- 41 various supplemental rule violations.
- 1 drug/narcotics cases.
- 4 Haz-Mat cases.
- 58 littering/dumping cases.
- 2 search and rescues.
- 5 abandoned property cases (including vehicles).

- 2 accident investigations.
- 6 camping violations.
- 21 off-highway vehicle violations.
- 24 assists to other enforcement agencies, including one homicide and one suicide.

Law enforcement actions include 55 misdemeanor and one felony charges. Additionally, in the wake of the September 11, 2001 incident, the law enforcement staff conducted 28 security checks of critical infrastructures.

Geographic Information Systems

The Geographic Information System (GIS) exists within the BLM to provide support to natural resource staff and managers. As such, GIS is not a program but rather a support organization consisting of people, computers and software used to create, store, retrieve, analyze, report, and display natural resource information. The BLM utilizes GIS software programs from Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. (ESRI) called ArcGIS.

During Fiscal Year 2006, much of the District GIS staff activity has been directed toward continued support of the Western Oregon Plan Revision (WOPR), including creation of new data themes for VRM (Visual Resource Management), ACEC (Areas of Critical Environmental Concern), Recreation Trails, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and off-highway vehicle designations, as well as continued updates and revisions of existing GIS data themes for the Plan Revision. GIS staff provided analysis of public access on BLM administered lands, as well as analysis of riparian management areas for the various WOPR alternatives.

Other issues at the District and State level included the ongoing transition from outdated data formats to a new data format called geodatabase. GIS staff accomplished a comprehensive re-organization of corporate and local GIS data to a single coordinate projection and datum, and adopted a consistent directory structure for GIS data, making data access, analysis and map display much easier for end users.

The District GIS organization provided spatial data, analysis and map display assistance to outside agencies for the proposed Liquid Natural Gas pipeline, and the West-wide Energy Corridor Environmental Impact Statement. In-house GIS support was provided for environmental assessments for timber sale projects and environmental restoration projects, land acquisitions and disposals, training, contract maps, Biological Assessments, agency consultations, and other needs.

National Environmental Policy Act Analysis and Documentation

During FY 2006, the Coos Bay District completed 13 environmental assessments (EA), 28 categorical exclusions (CX), and 4 administrative determinations (DNA). These environmental documents vary in complexity, detail, and length depending on the project involved.

A CX is used when a new proposal fits a category, listed in Department or BLM manuals, that has been determined to not individually or cumulatively cause significant environmental effects and is exempt from requirements to prepare an environmental analysis. A DNA is often prepared when a previously prepared EA fully covers a proposed action and no additional analysis is needed.

An EA is prepared to determine whether or not a new proposed action or alternative will significantly affect the quality of the human environment. If the action is determined to not have a significant affect, this conclusion is documented in a “Finding of No Significant Impact.”

Major proposals that will significantly affect the environment, as defined by BLM Department Manual 516 DM 11.4, and that have not been previously analyzed; require that an EIS be prepared.

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. Three forest management actions were protested in FY 2006: Green Peak, Brown Elk, and Pleasant Yankee timber sales. Two of these actions have subsequently been appealed to the Interior Board of Land Appeals.

Coordination and Consultation

The District continues to conduct 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 cooperation can be found in the Partnership section of this document.

- ESA coordination/consulting/conferencing with both USFWS and NMFS 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.
- 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 a private company 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

No new initiatives in research were started on the District in FY 2006. The District continues to engage in the ongoing studies as listed below.

The Cooperative Forest Ecosystem Research (CFER) program is a cooperative between BLM; the Biological Resources Division, U.S. Geologic Service; Oregon State University; and 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 at <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:

West Fork Smith River Salmonid Life-Cycle Monitoring (Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife): As part of the monitoring the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) and the BLM are conducting a multi-year research study on production and survival of salmonid fishes with the primary focus on Oregon Coast coho salmon. The importance of this study is that it estimates the freshwater and marine survival of both juvenile and adult salmonids and freshwater population numbers. 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. Numbers obtained from trapping can be found in Table 7 of this Annual Program Summary.

Watershed Influences on Salmonids (US Environmental Protection Agency): EPA completed field work for this study titled *Landscape and Watershed Influences on Wild Salmon and Fish Assemblages in Oregon Coast Streams* at the end of the 2005/2006 winter. Analysis of data continued in 2006 and three manuscripts have been submitted for professional publication.

Fish Passage/Culvert Monitoring Project (US Forest Service, Corvallis Forestry Sciences Laboratory): In 2002 the Government Accountability 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. Field work for this study was completed at the end of the 2005/2006 winter. Analysis of data continued in 2006 and a final report is due to be completed in early 2007.

Effects of Boulder Placement on Fish and Macro-invertebrates Abundance Fisheries (NOAA): The National Marine Fisheries Service study of boulder weirs is currently in print and was published in *River Research and Applications* Volume 22, Issue 9, November 2006, Pages 967-980. The study is entitled “Rehabilitation of bedrock stream channels: the effects of boulder weir placement on aquatic habitat and biota.” The authors are Phil Roni, Todd Bennett, Sarah Morley, George R. Pess, Karrie Hanson, Dan Van Slyke, and Pat Olmstead.

National Council of the Paper Industry for Air and Stream Improvement (National Council of the Paper Industry for Air and Stream Improvement): Coos Bay BLM entered a fourth year as a participant in a cooperative project with the 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. The project has another year of telemetry field work.. NCASI serves as an environmental resource for the forest products industry. Coos Bay BLM provided \$12,000 in special project funds to support the project.

Vegetation Response to Variable Density Thinning in Young Douglas-fir Forests: The Coos Bay District hosts two study sites included in the Density Management and Riparian Buffer Study. The Density Management and Riparian Buffer Study is a collaborative effort among the BLM, Pacific Northwest Research Station, US Geological Society, and Oregon State University to develop and test options for young stand management to create and maintain late-successional forest characteristics in western Oregon. A study overview and links to reports and papers generated by this study can be found on the Internet at <<http://ocid.nacse.org/nbi/density/>>.

RMP Maintenance and Amendments

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 Regional Ecosystem Office. These are condensed descriptions of the plan maintenance items, and include the major maintenance items previously reported in the 1996 to 2004 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, a 127-acre 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, and North Sisters Rock. “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, and presently under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, except Chiefs Islands, are hereby designated as wilderness, shall become part of the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge and the Oregon Islands Wilderness and shall be under the jurisdiction of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.” 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, p. 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 Bureau of Indian Affairs 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 superseded 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 two 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 and the 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-97-45.

Plan Maintenance for FY 2000

1. Land Acquisition and Disposal

- The District disposed of approximately one 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 two 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 15 Vascular Plant species was provided in January 1999 as Instruction Memorandum No. OR-99-26.
- Survey and Manage Management Recommendations - for 15 Vascular Plant species was provided in January 1999 as Instruction Memorandum No. OR-99-27.
- Survey and Manage Management Recommendations - for 19 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, p. 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, p. 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, and brushing for sight clearance. 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 1 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 Director's 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.

RMP Amendments for FY 2001

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 six 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. Table 28 shows a break down of the placement of these 346 species, and a brief description of management actions required for each.

Table 28. Redefine Categories Based on Species Characteristics			
Relative Rarity	Predisturbance Surveys Practical	Predisturbance Surveys Not Practical	Status Undetermined Predisturbance Surveys Not Practical
Rare	Category A (57 species)	Category B (222 species)	Category E (22 species)
	• Manage All Known Sites	• Manage All Known Sites	• Manage All Known Sites
	• Predisturbance Surveys	• N/A	• N/A
	• Strategic Surveys	• Strategic Surveys	• Strategic Surveys
Uncommon	Category C (10 species)	Category D (14 species ¹)	Category F (21 species)
	• Manage High-Priority Sites	• Manage High-Priority Sites	• N/A
	• Predisturbance Surveys	• N/A	• N/A
	• Strategic Surveys	• Strategic Surveys	• Strategic Surveys

¹Includes three species for which predisturbance 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 online at <<http://www.reo.gov/s-m2006/index.htm>>.

Plan Maintenance for FY 2002

1. Land Acquisition and Disposal

- The District acquired via purchase approximately two 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 of 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 an LUA of District Defined Reserve.

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 the General Services Administration 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 29.

Table 29. (Revised) BLM-Administered Land in the Planning Area by County (acres)							
County	O&C	CBWR	PD	Acquired	Other	Total Surface¹	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 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.

RMP Amendments for FY 2004

1. Aquatic Conservation Strategy Amendment to the Northwest Forest Plan

The provisions contained in the Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) 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 NFP ROD. The Aquatic Conservation Strategy provisions had been interpreted to mean that decision makers must evaluate proposed site-specific projects for consistency with all nine ACS objectives, and that a project cannot be approved if it has adverse short term effects, even if the ACS objectives could be met at the fifth-field or larger scale over the long term. However, the ACS objectives were never intended to be applied or achieved at the site-specific (project) scale or in the short term; rather, they were intended to be applied and achieved at the fifth-field watershed and larger scales, and over a period of decades or longer rather than in the short-term. Northwest Forest Plan timber harvest and restoration projects have been delayed or stopped due to recent court interpretations of certain passages in the ACS. 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.

The decision clarifies that the nine ACS objectives would be attained at the fifth-field watershed scale over the long term and that no-project-level finding of consistency with ACS objectives is required. 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. 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 online at <<http://www.or.blm.gov/nwfpnepa>>.

2. 2004 Survey and Manage Amendment to the Northwest Forest Plan

The Survey and Manage standards and guidelines 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 Decision discontinues the Survey and Manage program and transfers selected Survey and Manage taxa to Agency Special-Status Species Programs (SSSP).

A recent U.S. District Court ruling deemed the analysis in this Supplemental EIS inadequate and it is currently being rewritten to address the specific concerns raised in the Court's Opinion, as well as, other recent Court Opinions on related litigation.

3. 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 May 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 U.S. 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.reo.gov/s-m2006/index.htm>

Plan Maintenance for FY 2005

No plan maintenance was undertaken in FY 2005.

Plan Maintenance for FY 2006

No plan maintenance was undertaken in FY 2006.

Resource Management Plan Evaluations

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 noninterchangable 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).

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, “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-1-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.].

Evaluation of Coos Bay RMP Relative to Four Northern Spotted Owl Reports

In 2005, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Forest Service (FS), and US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) conducted a coordinated review of four recently completed reports containing information on the northern spotted owl (NSO). The Coos Bay District completed its evaluation of the District’s Resource Management Plan relative to the recent northern spotted owl reports.

The reviewed reports (hereinafter collectively referred to as “the reports”) include the following:

- *Scientific Evaluation of the Status of the Northern Spotted Owl* (Sustainable Ecosystems Institute, Courtney, et al. 2004);
- *Status and Trends in Demography of Northern Spotted Owls, 1985-2003* (Anthony, et al. 2004);
- *Northern Spotted Owl Five Year Review: Summary and Evaluation* (USFWS, November 2004); and
- *Northwest Forest Plan – The First Ten Years (1994-2003): Status and trend of northern spotted owl populations and habitat, PNW Station Edit Draft* (Lint, Technical Coordinator, 2005).

As a key element of the Northwest Forest Plan monitoring strategy, completion of the NSO status and trend portion of *The First Ten Years* monitoring report, as well as other timely studies pertinent to the NSO, is considered appropriate to warrant a focused evaluation. The monitoring report and this evaluation carry out the process of monitoring and adaptive management envisioned by the Northwest Forest Plan, as adopted and implemented through the Coos Bay RMP.

The evaluation found that effects on NSO populations identified in the four reports are within those anticipated in the RMP EIS, and that the RMP goals and objectives are still achievable in light of the information from the reports. This latest information on the NSO did not warrant a change in RMP decisions pertinent to the NSO, and therefore does not warrant amendment or revision of the Coos Bay District RMP.

Western Oregon Resource Management Plan Revisions (WOPR)

In August 2003, the U.S. Department of Justice, on behalf of the Secretary of Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, agreed to settle litigation with the American Forest Resource Council and the Association of O&C Counties, hereafter referred to as the Settlement Agreement (*AFRC et al. 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 in western Oregon by December 2008 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 2005, the BLM Oregon State Office completed the *Preparation Plan for the Western Oregon Resource Management Plan Revisions and Environmental Impact Analysis* document, which was approved by the Washington Office. Public Scoping and the Analysis of the Management Situation (AMS) were completed early in FY 2006. The AMS is a document that describes the current condition and trends of the resources and uses/activities in the planning area. It creates the framework from which to resolve the planning issues raised during the Scoping process through the development of alternatives. A Draft Environmental Impact Statement is scheduled to be completed in the summer of 2007 and will be available for public comment.

Copies of these documents, newsletter updates, and other documents related to this process are available online on the Western Oregon Plan Revision website at <http://www.blm.gov/or/plans/wopr/index.php>.

Resource Management Plan Monitoring

Provincial Implementation and Effectiveness monitoring of the Northwest Forest Plan are conducted at higher levels, larger spatial scales, and longer duration. The nature of questions concerning effectiveness monitoring generally require some maturation of implemented projects and research in order to discern results. This monitoring will be conducted in future years and at provincial or regional scales. Specific implementation monitoring at the Coos Bay District level follows this section in the Resource Management Plan FY 2006 Monitoring Report.

Province Level Implementation Monitoring

No Provincial level monitoring was performed this past year.

Results of the FY 2005 Provincial Monitoring are available online at <http://www.reo.gov/monitoring/>.

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.

Several reports, listed below, evaluating the effectiveness of the NWFP were released in 2005 and in 2006. The full reports can be located at <http://www.reo.gov/monitoring/10yr-report/>.

- Northern Spotted Owl Final Report
- Watershed Condition Final Report
- Late-successional and Old Growth Final Report
- Implementation Draft Report
- Implementation Final Summary of Interagency Monitoring Results
- Social Economic Final Report
- Marbled Murrelet Final Report
- Tribal Final Report

Marbled Murrelet Final Report, published in 2006, discusses trend of populations and habitat within the Plan area. The report is titled:

- *Northwest Forest Plan—The first 10 years (1994-2003): status and trends of populations and nesting habitat for the marbled murrelet.* Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-GTR-650. Portland, OR: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station.

In summary, monitoring information is inconclusive to answer whether the marbled murrelet population is stable, increasing, or decreasing. Marbled murrelet population estimates did not change significantly over four years. Additional time is needed to determine statistically significant changes. Population estimates of about 22,000 marbled murrelets off the coast adjacent to the Plan area suggests that only a small fraction of the total population (maybe 2 to 3 percent) uses this portion of the range during the breeding season. Across all lands in the Plan area, it is estimated that about 52 percent (2.1 million acres) of higher quality potential nesting habitat occurs on nonfederal lands. Models indicate that only about 13 percent of U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management land are above moderate-quality habitat for nesting.

Much recent discussion has taken place about the trend of northern spotted owl populations. Several reports released in 2005 evaluated the effectiveness of the NWFP relating to the northern spotted owl. They are:

- *Scientific Evaluation of the Status of the Northern Spotted Owl* (Sustainable Ecosystems Institute, Courtney et al. 2004);
- *Status and Trends in Demography of Northern Spotted Owls, 1985-2003* (Anthony, et al. 2004);
- *Northern Spotted Owl Five Year Review: Summary and Evaluation* (USFWS, November 2004); and
- *Northwest Forest Plan – The First Ten Years (1994-2003): Status and trend of northern spotted owl populations and habitat, PNW Station Edit Draft* (Lint, Technical Coordinator, 2005).

In summary, although the agencies anticipated a decline of NSO populations under land and resource management plans during the past decade, the reports identified greater than expected NSO population declines in Washington and northern portions of Oregon, and more stable populations in southern Oregon and northern California. The reports did not find a direct correlation between habitat conditions and changes in NSO populations, and they were inconclusive as to the cause of the declines. Lag effects from prior harvest of suitable habitat, competition with barred owls, and habitat loss due to wildfire were identified as current threats; west Nile virus and sudden oak death were identified as potential new threats. The status of the NSO population, and increased risk to NSO populations due to uncertainties surrounding barred owls and other factors, were reported as not sufficient to reclassify the species to endangered at this time. The reports did not include recommendations regarding potential changes to the basic conservation strategy underlying the NWFP, however they did identify opportunities for further study.

Additional information on the Effectiveness Monitoring program is available on the internet at <http://www.reo.gov/monitoring/>. Several other Effectiveness Monitoring reports were released in 2006 and a list may be found in *Annual - Progress Report 2005 - Interagency Regional Monitoring - Northwest Forest Plan* USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, R6-RPM-TP-05-2006.

Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan FY 2006 Monitoring Report

Introduction

This report compiles the results and findings of implementation monitoring of projects initiated during the 2006 fiscal year as part of the Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan. It meets the requirements for monitoring and evaluation of resource management plans at appropriate intervals within BLM planning regulations (43 CFR 1610.4-9). This RMP monitoring plan does not identify all the monitoring conducted on the Coos Bay District; activity and project plans may identify monitoring needs of their own.

The list of monitoring questions can be found in Appendix L of the Coos Bay District RMP. The questions have been modified to reflect current Supplemental Environmental Statements, such as:

- January 2001 *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines.*
- March 2004 *Record of Decision to Remove or Modify the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines*; applicable until January 9, 2006.
- March 2004 *Record of Decision for 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.*

Process

Projects initiated during FY 2006 were placed on a list as they were routed through the District Planner/Environmental Coordinator or Procurement for processing. Every fifth project was selected from the list to meet the “20 percent” requirement for most monitoring categories. This initial random number process was supplemented by adding one noxious weed project. Due to the uncertainty about the implementation of regeneration harvest sales, the Camas Fire Salvage was monitored to reflect that category. Two additional projects were added based on the uniqueness of the projects: Halfway Creek channel restoration and a Jeffrey pine/Oregon oak habitat restoration. The projects selected have been **Bolded** in Table 30. Table 31 displays the types of projects by Field Office available for selection and percentage selected for monitoring.

Projects selected in previous years, but not completed during that year, were carried forward into the current monitoring cycle. These projects have already been monitored for documentation and are only being monitored for actual on-the-ground implementation.

A total of 21 projects were monitored in FY 2006: 11 projects initiated in FY 2006 and 10 from previous years.

Table 30. FY 2006 Project Numbers			
Project Number	Specifics on project identification, (Name, unit number, etc.)	NEPA Document	Contract Number
	Umpqua FO Tree Planting and Tubing	CX OR 120-06-01	HAP061002
01	Bid Item 1 – initial plant (147 acres)		
02	Bid Item 2 – underplant (6 acres)		
	Myrtlewood FO Tree Planting and Tubing	CX OR120-06-01	HAP061001
03	Bid Item 1 – initial plant (139 acres)		
04	Bid Item 2 – initial plant 13 acres		
05	Bid Item 3 – interplant 24 acres		
06	Umpqua Noxious Weed Control (800 acres)	EA OR120-97-11	HAC061001
07	Martin Track DM Timber Sale	EA OR125-03-10	OR120-TS06-02
08	Homolac DM Timber Sale	EA OR125-04-06	OR120-TS06-03
	Umpqua FO Manual Maintenance	CX OR120-06-03	HAP061007
09	Bid Item 1 – cut all (135 acres)		
10	Bid Item 2 – hdwd cut (4 acres)		
11	Bid Item 3 – sm07 (51 acres)		
	Myrtlewood FO Manual Maintenance	CX OR120-06-03	HAP061002
12	Bid Item 1 – N ½ cut all (334 acres)		
13	Bid Item 2 – Curry cut all (245 acres)		
14	Coal Minor DM Timber Sale	EA OR125-03-10	OR120-TS06-01
15	Dean Creek Field Burning	EA OR125-04-08	
16	Halfway Creek Channel Restoration	EA OR125-05-07	HAC 061004
17	Upper West Fork Smith Culvert Replacement	DNA #6 EA OR120-02-12	HAP063007
	Road Renovation		
18	Bid Item 1 – Yankee Run	CX OR120-06-02	HAC063006
19	Bid Item 2 – Big/Sandy Tie		
20	Brown Elk Timber Sale	EA OR125-03-24	OR120-TS05-31
21	North Fork Chetco Road Improvement and Closure		
	Umpqua FO FY2006 Precommercial Thinning		
22	Bid Item 1 – 13' x 13' (286 acres)	CX OR120-06-03	HAP 061008
23	Bid Item 2 – 18' x 18' (289 acres)		
	Myrtlewood FO FY2006 Precommercial Thinning	CX OR120-06-03	HAC061005
24	Bid Item 1 – 13' x 13' (1,103 acres)		
25	Bid Item 2 – 13' x 13' (460 acres)		
	Umpqua FY2006 Pruning	DNA #20 EA OR120-94-12	HAC061006
26	Bid Item 1 – 1 st lift to 11' (24 acres)		
27	Bid Item 2 – 2 nd lift to 19" (296 acres)		
	Myrtlewood FO FY 2006 Pruning	DNA #21 EA OR120-94-12	HAC063022
28	Bid Item 1 – 1st lift to 11' (1,024 acres)		
29	Bid Item 2 – 2nd lift to 19" (119 acres)		
30	Bid Item 3 – 1 lift to 19' (53 acres)		
31	Umpqua Snag Creation	DNA #6 EA OR128-00-18	HAC061010
32	Manual Fuels Treatment HCHR	EA OR120-04-07	
33	Camas Creek Fire Salvage	EA OR128-05-18	OR120-TS06-325
34	South Powerstrip CT	EA OR125-04-17	OR120-TS06-04
35	North Powerstrip CT	EA OR125-04-17	OR120-TS06-05

Project Number	Specifics on project identification, (Name, unit number, etc.)	NEPA Document	Contract Number
36	Luchsinger Fire Salvage	EA OR125-06-05	OR120-TS06-303
37	Seed Orchard CT	EA OR128-03-17	OR120-TS06-30
38	McKinley Garage CT	EA OR125-04-17	OR120-TS06-07
39	Green Peak	EA OR125-99-19	OR120-TS06-08
40	Scattered Skeeter DM	EA OR128-03-24	OR120-TS06-31
41	Paradise Creek Watershed Restoration	EA OR125-05-06	

Type of Project	Number in Selection Pool	Number Selected in Myrtlewood FO	Number Selected in Umpqua FO	Percentage of Pool Selected
Advertised Timber Sales	12	1	2	25%
Regeneration Harvest	2	0	0	0%
Thinning/Density Management	8	0	2	25%
Salvage Sales	2	1	0	50%
Silvicultural Projects	19	3	1	21%
Road Decommissioning	0	-	-	
Culvert Replacement	3	1	0	33%
Stream Habitat Improvement	1	0	0	-
Right-of-Way Projects	0	-	-	
Noxious Weeds	1	0	1	100%
Recreation Projects	0	-	-	
Within Riparian Reserves ¹	35	4	4	23%
Within Key Watersheds ¹	13	3	2	38%
Within Late-Successional Reserves ¹	9	2	1	
Adjacent to ACEC	1	1	0	100%
Within VRM Class II or III areas	1	0	0	0%
Within Rural Interface Area	0	-	-	-
Involve Burning	2	1	0	50%
Total Available/Selected²	41/11	18/6	23/5	
Percentage of Available Selected	27%	33%	22%	

¹Projects selected were included in Timber sales, Silvicultural, Right-of-Way, or other projects listed above.

²The 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.

Projects carried over from previous years:

- 2005-20 Bid Item 3 of the 2005 Myrtlewood FO Precommercial Thinning
- 2005-28 Bid Item 3 of the 2005 Myrtlewood FO Pruning
- 2005-32 Mini Mose Timber Sale OR120 TS05-04
- 2005-39 Alder Cr. Conversion Timber Sale OR120 TS05-07
- 2004-29 Big Grunt Timber Sale OR120-TS04-02
- 2004-58 Camas Central DM Timber Sale OR120 TS04-30
- 2004-68 Dora Dora Dora Timber Sale OR120-TS04-31
- 2003-42 Dora Ridge CT Timber Sale OR120 TS03-30
- 2003-46 Weatherly Creek R/W 21-8-15.5

Summary of Findings and Recommendations

The results of our twelfth year of monitoring evaluation continue to support earlier observations that, overall, the District is doing an excellent job of implementing the Coos Bay District RMP. The District continues to implement a variety of restoration projects, although not as many as in previous years due to decreases in funding. 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.

Only a few minor items relating to documentation were found during the monitoring process: The accompanying NEPA for a prescribed burning project (Manual Fuels Treatment HCHR) did not specifically address several air quality related questions specified in the Northwest Forest Plan. The project did address most of the questions and somewhat answered the others in a roundabout manner. The project was implemented in accordance with current guidelines and was in compliance with air quality standards.

In addition, survey results for special status or Survey and Manage species for McKinley Garage, Homolac DM, and Camas Fire Salvage were difficult to locate. Applicable surveys had been completed, but documentation was sometimes not located in the 'official' file.

Each contract contained design criteria set forth in the corresponding NEPA document with one exception:

The EA for the McKinley Garage CT contained spotted owl and murrelet seasonal noise disturbance restrictions which applied to all units in the analysis area. These seasonal restrictions were not listed in the contract. However, this project and several other proposed thinning units are not adjacent to suitable spotted owl or murrelet habitat; hence noise restrictions do not apply. Therefore, it is likely that the table containing this information is incorrect; this same table was found in another EA for the Homolac DM project.

Each project selected for monitoring was implemented in accordance with its contract.

The only recommendation would be that some additional attention be focused on documentation and consistency with the related documents.

Coos Bay District Specific Monitoring Questions

All Land Use Allocations

These questions have been modified as a result of two Supplemental Environmental Impact Statements and their Records of Decisions (ROD).

The January 2001 *Record of Decision for Amendment to the Survey and Manage, protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines* incorporated protection buffer species into the Survey and Manage program.

The March 2004 *Record of Decision to Remove or modify the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines* incorporated the former Survey and Manage program into the Bureau's Special Status Species program. This was in effect for projects that had a Decision prior to January 2006, when a U.S. District Court found inadequacies in the document.

Monitoring Requirement 1:

At least 20 percent of all management actions will be examined prior to project initiation and re-examined following project completion, to determine if: surveys are conducted for species listed in Appendix C and sites of species listed in Appendix C are protected.

Monitoring Performed:

All 11 selected projects in Table 30 of this Annual Program Summary were reviewed.

Finding:

All projects were reviewed to determine whether surveys for Survey and Manage species applied. Surveys were conducted for required species and their respective management protocol applied.

Monitoring Requirement 2:

Are the sites of amphibians, mammals, bryophytes, mollusks, vascular plants, fungi, lichens, and arthropod species listed in Appendix C being surveyed as directed in the SEIS ROD?

Monitoring Performed:

All 11 selected projects in Table 30 of this Annual Program Summary were reviewed.

Finding:

All projects were reviewed to determine whether surveys for Survey and Manage species applied. Surveys were conducted for required species and their respective management protocol applied.

Monitoring Requirement 3:

Are high priority sites for species management being identified?

Monitoring Performed:

All 11 selected projects in Table 30 of this Annual Program Summary were reviewed.

Finding:

The Survey and Manage species which are found within the Coos Bay District do not require the identification of 'high priority' sites.

Monitoring Requirement 4:

Are general regional surveys being conducted to acquire additional information and to determine necessary levels of protection for arthropods and fungi species that were not classed as rare and endemic, bryophytes, and lichens?

Monitoring Performed:

All 11 selected projects in Table 30 of this Annual Program Summary were reviewed.

Finding:

Coordination of regional surveys is beyond the scope of the Coos Bay District. The District supports a regional database (GeoBob) that provides a ongoing tracking of Survey and Manage and SSS species locations to provide that view. In past years, District staff has participated in gathering data for these efforts. Further information on the regional program can be found online at <http://www.blm.gov/or/plans/surveyandmanage/>.

Riparian Reserves

Monitoring Requirement 1:

The files on each year's on-the-ground actions will be checked annually to ensure that watershed analyses were completed prior to project initiation and to ensure the concerns identified in the watershed analysis were addressed in the project's environmental assessment.

Monitoring Performed:

All 11 selected projects in Table 30 of this Annual Program Summary were reviewed.

Finding:

For most projects, the watershed analysis is of an older vintage and concerns specific to the current activity are not often identified. Some watershed analyses are being updated for watersheds concurrent with timber sale activity.

However, the watershed analysis process is of marginal utility as a source of 'new' information. Watershed analysis was intended to form the basis for understanding ecological functions, processes, and their interactions on a watershed scale. These first iteration analyses have been completed for most watersheds (refer to Table 3 of this APS). Watershed analysis was not intended to analyze information at the project scale for a proposed activity; that is the role of NEPA. Analytical questions necessary for the Decision process are being addressed in the accompanying NEPA documentation and, in the case of timber sale projects, the NEPA addresses cumulative effects at an appropriate scale commensurate with the project.

Monitoring Requirement 2:

At least 20 percent of management activities within each resource area will be examined before project initiation and re-examined following project completion to determine whether the width and integrity of the Riparian Reserves were maintained.

Monitoring Performed:

2006-08	Homolac DM Timber Sale
2006-38	McKinley Garage CT

Previously selected projects include:

2005-32	Mini Mose Timber Sale
2005-39	Alder Creek Conversion Timber Sale
2004-29	Big Grunt Timber Sale
2004-58	Camas Central DM Timber Sale
2004-68	Dora Dora Dora Timber Sale
2003-42	Dora Ridge CT Timber Sale

Finding:

Homolac DM was partially harvested during 2006 and work on McKinley Garage CT was limited to road improvement/construction. Management activity within the Riparian Reserves was thinning for the purpose of controlling tree stocking and Reserve widths were not adjusted. To protect bank stability and water quality, 'No harvest' areas were defined in the corresponding NEPA and in the sale contract. These were observed to be implemented.

Previous year's sales were periodically monitored during harvest. Mini Mose and Alder Cr. Conversion were silvicultural treatments designed to replace hardwood stands within the Riparian Reserves with a desirable coniferous stand. Sufficient buffer widths were specified to be left to protect water quality concerns and observed to be implemented.

The other sales included thinning within the Riparian Reserve to provide for growing space for large conifers and enhance understory development. Marking prescriptions retained adequate shade for adjacent perennial streams. 'No harvest' areas were also observed to be implemented.

Monitoring Requirement 3:

The Annual Program Summary will report what silvicultural practices are being applied to meet the Management Direction for Riparian Reserves.

Monitoring Performed:

2006-03	Bid Item 1 of the Myrtlewood FO Tree Planting and Tubing
2006-06	Umpqua Noxious Weed Control
2006-08	Homolac DM Timber Sale
2006-13	Bid Item 2 of the Myrtlewood FO Manual Maintenance
2006-23	Bid Item 2 of the Umpqua FO FY2006 PCT
2006-38	McKinley Garage CT

Finding:

The silvicultural projects are intended to reduce the amount of noxious weeds, promote survival and growth of desirable riparian vegetation. Timber sale projects are intended to provide for growing space for large conifers and enhance understory development. These are consistent with the Management Direction for Riparian Reserves.

Monitoring Requirement 4:

At least 20 percent of the activities that are conducted or authorized within Riparian Reserves will be reviewed to identify whether the actions were consistent with the SEIS ROD Standards and Guidelines, and RMP management direction. In addition to reporting the results of this monitoring, the Annual Program Summary will also summarize the types of activities that were conducted or authorized within Riparian Reserves.

Monitoring Performed:

2006-03	Bid Item 1 of the Myrtlewood FO Tree Planting and Tubing
2006-06	Umpqua Noxious Weed Control
2006-08	Homolac DM Timber Sale
2006-13	Bid Item 2 of the Myrtlewood FO Manual Maintenance
2006-16	Halfway Creek Channel Restoration
2006-18	Bid Item 1 – Yankee Run Project Road Renovation
2006-23	Bid Item 2 of the Umpqua FO FY2006 PCT
2006-28	Bid Item 1 of the 2006 Myrtlewood FY 2006 Pruning
2006-38	McKinley Garage CT

Finding:

Based on the findings to other questions in this monitoring section, it is concluded that activities within the Riparian Reserves were consistent with the RMP management direction.

Of the 35 projects initiated in FY 2006 listed in Table 31, the types of activities conducted within the Riparian Reserves are:

category	number
silvicultural vegetation management	
precommercial	17
commercial thinning	9
riparian conversions	0
noxious weed control	1
in-stream habitat improvement	1
culvert replacement (includes low-water crossing)	2
road decommissioning/improvement	3
terrestrial habitat improvement	2

Monitoring Requirement 5:

All new structures and improvements within a Riparian Reserve will be monitored during and after construction to ensure that it was constructed to: minimize the diversion of natural hydrologic flow paths, reduce the amount of sediment delivery into the stream, protect fish and wildlife populations, and accommodate the 100-year flood.

Monitoring Performed:

2006-16	Halfway Creek Channel Restoration
2006-18	Bid Item 1 – Yankee Run Project Road Renovation

Finding:

In the Halfway Creek project, existing undersized culverts were replaced with a low-water crossing and the stream rerouted into its original channel. The new structure will accommodate all flows. The Yankee Run project only installed ditch relief culverts and these are not subject to the 100-year flow requirement.

Monitoring Requirement 6:

- a. Are all mining structures, support facilities, and roads located outside the Riparian Reserves?
- b. Are those located within the Riparian Reserves meeting the Management Direction for Riparian Reserves?
- c. Are all solid and sanitary waste facilities excluded from Riparian Reserves or located, monitored, and reclaimed in accordance with SEIS ROD Standards and Guidelines and RMP management direction?

Finding:

No change from the previous year; there are no mining structures or support facilities within the District. No Plans of Operations were filed during fiscal year 2006.

Monitoring Requirement 7:

The Annual Program Summary will examine the status of evaluations of existing recreational facilities inside Riparian Reserves to ensure that Management Direction for Riparian Reserves is met. The Summary will also report on the status of the mitigation measures initiated where the Management Direction cannot be met.

Finding:

No change from the previous year ; existing recreational facilities meet the Management Direction for Riparian Reserves. No new recreational facilities have been built.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Late-Successional Reserves

Monitoring Requirement 1:

What is the status of the preparation of assessments and fire plans for Late-Successional Reserves?

Finding:

No change from the previous year. 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.

A Draft fire management plan for southwest Oregon, which includes the Coos Bay and Medford Districts, as well as the Rogue 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.

Monitoring Requirement 2:

What activities were conducted or authorized within Late-Successional Reserves and how were they compatible with the objectives of the Late-Successional Reserve Assessment? Were the activities consistent with SEIS ROD Standards and Guidelines, RMP management direction, and Regional Ecosystem Office review requirements and the Late-Successional Reserve assessment?

Monitoring Performed:

2006-06	Umpqua Noxious Weed Control
2006-08	Homolac DM Timber Sale
2006-16	Halfway Creek Channel Restoration
2006-23	Bid Item 2 of the Umpqua FO FY2006 PCT
2006-32	Manual Fuels Treatment HCHR

Finding:

Review of the above projects indicates that they follow Management Direction for LSRs. The silvicultural activities are discussed in the Late-Successional Reserve Assessment and do not require

further REO review. They are designed to accelerate development of late-successional habitat by controlling tree stocking, introduce minor species, create snags, or remove noxious weeds. The LSR assessment mentions restoration of unique habitats within LSRs such as the Manual Fuels Treatment HCHR (Historic Community Habitat Restoration) project designed to restore a Jeffrey pine/Oregon oak savannah habitat.

Monitoring Requirement 3:

What is the status of development and implementation of plans to eliminate or control non-native species which adversely impact late-successional objectives?

Finding:

No change from the previous year. 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.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Matrix

Monitoring Requirement 1 :

Each year at least 20 percent of regeneration harvest timber sales in each resource area will be selected for examination by pre- and post-harvest (and after site preparation) inventories to determine snag and green tree numbers, heights, diameters, and distribution within harvest units. The measure of distribution of snags and green trees will be the percent in the upper, middle, and lower thirds of the sale units monitored. Snags and green trees left following timber harvest activities (including site preparation for reforestation) will be compared to those that were marked prior to harvest. The same timber sales will also be inventoried pre- and post-harvest to determine if SEIS ROD and RMP down log retention direction has been followed.

Monitoring Performed:

There was no designated regeneration timber sales harvested this past fiscal year; Camas Creek Fire Salvage was selected for review as regeneration sale. The sale consisted of salvaging fire-killed 45 year old timber in the Matrix on 23 acres combined with commercial thinning of an adjacent 6 acres of the same stand not affected by the fire. Pleasant Yankee was a regeneration sale selected as part of FY 2005 monitoring process, but no action was implemented this year as the sale is currently in litigation.

Finding:

Both the EA and the contract specified that patches of snags be left uncut and that standing trees be designated for falling after harvest to provide for course wood. The leave patches contained some 197 trees with a combination of fire killed trees with some green trees. In addition, over 50 fire-killed trees were left throughout the salvage harvest area. The contract required that 32 trees be felled to provide for course wood; some 46 cut and recent blowdown trees were observed on-site.

Monitoring Requirement 2:

At least 20 percent of the files on each year's timber sales will be reviewed annually to determine if ecosystem goals were addressed in the silvicultural prescriptions.

Monitoring Performed:

2006-33 Camas Creek Fire Salvage

Finding:

The EA for Camas Fire Salvage addresses the need to recover the merchantable volume from the Matrix. This direction is consistent with the Management Direction in the RMP. The EA also discusses the need to thin a portion of the stand not affected by the fire to produce larger and more valuable logs, maintain good crown ratios, and wind-firm trees.

Monitoring Requirement 3:

All proposed regeneration harvest timber sales in watersheds with less than 15 percent late-successional forest remaining will be reviewed prior to sale to ensure that a watershed analysis has been completed.

Finding:

No regeneration harvest was proposed in watersheds with less than 15 percent late-successional forests. Table 5 of this Annual Program Summary lists watersheds with deferred regeneration harvest.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Air Quality

Monitoring Requirement 1:

Each year at least 20 percent of prescribed burn projects will be randomly selected for monitoring to assess what efforts were made to minimize particulate emissions, and to assess whether the environmental analysis that preceded the decision to burn addressed the questions set forth in the SEIS discussion of Emission Monitoring (p. 3&4-100).

Monitoring Performed:

2006-32 Manual Fuels Treatment HCHR

Finding:

The project consists of pile burning slashed debris and is intended to occur over a several year period. The intent of the multi-year approach was to reduce the amount of fuels burned at any one point in time to avoid damage to soils and the residual stand. This procedure has a secondary benefit of not producing a large amount of smoke during any particular treatment, but spreading it out over several years. Implementation for fuels reduction is scheduled for the winter months. This will minimize the amount of particulate emissions put into the airshed.

Although not specifically listed in the EA for the HCHR project, the document does address the nine questions listed on page 3&4-100 of the Northwest Forest Plan. Two of the questions ask to “Quantify emissions of air pollutants.” While the EA does not quantify the amount and types of air pollutants, the prescribed burn plan does estimate the tonnage to be consumed. Prescribed burning is regulated by the Oregon Smoke Management Plan, which regulates the amount of particulate put into an airshed based on current and anticipated weather.

Monitoring Requirement 2:

Each year at least 20 percent of the construction activities and commodity hauling activities will be monitored to determine if dust abatement measures were implemented.

Monitoring Performed:

2006-08	Homolac DM Timber Sale
2006-13	Bid Item 2 of the Myrtlewood FO Manual Maintenance
2006-33	Camas Creek Fire Salvage
2005-32	Mini Mose Timber Sale
2005-39	Alder Creek Conversion Timber Sale
2004-29	Big Grunt Timber Sale
2004-58	Camas Central DM Timber Sale
2004-68	Dora Dora Dora Timber Sale
2003-42	Dora Ridge CT Timber Sale

FY 2006 and previous year's sales were intermittently monitored during the summer months.

Finding:

No construction or timber harvest operations occurred during the fiscal year that required dust abatement measures.

Monitoring Requirement 3:

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

Finding:

No intrusions occurred into designated areas as a result of prescribed burning activities on the District.

No change from the previous year. All prescribed fire activities were conducted in accordance with the Oregon Smoke Management Plan and Visibility Protection Plan. Prescribed fire activities were down from historical levels and are comparable to FY 2006 levels. Mechanical and alternative treatment methods were used to decrease the amount of acreage requiring prescribed fire. Fuel consumption varies due to factors such as time of year, aspect, fuel type, ignition method, fuel moisture, fuel continuity and treatment method. Most prescribed burning prescriptions target spring-like burning conditions to minimize large fuel, duff and litter consumption, and smoldering is reduced by rapid mop-up.

Conclusion:

Overall, RMP requirements have been met.

Water and Soils

Monitoring Requirement 1:

Each year at least 20 percent of the timber sales and other relevant actions stratified by management category will be randomly selected for monitoring to determine whether Best Management Practices (BMPs) were implemented as prescribed. The selection of management actions to be monitored will be based on beneficial uses likely to be impacted, and for which BMPs are being prescribed.

Monitoring Performed:

All 11 selected projects in Table 30 of this Annual Program Summary were reviewed.

Finding:

Appropriate BMPs were designed to avoid or mitigate potential impacts to water quality and soils productivity. Periodic review during implementation of 2006 and previous year's projects revealed that BMPs identified in the respective NEPA document were being implemented on the ground.

Monitoring Requirement 2:

Compliance checks will be completed for all agreements entered into with providers of municipal water.

Finding:

The District does not have agreements with the cities of Myrtle Point or Coquille that use water from source water watersheds, involving multiple ownerships including BLM lands.

Monitoring Requirement 3:

What is the status of identification of in-stream flow needs for the maintenance of channel conditions, aquatic habitat, and riparian resources?

Finding:

No in-stream flow needs were identified in FY 2006.

Monitoring Requirement 4:

What watershed restoration projects are being developed and implemented?

Finding:

In FY 2006, 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 (Table 4 of this Annual Program Summary):

Culvert Replacement Projects	0
In-stream Wood Placement	1
Riparian/Channel Restoration	2
Road Related Restoration	1
Noxious Weed Control	7

More detail can be found in the Fish Section of this Annual Program Summary.

Monitoring Requirement 5:

What fuel treatment and fire suppression strategies have been developed to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives?

Finding:

No change from the previous year. 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.

Monitoring Requirement 6:

What is the status of development of road or transportation management plans to meet Management Direction for Riparian Reserves?

Finding:

No change from the previous year. 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 Management Direction for Riparian Reserves.

The District has reissued its Maintenance Operation Plan outlining the prescribed maintenance levels for the transportation network.

Monitoring Requirement 7:

What is the status of preparation of criteria and standards which govern the operation, maintenance, and design for the construction and reconstruction of roads?

Finding:

No change from 2004 (see answer to question 6 above). In addition, design standards comply with the Best Management Practices listed in the Coos Bay RMP.

Monitoring Requirement 8:

- a. What is the status of the reconstruction of roads and associated drainage features identified in watershed analysis as posing a substantial risk?
- b. What is the status of closure or elimination of roads to further Management Direction for Riparian Reserves and to reduce the overall road mileage within Key Watersheds?
- c. 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?

Finding:

- a. Funding for road related projects continued in 2006, concentrating mostly on reducing potential sediment delivery and removal of fish barriers. Through the ID/T 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.
- b. Continuing in FY 2006, emphasis on road closures remains on more sensitive areas in non-Key watersheds. Earlier road closures targeted roads in flood-plain areas where the greatest benefit to the resources could be realized. Current closures target roads to meet mileage reduction objectives. Forest management actions within Key watersheds continue to meet the no-net gain in road mileage.
- c. No change from the previous year. 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.

Monitoring Requirement 9:

What is the status of reviews of ongoing research in Key Watersheds to ensure that significant risk to the watershed does not exist?

Finding:

No change from the previous year. Currently, no research is ongoing within Key Watersheds.

Monitoring Requirement 10:

What is the status of evaluation of recreation, interpretive, and user-enhancement activities/facilities to determine their effects on the watershed? What is the status of eliminating or relocating these activities/facilities when found to be in conflict with Management Direction for Riparian Reserves?

Finding:

No change from the previous year. Risk of sediment delivery from roads and other facilities has been evaluated in the watershed analysis process. In some instances, paving of portions of recreation sites or other upgrades were identified. The Department of Environmental Quality performed water

quality testing of the lake water at the Loon Lake Recreation Area during the summer months, and results indicate that water quality remains within normal ranges.

An occasional hazard tree has been felled within Riparian Reserves within developed recreation sites for safety reasons, but the species composition and structural diversity of plant communities has been maintained.

Monitoring Requirement 11:

What is the status of cooperation with other agencies in the development of watershed-based Research Management Plans and other cooperative agreements to meet Management Direction for Riparian Reserves?

Finding:

No change from the previous year. Fish biologists and other specialists were actively involved with the Coos and Coquille Watershed Associations; the Umpqua Soil and Water District; and the Smith River, 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.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Wildlife Habitat

Monitoring Requirement 1:

Each year at least 20 percent of regeneration harvest timber sales in each resource area will be selected for examination by pre- and post-harvest (and after site preparation) inventories to determine snag and green tree numbers, heights, diameters and distribution within harvest units. The measure of distribution of snags and green trees will be the percent in the upper, middle and lower thirds of the sale units monitored. Snags and green trees left following timber harvest activities (including site preparation for reforestation) will be compared to those that were marked prior to harvest. The same timber sales will also be inventoried pre- and post-harvest to determine if SEIS ROD and RMP down log retention direction has been followed.

Monitoring Performed:

2006-33 Camas Creek Fire Salvage

Finding:

See 'Finding' to Monitoring Requirement 1 in the Matrix section of this Monitoring Report.

Monitoring Requirement 2:

Each year at least 20 percent of BLM actions within each resource area, on lands including or near special habitats, will be examined to determine whether special habitats were protected.

Monitoring Performed:

All 11 selected projects in Table 30 of this Annual Program Summary were reviewed to assess whether potential impacts to special habitats were being identified.

Finding:

The Manual Fuels Treatment HCHR does occur within a special habitat –Jeffrey pine/Oregon oak. The project is intended to restore this special habitat, which is being encroached upon by conifer trees due to fire exclusion. Documentation for the other projects in Table 30 did not identify any special habitats.

Monitoring Requirement 3:

What is the status of designing and implementing wildlife habitat restoration projects?

Finding:

Restoration projects included; expanded techniques and maintenance of snowy plover habitat, bald eagle habitat improvement, road closures, elk meadow improvement, and snag creation. More detail can be found in the Wildlife Habitat section of this Annual Program Summary.

Monitoring Requirement: 4

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

Finding:

Wildlife interpretation focus primarily on the snowy plover, bats and career planning. Snowy plover outreach is accomplished on-site and in a coordinated state-wide program. Bat programs are offered at area schools and through volunteer opportunities. Career information is provided each year at “Women in Science.” Interpretive hikes and evening programs at recreation sites were used to discuss more general wildlife topics. More detail can be found in the Environmental Education section of this Annual Program Summary.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Fish Habitat

Monitoring Requirement 1:

The Annual Program Summary will report on the status of watershed analysis to identify at-risk fish species and stocks, their habitat within individual watersheds, and restoration project needs.

Finding:

Within the Coos Bay District, there is one Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESUs) for listed anadromous fish; the Southern Oregon/Northern California coho salmon (listed as threatened). Listed fish, along with candidate species, and a description of the habitat conditions are addressed in project-level NEPA and relevant watershed analysis. Watershed restoration opportunities are identified to benefit the habitat needs of these species.

Monitoring Requirement 2:

The Annual Program Summary will report on the status of the design and implementation of fish habitat restoration and habitat activities.

Finding:

In FY 2006, 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 (Table 4):

Culvert Replacement Projects	0
In-stream wood placement	1
Riparian/Channel Restoration	2
Road Related Restoration	1
Noxious Weed Control	7

Projects approved in previous years and implemented this year include one fish passage culvert on West Fork Smith River and in-stream log placement in Dement Creek and South Sister/Bum Creeks. More detail can be found in the Fish Section of this Annual Program Summary.

Monitoring Requirement 3:

- a. The Annual Program Summary will report on the status of cooperation with federal, tribal, and state fish management agencies to identify and eliminate impacts associated with poaching, harvest, habitat manipulation, and fish stocking which threaten the continued existence and distribution of native fish stocks inhabiting federal lands. The Summary will also identify any management activities or fish interpretive and other user-enhancement facilities which have detrimental effects on native fish stocks.
- b. At least 20 percent of the files on each year's timber sales and other relevant actions will be reviewed annually to evaluate documentation regarding fish species and habitat and related recommendations and decisions in light of policy and SEIS ROD Standards and Guidelines and RMP management direction. If mitigation was required, review will ascertain whether such mitigation was incorporated in the authorization document, and the actions will be reviewed on the ground after completion to ascertain whether the mitigation was carried out as planned.

Monitoring Performed:

All 11 selected projects as per Table 30 of this Annual Program Summary were monitored to assess whether potential impacts to fish were being identified.

Finding:

- a. No change from the previous year. 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. Monitoring did not identify any project which had a detrimental effect on fish stocks.
- b. Streams adjacent to all projects are assessed to determine if and what species are present. The activity is then assessed to determine what impacts might occur to fish habitat or water quality. Design features are incorporated to eliminate or reduce impacts. Field review of implemented projects indicates that design measures were implemented.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Special Status and SEIS Special Attention Species Habitat

Monitoring Requirement 1:

Each year at least 20 percent of all management actions will be selected for examination prior to project initiation and re-examined following project completion to evaluate documentation regarding special status species and related recommendations and decisions in light of ESA requirements, policy, SEIS ROD Standards and Guidelines, and RMP management direction. If mitigation was required, review will ascertain whether such mitigation was incorporated in the authorization document, and the actions will be reviewed on the ground after their completion to ascertain whether the mitigation was carried out as planned.

Monitoring Performed:

All 11 selected projects in Table 30 of this Annual Program Summary were monitored to assess whether potential impacts to special status species were being identified.

Finding:

Review of NEPA documentation indicates that both listed and non-listed special status species are being addressed in development of projects. Activities within the habitat of listed species (under the Endangered Species Act) are evaluated and if necessary consultation with the respective regulatory agency under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act occurs.

The EA for McKinley Garage CT specified that seasonal restrictions for noise disturbance would be applied to **all** units in the analysis area. These seasonal restrictions were not listed in the corresponding contract. However, this project and several other proposed thinning units are **not** adjacent to suitable spotted owl or murrelet habitat; therefore it is likely that this table in the EA is incorrect. This same table was found in another EA for the Homolac DM project.

Assessment of impacts to other (nonlisted) special status species follows the guidelines of the Bureau's Special Status Species program. Depending upon the habitat, it is determined what species might occur and in most cases field surveys are conducted if needed to determine presence. The activity is then assessed to determine what potential impacts might occur. Full project implementation or use of mitigation measures are at the discretion of the Field Managers.

Monitoring Requirement 2:

Review implementation schedule and actions taken annually to ascertain if the actions to recover species were carried out as planned.

Finding:

See answer to "Monitoring Requirement 6" below.

Monitoring Requirement 3:

What coordination with other agencies has occurred in the management of special status species?

Finding:

Coordination with FWS and NMFS occurs during Level 1 discussions and consultation for proposed projects for listed species. The RMP provides overall direction for management of northern spotted owls and marbled murrelets. A new Level 1 Team was formed in 2006 for western snowy plover consultation of projects and for general management. Team members include representatives from FWS, FS, and BLM. Recovery goals are coordinated by the Oregon/Washington Snowy Plover Working Team.

Management of sensitive species is prioritized through a coordinated process with the Forest Service, FWS and BLM at a state and regional scale. Fishers were identified this year for surveys to better understand distribution on District and in western Oregon. Surveys were completed and Coos Bay Staff are participating in a regional working group to share information.

Monitoring Requirement 4:

What land acquisitions occurred or are underway to facilitate the management and recovery of special status species?

Finding:

No change from the previous year. 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.

Monitoring Requirement 5:

What site-specific plans for the recovery of special status species were, or are being, developed?

Finding:

Coos Bay BLM implemented the fifth year of predator control for western snowy plovers; other projects for snowy plover recovery are listed in the Wildlife Section of this Annual Program Summary. The New River ACEC Plan and the North Spit Plan both provide management direction to Coos Bay BLM for management actions to support western snowy plover recovery.

Since 1997, the recovery of Western Lily has been addressed by an off-site population study at New River ACEC through a Challenge Cost Share project with Berry Botanic Garden. The Challenge Cost Share project addresses one of the 1998 recovery plans for the species.

Monitoring Requirement 6:

What is the status of analysis which ascertains species requirements or enhances the recovery or survival of a species?

Finding:

No change from the previous year. The Section 7 consultation streamlining process developed in FY 1996 was used again this year. Coos Bay biologists participate on Level 1 Teams with both USFWS and NMFS. 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, the District participates 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.

Monitoring Requirement 7:

What is the status of efforts to maintain or restore the community structure, species composition, and ecological processes of special status plant and animal habitat?

Finding:

Dune communities, at New River and North Spit ACECs, are being restored (through a Challenge Cost Share project) within which pink sand verbena (Bureau sensitive) is a member, along with a tracking species (yellow sand verbena). This community also includes the western snowy plover. Additionally, an introduced population of western lily (endangered, Bureau sensitive) at New River along with a naturally occurring population have received vegetation management (pruning of competing vegetation).

The Coos Bay District continues to restore habitat for northern spotted owl and marbled murrelet through density management thinning in LSR. The objective of these sales is to promote late successional habitat characteristics on previously harvested over-stocked stands.

Continued restoration and maintenance of western snowy plover habitats was accomplished this year at both the New River ACEC and Coos River North Spit (see SSS discussion for further information).

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Special Areas

Monitoring Requirement 1:

Annually, at least 20 percent of the files on all actions and research proposals within and adjacent to special areas will be reviewed to determine whether the possibility of impacts on ACEC values was considered, and whether any mitigation identified as important for maintenance of ACEC values was required. If mitigation was required, the relevant actions will be reviewed on the ground, after completion, to ascertain whether it was actually implemented.

Monitoring Performed:

2006-32 Manual Fuels Treatment HCHR

Finding:

The Historic Community Habitat Restoration project was the only project within an ACEC that was initiated in FY 2006. The project is located within the North Fork Hunter Creek ACEC. The project is intended to re-establish a Jeffrey pine/Oregon oak savannah. It involves removing encroaching Douglas-fir; then piling and burning the resultant slash. This action is consistent with the Management Direction for special areas to “. . . restore native species composition and ecological processes.” The project is second of several planned entries within this area.

Monitoring Requirement 2:

What is the status of the preparation, revision, and implementation of ACEC management plans?

Finding:

An update of the North Spit Plan, which includes the North Spit ACEC, was completed in FY 2006. No other management plans have been prepared or revised during 2006. Management plans for other ACECs within the Umpqua Field Office are completed.

The New River ACEC management plan was updated in FY 2004. The North Fork Hunter Creek /Hunter Creek Bog ACEC Management Plan was completed in FY 1996 with implementation beginning in FY 1997.

Monitoring Requirement 3:

What environmental education and research initiatives and programs are occurring in the Research Natural Areas and Environmental Education Areas?

Finding:

No new research or initiatives were started in the Cherry Creek RNA or the Powers Environmental Education Area in 2006.

Monitoring Requirement 4:

Are existing BLM actions and BLM authorized actions and uses not consistent with management direction for special areas being eliminated or relocated?

Monitoring Performed:

2006-32 Manual Fuels Treatment HCHR

Finding:

The HCHR project is consistent with the management direction and the relevant and important values of the Hunter Creek ACEC. In addition, a list of all actions implemented in FY 2006 within ACECs is listed in the Special Areas section of this Annual Program Summary. These actions are evaluated to determine whether they maintain or restore the important values.

Monitoring Requirement 5:

Are actions being identified which are needed to maintain or restore the important values of the special areas? Are the actions being implemented?

Finding:

A list of actions implemented within ACECs is listed in the Special Areas section of this Annual Program Summary.

Monitoring Requirement 6:

Are protection buffers being provided for specific rare and locally endemic species and other species in habitats identified in the SEIS ROD?

Not Applicable. The 2001 SEIS to Amend the Standards and Guidelines for Survey & Manage either transferred Protection Buffer species into the Survey and Manage program or removed them from because they no longer meet the basic criteria for Survey and Manage.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Cultural Resources Including American Indian Values

Monitoring Requirement 1:

At least 20 percent of the files on each year's timber sales and other relevant actions (e.g., rights-of-way and in-stream structures) will be reviewed annually to evaluate documentation regarding cultural resources and American Indian values and decisions in light of requirements, policy, SEIS ROD Standards and Guidelines, and RMP management direction. If mitigation was required, review will ascertain whether such mitigation was incorporated in the authorization document, and the actions will be reviewed on the ground after completion to ascertain whether the mitigation was carried out as planned.

Monitoring Performed:

All 11 selected projects in Table 30 of this Annual Program Summary were reviewed.

Finding:

Cultural resources were addressed in the documentation for each project reviewed. Clearances for projects are a routine part of the analysis; no sites were identified. Furthermore, all contacts contain stipulations protecting cultural resources if discovered during implementation.

Monitoring Requirement 2:

What mechanisms have been developed to describe past landscapes and the role of humans in shaping those landscapes?

Finding:

No change from the previous year. 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.

Monitoring Requirement 3:

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 to develop additional memoranda as needs arise?

Finding:

The District continued to maintain an MOU with two of the tribes whose area of interest extends to Coos Bay BLM lands. The District Native American Coordinator position, as well as staff and management maintains a working relationship with federally-recognized tribes whose current interests extend to Coos Bay BLM lands.

Monitoring Requirement 4:

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

Finding:

In 2006, two interpretive efforts were made in conjunction with National Public Lands Day:

- A permanent interpretive sign was designed and installed at the BLM New River ACEC that describes the history of early 20th century cranberry bogs in the New River area.

- An interpretive display on the abandoned facilities associated with the North Bend Auxiliary Naval Station was created and presented to the public in conjunction with their clean-up of bunkers (associated with this WWII air station) on BLM land on the North Spit of Coos Bay.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Visual Resources

Monitoring Requirement 1:

Twenty percent of the files for timber sales and other substantial projects in VRM Class II or III areas will be reviewed to ascertain whether relevant design features or mitigating measures were included.

Monitoring Performed:

2006-32 Manual Fuels Treatment HCHR

Finding:

The GIS map of Visual Resources in the Coos Bay District was recently updated as part of the RMP Revision process. According to an updated map, a small portion of the area is within a VRM III, which was not available at the time that the NEPA was completed. The NEPA mentions that the project area lies within a VRM IV. The project is intended to restore the characteristic landscape of the area and is, therefore, consistent with the Management Direction for Visual Resources.

Conclusion:

Overall, RMP requirements have been met.

Wild and Scenic Rivers

Monitoring Requirement 1:

Annually, the files on all actions and research proposals within and adjacent to Wild and Scenic River corridors will be reviewed to determine whether the possibility of impacts on the outstandingly remarkable values was considered, and whether any mitigation identified as important for maintenance of the values was required. If mitigation was required, the relevant actions will be reviewed on the ground, after completion, to ascertain whether it was actually implemented.

Monitoring Requirement 2:

The Annual Program Summary will report progress on preparation and revision of Wild and Scenic River management plans, their conformance with the Management Direction for Riparian Reserves, and the degree to which these plans have been implemented.

Monitoring Performed:

All 11 selected projects in Table 30 of this Annual Program Summary were reviewed.

Finding:

No change from the previous year. There are no Designated Wild and Scenic corridors within the Coos Bay District. There are, however, four 'eligible-but not-studied' river segments that could meet a recreational classification. No activities have occurred adjacent to these river segments that would have a negative effect on their identified 'outstandingly remarkable' values.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Rural Interface Areas

Monitoring Requirement 1:

Each year at least 20 percent of all actions within the identified rural interface areas will be selected for examination to determine if special project design features and mitigation measures were included and implemented as planned.

Monitoring Performed:

No actions occurred within rural interface areas this past fiscal year.

Socioeconomic Conditions

Monitoring Requirement 1:

What strategies and programs have been developed, through coordination with state and local governments, to support local economies and enhance local communities?

Finding:

No change from the previous year. The District has made good use of new procurement authorities to support local businesses. These include:

- Using the "Best Value Procurement" process, award 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 2006, the Coos Bay District prepared projects for potential funding under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-determination Act of 2000. Through the local Resource Advisory Committee, almost \$1.4 million in funding was made available for funding of restoration contracts in FY 2006.

Monitoring Requirement 2:

Are RMP implementation strategies being identified that support local economies?

Finding:

Yes, see response to question 1 above. In addition, the District is taking every step to provide a continuous offering of timber sale contracts for public bidding as court decisions allow.

Monitoring Requirement 3:

What is the status of planning and developing amenities (such as recreation and wildlife viewing facilities) that enhance local communities?

Finding:

Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area is a highly popular Watchable Wildlife site (attracting approximately 400,000 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. Efforts to maintain elk forage included mowing approximately 300 acres, burning about 135 acres, and annual noxious weed removal on 400 acres. These actions will assure that the Dean Creek Elk Viewing area remains as a major tourist attraction in western Douglas County.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Recreation

Monitoring Requirement 1:

What is the status of the development and implementation of recreation plans?

Findings:

A complete list of completed management plans for recreation site and trails is listed below:

Umpqua Field Office

- Coos Bay Shorelands SRMA - completed 1995, updated in 2006.
- Loon Lake Business Plan - completed 2005.
- Loon Lake SRMA Management Plan - completed 2002.
- Vincent Creek House historical assessment - completed FY 2001.
- Smith River Falls and Vincent Creek Campgrounds Site Plans - completed FY 1999.
- Big Tree Recreation Site - recreation plan completed FY 1999.
- Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area SRMA - completed 1993, amended 1998.
- .Blue Ridge multi-use trail plan - completed 1998.
- Park Creek Campground Site Plan - completed 1998.
- Loon Lake SRMA Operations Plan - completed 1997.

Myrtlewood Field Office

- Cape Blanco Business Plan - completed 2005.
- 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.
- Hunter Creek Bog ACEC Management Plan - completed 1996 (trail planning FY 1999).
- Euphoria Ridge Trail - completed 1999.
- Doerner Fir trail plan and trail head construction - completed FY 1999.
- Cape Blanco Lighthouse National Historic Site - Interim Management Plan completed 1996.

Recreation sites are being managed in accordance with these plans.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Timber Resources

Monitoring Requirement 1:

The Annual Program Summary will report both planned and non-planned volumes sold. The report will also summarize annual and cumulative timber sale volumes, acres to be harvested, and stand ages and types of regeneration harvest for General Forest Management Areas and Connectivity/Diversity Blocks, stratified to identify them individually.

Finding:

Timber sale information is displayed in the Forest Management section and Table B1 of Appendix B of this Annual Program Summary.

Monitoring Requirement 2:

An annual District-wide report will be prepared to determine if the silvicultural and forest health practices identified and used in the calculation of the ASQ were implemented. This report will be summarized in the Annual Program Summary.

Finding:

Silvicultural information is displayed in Table 24 of this Annual Program Summary. Intensive forest practices are dependant upon regeneration harvest; the amount of intensive reforestation practices is commensurate with the acres of regeneration harvest, both of which are below projection.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Special Forest Products

Monitoring Requirement 1:

Is the sustainability and protection of special forest product resources ensured prior to selling special forest products?

Finding:

No change from the previous year. Use of special provisions on permits for special forest products limit the amount of plant material or geographic area to be harvested.

Monitoring Requirement 2:

What is the status of the development and implementation of specific guidelines for the management of individual special forest products?

Finding:

No change from the previous year. The District continues to use the guidelines contained in the *Oregon/Washington Special Forest Products Procedure Handbook*.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Noxious Weeds

Monitoring Requirement 1:

Review the files of at least 20 percent of each year's noxious weed control applications to determine if noxious weed control methods were compatible with the management direction for Riparian Reserves.

Monitoring Performed:

2006-06 Umpqua Noxious Weed Control

Findings:

Review of the NEPA document and the contract indicate that the project is compatible with the Management Direction for Riparian Reserves. The project is intended to reduce the spread of noxious weeds by controlling key species along roads. This approach will also reduce the spread into Riparian Reserves. The contract specified that weeds be hand-pulled adjacent to live streams. Field review of the project revealed that contract specifications were followed.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Fire/Fuels Management

Monitoring Requirement 1:

What is the status of the preparation and implementation of fire management plans for Late Successional Reserves and Adaptive Management Areas?

Finding:

No change from the previous year. The current interagency fire management plan (replaces the Coos Bay District 1998 fire management plan) for southwest Oregon which includes the Coos Bay and Medford Districts, as well as the Rogue River- Siskiyou National Forest, was signed in August 2004. The plan does and required plan revisions will address fire management strategies within LSRs.

Monitoring Requirement 2:

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

Finding:

No change from the previous year. Both the Oregon Coast Province – Southern Portion (1997) and the South Coast – Northern Klamath (1998) 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.

Monitoring Requirement 3:

Do wildfire suppression plans emphasize maintaining late-successional habitat?

Finding:

No change from the previous year. 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.

Monitoring Requirement 4:

Are Wildfire Situation Analyses being prepared for wildfires that escape initial attack?

Finding:

Wildfire Situation Analyses are prepared for wildfires fires escaping initial attack. In FY 2006, the Coos Bay District had six human caused fires totaling six acres.

Monitoring Requirement 5:

What is the status of the interdisciplinary team preparation and implementation of fuel hazard reduction plans?

Finding:

Interdisciplinary teams review projects that produce activity fuels, such as timber sales, silvicultural treatments, and restoration efforts to determine if the additional fuels generated create an additional fire hazard and identify mitigation measures.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

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. The category that is of primary concern to BLM is 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.

Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) – A group of individuals with varying areas of specialty assembled to solve a problem or a task. The team is assembled out of recognition that no one scientific discipline is sufficiently broad enough to adequately analyze the problem and proposed action.

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 Designations

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.

Precommercial 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 reestablished.

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.

Riparian Reserves – Designated riparian areas found outside Late-Successional Reserves.

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 from disturbance to crown closure of conifer stands usually occurring from 0 to 15 years. Grass, herbs, or brush are plentiful.

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 (RMP p. 32).

Special Status Species (SSS) - 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
- 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	-	U.S. 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
OHV	-	Off-Highway Vehicle
OSU	-	Oregon State University
PAC(s)	-	Provincial Advisory Committee(s)

PD	-	Public Domain Lands
PIMT	-	Provincial Implementation Monitoring Team
PL	-	Public Law
PNW	-	Pacific Northwest Research Station
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
SSS		Special Status Species
SSSP		Special Status Species Program
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 analyses included additional acres on other BLM Districts.¹

Table A-1. Watershed Analysis Summary								
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
Fiscal Year 1994								
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 Fiscal Year 1994		56,599	127,233	183,832	287	31%	56,599	18%
Fiscal Year 1995								
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 Creek Drainage)	1 st	1,050	2,335	3,385	5	31%		
Total Fiscal Year 1995 1 st and 2 nd iteration acres		49,079	60,099	109,178	171	45%		
Fiscal Year 1995 1 st iteration only		44,186	55,649	99,835	156	44%	100,785	31%
Fiscal Year 1996								
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%		

¹Some 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.

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

³Roseburg District BLM prepared the Smith River (covers Coos Bay's Lower Upper Smith River Subwatershed) watershed analysis document.

⁴The 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.

⁵See footnote 4.

⁶Roseburg District BLM prepared this document.

⁷The 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 Fiscal Year 1994 document. The Sandy Remote Watershed Analysis is a more specific analysis at the subwatershed scale.

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

Table A-1. Watershed Analysis Summary								
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
Total Fiscal Year 1996 1st, 2 nd /3 rd iteration acres		115,005	184,920	299,925	469	38%		
Fiscal Year 1996 1 st iteration only		104,631	171,300	275,931	431	38%	205,416	64%
Fiscal Year 1997								
Big Creek ⁹	2 nd	10,083	6,586	16,669	26	60%		
Smith River ¹⁰ (North Smith)	2 nd	33,519	35,875	69,394	108	48%		
	1 st	3,694	68,210	71,904	112	5%		
Upper Middle Umpqua	1 st	7,235	22,206	29,441	46	25%		
Middle Main Coquille/ North Fork Mouth/ Catching Creek	1 st	5,728	83,858	89,586	140	6%		
North Fork Chetco	1 st	9,263	16,299	25,562	40	36%		
Total Fiscal Year 1997 1 st plus subsequent iteration acres		69,522	233,034	302,556	473	23%		
Total Fiscal Year 1997 1 st iteration acres only		25,920	190,573	216,493	338	12%	231,336	72%
Fiscal Year 1998								
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 Total Fiscal Year 1998 1 st plus subsequent iteration acres		27,746	123,802	151,548	237	18%		
Total Fiscal Year 1998 1 st iteration only acres		5,112	83,297	88,409	138	6%	236,448	73%
Total Fiscal Year 1999								
South Fork Coos River	2 nd	15,788	8,866	24,654	39	64%		
	1 st	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 Total Fiscal Year 1999 1 st plus subsequent iteration acres		78,873	207,329	286,202	447	28%		
Total Fiscal Year 1999 1 st iteration only acres		63,085	198,463	261,548	409	24%	299,533	93%

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

¹⁰The 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.

¹¹This 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 analysis.

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

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

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

Table A-1. Watershed Analysis Summary								
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
Fiscal Year 2000								
South Fork Coos River ¹⁵	3 rd	31,835	126,237	158,072	247	20%		
Total Fiscal Year 2000 1 st plus subsequent iteration acres		31,835	126,237	158,072	247	20%		
Fiscal Year 2000 1 st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%
Fiscal Year 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 Fiscal Year 2001 1 st plus subsequent iteration acres		68,696	187,843	256,539	401	27%		
Fiscal Year 2001 1 st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%
Fiscal Year 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 Fiscal Year 2002 1 st plus subsequent iteration acres		29,859	37,467	67,326	105	44%		
Fiscal Year 2002 1 st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%
Fiscal Year 2003								
Middle Umpqua River ²⁰	2 nd	22,626	40,513	63,139	99	36%		
Total Fiscal Year 2003 1 st plus subsequent iteration		22,626	40,513	63,139	99	36%		
Fiscal Year 2003 1 st iteration only		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%
Fiscal Year 2004								
Additional chapters for Middle Umpqua River	2 nd	22,626	40,513	63,139	99	36%		
Total Fiscal Year 2004 1 st plus subsequent iteration		22,626	40,513	63,139	99	36%		
Fiscal Year 2004 1 st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%
Fiscal Year 2005								
Mill Creek-Lower Umpqua River ²¹	2 nd	24,800	61,100	85,900	134	29%		

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

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

¹⁷Replaces the Fiscal Year 1996 Tioga Creek and the Fiscal Years 1999 and 200 South Fork Coos River documents.

¹⁸Replaces the Fiscal Year Oxbow document.

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

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

²¹Replaces the Fiscal Year 1996 Mill Creek document.

Table A-1. Watershed Analysis Summary								
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
Total Fiscal Year 2005 1 st plus subsequent iteration acres		24,800	61,100	85,900	134	29%		
Fiscal Year 2005 1 st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%
Fiscal Year 2006								
no watershed analysis completed								
Fiscal Year 2006 1 st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%
Planned FY 2007								
Lower Smith River- Lower Umpqua River ²²	2 nd	36,981	100,616	137,597	215	27%		
Total planned for Fiscal Year 2007 1 st plus subsequent iteration acres		36,981	100,616	137,597	215	27%		
Fiscal Year 2007 1 st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%

²²Replaces the Fiscal Year 1995 Middle Smith River and the Fiscal Year 1997 West Fork Smith River documents.

Appendix B

Comparisons Between ROD Projections 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 for the second decade, as well as the accomplishments for FY 2006. Only conifer volume harvested from the Matrix counts toward the ASQ volume projection. 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 this table only includes conifer volume (not hardwood volume) and does not include acres or volume from road construction. It does include acres associated with hardwood conversion (Regeneration Harvest in all LUAs). Some pockets of conifer may have been within the hardwood conversion acreage. These pockets may have been thinned which shows up with the conifer volume reported. In cases where there was only hardwood volume, only acreage would be reported. Hardwood conversions or some Salvage units may have been accomplished in younger age classes than projected for Regeneration Harvest.

Table B-1. ROD Harvest Projections and Annual Accomplishments (Acres and MMBF by Age Class)																				
Age Class	ROD 2 nd Decadal Projection						Accomplishment FY 2006						Accomplishments FY 2005 to FY 2014							
	Regeneration Harvest			Thinning			Regeneration Harvest			Thinning/Selective Cut			LUA		Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut			
	LUA	Acres	Volume ¹	Acres	Volume ¹	LUA	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	0	0	0	0	0		
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
						RR ³	0	0	0	0	RR ³	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
					LSR ³	0	0	0	0	LSR ³	0	0	0	0	29	0.353	29	0.353		
	Subtotal	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	29	0.353	29	0.353		
30+39	GFMA ²	0	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	17	0.391	GFMA	0	0	0	32	0.497	32	0.497		
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
						RR ³	0	0	8	0.183	RR ³	0	0	0	35	0.374	35	0.374		
					LSR ³	12	0	159	1.482	LSR ³	12	0	159	1.482	404	4.088	404	4.088		
	Subtotal	0	0	0	0		12	0	184	2.056		12	0	184	471	4.959	471	4.959		
40+49	GFMA ²	0	0	600	5.0	GFMA	11	0.175	466	9.736	GFMA	14	0.175	688	11.961	14	0.175	688	11.961	
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
						RR ³	11	0.048	260	4.842	RR ³	13	0.048	344	5.726	13	0.048	344	5.726	
					LSR ³	23	0.132	0	0	LSR ³	23	0.132	0	0	360	4.089	79	0.132	360	4.089
	Subtotal	0	0	600	5.0		45	0.355	726	14.578		45	0.355	1,392	21.776	106	0.355	1,392	21.776	
50+59	GFMA ²	0	0	500	6.0	GFMA	28	0.836	8	0.184	GFMA	28	0.836	397	5.852	28	0.836	397	5.852	
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
						RR ³	5	0.113	0	0	RR ³	5	0.113	325	4.869	5	0.113	325	4.869	
					LSR ³	0	0	186	4.154	LSR ³	0	0	186	10.824	58	0.132	703	10.824		
	Subtotal	0	0	500	6.0		33	0.949	194	4.338		33	0.949	1,425	21.545	91	0.949	1,425	21.545	
60+79	GFMA ²	3,200	122.0	0	0	GFMA	55	1.755	327	6.685	GFMA	142	4.450	327	6.685	142	4.450	327	6.685	
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
						RR ³	5	0.002	154	2.913	RR ³	5	0.002	154	2.913	5	0.002	154	2.913	
					LSR ³	11	0	222	3.076	LSR ³	11	0	222	4.246	11	0	317	4.246		
	Subtotal	3,200	122.0	0	0		71	1.757	703	12.674		71	1.757	798	13.844	158	4.452	798	13.844	
80+99	GFMA ²	700	20.0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
						RR ³	0	0	0	0	RR ³	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					LSR ³	0	0	0	0	LSR ³	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Subtotal	700	20.0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table B-1. ROD Harvest Projections and Annual Accomplishments (Acres and MMBF by Age Class)															
Age Class	LUA	ROD 2 nd Decadal Projection				Accomplishment FY 2006				LUA		Accomplishments FY 2005 to FY 2014			
		Regeneration Harvest		Thinning		Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut				Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut	
		Acres	Volume ¹	Acres	Volume ¹	Acres	Volume ¹	Acres	Volume ¹	LUA	LUA	Acres	Volume ¹	Acres	Volume ¹
	Subtotal	700	20.0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0
100-199	GFMA ²	3,100	147.0	0	0	GFMA		.411	0	0	GFMA	8	.411	0	0
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB		.073	0	0	C/DB	3	.073	0	0
						RR ³		0	0	0	RR ³	0	0	0	0
						LSR ³		0	0	0	LSR ³	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal	3,100	147.0	0	0			.484	0	0		11	.484	0	0
200+	GFMA ²	600	21.0	0	0	GFMA		0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB		0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR ³		0	0	0	RR ³	0	0	0	0
						LSR ³		0	0	0	LSR ³	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal	600	21.0	0	0			0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Totals	GFMA ²	7,600	310.0	1,100	11.0	GFMA	102	3.177	818	16.996	GFMA	192	5.872	1,444	24.995
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	3	.073	0	0	C/DB	3	.073	0	0
						RR ³	21	.163	422	7.938	RR ³	23	.163	858	13.882
						LSR ³	46	.132	567	8.712	LSR ³	160	.132	1,813	23.600
	ASQ Totals	7,600	310.0	1,100	11.0		105	3.250	818	16.996		195	5.945	1,444	24.995
	Non-ASQ Totals	0	0	0	0		67	0.295	989	16.650		183	.295	2,671	37.482
	Grand Totals	7,600	310.0	1,100	11.0		172	3.545	1,807	33.646		378	6.240	4,115	62.477

¹Only coniferous volume from the Matrix contributes to the ASQ. Includes only sold advertised sales. Does not include hardwood or miscellaneous volume harvested.
²ROD commitment is for the Matrix only; Matrix includes both the General Forest Management Area (GFMA) and Connectivity/Diversity Blocks (C/DB).
³No ROD commitment for the Riparian Reserves (RR) or Late-Successional Reserves (LSR) – Opportunity to treat where treatments meet the Objectives for these LUAs.
⁴Hardwood conversion acres; therefore, no conifer volume.

Table B-2. Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) Reconciliation							
Evaluation Period Fiscal Years 2005-2014		Coos Bay District South Coast – Curry SYU					
		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2005 thru 2014	
		CCF	MBF	CCF	MBF	CCF	MBF
ASQ Volume ¹	Advertised and Sold	19,200	11,362	37,505	21,328	56,705	32,690
	Negotiated	717	478	237	133	954	611
	Modification	360	205	2,366	1,319	2,726	1,524
	5450-5 (Short form)	59	32	18	10	77	42
	Totals	20,336	12,077	40,126	22,790	60,462	34,867
Autonomous Program Summaries ²	Key Watershed	3,512	2,349	3,651	2,115	7,163	4,464
	5900 (Salvage/Forest Health)	3,591	1,998	1,501	836	5,092	2,834
	5810 (Timber Pipeline)	14,250	8,513	34,814	19,546	49,064	28,059
Planned Total ASQ for Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014						450,000 ³	270,000 ⁴
Planned ASQ for Key Watersheds for Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014						40,000 ³	24,000 ⁴
Non-ASQ Volume	Advertised and Sold	47,794	25,726	34,395	19,004	82,189	44,730
	Negotiated	107	56	179	106	286	162
	Modification	3,567	2,118	2,734	1,552	6,301	3,670
	5450-5 (Short form)	59	32	115	62	174	94
	Totals	51,527	27,932	37,423	20,724	88,950	48,656
Autonomous Program Summaries ²	Key Watershed	7,092	4,015	10,088	5,548	17,180	9,563
	5900 (Salvage/Forest Health)	26,133	14,282	9,125	5,152	35,258	19,434
	5810 (Timber Pipeline)	15,306	8,313	26,828	14,737	42,134	23,050
All Volume (ASQ + NonASQ)	Advertised and Sold	66,994	37,088	71,900	40,332	138,894	77,420
	Negotiated	824	534	416	239	1,240	773
	Modification	3,927	2,323	5,100	2,871	9,027	5,194
	5450-5 (Short form)	118	64	133	72	251	136
	Grand Totals	71,863	40,009	77,549	43,514	149,412	83,523
Autonomous Program Summaries ²	Key Watershed	10,604	6,364	131,739	7,663	24,343	14,027
	5900 (Salvage/Forest Health)	29,724	16,280	10,626	5,988	40,350	22,268
	5810 (Timber Pipeline)	29,556	16,826	61,642	34,283	91,198	51,109

¹Volume from the Harvest Land Base that “counts” (is chargeable) towards Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) accomplishments.
²Autonomous Program Summaries figures are for information purposes and are included in the ASQ and/or Non-ASQ figure respectively.
³CCF Volume for the period calculated as follows: Planned Total ASQ = (45,000 CCF x 10 yrs)
Key Watershed ASQ = (4,000 CCF x 10 yrs)
⁴MBF Volume for the period calculated as follows: Planned Total ASQ = (27,000 MBF x 10 yrs)
Key Watershed ASQ = (2,400 MBF x 10 yrs)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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