

**Coos Bay Annual Program  
Summary  
and  
Monitoring Report  
Fiscal Year 2005**

## **A Message from the District Manager**

This is the tenth Annual Program Summary prepared by the Coos Bay District. This year marks the beginning 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 2005 (October 2004 through September 2005). In some cases, this report also includes summaries of accomplishments during the first decade of implementation (Fiscal Year 1995 – 2004). Table S-1 summarizes many of the resource management accomplishments for Fiscal Year 2005 and, in some cases, cumulative accomplishments for Fiscal Years 1995 or 1996 through 2005.

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. The District continued its progress of implementing a wide variety restoration projects on public and private lands. Congratulations to the staff on a job continuing to be well done.

The District continues to implement Public Law 106-393, “Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act of 2000.” This Act restores fiscal stability and predictability to states and counties for the benefit of public schools, roads, and other purposes associated with restoration, maintenance, and stewardship of Federal lands. The duly established citizens Resource Advisory Committee provided oversight for the expenditure of just over \$1 million in fiscal year 2005 in the District under Title II of the Act. Many of the projects implemented under this Act, as well as projects implemented under the Jobs-in-the-Woods program, have been designed for the long-term improvement of watershed conditions and fish habitat, as well as providing economic assistance to local communities.

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

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

Mark E Johnson  
Acting District Manager

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

RMP Resource Allocation or Management Practice or Activity	Activity Units	Fiscal Year 2005 Accomplishments or Program Status	Projected Decadal Practices (2005-2014)	First Decadal accomplishments/projections (1995-2004)
<b>Forest and Timber Resources</b>				
Regeneration harvest from the Harvest Land Base (HLB)	Acres sold	90	7,600	2,316/5,800
Commercial thinning/density management/uneven-age harvests (HLB)	Acres sold	626	1,100	4,029/6,100
Commercial thinning/density management/ (Reserves)	Acres sold	1,828	No Target	5,191
Timber Volume Sold (HLB)	MMBF	11.362	270	158.994/236
Timber Volume Sold (Reserves)	MMBF	25.726	No Target	68.566
Pre-commercial thinning	Acres	1,878	3,500	20,442/34,800
Brush field/hardwood conversion	Acres	0	100	436/1,200
Site preparation prescribed fire	Acres	164	7,500	2,191/7,600
Site preparation other	Acres	16		1,486
Fuels Treatment Acres (prescribed fire)	Acres	208	No Target	316
Fuels Treatment Acres (mechanical and other methods)	Acres	632	No Target	3,963
Planting/ regular stock	Acres	0	3,100	2,942/2,200
Planting/ genetically selected	Acres	137	6,100	3,495/5,400
Stand Maintenance/Protection	Total acres		18,300	64,000
Vegetation control	Acres	622	10,700	30,626/56,100
Animal damage control	Acres	126	7,600	5,186/7,900
Fertilization	Acres	0	2,800	22,740/12,000
Pruning	Acres	940	900	6,982/8,700

<b>Table S-1 (con't)</b>				
RMP Resource Allocation or Management Practice or Activity	Activity Units	Fiscal Year 2005 Accomplishments or Program Status	Projected Decadal Practices (2005-2014)	First Decadal accomplishments/projections (1995-2004)
<b>Noxious Weeds</b>				
Noxious weeds chemical control	Acres	640	No Target	3,358
Noxious weeds, by other control methods	Acres	310	No Target	1,746
<b>Rangeland Resources</b>				
Livestock grazing permits or leases	Total/renewed units	4	No Target	6
Animal Unit Months (actual)	AUMs	23	No Target	532
Livestock fences constructed	Miles	0	0	N/A
<b>Realty Actions, Rights-of-Ways, Transportation Systems</b>				
Realty, land sales	Actions/acres	0	No Target	3/5
Realty, land purchases	Actions/acres	0	No Target	3/117
Realty, land exchanges	Actions/acres acquired/disposed	0	No Target	1/75/320
Realty, Jurisdictional Transfer (Umpqua Jetty)	Actions/acres disposed	0	No Target	3/5,487
Realty, CBWR Title Clarification	Actions/acres disposed	0	No Target	1/192
Realty, R&PP leases/patents	Actions/acres	0	No Target	1/129
Realty, road rights-of-way acquired for public/agency use	Actions/miles	1/* * 160 acres	No Target	5/1
Realty, other rights-of-way, permits or leases granted	Actions/miles	1/.750	No Target	14/18.1
Realty, utility rights-of-way granted (linear/aerial)	Actions/miles/acres	0	No Target	20/68.0/189
Realty, withdrawals completed	Actions/acres	0	No Target	5/2,810
Realty, withdrawals revoked(COE on the North Spit)	Actions/acres	0	No Target	2/356
Realty, withdrawals completed	Actions/acres	0	No Target	5/2,810

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# Annual Program Summary

## Introduction

This Annual Program Summary (APS) is a requirement of the *Coos Bay District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan* (RMP/ROD). It is a progress report on the various programs and activities that have occurred on the District during Fiscal Year (FY) 2005, and provides an indication of some upcoming activities for FY 2006. It also reports on the results of the District implementation monitoring in accordance the RMP/ROD and the District Monitoring Plan. Cumulative information covering the first decade (FY 1995-2004) 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 *Record of Decision To Remove or Modify the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines* was signed in March 2004. This document replaces the management direction for the survey and manage and protection buffer species that was contained in the NFP and RMP/ROD. Two other Supplemental Environmental Impact Statements were also completed and their Records of Decisions signed early in 2004. They are *Management of Port-Orford-Cedar in Southwest Oregon* and the *Clarification of Language in the 1994 Record of Decision for the Northwest Forest Plan*.

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

The Coos Bay District administers approximately 324,800 acres located in Coos, Curry, Douglas, and Lane counties. Under the NFP and the RMP/ROD, these lands are included in three primary Land Use Allocations: the Matrix, where the majority of commodity production will occur; Late-Successional Reserves, where providing habitat for late-successional and old-

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

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

## **Budget**

The District budget for FY 2005 was approximately \$13,346,000. This included approximately \$536,000 in the Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) accounts, \$10,512,000 in the Oregon and California Railroad Lands (O&C) accounts, \$1,055,000 in the Jobs-in-the-Woods account, \$502,000 in the fire account, \$472,000 in the Timber and Recreation Pipeline Restoration accounts, and \$269,000 in “other” accounts.

During FY 2005, the District employed 129 FTE, and a total of 20 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 2005, with a total decrease of \$1,870,000 and an approximate average appropriation of \$14,715,000. In addition to the appropriated funds in the District budget described above, approximately \$1,006,179 in Title II project contracts were awarded as described in the County Payments section.

## **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 2005 with Timber Sale Restoration Funds:

- The Burnt Leftovers CT (commercial thinning) timber sale was offered and sold with a volume of 2,984 MBF of commercial thinning within the Matrix and Riparian Reserve.
- The Moon 25 timber sale was offered and sold with a volume of 10,859 MBF of commercial thinning within the Matrix and Riparian Reserve.
- The Mini Mose and Bum Sisters density management timber sales, part of the Oxbow Restoration project, were offered and sold with a respective volume of 457 and 540 MBF of commercial thinning and hardwood conversion within the Riparian Reserve.
- The Pleasant Yankee regeneration harvest timber sale was offered and sold with a volume of 1,874 MBF within the Matrix.
- The Brown Elk regeneration harvest timber sale was offered with a volume of 3,501 MBF within the Matrix.
- The Alder Creek hardwood conversion timber sale was offered and sold with a hardwood volume of 127 MBF mostly within the Riparian Reserve.

## **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 2005, the Coos Bay District obligated \$175,167 of recreation pipeline funds to the following projects:

### **Umpqua Field Office** (\$149,329)

- Loon Lake SRMA– repair, upgrade, and enhancing accessibility to the Loon Lake Campground shower complex and painting the interior and exterior of the Loon Lake administrative building.
- Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area SRMA – resealing and line painting the parking lot and painting the exterior of the barn.
- North Spit- resealing and line painting the boat launch parking lot.

### **Myrtlewood Field Office** (\$11,116)

- New River ACEC/SRMA – accessibility enhancements and retaining wall repair.

**District Trails** (\$14,722)

- Funding the Northwest Youth Corps to complete trail maintenance projects at Hunter Creek, New River, and Blue Ridge.

**Recreation Fee 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.

Recreation fee revenues in Coos Bay decreased by 10% over FY 2004 collections, due in part to a cooler early summer season, escalating gas prices, and losses due to new fee collecting standards under the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act.

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

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**Table 1. Summary of Fee Recreation Sites for Fiscal Year 2005**

Fee Sites	Number of Recreation Visits	Fee Revenues
Umpqua Field Office, Loon Lake - OR11	58,000 Visits	\$122,089
Myrtlewood Field Office, Sixes/Edson -OR12	9,238 Visits	\$15,629
Myrtlewood Field Office, Cape Blanco Lighthouse – OR32	20,679 Visits	\$18,512
Total for the Coos Bay District	87,912 Visits	\$156,230

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

### Partnerships / Collaborative Projects

- **Coos Regional Bikeway and Trails Partnership (CRTP):** The purpose of this partnership is to develop and implement a comprehensive regional trails plan focusing on Coos County and surrounding areas. Partners include 34 local, state and federal agencies and private businesses and interests. Contributions in 2005 include \$40,000 in RAC funding for the Northwest Youth Corps. Accomplishments in 2005 include:
  - holding two work parties to maintain ten miles of the Winchester Creek multiple use trail;
  - using the Northwest Youth Corps to maintain 26 miles of trail at Blue Ridge, Euphoria Ridge, and New River;
  - using four work parties at Blue Ridge trail system to maintain seven miles of trail;
  - Bay Area Hospital’s Health Hiking program completed seven hikes this year with around 190 participants;
  - and utilizing equestrian groups to remove barbed wire from the trails on North Spit.
  
- **Cape Blanco Lighthouse Cooperative Management Partnership:** The Cape Blanco Lighthouse National Historic Site (NHS) is managed by BLM under agreement with the U.S. Coast Guard. 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 collects fees, voluntary donations, and manage greeting center book sales.

In 2005, over 21,200 people visited the site, and nearly 14,000 of them took the tour to the top of the lighthouse. The BLM’s Recreation Fee Program, produced \$17,150 in income from lighthouse tours, while voluntary donations accounted for \$2,110. In addition, profit from sales by the Friends of Cape Blanco at the greeting center was approximately \$12,000. The income from these sources will be used on site.

BLM provided assistance with the interpretation and visitor services committee. Work included designing and fabricating displays, dealing with logistics for an improved visitor experience, and training volunteers to conduct tours.

- **Oregon Coastal Environments Awareness Network (OCEAN):** Mission is to provide a forum to plan, facilitate and promote information and programs related to natural and cultural resources for residents and visitors to the region. Partners include: Bay Area Chamber of Commerce, Coos County Parks, , Marshfield High School, Shoreline Education for Awareness Inc., Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve, U.S. Forest Service (USFS) – Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area (NRA), Wavecrest Discoveries INC, City of Myrtle Point, Coast to Crest Interpreters League

INC., Egret Communications, Coos County Historical Society, Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians, Gold Beach Chamber of Commerce, and the Umpqua Discovery Center. The focus of 2005 continued to be (1) conducting teacher workshops in MARE (Marine Activities, Resources and Education), a water-based curricula to local educators, using grant monies to have OIMB graduate students assist with classroom teaching, (2) securing grant money for the design of a diorama at the North Bend Visitor Information Center, (3) producing a guide book to Coastal Environmental Learning Network sites throughout the region, and (4) working with local communities and organizations concerning the disposal of Coos Head in Charleston.

OCEAN is one of the major sponsors for Tsalila: the Umpqua River Festival, and assists with grant money coordination and billing.

- **Tsalila - Participating Agreement:** The purpose of Tsalila is to provide a year-round natural resource education program, complete watershed restoration and habitat enhancement projects, and create a destination tourist event to bolster local economies (Umpqua River Festival). BLM participated in steering committee meetings, including education committee, provided assistance with field trips and education programs for local schools as well as participated in the annual festival. The partners include: City of Reedsport, Umpqua Discovery Center, Reedsport/Winchester Bay Chamber of Commerce, Siuslaw National Forest, Reedsport schools, Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw,. Due to so much demand from teachers, in FY 2005 three education days were offered for students, with over 35 learning stations at which students from grades two through fifth participated. Two thousand six hundred students and their teachers came from Bandon, Coos Bay, North Bend, Reedsport, Myrtle Point, Coquille, Roseburg, Florence and Sutherlin. Over 7,000 people participated in the weekend festival open to the public, a total increase of 2,000 participants this year. Students and the public had hands-on learning about hydrology, soils, wildlife, forestry, fisheries, tribal culture, energy, and resource management.
- **National Public Lands Day:** In FY 2005, the Coos Bay District Office hosted two National Public Lands Day events; one at New River and the other at Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area. The focus at New River was to clean debris from a one mile section of beach and river shoreline as well as landscape plantings to enhance wildlife viewing areas. Fifty-five volunteers donated over 220 hours at the New River NPLD celebration. A special partnership with local schools made this NPLD event quite successful.

Volunteers at the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area project planted willows, removed noxious weeds, removed an old fence and installed a new fence to improve the elk viewing area for both the elk and visitors alike. BLM received many donations for materials and supplies from local supporters. Over 80 people came to help and donated 320 hours of time.
- **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 Oregon/Washington Western Snowy Plover Working Team is made up of staff from several agencies involved in

plover management along the coast. Agency coordination is vital to recovery efforts because habitat for this threatened species occurs on lands managed by several agencies. Coordinated projects included: public outreach, habitat restoration, predator control, research, monitoring and recreation management. BLM staffs continue to provide both leadership and support to this team.

In FY 2005, BLM staff continued to be actively involved in several subcommittees and attended a range-wide plover workshop. Challenge Cost share funds helped pay for plover monitoring, predator control and habitat work coordinated by the Working Team.

- **Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation:** The Oregon Chapter of the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation held its annual member rendezvous at the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area this year. Several members from local communities and the Willamette Valley participated in a volunteer project to remove fencing from no longer needed silviculture progeny sites. This fencing deterred natural movement patterns to elk and other wildlife species.
- **Oregon Bat Working Group:** The Working Group acts as the local component of the North American Bat Conservation Partnership. Coos Bay BLM staff actively participated with the Oregon Bat Working Group as co-chair. This 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.
- **West Fork Smith River Salmonid Life-Cycle Monitoring:** As part of the monitoring the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) and the BLM are conducting a multi-year research study on production and survival of salmonid fishes. The importance of this study is that it estimates both juvenile and adult salmonid survival and 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.
- **Fish Passage / Culvert Monitoring Project:** 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. This study differs from previous studies in that it focuses on upstream passage of juvenile anadromous salmonids through different culvert types and is in its final year. The BLM Oregon State Office has contracted with the PNW Research Station in Corvallis to conduct this research. Information from this research is being used in conjunction with two other salmonid studies within the watershed: one by the Environmental Protection Agency on how and when salmonids utilize different stream characteristics and the other by NOAA Fisheries on the use and effectiveness of boulder weirs.

- **Watershed Influences on Salmonids:** Work continues on watershed-wide habitat related research study in the West Fork Smith River begun in 2002 by the US Environmental Protection Agency. This five year study concentrates on how coho salmon and other resident fish utilize stream characteristics (habitat nutrients, temperature, stream flow) during their freshwater life-cycle and how human land use interacts with natural processes at the watershed scale. BLM staff assisted EPA with data collected from ongoing fish trap data.
- **National Council of the Paper Industry for Air and Stream Improvement:** Coos Bay BLM entered a third year as a participant in a cooperative project with the National Council of the Paper Industry for Air and Stream Improvement (NCASI) to investigate the habitat use of northern spotted owls in the Coos Bay District. The project will evaluate the response of northern spotted owls to timber management activities, particularly commercial thinning harvest prescriptions. NCASI serves as an environmental resource for the forest products industry. Coos Bay BLM provides support to the project through in-kind services as needed.
- **“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. The program is part of The Millennium Seed Bank Project, an international program. Seeds are stored at -20 degrees C at Kew and the USDA’s National Center for Genetic Resource Preservation in Fort Collins, CO. The species are representatives of one or more of the following ten categories: restoration, forage or browse value, widespread regional endemic species, native wild relatives of cultivated or economically important species, significance to Tribes, monotypic native species, closely related to rare species, closely related to non-native invasive weeds, important for rare pollinators, or flagship species such as state flowers, trees, and grasses. More information on the project can be found at [www.nps.gov/plants/sos/](http://www.nps.gov/plants/sos/).

During 2005, District staff and two contractors collected seeds and four pressed and dried voucher specimens of five species: Port-Orford-cedar, spiny flameflower, skunk-cabbage, dwarf owl's-clover, and May-lily. Since 2002, the District has collected seeds of 27 species. Five additional species are planned for Fiscal Year 2006.

## Volunteers

In FY 2005, the Coos Bay District had 30 individual volunteer and 6 group agreements that contributed approximately 10,800 hours of work. The total value of this work is estimated to be \$192,224. Direct cost to the BLM for volunteers is about \$14,000. In addition, the District also utilized County hosted workers/prisoners in conducting volunteer forest and recreation projects for approximately 1,800 hours.

### Activities or Programs benefiting from volunteers included

- Recreation/Visitor Services - 8196 hours
- Biological Resources – 623 hours
- Support Services – 448 hours

- Environmental Ed/Interpretation – 1168 hours
- Resources RAC Council – 350 hours

The top volunteer program accomplishment for Coos Bay District this year was associated with our long term recreation site hosts and working with a new maintenance contract. There are five recreation sites with hosts and these long term hosts provide a much needed presence at our sites in addition to providing a positive representation of BLM to the visitors. Site hosts provided visitor information, campground security, and performed routine maintenance tasks at recreation sites throughout the District. Other volunteers completed numerous recreation projects such as: cleaning campgrounds and recreation sites, mowing, weeding, brushing, clearing debris and trash.

Another notable accomplishment is the identification and maintenance of trails on the District, by local volunteer groups who use the trails. Blue Ridge Trails, New River, Euphoria Ridge, and North Spit trails have all been improved with the help of volunteers. They assist BLM staff in our ability to provide quality outdoor experiences to visitors. Their sustained efforts are acknowledged and appreciated. Partners who have assisted in projects include:

- |                                |                             |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Oregon Equestrian Trails       | Pacific High School         |
| Coos County Riders Association | Blanco Elementary School    |
| Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation  | Driftwood Elementary School |
| Lower Umpqua Senior Center     | Girl Scouts                 |
| Coos County Master Gardeners   | Boy Scouts                  |

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

### Challenge Cost Share Projects

Challenge Cost Share Contributions utilized by the District in FY 2005 are shown in Table 2.

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<b>Table 2. FY 2005 Challenge Cost Share Contributions</b>	
<b>Project</b>	<b>BLM Contribution</b>
Ongoing Snowy Plover Recovery	\$100,000
Ongoing Watershed Education	\$15,000
OHV and Snowy Plover	\$15,000
Ongoing Western Lily	\$5,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$135,000</b>

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### Cooperative Conservation Initiative Projects

No Cooperative Conservation Initiative projects were funded on the Coos Bay District in FY 2005.

# 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 2005; therefore, there was no net change in the District Land Use Allocations

### Unmapped LSRs

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

As a result of the marbled murrelet surveys, 20,704 acres of occupied habitat have been identified within the Matrix since the RMP was approved. These lands are now being managed as unmapped LSRs.

## Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives

### Watershed Analysis

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

The interdisciplinary teams prepare the watershed analysis documents by consolidating and analyzing information from a variety of existing sources such as: geographic information system data sets, agency records, old maps, scientific literature, old and recent surveys, and oral history. Where locally applicable information is lacking, the interdisciplinary teams may collect readily obtainable data.

As of the end of FY 1999, 22 first iteration watershed analysis documents, covering 93 percent of the BLM lands on Coos Bay District, have been prepared (Tables 3 and 4). The remaining District lands, not covered by a watershed analysis, are in subwatersheds where BLM land represents less than 8 percent of that subwatershed.

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

Only one watershed analysis was completed in FY 2005 that was the 2<sup>nd</sup> iteration of the Mill Creek-Lower Umpqua River area.

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**Table 3. Coos Bay District BLM Acres Covered by First Iteration Watershed Analysis Documents:**

	Cumulative <u>Acres</u>	Cumulative <u>Percent</u>
1st Iteration Analyses completed FY 1994 through FY 1999	299,533	93%
1st Iteration Analyses completed through FY 2005	299,533	93%

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### Watershed Councils and Associations

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

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

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

**Table 4. 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 <sup>st</sup>
	Middle Fork Coquille	Coos Bay-BLM	1 <sup>st</sup>
1995	Smith River (Lower Upper Smith River)	Roseburg-BLM	1 <sup>st</sup>
	Middle Umpqua Frontal (Waggoner Creek)	Roseburg-BLM	1 <sup>st</sup>
	Paradise Creek	Coos Bay-BLM	1 <sup>st</sup>
	Middle Creek	Coos Bay-BLM	1 <sup>st</sup>
	North Coquille	Coos Bay-BLM	1 <sup>st</sup>
	Fairview	Coos Bay-BLM	1 <sup>st</sup>
	Sandy Creek	Coos Bay-BLM	2 <sup>nd</sup>
1996	Middle Smith River	Coos Bay-BLM	1 <sup>st</sup>
	Mill Creek	Coos Bay-BLM	1 <sup>st</sup>
	Oxbow	Coos Bay-BLM	1 <sup>st</sup>
	Lower South Fork Coquille	Coos Bay-BLM	1 <sup>st</sup>
	West Fork Smith	Coos Bay-BLM	1 <sup>st</sup>
	Tioga Creek	Coos Bay-BLM	1 <sup>st</sup>
	Sandy Remote	Coos Bay-BLM	2 <sup>nd</sup> / 3 <sup>rd</sup>
1997	Smith River (North Fork Smith River)	Siuslaw NF	1 <sup>st</sup> / 2 <sup>nd</sup>
	Upper Middle Umpqua	Coos Bay-BLM	1 <sup>st</sup>
	Middle Main/ North Fork/ Catching Creek	Coos Bay-BLM	1 <sup>st</sup>
	North Chetco	Coos Bay-BLM	1 <sup>st</sup>
	Big Creek	Coos Bay-BLM	2 <sup>nd</sup>
1998	Lower Umpqua (Lower Umpqua Frontal)	Siuslaw NF	1 <sup>st</sup>
	Hunter Creek	Siuslaw NF	1 <sup>st</sup>
1999	South Fork Coos River	Coos Bay-BLM	1 <sup>st</sup> / 2 <sup>nd</sup>
	East Fork Coquille	Coos Bay-BLM	1 <sup>st</sup>
	Lobster Creek	Siskiyou NF	1 <sup>st</sup>
2000	South Fork Coos River	Coos Bay-BLM	3 <sup>rd</sup>
2001	North Fork Coquille	Coos Bay-BLM	2 <sup>nd</sup>
	South Fork Coos River	Coos Bay-BLM	4 <sup>th</sup>
2002	Oxbow	Coos Bay-BLM	2 <sup>nd</sup>
	Upper Umpqua	Roseburg-BLM	2 <sup>nd</sup>
2003	Middle Umpqua River	Coos Bay-BLM	2 <sup>nd</sup>
2004	added chapters to the 2003 Middle Umpqua River	Coos Bay-BLM	2 <sup>nd</sup>
2005	Mill Creek-Lower Umpqua River	Coos Bay-BLM	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Planned 2006	Lower Smith River-Lower Umpqua River	Coos Bay-BLM	2 <sup>nd</sup>

## Watershed Restoration and Jobs-in-the-Woods

In FY 2005, the focus of the Jobs in the Woods program was directed toward upslope, forest stand development related restoration activities. The 2005 program focused primarily on commercial and pre-commercial thinnings in Late Successional Reserve land allocations. Expenditures were as follows:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>
preparation and marking of commercial thinning projects	\$803,000
pre-commercial thinning contracts	\$48,000
supplemental funding for FY 2004 two culvert replacement	\$65,500
Snowy Plover breeding site maintenance at New River ACEC	\$30,000
Northwest Youth Corps trail maintenance and other restoration in FY 2006	\$81,000

## County Payments

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

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

Funds made available in FY 2005 under Title II by the three counties within the BLM Coos Bay District were as follows: Coos County - \$302,304; Curry County - \$173,337; and Douglas County - \$648,372. This included “carry over” funds available from previous funding rounds and funding made available from cost saving on previous projects.

Projects eligible for Title II funding were reviewed and recommended for funding by the BLM Coos Bay District Resource Advisory Council (RAC). The RAC reviewed a total of thirty-five projects submitted by the BLM, Coos County, Curry County, the Coquille Indian Tribe, local watershed groups, and others. Table 5 displays the types of projects recommended and subsequently approved for funding and the money distribution in each of the project categories.

**Table 5. Title II projects approved for funding in FY 2005**

Type of Project	Number of Coos County Projects	Number of Curry County Projects	Number of Douglas County Projects	Total Funding for projects in FY 2004
In-stream large wood placement	1	0	3	\$362,500
In-stream culvert replacement	0	0	0	\$0
Riparian / Channel Restoration	0	1	1	\$233,700
Road related restoration	2	1	0	\$126,000
Noxious Weed Control	3	2	2	\$175,179
Monitoring	0	0	1	\$25,800
Trail Maintenance	0	0	0	\$0
Other	2	2	0	\$83,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>\$1,006,179<sup>1</sup></b>

<sup>1</sup> All available funds were not allocated to projects

## Late-Successional Reserve Assessments

The NFP 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 2005, Burnt Brum and Beaman Ridge timber sales were offered and sold; Middle Tioga (originally an FY 2004 sale) was reoffered and sold. Each of these sales was developed in accord with the management recommendations contained in the respective LSR assessment. In addition to activity in these commercial sized stands, pre-commercial density management projects have also been conducted in younger stands to facilitate the development of late-successional stand characteristics in these stands.

## Matrix

### 15 Percent Analysis

The NFP/ROD (page C-44) and Coos Bay District RMP ROD (page 53) require that the BLM and USFS provide for the retention of late-successional/old-growth fragments in the Matrix where little remains. The standards and guidelines are to be applied to any fifth field watershed in which federal forest lands are currently comprised of 15 percent or less late-successional forest, considering all land allocations. All Coos Bay District sales sold under the RMP have complied with the 15 percent rule using the initial analysis.

A joint BLM/FS Instruction Memorandum was issued on September 14, 1998 providing final guidance for implementing the 15 percent standards and guidelines throughout the area covered by the NFP. A final 15 percent analysis was completed in 1999.

Only the Lower Coquille River and the Middle Main Coquille River fifth field watersheds have less than 15 percent late-successional forest (Table 6). Regeneration harvest in these two watersheds will be deferred until the 15 percent standard is met.

Regeneration harvest will also be deferred at least one decade in the Whaleshead Creek and Lower Coos River/Coos River watersheds listed in Table 6 in order to be sure that harvesting will not reduce the late-successional forest component below 15 percent.

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**Table 6. 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

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

# Resource Program Accomplishments

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

## Air Quality

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

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

## Water

The hydrology program continues to focus on water quality monitoring, restoration plans and NEPA for variety of restoration and commercial activities across the District.

### Water Monitoring Activities

Stream flow and temperature were measured at six gaging stations located in the Oregon Coast Range and Oregon Klamath physiographic provinces. BLM personnel were responsible for data collection at four sites and two sites were operated under a cooperative agreement with Douglas County and the Oregon Water Resources Department. Data from regional gaging stations, including these stations, is being used to construct useful hydrology and geomorphological relationships. Hydrologists from BLM's National Applied Resource Science Center are assisting with this effort. These relationships aid passage and in-stream enhancement project design.

Real-time data was collected at four Remote Automated Weather Stations owned and maintained by the District. These stations are part of an integrated network of over 1500 RAWS stations located throughout the nation, mostly in the western states. Weather data assists agencies with local and regional resource management projects such as prescribed burning and rating fire danger.

Automated tipping bucket rain gages were maintained at three sites: Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area, Spencer Slide, and West Fork Smith River maintenance shop. Vertical and horizontal ground movement near the Spencer Slide rain gage was also measured with survey equipment.

Surface and ground water monitoring continued at the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area to characterize fluctuating water tables for wetland delineation and evaluate dredging and tide gate replacement projects. Water table elevation was measured in six monitoring wells, and surface water elevation and temperature were measured at one site. Eleven transects were also completed to evaluate drainage ditch morphology.

At the New River Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), longitudinal elevation surveys and photo monitoring were used to evaluate the effects of foredune breaching and the removal of stabilizing vegetation for western snowy plover habitat management on the channel geometry and sediment regime of New River.

Field reviews 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 Yankee Run Creek, Elk Creek, and Koepke Creek.

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

Pursuant to a Water Pollution Control Facilities permit, quarterly ground water sampling was completed at the drainfield for the Loon Lake Recreation Area. Three monitoring wells were each sampled for seven parameters.

### **Restoration and other Activities**

Hydrology and soils specialists assisted the South Coast Watershed Council during their Stormchasers program by collecting water samples after four high precipitation events. The samples, tested for nutrients, E. coli, and turbidity, assist the Council in prioritizing areas in need of restoration to prevent water quality degradation.

Hydrology specialists continue to be actively involved with the design and environmental clearance of timber sales, land disposal activities, and RAC projects, including habitat enhancement and culvert replacement.

An operational 4.6 mile water line was laid from the City of Reedsport's municipal water supply to the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area.

Twenty-five wells on or adjacent to BLM-managed land on the North Spit were decommissioned to eliminate potential risks associated with the integrity of wellheads and surface seals. The wells were originally installed for environmental assessment related to wastewater discharge and solid waste disposal.

The Mill Creek-Lower Umpqua River Watershed Analysis (24,863 acres BLM) was completed replacing the 1995 Mill Creek Watershed Analysis.

### **Municipal Watersheds**

The District has lands within two municipal watersheds. The city of Myrtle Point has a community water system within the North Fork Coquille watershed (83,865 BLM acres) and

serves approximately 1,100 residences. The city of Coquille at times uses the Coquille watershed as a reserve source (157,931 BLM acres) and serves approximately 1,800 residences. These sources are filtered and pumped from river alluvium. No reports of contamination or water quality violations from BLM lands have been received.

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

The District continued work on Water Quality Restoration Plans to restore 303(d) listed streams on federally-managed lands, strengthen Best Management Practices, and support Oregon Department of Environmental Quality Water Quality Management Plan and Total Maximum Daily Load development. District personnel collected continuous water temperature data at eighteen locations, completed discharge measurements at eleven sites, and modeled stream shade for the South Fork Coos River Water Quality Restoration Plan.

The State has identified 41 water quality limited stream segments that originate on or cross District lands. This number differs from previous Annual Summary reports in that these numbers reflect an update of State DEQ’s listing parameters on some streams. Most streams are listed for exceeding the summer water temperature standard developed to protect salmonid rearing. Other listing parameters include winter water temperature, dissolved oxygen, fecal coliform, and aquatic weeds. Some segments are listed for more than one parameter. Twenty-six of the listed stream segments have been addressed in Water Quality Management Plans and the remaining fifteen segments are included in Plans under development. Table 7 displayed the current stream listings and the status of their management plans.

During FY 2005, work continued in the Water Quality Management Plan for Tioga Creek, which is nearing completion. Work began on the plans for Hunter Creek, Pistol River, Sixes River, and Belieu Creek in the South Basin.

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**Table 7. Coos Bay District Water Quality Management Plans Status**

<b>Basin</b> <i>Umpqua</i>			
<u>Waterbody &amp; Description</u>	<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Season</u>	<u>Field Office/Status</u>
Buck Creek River mile 0.0 to 0.7	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua / Completed
Bum Creek River mile 0.0 to 2.3	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua / Completed
Cedar Creek (Umpqua River) River mile 0.0 to 3.0	Temperature	Summer / Sept 31 – May 31	Umpqua / Completed
Halfway Creek River mile 0.0 to 6.3	Temperature	Sept 31 – May 31	Umpqua / Completed
Herb Creek River mile 0.0 to 2.7	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua / Completed

Russel Creek (Smith River) River mile 0.0 to 2.2	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua / Completed
Smith River River mile 15.7 to 83.7	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua / Completed
Smith River, North Fork River mile 0.0 to 4.6	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua / Completed
Smith River, West Fork Rivermile 0.0 to 15.9	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua / Completed
Soup Creek River mile 0.0 to 1.4	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua / Completed
South Sisters Creek (Smith River) River mile 0.0 to 8.6	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua / Completed
Umpqua River River mile 25.9 to 109.3	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua / Completed

**Basin South Coast**

<u>Waterbody &amp; Description</u>	<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Season</u>	<u>Field Office/Status</u>
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>
Burnt Creek River mile 0.0 to 2.6	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua / <i>In Progress</i>
Cedar Creek (Williams River) River mile 0.0 to 11.6	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua / <i>In Progress</i>
Cherry Creek River mile 0.0 to 3.8	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua / Completed
Chetco River, North Fork River mile 0.0 to 5.1	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood / Completed
Coos River, South Fork River mile 0.0 to 31.1	Dissolved Oxygen	Year Round	Umpqua / <i>In Progress</i>
Coquille River, East Fork River mile 0.0 to 26.2	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood / Completed
Coquille River, Middle Fork River mile 0.0 to 39.6	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood / <i>In Progress</i>

Coquille River, Middle Fork River mile 0.0 to 39.6	Temperature	Oct 1 – May 31	Myrtlewood / <i>In Progress</i>
Coquille River, Middle Fork River mile 0.0 to 39.6	Coliform / Dissolved Oxygen	Winter/Spring/Fall	Myrtlewood / <i>In Progress</i>
Coquille River, North Fork River mile 0.0 to 19.0	Coliform	Winter/Spring/Fall	Umpqua / Completed
Coquille River, North Fork River mile 19.0 to 44.2	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua / Completed
Crystal Creek River mile 0.0 to 7.3	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood / <i>In Progress</i>
Cunningham Creek River mile 0.0 to 7.4	Coliform / Dissolved Oxygen	Year Round	Umpqua / Completed
Dement Creek River mile 0.0 to 6.0	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood / Completed
Edson Creek River mile 0.0 to 5.8	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood / <i>In Progress</i>
Elk Creek River mile 0.0 to 5.7	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood / Completed
Floras Lake / Boulder Creek River mile 0.8 to 2.1	Aquatic Weeds		Myrtlewood / <i>In Progress</i>
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>
Middle Creek River mile 0.0 to 24.2	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua / Completed
Pistol River River mile 0.0 to 19.8	Dissolved Oxygen	June 1 – Sept 30	Myrtlewood / <i>In Progress</i>
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
Sixes River River mile 0.0 to 30.1	Dissolved Oxygen	Oct 1 – May 31	Myrtlewood / <i>In Progress</i>
Tioga Creek River mile 0.0 to 17.5	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua / <i>In Progress</i>
Unnamed Tributary to Middle For Coquille River River mile 0.0 to 3.6	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood / <i>In Progress</i>

Williams River River mile 0.0 to 20.9	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua / <i>In Progress</i>
Woodward Creek River mile 0.0 to 7.6	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua / Completed

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## Soils

Protecting the soil resources and sedimentation reduction are the major focus of the Soils program on the District. Program specialists have primarily been involved in NEPA planning and monitoring activities that have provided ID Teams with the necessary soil related information for a variety of restoration and commercial activities across the District. The development of environmental assessments for; commercial thinning/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. Construction of the Coos County Natural Gas Pipeline across BLM administered lands continued to require technical expertise by the Soil Scientist

Monitoring of the South Fork Elk Creek Road Improvement, White Mountain and Rocky Peak Storm Proofing projects, Brummit and Fall Creek area culvert replacements, and, sediment abatement work on timber haul routes in the winter were the primary focus this past year. To obtain the desired results, the Specialists worked with both the project inspectors and the equipment operators. In addition, pre and post burn monitoring on more than 200 acres of hardwood conversions in Curry County was performed to measure soil temperatures during the burn and sediment delivery mechanisms after broadcast burning. Follow-up investigations for recovery of vegetation will be part of the FY 2006 activities.

The soil staff reviewed several restoration projects that may qualify for Stewardship contacting. These ranged from roads that are in need of repair, timber stands needing thinning, to removal of noxious weeds.

The soil staff continued their involvement with the South Coast Coordinating Watershed Council. Among the items accomplished was developing a proposal to reconnect Bethel Creek to New River and assisting with the Storm Chaser project to determine sediment loads county – wide as a guide to focus future restoration efforts.

## Wildlife Habitat

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

Marbled Murrelet and Bald Eagle surveys and project consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Wildlife program work includes wildlife / habitat surveys and monitoring, data base management, effects analysis, and habitat restoration. In FY 2005, wildlife biologists provided input into planning and analysis of several timber sales and an oak/meadow restoration project.

## **Green Tree Retention**

Direction in the Coos Bay District RMP is to retain a specified number conifer trees in regeneration harvest units within the Matrix land use allocation. The concept for this and the coarse wood requirement (below) is to provide for legacy forest components that would carry over into the next rotation. In FY 2005, neither Field Office conducted surveys for green tree retention as there were no regeneration sales to monitor.

## **Coarse Woody Debris Retention and Recruitment**

The Coos Bay District RMP also requires retention of a minimum of 120 linear feet per acre of decay class 1 and 2 logs and all existing coarse woody debris following regeneration harvest within the Matrix land use allocation. No surveys were conducted this fiscal year as there were no regeneration harvest units to monitor.

## **Snag and Snag Recruitment**

District biologists have been implementing snag creation projects in LSRs over the past five years. In FY 2005, a contract using JITW funds was implemented that created 300 snags/habitat trees on 150 acres in the Cole Creek LSR (Middle Fork and Myrtle Creek drainages). The purpose of these contracts is to increase the number of snags in an area determined to be deficient. In addition, approximately 200 trees were inoculated to create hollow snags in the Riparian Reserve along the Smith River in the Umpqua Field Office. Trees in the project site were too small to create snags, so this method was chosen to allow continued growth for several years before the tree dies. These structures provide critical habitat to a variety of species including cavity nesting birds and forest carnivores.

## **Databases**

District staffs provided support and funding to convert various wildlife databases to updated supported database formats. Wildlife sightings and snag/downed wood monitoring databases were converted from Dbase to ACCESS program. Wildlife sightings and several special status species databases were converted over to the new GeoBOB database. Support to accomplish this task entailed review and updates prior to and after the transfer.

## **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 2005 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 2005 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 2005.

### ***Waterfowl***

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

### ***Purple Martins***

Purple Martins are a Bureau Assessment species for BLM and are on the critical list of state sensitive species in Oregon. Coos Bay BLM has worked in partnership with 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 extirpated 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, and near Millicoma Marsh. 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. Last year 11 boxes were removed leaving a total of 13 near the Coos Bay North Spit. These eleven boxes were transferred to the South Slough Estuarine Reserve where Purple Martins were noted nesting this year.

### ***Neotropical Migrant Birds***

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

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 considerable 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 have included: 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 meadows were mowed to improve elk forage. BLM personnel continued to eliminate noxious weeds and maintained 3 tidegates. In addition, about 270 acres were burned in order to rejuvenate forage grasses and set back the invasive reed canary grass. Noxious weeds are removed annually.

### ***Bats***

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

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

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

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

### ***Historical Community Restoration***

An environmental analysis for a 'historical' habitat restoration project was completed last year. Several white oak and meadow habitats were identified for treatments to restore these habitats to an open condition. Treatments included removal of encroaching conifers and prescribed burning. Work began this fiscal year at the North Fork Hunter Creek ACEC.

## **Fish Habitat**

The Coos Bay District Fishery Program during FY 2005 continued the on-going work of implementing the Aquatic portion of the Northwest Forest 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 NOAA Fisheries. Additionally, the District has been very active in providing fisheries expertise to five local watershed councils in support of the State’s Plan for Salmon and Watersheds.

## Fisheries Inventory and Assessment

### Research Coordination

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

The End of Year report for the 2005 operating season show the following: 39,576 coho smolts; 27,598 coho fry; 25,871 chinook fry; 4,333 steelhead smolts and 825 steelhead fingerlings, and 94 trout fry (actual captured number) were the estimated number of out-migrants for each species. Adult trapping showed that 30 adult chinook, 62 adult coho, and 159 adult steelhead were caught. Based on mark and re-capture spawning survey numbers, returning adult spawner estimates were 978 coho and 244 steelhead.

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.

**Table 8. Freshwater and Marine Survival for West Fork Smith River Salmonid Life-Cycle Monitoring**

FY	Eggs deposited	Smolts	Fresh- Water survival (%)	Return year	Adult returns		Marine survival (%)	
					Male	Female	Total	Female
1996	-	22,412		1999	160	104	1.2	0.9
1997	-	10,866		2000	295	243	5.0	4.5
1998	-	14,851		2001	787	715	10.2	9.8
1999	291,955	20,091	6.9	2002	2,036	1,423	17.2	14.2
2000	642,747	17,358	2.7	2003	1,941	1,790	21.49	20.62
2001	2,099,982	16,019	0.80	2004	561	417	6.2	5.3
2002	4,542,580	23,054	0.47					
2003	5,130,275	39,576	0.80					
2004	1,169,503							

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

Watershed Influences on Salmonids – (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency): In 2005, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) continued implementation of a research project in West Fork Smith River titled '*Landscape and Watershed Influences on Wild Salmon and Fish Assemblages in Oregon Coast Streams.*' The project investigates landscape management factors influencing abundance, distribution, growth, and freshwater survival of juvenile coho on a watershed scale. As part of this research, EPA implanted Passive Integrated Transponder (PIT) tags in 6,011 age-0 coho. Fish condition, movement, and habitat use are determined upon recapture.

Fish Passage/ Culvert Monitoring - (U.S. Forest Service, Corvallis Forestry Sciences Laboratory): The BLM Oregon State Office has entered a Government Accountability Office funded cost share research project with the Forest Service to examine fish passage through newly replaced culverts. In 2005, researchers implanted Passive Integrated Transponder (PIT) tags in 426 age-0 coho, and 141 cutthroat and steelhead trout in the West Fork Smith River and 5 tributary streams in addition to having the 6,011 PIT tagged coho available from the EPA research.

*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* - The Umpqua Field Office replaced 5 fish passage culvert and provided modifications to 2 existing culverts to enhance fish passage in FY 2005. New culverts on Marsh Creek (2), Mast Creek, Blackwell Creek, and an unnamed tributary to Vincent Creek improved passage for all life-stages of migratory and resident fish species and amphibians over approximately 5.7 miles of stream habitat. Culvert/site modifications on Buck Creek and another unnamed tributary to Vincent Creek improved up-stream passage over approximately 3.5 miles of stream habitat.

A fish passage culvert was placed on Koepke Creek, a tributary to the sloughs and ditch system at the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area. The new culvert will improve fish passage for coho salmon, cutthroat trout, and possibly steelhead trout to approximately 1/3 mile of spawning habitat. In addition, three malfunctioning tide-gate doors were replaced on three sloughs in the Dean Creek EVA. The existing cast iron doors were replaced with fish-friendlier side hinge aluminum doors.

***In-stream Habitat Restoration***

One in-stream restoration project was implemented by the Umpqua Field Office in FY 2005 and 9 additional logs from blowdown trees were treated and described as follows:

Halfway Creek

This project extended by one mile an in-stream restoration project started in 2002 on Halfway Creek. Seventy-two logs, including the seven logs from blowdown trees described below, 80 boulders, and 8 uprooted red alder trees were placed at 16 sites over a 1.0 mile reach of the Halfway Creek channel. Logs and boulders are expected to add to channel complexity and retain channel substrate.

Blowdown Log Placement

Under the guidelines of the District Salvage Memo, a total of 9 large conifer logs from 2 blowdown trees were placed in stream channels as habitat wood. Seven logs were placed in the Halfway Creek in-stream project, one log was placed in Blackwell Creek and one log was placed in Spencer Creek. One large blowdown conifer log was transported to a storage site for future in-stream placement.

Restoration projects implemented by the Myrtlewood Field Office during FY 2005 are summarized as follows:

Upper South Fork Elk Creek

Myrtlewood fisheries, soils, roads and hydrology in cooperation with the Coquille Watershed Association, ODFW and a private landowner, designed and planned a riparian enhancement, noxious weed removal and large wood placement project.

**Project Monitoring**

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

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**Table 9. Monitoring completed in FY 2005 on Restoration Projects**

<b>Umpqua Field Office Project</b>	<b>Photo Points</b>	<b>Pebble Counts</b>	<b>Spawning Surveys</b>	<b>Fish Distribution/ Passage</b>
Big Creek			X	
Halfway Creek	X		X	
Culverts: 8 sites	X			X
Grunt Creek	X		X	
Paradise Creek (Pre-project)	X		X	X

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## **Riparian Improvement**

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

## **Technical Expertise and Support**

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

## **Special Status and SEIS Special Attention Species**

### **Survey and Manage**

In March 2004, the *Record of Decision to Remove or Modify the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines* was signed. This document revised and replaced the management direction for the survey and manage and protection buffer species that was contained in the NFP and RMP/ROD. Previous Survey and Manage species that met the criteria as Bureau sensitive, assessment, or 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. The Decision and its SEIS are currently involved in a lawsuit, and an Opinion by the District Court is expected early in FY 2006.

### **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, NOAA Fisheries, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is involved early to assist in the analysis and, if needed, modification of project plans and Biological Assessments. A large portion of the District Wildlife and Fisheries programs’ resources are directed toward gathering and interpreting information to ensure compliance with ESA and the land use plan. Level 1 Team members continue to evaluate the streamlined process and pursue improvements to work more effectively.

One informal consultation with US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) on a combined LSR thinning project was completed in FY 2005. Coos Bay BLM provided input and review for two formal consultations with USFWS on the Port Orford Cedar SEIS and a Tribal timber sale was conducted this fiscal year. 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. BLM staffs participated in the review of disturbance requirements for owls and murrelets with regional wildlife Level 1 Teams.

There are seven Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESUs) for anadromous salmonid fish on the Coos Bay District. The Oregon Coast coho were listed as ‘proposed’ and 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 2005, fishery biologists in the Myrtlewood Field Office completed 1 BA for a four-year timber sale and Umpqua completed 1 BA for the replacement of 4 tide-gate doors at Dean Creek EVA. Staff also completed programmatic reporting and represented the District fishery biologist at a Level 1 team meeting.

## **Federal Threatened and Endangered Species - Terrestrial**

### ***Northern Spotted Owl***

Most of the District was surveyed for Spotted Owls during the 1990-1994 demographic study. There are approximately 97 known sites on the District, 75 percent of which are protected in mapped 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).

Coos Bay District staff conducted owl surveys at three sites in support of the Brummit Thinning Project in FY 2005. Owl surveys were also completed on District lands through cooperation with the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station (PNW), Roseburg BLM, Oregon State University (OSU), Weyerhaeuser Co., and Plum Creek Timber Company. In addition, in FY 2005, the National Counsel for Air and Stream Improvement (NCASI) began the third year of a demography and movement study of spotted owls 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 eight Bald Eagle territories on District land and an additional 19 territories on adjacent ownerships within the District boundary. At present, there are no known Bald Eagle roost sites on BLM land in the Coos Bay District, but there could potentially be roosts on all ownerships within the District boundaries.

In FY 2005, biologists monitored nesting at five sites within the boundary of the Umpqua Field Office lands and one site within the Myrtlewood Field Office. Also, a mid-winter driving survey (approximately 45 miles) within Myrtlewood Field Office lands was conducted again this year. Data is shared with an Oregon-wide monitoring program. Umpqua Field Office biologists completed plans for a habitat enhancement project along the Umpqua River. Funds will be pursued for implementation in FY 2006.

### ***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.

#### Summary of Snowy Plover Management Actions in FY 2005:

- Restored and maintained breeding and wintering habitat now totaling approximately 160 acres at New River ACEC. Included in this work was preparation of a breach at New River to enhance habitat for plovers and aquatic species associated with river.
- Maintained about 150 acres of breeding and wintering habitat by plowing encroaching beach grass on the Coos Bay North Spit. A new approach to habitat restoration was tried on one of the North Spit sites. A winged ripper was used to penetrate deeper into the ground. Shell hash was placed on the newly maintained area to entice nesting plovers. The new method was effective at pulling beachgrass roots deeper in the soil. The method created deeper furrows than desired and follow-up maintenance is planned for FY 2006. Plovers nested in the newly maintained area for the first time in many years.
- 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. Conducted weekly winter plover surveys to better understand plover use and movement on BLM managed sites.
- Participated on the Oregon Western Snowy Plover Working Team. BLM staff assisted the Outreach Subcommittee in developing an interpretive sign for Oregon-Washington recovery sites. BLM staff led the Predator Subcommittee in completing a 2005 Predator Action Plan and assessing a monitoring protocol for assessing raven removal. BLM staff also provided a key role in developing plans for an Oregon-wide docent program. BLM staff assisted in developing talking points, news releases, and also responded to media inquiries.
- 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. Developed a brochure for North Spit visitors to inform them about closed areas and recreation opportunities elsewhere in the area.
- Provided support to a USFWS law enforcement evaluation of effectiveness of and support to seasonal restrictions and plover protection. A report with recommendations was completed and provided to managers.

- 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 2005 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 97,561 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, 20.0 percent (19,565 acres) of suitable murrelet habitat on District has been surveyed to Pacific Seabird Group protocol for Marbled Murrelets. Three locations (Brummit Creek, Myers Creek and Middle Creek) were surveyed for a second year in accordance with survey protocol. During those surveys, 539 acres of suitable habitat were determined to be occupied. Table 10 summarizes murrelet survey efforts and habitat data through FY 2005.

**Table 10. Summary of acreage designated as marbled murrelet habitat, surveyed to protocol and delineated as occupied LSR in 2005 on the Coos Bay District, BLM.**

	Acres		
	As of 2004	Added in 2005	To Date
Total Marbled Murrelet Habitat, Coos Bay District (Note: Acreage does not include Coquille Tribal lands)	96,611 <sup>a</sup>	980	97,591 <sup>b</sup>
Marbled murrelet habitat surveyed: (Note: Survey areas must have completed the 2 year protocol to be counted.)			
Myrtlewood Field Office	N/A	592	N/A
<u>Umpqua Field Office</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>N/A</u>
Total	18,973 <sup>c</sup>	592	19,565
% of total murrelet habitat surveyed to protocol	19.6%		20.0%
Marbled murrelet occupied LSR :(Note: Represents only LSR acreage delineated as marbled murrelet occupied.)			
Myrtlewood Field Office	9,765	440	10,205
<u>Umpqua Field Office</u>	<u>10,415</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>10,514</u>
Total	20,171	539	20,704 <sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Acreage is calculated from GIS marbled murrelet habitat coverage cbmmh02

<sup>b</sup> Acreage is calculated from GIS marbled murrelet habitat coverage cbmmh05. Increase in acreage is due to adjustments made in August 2005 for units harvested, changes in habitat designations, and adjustments to match updated land lines.

<sup>c</sup> From the 2002 Forest Removal & Management Activities Biological Assessment (C02-02) dated 21 October 2002, page 34, plus adjustments made for FY 2002-2004.

<sup>d</sup> Total acreage is computed from GIS coverage cbmmocc05, so they do not total across.

N/A = Not Available

**Special Status Species Program - Wildlife**

The Coos Bay District wildlife, fisheries and botany staff continued in FY 2005 to develop a more comprehensive Special Status Species program for the District. Special funding from the State Office was used for this work. Species information sheets have been developed for species

most likely affected by BLM actions. Species lists and records have also been updated. Funds were also used to support surveys for bald eagles, peregrine falcons, bats and forest carnivores. Continuing work will focus on information gathering, decision analyses, coordination between resource areas and other Districts and development of survey strategies and monitoring programs. Wildlife staff also provided input to several large scale database program updates this fiscal year.

### ***Peregrine Falcon***

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

### ***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 found this species present at Baker Quarry but now absent from the maternity roost. A quarry operation plan still needs to be developed. The plan will include continued monitoring as a component to ensure protection of the hibernaculum by measuring 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. Surveys conducted this year located one fringed myotis. However, no pallid bats were found as surveys of the targeted habitats were aborted due to weather.

### ***Fisher***

Coos Bay District received special funding in FY 2005 to assess fisher habitat on the District and coordinate a potential survey strategy with adjacent Districts and National Forests. A contract was awarded and surveys will begin in December 2005.

### ***Mardon Skipper Butterflies***

Coos Bay received special funding from the State Office to conduct surveys and provide support to an inter-agency mardon skipper task team. The team is developing a conservation strategy for the species. Surveys were conducted in likely habitat in the North Fork Hunter Creek ACEC by a butterfly specialist and BLM staff. No butterflies of this species were found, but a habitat assessment showed that suitable habitat is present in the area.

## **Special Status Species Program - Aquatic**

The District has ten special status fish species, and three 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. 2005 was the eleventh year of monitoring, seed collection, and habitat enhancement of an experimental, re-introduced population located at New River Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). In 1996, 120 bulbs and 640 seeds were planted in 20 plots. Over the years emergence has ranged between 61% in 1998 to 39% in 2002. No plants have produced flowers to date. The District assisted with plant monitoring and with removal of competing vegetation at the site to promote better growing conditions. A trail which bisected the population was re-routed to preclude inadvertent trampling.

In 2002, a naturally occurring western lily site was discovered within the New River ACEC boundary. At that time, the population had 16 plants, six which were reproductive. In 2005, the population had nine 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.

### **Special Status Species Program (SSSP)**

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.

The District has 240 botanical SSS (103 vascular and 137 non-vascular [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 2005, surveys were conducted for the following Bureau sensitive and assessment species: four populations of silvery phacelia, two populations of Siskiyou monardella, and one population each of the California globe-mallow, western lily, and Point Reyes bird’s-beak. A 2002 status and trends report for 11 of the District’s special status vascular species was updated with current field data and literature information. Reports or conservation assessments for six additional SSS were prepared, bringing the total number to 17.

The District participated in a Challenge Cost Share project to monitor two introduced populations of the pink sand verbena. Over 50 pounds of seed from the North Spit's pink sand verbena population were collected for March 2006 distribution at other coastal dune restoration sites along the Oregon coast. Surveys for the Oregon bensonia, Waldo gentian, perennial goldfields, coast checkerbloom, and Leach's brodiaea are planned for 2006, pending funding.

## 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; and one area is an Environmental Education Area: Powers.

### New River ACEC:

- BLM continued implementation of the coastal dune habitat restoration project along New River and initiated a long-term monitoring project this year. One hundred acres were re-treated to provide nesting habitat for the Western Snowy Plover and open sandy area for the pink sand verbena.
- Two Challenge Cost Share projects monitored special status plant species: western lily and pink sand verbena.
- North West Youth Corps maintained four miles of trails which are outlined in an interpretive brochure.
- The primitive beach camping permit system for coastal backpackers was implemented.
- A New River Foredune Management Environmental Assessment will be prepared in 2006 to manage 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.
- A five year ocean shore permit for breaching of New River was renewed and a cooperative management agreement was developed with the adjacent ranch owners.

### North Spit ACEC:

- The Western Snowy Plover was monitored for distribution, abundance, and reproductive success. The North Spit is the most productive area for the threatened subpopulation of plovers in Oregon, producing 23 fledglings in 2005.
- Habitat maintenance using a tractor and plow was conducted to remove European beach grass from 76 acres of plover Habitat Restoration Areas (HRAs). Two hundred cubic yards of oyster shell were spread on one of the HRAs to improve nesting substrate.
- Monitoring was conducted during the six month Western Snowy Plover nesting season to assess public compliance with the seasonal closures to vehicular and foot traffic. The 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.
- Predator surveys were conducted by Wildlife Services to assess the degree of threat to plovers and to estimate take as required by the USFWS Migratory Bird Treaty Office.
- 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 2005. The rookery has been abandoned since 2000.
- 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, re-routed 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 Draft North Spit Plan (an update to the Coos Bay Shorelands Plan of 1995) was prepared in June 2005. Concerned citizens provided comments on the plan and a workshop was conducted October 20, 2005.

### **North Fork Hunter Creek ACEC:**

- For the third year, BLM addressed the long-standing livestock trespass problem occurring throughout the remote meadows of the ACEC. To date, over 145 head of feral cattle have been removed. As a result, overgrazing and erosion have been greatly reduced. It is still estimated that approximately a dozen 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.
- After an Environmental Assessment was completed for historic community habitat restoration, conifer removal at North Fork Hunter Creek was implemented using 25 volunteers from the Northwest Youth Corps for four weeks. Approximately 12 acres treated were treated and 150 burn piles were created. Pile burning is scheduled for fall 2005 and winter 2006. Funding for restoration at two other Oregon white oak sites in the District was obtained.
- Surveys for the Mardon skipper (*Polites mardon*), a Bureau sensitive and Federal candidate butterfly species (Order Lepidoptera), were conducted. While suitable habitat exists at Hunter Creek meadows, no Mardon skippers have been observed to date.

### **China Wall ACEC:**

- The boundary of the ACEC was preliminarily redefined to address a density management project to thin second growth forest adjacent to the old-growth within the ACEC. Sixty three acres were proposed to be added to the ACEC, which would bring the total to 303 acres.

## **Environmental Education and Interpretation Programs**

During 2005, thousands of visitors to the region participated in interpretive and environmental education programs provided by Coos Bay District staff and volunteers. Some highlights from 2005 include:

### **New River ACEC**

- Environmental Education continues to be an integral management program for the ACEC. The Ellen Warring Learning Center was opened to the public every Saturday and Sunday from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM. Between 10 and 20 people visited the learning center each weekend. Temporary and portable displays were created for use in the Learning Center.
- A BLM seasonal naturalist led guided hikes for visitors every Saturday morning along the trail system at Storm Ranch. An average of 10 visitors attended each hike. In addition, guided nature walks were provided for a variety of organized groups, such as the South Coast Striders and school groups.
- Evening campfire programs about snowy plovers were conducted at Boice-Cope Campground, adjacent to Floras Lake.
- BLM conducted four special events for the public at Storm Ranch. These events included a bird watching workshop, a dragonfly and damselfly field study, a full-moon hike, and a stargazing party. These special events attracted between 30 and 40 people each.
- Special events were also conducted at New River and were well attended by the public. Topics included bugs, ethnobotany, geology of the area, and bats.
- A variety of environmental education programs were conducted at Storm Ranch. Students assisted with creating a plant display for the learning center, and learned about hydrology and snowy plovers.
- Self-guided interpretive exhibits allowed visitors to learn more about unique habitats and plant and animal species of the ACEC.
- The National Public Lands Day included not only beach clean up, but a short educational program on beach habitat and snowy plovers.

### **Cape Blanco Lighthouse**

- New interpretive displays were designed, fabricated and installed in the lighthouse and Greeting Center, supporting the interpretive theme for the lighthouse
- State Park volunteers were trained in how to conduct guided tours, and the tours were evaluated.

### **North Spit**

- A seasonal interpreter conducted roving interpretation on the North Spit, and provided assistance in producing environmental education and interpretive products for Loon Lake.
- A seasonal interpreter conducted roving interpretation on the North Spit.
- BLM participated with the Snowy Plover Working Team to update and produce an Oregon/Washington brochure for recreationists and beach access signs. These signs were developed to inform recreationists about plover nesting areas. Signs will be placed in accordance with the North Spit sign plan.

- A program was conducted for Reedsport High School Marine Biology class. A classroom presentation on beach and dune ecology was preceded by a field trip to the North Spit. Students pulled beachgrass to make corridors for plover chicks to access the beach and participated in a mock debate on plover management issues.
- A program was conducted for the Northwest Youth Corp, as part of their work on the spit.

### **Loon Lake Recreation Area**

- The seasonal interpreters at Loon Lake presented evening campfire and children's programs for over 800 visitors during the 2005 summer recreation season. Educational kits on water safety, animal tracks, hydrology, and bats were developed.
- A partnership was begun with Loon Lake Lodge to advertise the programs at Loon Lake, and special passes were provided to the Lodge's visitors to attend programs at Loon Lake.
- The audio visual equipment at the amphitheater was revamped; proposed work in 2006 includes redoing the electrical source to the amphitheater.

### **Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area:**

- Roving volunteer interpreters at the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area contacted several hundred visitors during the summer of 2005. Formal interpretive programs at Dean Creek were also presented to groups from Elderhostel.

### **Other Projects**

- District staff conducted a variety of environmental education programs in the region for schools and other interested groups on such topics as: elk, habitat restoration, tsunamis, cultural history, tidepools, snowy plovers, Leave No Trace, wildlife adaptation, bats, Tsunamis, and geology.
- At Tsalila: the Umpqua River Festival, the partnership team conducted field trips, sponsored three days of environmental education for 2,600 students, and conducted a festival for the general public attracting over 7,000 participants. BLM staffs worked with partners to educate students and festival attendees about salmon, hydrology, aquatic insects, snowy plovers, elk, local Indian tribes, pioneer life and many other topics.
- A survey was taken of schools and agencies to determine if teachers were including much forestry education in their curriculum, and determine ways in which BLM could provide assistance.

## **Cultural Resources Including American Indian Values**

During FY 2005, the District continued involvement with our Partners in facilitating public access to Cape Blanco lighthouse. Following completion of CCS-funded repairs during the winter, lighthouse tours opened on schedule in April. This tour season (April - October) over 21,200 visitors enjoyed their experience of Oregon's oldest remaining lighthouse. Nearly 14,000 of these people also toured the lighthouse lens room. With the changes in BLM recreation fee structure introduced for FY 2005, tour visit fees and donations together generated \$19,600 this season, a reduction of nearly 20% from FY 2004. However, even with a 6% decrease in

bookstore visitor frequency during FY 2005, bookstore sales increased over 26% above FY 2004 levels, offsetting the reduced fee income. The BLM Washington Office “Preserve America” report (mandated by Executive Order 13287 and presented to Congress each year) featured our work at Cape Blanco Lighthouse as Oregon’s example of a heritage tourism partnership.

Work began on an environmental assessment determining future direction for the two CCC-built fire guard stations managed by the District; Vincent Creek and Wells Creek. Both facilities have been under long-term lease to the Oregon Department of Forestry since the 1960s. Vincent Creek guard station was returned to BLM control several years ago, and now Wells Creek guard station is in process of being returned as well. This EA will chart future directions for these facilities, both of which have been found potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). FY 2006 grant funds have been received from the Washington Office (through historic preservation deferred maintenance funds) to begin repair of the Wells Creek facility to make it available for reuse.

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 Coos Head and Gregory Point – both federally-owned headlands being transferred to CTCLUSI management and control. 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 32 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:

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

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

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

## **Rural Interface Areas/Wildland Urban Interface Areas**

The definition of wildland urban interface (WUI) in the National Fire Plan is much broader than that of the District's RMP; page 44 and Map 6 in the ROD and RMP. In FY 2005, 794 acres of various fuels treatments that met definition and the intent of Rural Interface Area protection in the RMP (Table 28) were funded by the National Fire Plan. The primary treatment methods were manual and machine piling on 586 acres with 208 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 2005, the Coos Bay District contributed to the local economy by selling nine timber sales allowing the harvest of 37 MMBF of timber. Over 4,500 acres of young stands were treated through contracts valued at \$780,000. The District issued over \$250,000 worth of restoration projects to contractors in the area through the Jobs-in-the-Woods program and \$135,000 through Challenge Cost Share programs. In addition, over \$1,000,000 was approved for projects by the Coos Bay RAC under Title II of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act. Table 11 displays the summary of Socio-Economic activities for the Coos Bay District.

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

The Coos Bay District Office employs about 129 full-time and a total of 20 part-time employees. Most of the personnel live in the communities of Coos Bay and North Bend with about 10 percent living in surrounding communities. This professional workforce has a significant impact on the community through payroll impacts and community participation. Only the healthcare industry, county government, public education, the Coquille Indian Tribe, the U.S. Coast Guard, and a handful of private companies employ more people in the area.

## Monetary Payments

The Bureau of Land Management contributes financially to the local economy in a variety of ways. One of these ways is through financial payments. They include: Payments in Lieu of Taxes, O&C Payments, and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Payments. Payments of each type were made in FY 2005 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" (or PILT) are Federal payments made annually to local governments that help offset losses in property taxes due to nontaxable Federal lands within their boundaries. The key law that implements the payments is Public Law 94-565, dated October 20, 1976. This law was rewritten and amended by Public Law 97-258 on September 13, 1982 and codified at Chapter 69, Title 31 of the United States Code. The Law recognizes that the inability of local governments to collect property taxes on Federally-owned land can create a financial impact.

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

PILT Payments to local counties in 2005 were as follows:

Coos County	\$13,371
Curry County	\$117,051
Douglas County	\$187,830
State-wide Total	\$6,245,153

### 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 2005 was the fifth year that payments were made to western Oregon counties under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393). Counties made elections to receive the standard O&C and CBWR payment as calculated under the Act of August 28, 1937 or the Act of May 24, 1939, or the calculated full payment amount as determined under P.L. 106-393. All/most counties in the Coos Bay District elected to receive payments under the new legislation. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2001 and continuing through 2006 payments are to be made based on historic O&C and CBWR payments to the counties. Table 12 displays the statewide payments made under each Title of P.L. 106-393 as well as the grand total. Table 13 displays the Title II and III payments for this District.

**Table 11. Coos Bay RMP, Summary of Socio-Economic Activities and Allocations**

Program Element	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
District budget	\$15,218,800	\$14,415,000	\$14,220,000	\$13,945,000	\$13,346,000
Timber sale collections:					
O&C lands <sup>1</sup>	\$1,477,440	\$1,305,530	\$859,342	\$1,419,646	\$2,402,893
CBWR lands <sup>1</sup>	\$239,500	\$197,270	\$249,894	\$474,514	\$1,503,958
PD lands <sup>1</sup>	\$39,610	\$410,650	\$0	\$142,145	\$0
Payments to Coos and (Coos CBWR)	\$6,415,185 \$803,135	\$6,466,506 \$809,560	\$6,544,104 \$819,274	\$7,459,102	\$6,537,509 \$818,449
Curry Counties (O&C /CWBR) <sup>2</sup> Total	<u>\$3,968,716</u> \$11,187,036	<u>\$4,000,466</u> \$11,276,532	<u>\$4,048,471</u> \$11,411,849	<u>\$4,101,101</u> \$11,560,203	<u>\$3,874,477</u> \$11,230,435
PILT Payments to Coos & Curry Counties) <sup>2</sup> Total	\$10,335 <u>\$90,337</u> \$100,672	\$10,900 <u>\$95,219</u> \$106,119	\$12,295 <u>\$107,412</u> \$119,707	\$12,815 <u>\$112,030</u> \$124,845	\$13,371 <u>\$117,051</u> \$130,422
Value of forest development contracts	\$1,024,000	\$906,000	\$725,000	\$707,000	\$780,000
Value of timber sales: oral auctions (_#)	\$2,620,316 (7 auctions)	\$985,504 (2 auctions)	\$2,283,767 (7 auctions)	\$1,748,867 (7 auctions)	\$5,717,321 (9 auctions)
negotiated sales (_# neg. sales)	\$154,474 (13)	\$173,941 (10)	\$173,941 (10)	\$56,343 (10)	\$197,753 (9)
Jobs-in-the-Woods contracts	\$926,100	\$737,900	\$902,038	\$700,367	\$255,391
Timber Sale/Recreation Pipeline Restoration Funds	\$1,178,000	\$889,000	\$856,000	\$314,000	\$277,000
Recreation Fee Demonstration Project Receipts	\$124,240	\$126,560	\$141,448	\$174,272	\$156,230
Challenge cost share	\$140,800	\$155,115	\$51,000	\$322,000	\$135,000
Value-in-kind or Volunteer Efforts	\$99,497	\$372,400	\$297,567	\$173,808	\$192,224
Value of land sales	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Funds collected as timber is harvested.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

**Table 12. FY 2005 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	\$2,745,418.32	\$353,674.48	\$3,099,092.80	\$130,811.11	\$3,229,903.91
Clackamas	\$5,422,445.44	\$754,995.78	\$6,177,441.22	\$201,906.36	\$6,379,347.58
Columbia	\$2,012,655.42	\$237,966.91	\$2,250,622.33	\$117,207.58	\$2,367,829.91
Coos	\$5,764,401.45	\$773,107.96	\$6,537,509.41	\$244,139.36	\$6,781,648.77
Coos (CBWR)	\$721,661.37	\$96,787.52	\$818,448.89	\$30,564.48	\$849,013.37
Curry	\$3,566,112.76	\$308,363.87	\$3,874,476.63	\$320,950.15	\$4,195,426.78
Douglas	\$24,474,280.76	\$1,079,747.68	\$25,554,028.44	\$3,239,243.04	\$28,793,271.48
Douglas (CBWR)	\$130,459.74	\$5,755.58	\$136,215.32	\$17,266.73	\$153,482.05
Jackson	\$15,309,859.47	\$1,350,869.95	\$16,660,729.42	\$1,350,869.95	\$18,011,599.37
Josephine	\$11,802,367.73	\$1,041,385.39	\$12,843,753.12	\$1,041,385.39	\$13,885,138.51
Klamath	\$2,286,220.24	\$80,690.13	\$2,366,910.37	\$322,760.50	\$2,689,670.87
Lane	\$14,919,052.59	\$1,342,714.73	\$16,261,767.32	\$1,290,059.25	\$17,551,826.57
Lincoln	\$351,726.19	\$37,241.60	\$388,967.79	\$24,827.73	\$413,795.52
Linn	\$2,579,325.39	\$227,587.54	\$2,806,912.93	\$227,587.54	\$3,034,500.47
Marion	\$1,426,445.11	\$188,794.20	\$1,615,239.31	\$62,931.40	\$1,678,170.71
Multnomah	\$1,064,948.74	\$170,932.13	\$1,235,880.87	\$17,000.00	\$1,252,880.87
Polk	\$2,110,357.15	\$316,553.57	\$2,426,910.72	\$55,862.39	\$2,482,773.11
Tillamook	\$547,129.63	\$32,345.02	\$579,474.65	\$64,207.27	\$643,681.92
Washington	\$615,520.84	\$0.00	\$615,520.84	\$108,621.32	\$724,142.16
Yamhill	\$703,452.38	\$124,138.66	\$827,591.04	\$0.00	\$827,591.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$98,553,840.72</b>	<b>\$8,523,652.70</b>	<b>\$107,077,493.42</b>	<b>\$8,868,201.55</b>	<b>\$115,945,694.97</b>
				CBWR	\$1,002,495.42
				O&C	<u>\$114,943,199.55</u>
					\$115,945,694.97

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

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

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

**Table 13. Title II Payments Coos, Curry, and Douglas Counties**

(Payments were made October 25, 2005)

COUNTY	Title II Payment
Coos	\$244,139.36
Coos (CBWR)	\$30,564.48
Curry	\$160,475.08
Douglas	\$647,848.61
Douglas (CBWR)	\$3,453.35
Total	\$1,086,480.87

## Environmental Justice

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

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

Environmental justice analyses associated with FY 2005 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

The overall amount of visitation on the Coos Bay District increased by 2% (998,139 visitors) over last year’s levels as economic conditions and tourism-related travel continued to recover from the lows seen in 2001-2002.

Table 14 outlines visitation at each of the District’s developed recreation sites, Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA), and Extensive Recreation Management Areas (ERMA) in 2005. 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 2005 Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) report.

**Table 14. Extensive and Special Recreation Management Areas (ERMA/SRMA)**

		<b>FY 2005</b>
<b>Umpqua Field Office SRMAs</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Visits</b>
<b>Loon Lake SRMA <sup>1</sup></b>		
Loon Lake Campground	79	58,000
East Shore Campground	52	400
Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area SRMA	1,095	640,201
<u>    Coos Bay Shorelands SRMA <sup>2</sup></u>	<u>1,726</u>	<u>36,195</u>
Umpqua SRMA Total	2,952	734,796
<b>Umpqua ERMA &amp; Recreation Sites</b>		
Smith River Falls Campground	81	8,215
Vincent Creek Campground	3	5,272
Fawn Creek Campground	5	350
Park Creek Campground	60	3,803
Big Tree Recreation Site	20	50
Sub Total Developed Sites	170	17,690
<u>    Dispersed use for Umpqua ERMA</u>	<u>193,420</u>	<u>15,970</u>
Umpqua ERMA Total	193,759	33,660
<b>Total Umpqua Field Office</b>	<b>196,711</b>	<b>768,456</b>
<b>Myrtlewood Field Office SRMAs</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Visits</b>
<b>New River ACEC/SRMA</b>		
Sixes River SRMA <sup>3</sup>	1,168	15,853
Sixes River Campground	120	1,050
Edson Creek Campground	45	8,188
Myrtlewood SRMA Total	1,333	25,091
<b>Myrtlewood ERMA &amp; Recreation Sites</b>		
Cape Blanco Lighthouse (NHS)	32	20,679
Burnt Mountain Campground	38	1,000
Bear Creek	80	5,815
Palmer Butte Scenic Overlook	40	500
Sub Total Developed Sites	190	27,994
<u>    Dispersed Use for Myrtlewood ERMA</u>	<u>126,320</u>	<u>176,598</u>
Myrtlewood ERMA Total	126,700	204,592
<b>Total Myrtlewood Field Office</b>	<b>128,033</b>	<b>229,683</b>
<b>Total Coos Bay District</b>	<b>324,744</b>	<b>998,139</b>

<sup>1</sup> Loon Lake SRMA includes Loon Lake and East Shore Campgrounds.

<sup>2</sup> Includes the North Spit ACEC, North Spit Boat Ramp.

<sup>3</sup> Sixes River SRMA includes Sixes River and Edson Creek Campgrounds.

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

**Recreation use permits for camping & day use issued at campgrounds and fees collected in 2005:**

Recreation fee revenues in Coos Bay District decreased by 10% over 2004 collections. The reduction in revenue is due in part to a cooler early summer season, escalating gas prices and losses due to new fee collecting standards under the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act.

Fee Recreation Site:	Number of Recreation Use Permits Issued	Fees Collected
Loon Lake/East Shore	4,992	\$122,089
Sixes & Edson Campgrounds	336	\$15,629
Cape Blanco Lighthouse	9,648	\$18,512
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,976</b>	<b>\$156,230</b>

**Recreation Trails Managed:**

There was no change in the length or types of trails managed from FY 2004.

<b>Umpqua Field Office</b>	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
<b>Total:</b>	<b>13.5</b>	

<b>Myrtlewood Field Office</b>	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
<b>Total:</b>	<b>16.8</b>	

**Coos Bay District Totals:** 30.3

**Special Recreation Permits (SRP) Issued:**

One Special Recreation Permit was issued in the Umpqua Field Office in 2005 for a commercial outfitter and guide service and one annual permit was issued in the Myrtlewood Field Office for guided tours of the Cape Blanco Lighthouse.

**Off-Highway Vehicle Designations Managed (acres):**

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

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.
- Identified a 12 mile long system of trails on the North Spit under a partnership with Oregon Equestrian Trails.

### **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.

#### **Umpqua Field Office**

- Coos Bay Shorelands SRMA - completed 1995, currently being updated.
- Loon Lake Business Plan – completed 2005.
- Loon Lake SRMA Management Plan - completed 2002.
- Vincent Creek House historical assessment completed FY 2001.
- Smith River Falls & 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 & trail head construction - completed FY 1999.
- Cape Blanco Lighthouse National Historic Site - Interim Management Plan completed 1996.

## Forest Management

In FY 2005, the District offered and sold 9 timber sales with a total of approximately 37 MMBF. One of these timber sales (Middle Tioga DM) was originally advertised in FY 2004 and did not sell. It was re-offered in FY 2005 and sold. Two other sales, Bum Sisters and Brown Elk, were advertised but not sold. In addition to the advertised sales, approximately 0.7 MMBF of timber was sold as miscellaneous ASQ volume including small negotiated sales, right-of-way timber, and contract modifications. This volume is included in Table 17 but not in Table 18.

These represent a mixture of harvest types including regeneration harvest, commercial thinning in the Matrix, hardwood conversion/density management in Riparian Reserves, and density management within the Late-Successional Reserves.

Table 15 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 million board feet (MMBF). This ASQ, once determined and declared, is an annual regulatory commitment in the O & C Act.

**Table 15. Timber Volumes Offered FY 95 - 2005 <sup>1</sup>**

<b>Land Use Allocation</b>	<b>Offered FY95-04 (MMBF)</b>	<b>Offered FY2005 (MMBF) <sup>2</sup></b>
Matrix		
GFMA	141.6	13.6
C/DB	1.1	0.1
Miscellaneous Volume <sup>3</sup>	12.4	0.7
Total ASQ Volume	155.1	14.4
Volumes from Reserves	72.6	26.6 <sup>4</sup>
Total Volume Offered	227.8	41.0

<sup>1</sup> FY95-04 data from Table 18, 2004 Annual Program Summary for the BLM – Coos Bay District.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Bum Sisters DM and Brown Elk sales which were offered but not sold in FY05.

Does not include :Middle Tioga DM sale which was offered in FY04 and sold in FY05.

<sup>3</sup> Includes ASQ volume from modifications and negotiated sales.

<sup>4</sup> Includes non-ASQ volume from advertised sales, modifications and negotiated sales, and non-ASQ hardwood volumes.

Abbreviations used in this table:

GFMA General Forest Management Area  
C/DB Connectivity/Diversity Blocks

MMBF Million Board Feet  
ASQ Allowable Sale Quantity

Table 16 describes in detail the timber sales offered for sale during FY 2005.

Table 17 displays acres and volume from timber sales sold in the Matrix for FY 2005.

Table 18 displays a summary of volume sold under the RMP from the Harvest Land Base (the Matrix LUA) and the Reserves.

Table 19 displays the summary of volume currently ‘sold-but-not-awarded’ by the District under the RMP.

Table 20 displays the ASQ volume/acres harvested from the Matrix LUA and ASQ volume from Key Watersheds under the RMP.

Table 21 displays the ASQ volume included in sales sold by harvest type under the RMP.

Table 22 displays the acres of Reserve included in sales sold by harvest type under the RMP.

Table 23 displays the acres by age class and harvest type included in sales sold under the RMP.

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**Table 16. FY2005 Advertised Timber Sales**

Sale Name	Land Use Allocation <sup>1</sup>	Acres	Volume (MBF) <sup>2</sup>	Type of Harvest <sup>3</sup>	Comments
Burnt Leftovers CT	GFMA,RR	288	2,984	CT,DM, R/W	221 acres are CT, 66 acres are DM thinning in RR, and 1 acre is R/W; all in the GFMA.
Middle Tioga DM	LSR	183	1,968	DM, RH, R/W	110 acres are DM thinning, 70 acres are RH (hardwood conversion), and 3 acres are R/W; all in the LSR.
<b>Note:</b> This sale was offered and not sold in FY04. It was offered and sold in FY05. It is included in the totals.					
Moon 25 Thinning	GFMA, RR, LSR	617	10,859	CT, DM, RH, R/W	269 acres are CT, 207 acres are DM thinning in RR, and 8 acres are R/W; all in the GFMA. 112 acres are DM thinning, 9 acres are RH (hardwood conversion), and 12 acres are R/W; all in the LSR.

<b>Sale Name</b>	<b>Allocation</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>Land Use Acres</b>	<b>(MBF)</b> <sup>2</sup>	<b>Volume Harvest</b> <sup>3</sup>	<b>Type of Comments</b>
Mini Mose	GFMA, RR, LSR	28	457	CT, DM, RH	1 acre is CT, 18 acres are DM thinning in RR, 3 acres are RH (hardwood conversion), and 2 acres are RH (hardwood conversion) in RR; all in the GFMA. 4 acres are DM thinning within RR in the LSR.
Burnt Brum	LSR	641	8,221	DM, R/W	DM thinning of 392 acres outside RR and 246 acres within RR, and 3 acres are R/W; all in the LSR.
Beaman Ridge DM	GFMA, RR, LSR	662	9,329	CT, DM, RH, R/W	120 acres are CT, 118 acres are DM thinning in RR, and 10 acres are R/W; all in the GFMA. DM thinning of 192 acres outside RR and 189 acres within RR, RH (hardwood conversion) of 8 acres outside RR and 13 acres within RR, and 12 acres are R/W; all in the LSR.
Alder Creek	LSR	15	127	DM, RH	1 acre of DM thinning within RR and 14 acres RH (hardwood conversion) within RR; all in the LSR.
Pleasant Yankee	GFMA	45	1,874	RH, R/W	44 acres are RH and 1 acre is R/W; all in the GFMA.
Dora Reload	GFMA, RR	86	1,269	RH, CT, DM, R/W	43 acres are RH, 15 acres are CT, 27 acres are DM thinning in RR, and 1 acre is R/W; all in the GFMA.
Bum Sisters DM	RR, LSR	37	540	DM, RH	9 acres are DM thinning within RR in the GFMA; 9 acres are DM thinning in RR and 19 acres are RH (hardwood conversion) within RR; all in the LSR.
<b>Note:</b> This sale offered and not sold in FY05. It is not included in the totals.					
Brown Elk	GFMA, RR, C/DB	69	2,502	RH, DM	54 acres are RH and 12 acres are DM thinning in RR; all in the GFMA. 3 acres are RH in C/DB.
<b>Note:</b> This sale offered and not sold in FY05. It is not included in the totals.					
<b>Totals</b>		<b>2,565</b>	<b>37,088</b>		

<sup>1</sup> GFMA is General Forest Management Area, C/DB is Connectivity/Diversity Blocks, LSR is Late-Successional Reserve, RR is Riparian Reserves

<sup>2</sup> Includes hardwood volumes.

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

**Table 17. Actual Acres and ASQ Volume Sold from the Matrix in FY 2005 <sup>1</sup>**

Land Use Allocation	Regeneration Harvest		Commercial Thinning	
	Acres	Volume (MMBF) <sup>2</sup>	Acres	Volume (MMBF)
GFMA	90	2.695	626	7.999
C/DB	0	0	0	0
Totals	90	2.695	626	7.999

- <sup>1</sup> Includes Burnt Leftovers CT, Pleasant Yankee, Dora Reload, part of Moon 25 Thinning, part of Mini Mose, and part of Beaman Ridge DM timber sales. All other sales sold (or parts of sold sales mentioned) were located in LSR or RR. Bum Sisters DM was offered but not sold and is located in GFMA RR & LSR. Brown Elk was offered but not sold and is located in GFMA, RR, & C/DB. This table does not include miscellaneous volume sold as modifications, negotiated sales or R/W from advertised sales.
- <sup>2</sup> Includes a hardwood conversion (Regeneration Harvest) unit which contained only non-ASQ hardwood volume. Therefore, acres reported but not volume.

**Table 18. Summary of Volume Sold <sup>1</sup>**

Sold ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (MMBF)	FY 1995 – 2004:		FY 2005	FY05-14 Declared ASQ
	Total	Declared ASQ		
ASQ Volume – Harvest Land Base	158.994	290 <sup>3</sup>	11.362	270
Non ASQ Volume – Reserves <sup>2</sup>	68.566	n/a	25.726	n/a
Totals	227.560	n/a	37.088	n/a

- <sup>1</sup> Volume from advertised sales only. FY95-04 data from Table 20, 2004 Annual Program Summary for the BLM – Coos Bay District.
- <sup>2</sup> Includes hardwood volumes.
- <sup>3</sup> Declared Coos Bay FY95-98 ASQ (32 MMBF X 4) + FY99-03 ASQ (27 MMBF X 6) = 290 MMBF

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

**Table 19. Summary of Volume Sold but Unawarded <sup>1</sup>**

<b>Sold Unawarded (as of 9/30/05) ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (MMBF)</b>	<b>FY 95-04</b>	<b>FY 2005</b>	<b>Total FY 1995 - 2005</b>
ASQ Volume – Harvest Land Base	7.039 <sup>2</sup>	1.833 <sup>3</sup>	8.872
Non ASQ Volume – Reserves (including hardwoods)	0.459 <sup>2</sup>	0.041 <sup>3</sup>	0.500
<b>Totals</b>	<b>7.498</b>	<b>1.874</b>	<b>9.372</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes volume from advertised sales only.

<sup>2</sup> Includes the following sales: FY98 Remote Control. Jones 25 was dropped.

<sup>3</sup> Includes the following sales: FY05 Pleasant Yankee.

**Table 20. Matrix ASQ Volume and Acres Sold by Allocations <sup>1</sup>**  
(including negotiated sales, modifications, and right-of-ways)

<b>Harvest Land Base</b>	<b>FY 95-04 Total</b>	<b>FY 95-04 Decadal Projection</b>	<b>FY 2005</b>	<b>FY 05-14 Decadal Projection</b>
<b>ASQ Volume (MMBF)</b>				
Matrix	170.6	321.0 <sup>2</sup>	12.045	321.0 <sup>2</sup>
AMA	0	0	0	0
<b>ASQ Acres</b>				
Matrix	6,657	11,939 <sup>3</sup>	752 <sup>5</sup>	8,700 <sup>6</sup>
AMA	0	0	0	0
<b>Key Watershed ASQ Volume (MMBF)</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>30 <sup>4</sup></b>	<b>2.349</b>	<b>30 <sup>4</sup></b>

<sup>1</sup> FY95-04 data from Table 22, 2004 Annual Program Summary for the BLM – Coos Bay District.

<sup>2</sup> Volume from Third Year Evaluation – Figure V12-7

<sup>3</sup> Acres from Third Year Evaluation – Figure V12-7

<sup>4</sup> Volume from Third Year Evaluation – Figure V12-8

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

<sup>6</sup> Acres from Table AA-7, Coos Bay District Proposed Resource Management Plan EIS (Page 251).

**Table 21. Matrix ASQ Volume and Acres Sold by Harvest Type <sup>1</sup>**

<b>Harvest Land Base</b>	<b>FY 95-04 Total</b>	<b>FY 95-04 Decadal Projection <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>FY 2005</b>	<b>FY 05-14 Decadal Projection <sup>5</sup></b>
<b>ASQ Volume (MMBF)</b>				
Regeneration Harvest	111.9	273.0	2.695	310.0
Commercial Thinning	46.2	48.0	7.999	11.0
Other <sup>3</sup>	<u>12.4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1.351</u>	<u>0</u>
Totals	170.5	321.0	12.045	321.0

<b>ASQ Acres</b>	<b>FY95-04 Total</b>	<b>FY95-04 Decadal Projection <sup>4</sup></b>	<b>FY05</b>	<b>FY05-14 Decadal Projection <sup>5</sup></b>
Regeneration Harvest	2,316	5,792	90 <sup>6</sup>	7,600
Commercial Thinning	4,028	6,147	626	1,100
Other <sup>3</sup>	<u>21</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>0</u>
Totals	6,665	11,939	752	8,700

<sup>1</sup> FY95-04 data from Table 23, 2004 Annual Program Summary for the BLM – Coos Bay District.

<sup>2</sup> Values from Third Year Evaluation – Figure V12-7

<sup>3</sup> Includes negotiated sales, modifications, and right-of-ways.

<sup>4</sup> Values from Third Year Evaluation – Figure V12-4

<sup>5</sup> Acres from Table AA-7, Coos Bay District Proposed Resource Management Plan EIS (Page 251).

Volumes calculated from Table BB-7 (page 259).

<sup>6</sup> Includes a hardwood conversion (Regeneration Harvest) unit which contained only non-ASQ hardwood volume. Therefore, acres reported but not volume.

**Table 22. Acres of Reserves Sold by Harvest Types <sup>1</sup>**

<b>Reserve Acres</b>	<b>FY 95-04 Total</b>	<b>FY 2005</b>
Late-Successional Reserves	3,616	1,390 <sup>2</sup>
Riparian Reserves	1,575	438 <sup>2</sup>
Totals	5,191	1,828

<sup>1</sup> Includes advertised sales only. FY95-04 data from Table 24, 2004 Annual Program Summary for the BLM – Coos Bay District.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Density Management and Hardwood Conversion acres in Reserves.

**Table 23. ASQ Sale Acres Sold by Age Class <sup>1</sup>**

<b>Regeneration Harvest <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>FY95-04 Total</b>	<b>FY95-04 Decadal Projection <sup>3</sup></b>	<b>FY 2005</b>
0-70	382	735	90
80-140	1,387	3,474	0
150-190	250	683	0
<u>200+</u>	<u>297</u>	<u>900</u>	<u>0</u>
Totals	2,316	5,792	90

<b>Commercial Thinning <sup>2</sup> &amp; Other</b>	<b>FY95-04 Total</b>	<b>FY95-04 Decadal Projection <sup>3</sup></b>	<b>FY 2005</b>
0-70	3,993	6,147	626
80-140	35	0	0
150-190	0	0	0
<u>200+</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Totals	4,028	6,147	626

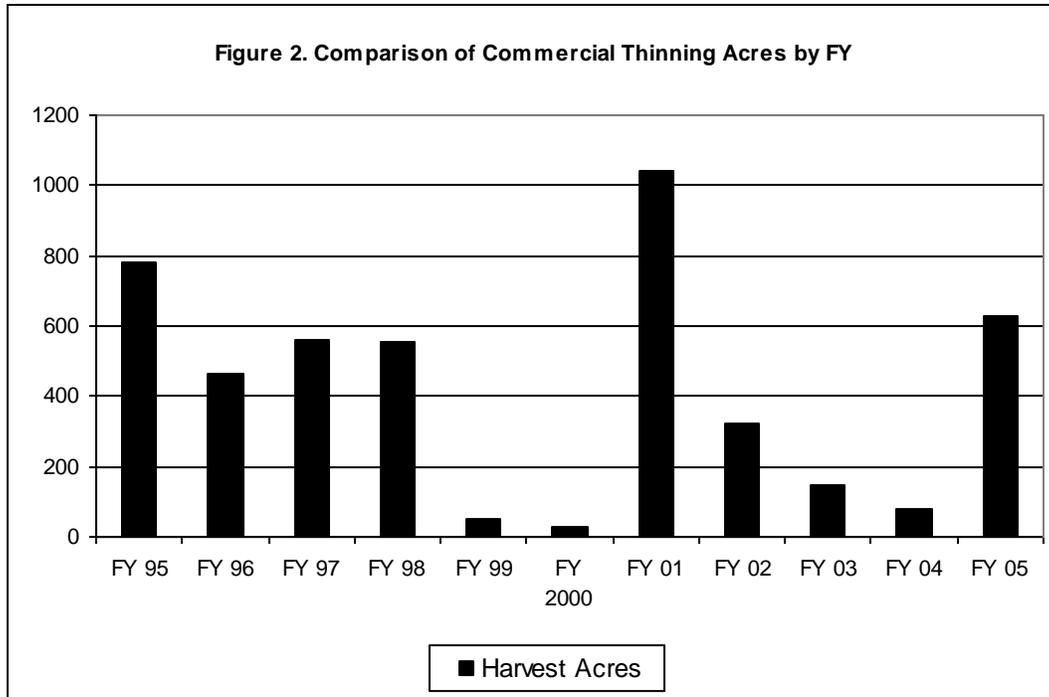
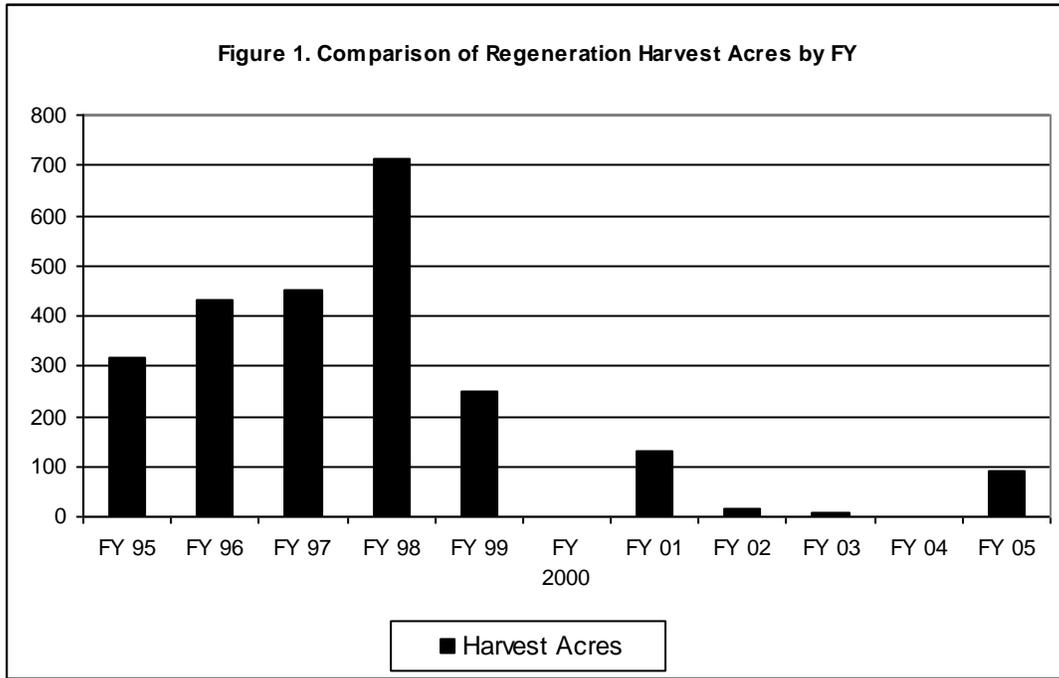
<sup>1</sup> Includes advertised sales from Harvest Land Base only.

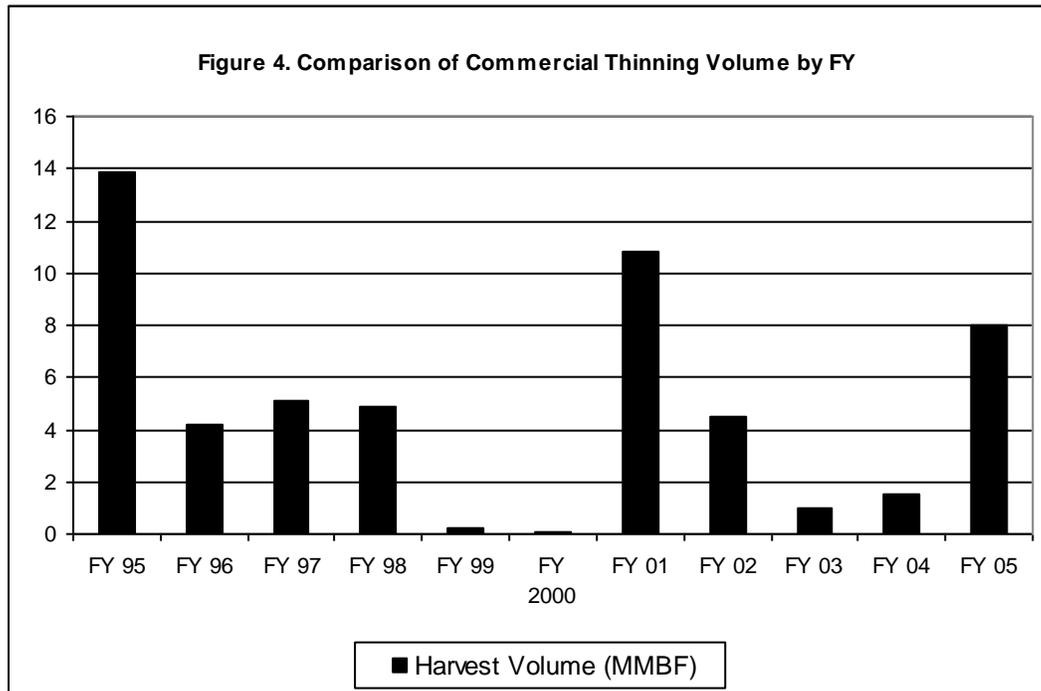
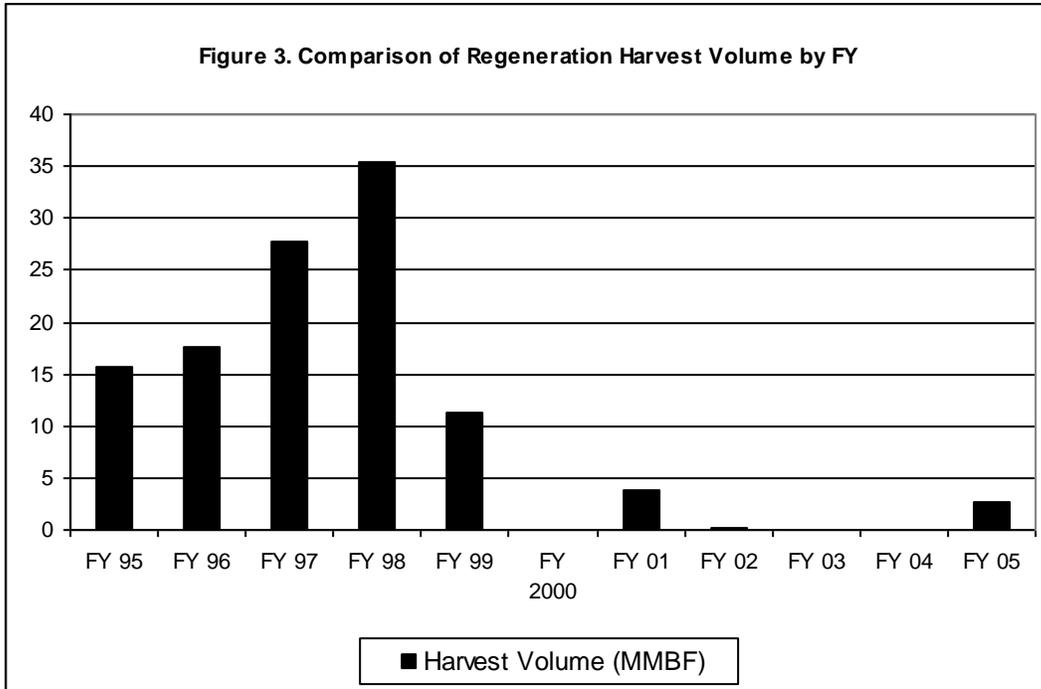
<sup>2</sup> FY95-04 data from Table 25, 2004 Annual Program Summary for the BLM – Coos Bay District.

<sup>3</sup> Values from Third Year Evaluation – Figure V12-4

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

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





## Silvicultural Practices

Implementation of many silvicultural practices is proportional to the District's timber sale harvest schedule with a time lag of a few years. Since there are a number of lawsuits which have held up the District's regeneration harvest, many reforestation practices, such as site preparation, tree planting, animal control, and stand maintenance, have not been needed. However, growth enhancement practices, such as, pre-commercial thinning/release, fertilization, and pruning are dependant upon harvest prior to the current RMP and are being accomplished as needed. During this next decade of this plan, some work will be directed towards some of those practices such as pruning and conversions, to meet the first decadal projections.

In FY 2005, the District awarded contracts totaling approximately \$780,000 to treat the acres shown in Table 24. An additional \$124,000 in forest development money was spent on stand exam contracts and noxious weed control.

**Table 24. Annual ROD Projections and Accomplishments for Silvicultural Practices**

Practice	1st Decadal		2nd Decadal FY 2005 to 2014	
	Projection <sup>1</sup> FY 1995-2004	Accomplishments	Annual Projection <sup>1</sup>	Accomplishments FY 2005
<b>Site Preparation</b>				
Prescribed Fire	7,600	2,027	7500	164
Other	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,470</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16</u>
Total for Site Preparation	8,600	3,497	7500	180
<b>Planting</b>				
Normal Stock	2,200	2,942	3,100	0
Genetic Stock	<u>5,400</u>	<u>3,358</u>	<u>6,100</u>	<u>137</u>
Total for planting	7,600	6,300	9,200	137
<b>Stand Maintenance/Protection</b>				
Vegetation Control	48,100	30,004	10,700	622
Animal Control	8,000	5,060	7,600	126
Precommercial Thinning /Release	34,800	18,564	3,500	1,878
Brushfield/Hardwood Conversion	1,200	436	100	0
Fertilization	12,000	22,740	2,800	0
Pruning	8,700	6,042	900	940

<sup>1</sup> decadal projection figures from Coos Bay District Proposed RMP and Environmental Impact Statement - Volume II Appendix CC page 264.

## Young Stand Silviculture in Late Successional Reserves

Silvicultural practices in the Late-Successional Reserves (LSR) have been proceeding since FY 1995, as shown in Table 25. This demonstrates that the implementation targets of the “South Coast-North Klamath Late-Successional Reserve Assessment” (May, 1998) are being met on the District. All of the silvicultural treatments being reported are in stands less than 20-years old. Establishment and maintenance of these young timber stands is vital to meeting later stand development targets for old-growth. The key components that are being grown are dominant, fast growing, overstory trees; a varied conifer species mix; and a few hardwood trees.

As a result of the Rescissions Act of 1995, there was timber harvest and subsequent tree planting in the LSR that was not originally part of the Northwest Forest Plan. With this workload completed, the near-term silvicultural treatments in young timber stands will primarily be stand maintenance and pre-commercial thinning/release. As an alternative pathway for developing late-successional characteristics, 573 acres of moderate density (18’ x 18’) pre-commercial thinning were completed in FY 2005. As the pre-commercial thinning/release workload is finished in the next few years, the primary silvicultural treatment in the LSRs will turn to density management of stands 25 to 80 years old.

**Table 25. Silvicultural Practices in Late-Successional Reserves**

Practice	Accomplishments (acres)		
	FY 95 to 2004	for FY 2005	FY 95 to 2005
<b>Site Preparation</b>			
Prescribed Fire	137	0	137
Other	<u>131</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>147</u>
Total for Site Preparation	268	16	284
<b>Planting</b>			
Normal Stock	756	0	756
Genetic Stock	<u>368</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>401</u>
Total for planting	1,124	33	1,157
<b>Stand Maintenance/Protection</b>			
Vegetation Control	7,280	110	7,390
Animal Control	637	33	670
Precommercial Thinning/Release	7,827	573	8,400
Brushfield/Hardwood Conversion	85	0	85
Fertilization	141	0	141
Pruning	36	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 26. The sale of Special Forest Products follows the guidelines contained in the Oregon/Washington Special Forest Products Procedure Handbook.

**Table 26. Summary of Special Forest/Natural Product Sales**

RMP Authorized product sales	Unit of measure	Total 1 <sup>ST</sup> Decade FY 95-2004	FY 2005
Boughs, coniferous	Pounds	138,068	50,900
	contracts <sup>1</sup>	143	31
	value (\$)	\$ 2,298	\$ 986
Burls and miscellaneous	Pounds	1000	0
	contracts <sup>1</sup>	1	0
	value (\$)	\$ 150	\$ 0
Christmas trees	Number	1,832	0
	contracts <sup>1</sup>	1,718	0
	value (\$)	\$ 2,802	\$ 0
Edibles and medicinals	Pounds	6,679	0
	contracts <sup>1</sup>	14	0
	value (\$)	\$ 275	\$ 0
Feed & Forage	Tons	0	0
Floral & greenery	Pounds	1,087,317	76,015
	contracts <sup>1</sup>	4,641	285
	value (\$)	\$ 62,734	\$ 3,621
Moss/ bryophytes	Pounds	55,600	0
	contracts <sup>1</sup>	9	0
	value (\$)	\$ 168	\$ 0
Mushrooms/ fungi	Pounds	355,848	146,506
	contracts <sup>1</sup>	3,020	675
	value	\$ 54,968	\$ 14,946
Ornamentals	Number	2,081	0
	contracts <sup>1</sup>	3	0
	value (\$)	\$ 29	\$ 0
Seed and seed cones	Bushels	11,980	0
	contracts <sup>1</sup>	39	0
	value (\$)	\$ 893	\$ 0
Transplants	Number	2,176	755
	contracts <sup>1</sup>	31	3
	value (\$)	\$ 374	\$ 32
Wood products/ firewood <sup>2</sup>	Cubic feet	1,459,780	19,753
	contracts <sup>1</sup>	1,558	61
	value (\$)	\$ 253,422	\$ 1089
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>contracts<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>11,177</b>	<b>1,055</b>
	<b>value (\$)</b>	<b>\$ 378,113</b>	<b>\$ 20,674</b>

<sup>1</sup> Contract numbers represent individual sale (or free use) actions. Value is in dollars per year received.  
<sup>2</sup> To avoid double counting, this line does not include products converted into and sold as either board or cubic feet and reported elsewhere.

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## **Energy and Minerals**

### **Energy**

The District continues to analyze its potential for Coal Bed Methane leases, including evaluation and preparing for maintenance of the RMP to include Coal Bed Methane leases. Presentations on CBM potential within the District have been developed and delivered to local public and professional groups.

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

### **Minerals**

There are 69 active mining claims on the Coos Bay District. In FY 2005, no Notice of Operations or Plan of Operations were submitted, no compliance inspections performed, and no notices of non-compliance issued. Five 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. Completion of several Mineral Potential Reports resulted in the reservation of mineral estates to the People of the United States.

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

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

The District has completed the requirements of the Memorandum of Understanding between the USDA Forest Service, Region 6 and USDI Bureau of Land Management Oregon/Washington State Office in completion of the final draft of the Mineral Material Rate Sheet. The District has been tasked to complete annual updates to the product.

### **Geology**

Engineering geology investigations are conducted to support District Engineering staff. In addition, District representatives conducted numerous geologic investigations in support of other programs, within District and outside of District and the Bureau, such as assisting the Medford District in Abandoned Mine Land investigation of the Almeda Mine. The District continues its involvement with the Federal Applied Geomorphology Consortium.

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

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.
- aActive and mitigated slide evaluation and monitoring.
- hydrogeology groundwater monitoring of recreational facilities.
- numerous community presentations of natural hazards, specifically tsunami.
- geological investigations and reports in support of other resources (i.e., recreation, wildlife, botany, etc.).
- Geotech Hole Reports for Coos Bay District and other Oregon Districts, as well as other work requiring geologic registration.
- assistance to other districts including geological interpretations and subsurface drilling/logging.

## **Range Resources**

In FY 2005, the District maintained 4 grazing leases in the Umpqua Field Office for a total of 23 AUM's. Title II funding provided an opportunity to use the Northwest Youth Corps to do manual noxious weed treatments at the #7205 lease. 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. The individual agreements and associated permits are subject to the regulations that were in effect when the agreements were executed or assigned. Additional rights-of-way have been granted for the construction of driveways, utility lines, water pipelines, legal ingress and egress, construction and use of communication sites, etc.

In FY 2005, the following actions were accomplished:

- 4 temporary permits were issued for timber hauling over existing roads.
- 3 existing R/W permits were amended to permit use of additional roads.
- 1 existing R/W permit was amended removing seasonal restrictions.
- 0 existing permits were amended to permit new construction across BLM land.
- 0 new Reciprocal Right-of-Way Agreements.
- 1 Amendment to an existing Reciprocal Right-of-Way Agreement.
- 16 supplements to establish fees for use of existing roads were executed.

- 1 Agreement were assigned in full to new landowner
- 2 R/W permits were assigned in full to new landowners.
- 3 Agreements were partially assigned to new landowners.
- 1 temporary Permit was extended

In FY 2006 we anticipate requests for similar type of actions.

## Land Tenure Adjustments

- The District did not acquire or disposed of any lands in FY 2005.

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 27 displays the results for the No Net Loss policy on the District.

**Table 27. No Net Loss Report for FY 98 to 2005**

Type of Action (sale, purchase, exchange)	Name / Serial Number	<u>Acquired Acres</u>						<u>Disposed Acres</u>					
		Land Status			Available for			Land Status			Available for		
		O&C	CBWR	PD	O&C	CBWR	PD	O&C	CBWR	PD	O&C	CBWR	PD
Purchase	OR-50404 <sup>1</sup>	-	-	71	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale	OR-53620 <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	0
Sale	OR-53838 <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	0	-
Sale	OR-53839 <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	0	-
Title Resolution	OR-56084 <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	183	-	0	0	-
Purchase	OR-55309 <sup>6</sup>	-	-	44	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase	OR-55740 <sup>7</sup>	-	-	2	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Relinquishment	OR-19228 <sup>8</sup>	-	-	313	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legislated Transfer	OR-60953 <sup>9</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	0

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

## **Transportation/Roads**

During FY 2005, Transportation Management Objectives were updated for several roads due to changes in resource management objectives. The process will continue through 2006 as plans continue to develop and resource objectives change. Transportation Management Objectives have been used to determine candidate roads for the decommissioning process.

A summary of road construction, repair and decommissioning for FY 2005 is as follows:

- 0.0 miles of new permanent road were constructed by federal action.
- 5.07 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.
- 1.74 miles of road were built on public lands by private action.
- 0.59 miles of road were improved on public lands by private action.
- 0.0 miles of temporary road were built on public lands by private action.

During 2005, updating of the Interim Ground Transportation Network and Road Information Database (GTRN) continued. This project will continue into 2006 and beyond.

## **Noxious Weeds**

In FY 2005, Coos Bay District chemically treated 640 acres of Scotch and French broom along 130 miles of road in the Umpqua Field Office. Additionally, 31 acres of Scotch and French broom were manually treated at New River and Dean Creek.

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

## **Hazardous Materials Management and Resource Restoration**

In FY 2005, the Coos Bay District Hazardous Materials program consisted of a number of actions, including investigations, emergency responses, removals, clean-ups, and coordination, as summarized below:

- Eight investigations of potential hazardous waste sites on public lands.
- Two time-critical response and removal actions involving illegal dumping on public lands. One involved the dumping of commercial lead-acid batteries, and is under current investigation by BLM law enforcement.

- One time-critical response to a release of propane at a leased communications site. Analyzed the site and reported the results to BLM staff with recommendations for corrective actions by the Responsible Party.
- Monitoring continued on one previous hazardous waste removal site.
- Conducted removal and disposal actions on several RCRA hazardous waste streams generated by BLM activities.
- Coordinated with and made preparations for Phase 3 of the Compliance Assessment - Safety, Health and the Environment (CASHE). Participated in CASHE review on district. Responded to and developed corrective actions for applicable findings.
- Provided zone support to BLM Roseburg District for CASHE and other HM-related tasks.
- Alternate Haz-Mat Coordinator presented aerial photo interpretation for Environmental Site Assessments (Course 1703-13) at the National Training Center.

## Fire/Fuels Management

All fuels treatment activities were accomplished meeting the Department of Interior 9214 Manual (Prescribed Fire Management Policy as revised in September 2003) and in accordance with the Oregon Smoke Management and Visibility Protection Plans. In FY 2005, prescribed fire and fuels management activities occurred on 10 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 non-interface areas (2823).
- Areas to protect, enhance, restore and/or maintain plant communities and habitats that are critical for endangered, threatened, or sensitive plant and animal species.
- Areas that will reduce risks and damage from wildfire.

In 2005, the District accomplished 46 acres of site preparation under the 2823 program, as detailed in Table 28. Some burning was accomplished under the Wildland Urban Interface program (2824) as previously discussed in the Rural Interface Areas section of this Annual Program Summary.

In FY 2005, the District had six human caused fires totaling 50 acres. The District dispatched 65 people to wildfire assignments off-district and out of state for a total of 283 workdays.

**Table 28. Annual Fuels Management Accomplishments for Hazardous Fuels Reduction**

Practice	ROD Acres	FY 00 thru 04	FY 2005	FY 2000 to 2005
Site Preparation (2823)				
Prescribed Fire	N/A	72	0	72
Other	N/A	1963	46	2009
Wildland Urban Interface (2824)				
Prescribed Fire	N/A	108	208	316
Other	N/A	1368	586	1954
Total for Hazardous Fuels Reduction		3511	840	4351

## Cadastral Survey

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

In addition to the accomplishments noted in Table 29, the cadastral survey crew completed the following tasks:

- Reviewed and signed 6 sets of field notes for surveys completed in past years.
- Provided boundary and land title information to District Realty Specialists to facilitate easements and land exchanges.
- Provided GPS support to District personnel for mapping projects and GIS data enhancement.
- Answered numerous questions and requests for information from members of the public.
- Provided technical guidance to private land surveyors.
- Completed site surveys of 3 communication sites to facilitate communication site management plans.

**Table 29. Coos Bay District Cadastral Survey Activity**

	Fiscal Year						
	99	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	<b>2005</b>
Projects completed	8	4	3	6	7	7	<b>6</b>
Miles of survey line run	40	41	27	38	47	25	<b>25</b>
Monuments set	42	31	56	32	25	10	<b>33</b>
Survey notes and plats submitted to the Oregon State Office for final review	4	7	3	5	4	6	<b>8</b>

## Law Enforcement

In FY 2005, the Coos Bay District Law Enforcement Program continued to function with two BLM Rangers and three Law Enforcement Agreements (LEAs). This included full-year agreements with Coos and Curry Counties, and a partial-year agreement with Douglas County (specifically for the Loon Lake Recreation Area in the summer months). The agreement with Curry County terminated at the end of July and has not been renewed.

Although there were no nationally newsworthy incidents, the District experienced a busy enforcement year. Law enforcement actions on public lands conducted by BLM Rangers and co-operating County Sheriff Deputies involved conducting investigations on 314 cases including:

- 8 timber, fuelwood and forest products thefts.
- 1 reported assault on a BLM employee.
- 11 cases of vandalism.
- 8 liquor law violations.
- 2 DUI cases.
- 2 drug/narcotics cases.
- 3 Haz-Mat cases.
- 28 littering/dumping cases.
- 15 assists to other enforcement agencies.
- 2 search and rescues.
- 21 supplemental rule violations.
- 6 abandoned property cases (including vehicles).
- 4 firearms violation.
- 3 accident investigations.
- 3 camping offenses.
- 26 vehicle offenses (including OHVs).
- 2 criminal warrant arrests.

Law enforcement actions taken included 35 misdemeanor and 8 felony charges.

Additionally, in the wake of the September 11, 2001 incident, the law enforcement staff conducted 72 security checks of critical infrastructures.

## **Geographic Information Systems**

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

During 2005, much of the District GIS staff activity has been in support of the Western Oregon Plan Revision (WOPR) data management team, including creation of new data themes for recreation sites, special management areas, and off-highway vehicle designations, as well as updates of numerous existing GIS data themes required for the Plan Revision.

Issues requiring coordination with Oregon State Office (OSO) included the ongoing transition from library-based coverage data format to a new data service method called ArcSDE (spatial database engine), and a new data format called geodatabase feature classes. Other issues included various ArcGIS training opportunities, the OR/WA cartographic review policy, standardization of OR/WA ArcMap stylesets, and adopting a consistent directory path designation called Distributed File Structure (DFS)

The District GIS organization provided spatial data, analysis and map display assistance to outside agencies such as Coos Forest Protective Association (CFPA) for the interagency fire planning map. In-house GIS support was provided for watershed analyses, environmental assessments, redesign of the District GIS intranet website, water quality restoration plans, land acquisitions and disposals, training, contract maps, North Spit Management Plan, Biological Assessments, the Interagency Restoration Database (IRDA), and other initiatives.

## **National Environmental Policy Act Analysis and Documentation**

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

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

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

An EA is prepared to assess the effects of actions that are not exempt from NEPA, are not categorically excluded, and are not covered by an existing environmental document. An EA is prepared to determine if a proposed action or alternative will significantly affect the quality of the human environment and therefore, will require the preparation of an EIS. If the action is determined to not significantly affect the quality of the human environment, this conclusion is documented in a “Finding of No Significant Impact.”

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

## **Coos Bay District Environmental Documentation, Fiscal Year 2005**

During FY 2005, the Coos Bay District completed 17 environmental assessments, 18 categorical exclusions, and 7 administrative determinations. These environmental documents vary in complexity, detail, and length depending on the project involved.

## **Protest and Appeals**

Many Coos Bay District timber sale environmental assessment decision records have been protested and appealed since the expiration of the Rescission Act in December of 1996. Protest and appeal issues have challenged compliance with the RMP ROD, compliance with NEPA, analysis, assumptions, and conclusions. Two protests of forest management actions were received in FY 2005.

## **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 NOAA Fisheries.

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

## Research and Education

No new initiatives in research were stated on the District in FY 2005. The District continues to engage in the ongoing studies as listed below.

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

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

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

Department of Forestry. CFER has recently developed a web site (<http://www.fsl.orst.edu/cfer>) which provides current information on ongoing research projects.

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

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

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

## **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 REO. 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, approximately 127 acres archaeological site in Douglas County. The lands acquired by purchase will be managed as an archaeological site with a LUA of District Defined Reserve.

## **Plan Maintenance for FY 1995**

### **1. Land Acquisition and Disposal**

- Acquired via purchase approximately 50 acres adjacent to the New River ACEC in Coos County.
- Acquired via purchase approximately 54 acres adjacent to the New River ACEC in Curry County. The lands acquired by purchase will be managed as part of the New River ACEC with a LUA of District Defined Reserve.
- Acquired Edson Park via donation, approximately 44 acres in Curry County. These lands will be managed as a recreation site, with a LUA of District Defined Reserve.
- Acquired 160 acres adjacent to the North Fork Hunter Creek ACEC, disposed of 40 acres of Matrix lands in an exchange (a net increase of 120 acres) in Curry County. The lands acquired in this exchange will be managed as part of the ACEC with a LUA of District Defined Reserve.
- Acquired approximately 56 acres adjacent to the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area (Spruce Reach Island) as a portion of an exchange originating on the Roseburg District. The lands acquired will be managed as part of the Elk Viewing Area with a LUA of District Defined Reserve.

## **Plan Maintenance for FY 1996**

### **1. Land Acquisition and Disposal**

- Public Law 104-333 transferred jurisdiction from the BLM of Squaw Island, Zwagg Island, North Sisters Rock and...All federally-owned named, unnamed, surveyed and unsurveyed rocks, reefs, islets and islands lying within three geographic miles off the coast of Oregon and above mean high tide except Chiefs Islands... are designated as

wilderness and shall become part of the Oregon Islands Wilderness under the jurisdiction of the US Fish and Wildlife Service. This involves approximately 11 acres of PD land located in Coos and Curry Counties. These lands were included in the District Defined Reserve land use allocation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

least 16 inches in diameter at the large end, and be at least 16 feet in length...” (RMP/ROD pages 22, 28, 58).

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

## **Plan Maintenance for FY 1997**

### **1. Land Acquisition and Disposal.**

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

## **Plan Maintenance for FY 1998**

### **1. Land Acquisition and Disposal**

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

### **2. Coarse Woody Debris Management**

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

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

### **3. Survey and Manage Species Management**

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

## **Plan Maintenance for FY 1999**

### **1. Land Acquisition and Disposal**

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

### **2. Survey and Manage Species Management**

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

### **3. 15 Percent Analysis**

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

#### **4. Conversion to Cubic Measurement System**

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

### **Plan Maintenance for FY 2000**

#### **1. Land Acquisition and Disposal**

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

#### **2. Marbled Murrelet Surveys**

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

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

### **3. Survey and Manage Species Management**

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

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

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

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

#### **Road Maintenance**

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

The Coos Bay District road inventory includes approximately 1,800 miles of roads. Routine forest management activity includes maintenance of forest roads. While certain routine road maintenance is scheduled, other routine road maintenance is in response to specific needs that are identified by District personnel or the location of timber hauling activity for a given year. Although year to year levels of road maintenance vary, the District has maintained an average of 500 miles of road per year (Coos Bay District Proposed Resource Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement, page 3-8). This rate of maintenance provides that most

District roads are maintained approximately every three years, although some roads may be maintained more frequently, or even on an annual basis. Road maintenance includes activities such as grading road surfaces, cleaning road ditches, cleaning culvert catch basins, minor culvert replacement, mulching and seeding of exposed slopes, clearing of fallen trees, removal of hazard trees, brushing for sight clearance, etc. Road maintenance may also include the correction of routine storm damage. Heavy storm damage to roads that require engineering and environmental design or analysis would not be considered routine road maintenance and would not be conducted as an administrative action. This clarification of the RMP does not result in the expansion of the scope of resource uses or restrictions or change the terms, conditions and decisions of the approved RMP.

### **Tree Falling for Timber Cruises**

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

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

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

## **5. Change in the formal evaluation cycle for the RMP**

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

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

The State 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 6 different management categories, based on their relative rarity, whether surveys can be easily conducted, and whether there is uncertainty as to their need to be included in this mitigation. The following table shows a break down of the placement of these 346 species, and a brief description of management actions required for each.

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes three species for which pre-disturbance surveys are not necessary

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

Approval of the Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendment to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standard and Guidelines amended the Standards and Guidelines contained in the Northwest Forest Plan Record of Decision related to Survey and Manage, Protection Buffers, Protect Sites from Grazing, Manage Recreation Areas to Minimize Disturbance to Species, and Provide Additional Protection for

Caves, Mines, and Abandoned Wooden Bridges and Building That Are Used as Roost Sites for Bats. These standards and guidelines were removed and replaced by the contents of the Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendment to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standard and Guidelines.

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

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

## **Plan Maintenance for FY 2002**

### **1. Land Acquisition and Disposal**

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

## **Plan Maintenance for FY 2003**

### **1. Land Acquisition and Disposal**

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

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

### **2. Survey and Manage Species Management**

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

## Plan Maintenance for FY 2004

### 1. Land Acquisition and Disposal

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

Table 1 published in the Coos Bay RMP ROD is updated as shown below in Table 30.

**Table 30. (Revised) BLM-Administered Land in the Planning Area by County (In Acres)**

County	O&C	CBWR	PD	Acquired	Other	Total Surface <sup>1</sup>	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

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

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

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

## 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 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).

The ROD states that this action will:

1. Continue to provide for diversity of plant and animal communities in accordance with the National Forest Management Act and conserve rare and little known species that may be at risk of becoming listed under the Endangered Species Act.
2. Reduce the Agencies’ cost, time and effort associated with rare and little known species conservation.
3. Restore the Agencies’ ability to achieve Northwest Forest Plan resource management goals and predicted timber outputs.

Information Bulletin No. OR-2004-145 implements special status species guidelines for former Survey and Manage species for the BLM. Former Survey and Manage taxa that met the criteria for addition to Agency SSSP lists will now be managed pursuant to the SSSP policies of the

respective Agencies (BLM OR/WA and CA, and USFS Regions 5 and 6). Special Status Species Policies Information about the agencies Special Status Species Programs can be obtained from the Bureau of Land Management Oregon State Office, PO Box 2965, Portland, OR 97208 or on the web at <http://www.or.blm.gov/ISSSP>.

This Decision amends the Resource Management Plans for the Salem, Eugene, Roseburg, Medford, and Coos Bay Districts in Oregon; the Klamath Falls Resource Area of the Lakeview District, also in Oregon; and the Arcata, Redding, and Ukiah field offices in California. Copies of the ROD and Final SEIS may be obtained by writing the Regional Ecosystem Office at PO Box 3623, Portland, Oregon 97208, or they can be accessed at <http://www.or.blm.gov/nwfpnepa>.

### **3. 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 US District Court ruling stating that “the Coos Bay Resource Management plan did not contain an adequate analysis of the effects of timber sales on the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts on POC and its root disease.”

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

## **Plan Maintenance for FY 2005**

No plan maintenance was undertaken in FY 2005.

# **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 non-interchangeable 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 that, *“Court decisions and judicial procedures, the frequency and continual discovery of occupied Marbled Murrelet sites, the S&M mitigation measure, and constraints required in biological opinions for projects affecting Marbled Murrelets, have had a measurable impact on the District’s ability to achieve RMP objectives, particularly the declared annual ASQ. Through field monitoring of implemented forest management actions, the APSs have documented that the decisions made on Timber Resources are correct and proper over*

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

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

## **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.

## **Resource Management Plan Revision**

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

In FY 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. Preparations were also underway to develop a Public Scoping Strategy and work on the Analysis of the Management Situation (AMS), which are scheduled for completion 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.

## **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 2005 Monitoring Report.

### **Province Level Implementation Monitoring**

Year 2005 marks the tenth year of the regional-scale Northwest Forest Plan implementation monitoring program. This year's program sampled 24 randomly selected projects that have been previously under-sampled activities/programs such as; prescribed fire, grazing, mining, recreation, watershed restoration and road decommissioning.

The Provincial monitoring team identified several minor deficiencies were identified relating to planning/documentation and two projects that did not implement the projects as planned (minor deficiencies). Overall, the team found a high degree of compliance with meeting the Standards and Guidelines. Many monitoring team members felt that implementation monitoring shows high compliance with meeting standards and guidelines but they still question if the standards and guidelines are having the desired impact on the ground.

Results of the FY 2005 Provincial Monitoring efforts are anticipated to be available in the spring of 2006. The Implementation Monitoring Reports for 2005 and all previous year's reports are available on the internet (<http://www.reo.gov/monitoring/reports>).

## Effectiveness Monitoring

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

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

Several reports evaluating the effectiveness of the NWFP relating to the Northern Spotted Owl were released in 2005. 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. Complex interactions are likely among the various factors. 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.

*Northwest Forest Plan—the first 10 years (1994–2003): preliminary assessment of the condition of watersheds.* Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-GTR-647. (USDA, 2005) was also release this past year. In summary, 57% of the watersheds had higher condition scores in the last half of Forest Plan implementation (1998–2003) than in the initial phase (1994–96). Only 3 percent of the watersheds had lower condition scores in later years, and the scores did not change in the remainder of the watersheds. Moreover, key watersheds, which were given the highest priority for restoration activities, increased in condition than non-key watersheds.

Another report, *Northwest Forest Plan–The first 10 years (1994-2003): status and trend of late-successional and old-growth forest.* Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-GTR-646. (USDA, 2005) was also released. In summary, the extrapolated gain in older forest (20” + diameter) was between 1.25million ac and 1.5 million ac in the first decade after the Plan. This was about twice the expected increase during this first decade. Loss of older forest to harvest was a fraction of the approximately 230,000 ac expected to have been harvested

Several other reports relating to the socioeconomic impacts, marbled murrelet, and Northwest Forest Plan implementation are in Draft form and will probably be released in 2006.

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

# Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan FY 2005 Monitoring Report

## Introduction

This report compiles the results and findings of implementation monitoring of projects initiated during the 2005 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 following questions have been modified to reflect current Supplemental Environmental Statements, such as the:

- January 2001 ROD for “Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines”.
- March 2004 ROD “To Remove or modify the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines”.
- March 2004 Rod 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 2005 were placed on a list as they were routed through the District Planner/Environmental Coordinator or Procurement for approval. Every fifth project was selected from the list to meet the “20 percent of projects” requirement for most monitoring categories. This initial random number process was supplemented by adding one prescribed burn project to meet the 20 percent minimum. The projects selected have been **Bolded** in Table 31. In addition, 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.

Table 32 displays the types of projects available for selection and percentage selected for monitoring by Field Office.

**Table 31. FY 2005 Project Numbers**

Number Name unit number, etc.

01	Burnt Leftovers CT Timber Sale	TS OR120 05-01
02	OYCC Noxious Weed task Order	
03	<b>Umpqua FO Tree Planting</b>	Bid Item 1 – initial plant 12 ac
04		<b>Bid Item 2 – under plant 33 ac</b>
05	Myrtlewood FO Manual Maintenance	Bid Item 1 – cut all 258 ac
06		Bid Item 2 – cut all& lop 10 ac
07	Dean Creek Noxious Weeds	
08	<b>CBDO Noxious Weed Control</b>	<b>Bid Item 1 – MW FO 44 ac</b>
09		Bid Item 2 – MW FO 1 ac
10		Bid Item 3 – UMP FO 465 ac
11	<b>Umpqua FO Manual Maintenance</b>	Bid Item 1 – cut all 124 ac
12		<b>Bid Item 2 – progeny site cut all 36 ac</b>
13		Bid Item 3 – sm07 201 ac
14	Myrtlewood FO Tree Planting 55ac	
15	White Rock Bridge Abutment	
16	<b>Mast Cr. Fish Passage Structure</b>	
17	Windy Cr. Fish Passage Structure	
18	<b>Myrtlewood FO Pre-Commercial Thinning</b>	Bid Item 1 – 13’x 745 ac
19		Bid Item 2 – 13’x 271 ac
20		<b>Bid Item 3 – 18’x 199 ac</b>
21	<b>Curry Hardwood Prescribed Burning ‘05</b>	
22	Rocky Peak Road Storm proofing	
23	North Spit Snowy Plover Habitat Maint.	
24	<b>New River Plover Habitat Restoration</b>	<b>Bid Item 1A – Habitat Restoration</b>
25		Bid Item 1B – Breaching
26	<b>Myrtlewood FO Pruning</b>	Bid Item 1 - 11’ 1st lift 721 ac
27		Bid Item 2 - 19’ 2nd lift 7 ac
28		<b>Bid Item 3 - 19’ lift 61 ac</b>
29	Umpqua FO Pre-Commercial Thinning	Bid Item 1 – 13’x 389 ac
30		Bid Item 2 – 18’x 374 ac
31	Moon 25 DM/CT Timber Sale	TS OR120 05-03
32	Mini Mose Timber Sale	<b>TS OR120 05-04</b>
33	Burnt Brum Timber Sale	TS OR120 05-33
34	Dean Creek Field Burning	
35	Beaman Ridge DM Timber Sale	TS OR125 05-05
36	<b>Pleasant Yankee Timber Sale</b>	<b>TS OR120 05-30</b>
37	Dora Reload Timber Sale	TS OR120 05-32
38	Bum Sisters Timber Sale	TS OR120 05-06
39	<b>Alder Cr. Conversion Timber Sale</b>	<b>TS OR120 05-07</b>

Selected projects from previous years that continued to be monitoring during implementation are:

**FY 2004 projects:**

- Project 23 Marsh creek Fish Passage Structure Installation
- Project 29 Big Grunt Timber Sale TS 04-02
- Project 43 Wildlife habitat Tree Creation Bid Item 1,2,3 Myrtlewood Field Office
- Project 46 Wildlife habitat Tree Creation Bid Item 4 - Umpqua Field Office
- Project 48 Myrtlewood Pruning Bid Item 1 – 572 ac
- Project 53 Myrtlewood Pre-Commercial Thinning Bid Item 2 – 111 ac
- Project 58 Camas Central Timber Sale TS 04-30
- Project 68 Dora Dora Dora Timber Sale TS 04-31
- 

**FY 2003 projects:**

- Project 36 Weatherly Cr. R/W 21-8-15.5
- Project 42 Dora Ridge CT Timber Sale TS 03-30

**FY 2001 projects:**

- Project 58 Umpqua FO Mothers Goose CT TS 01-07

**Table 32 FY 2005 Projects Available and Selected for Monitoring by Selection Factors**

Type of Project	Number in Selection Pool	Number Selected in Myrtlewood FO	Number Selected in Umpqua FO	
Advertised Timber Sales	9	1	2	33%
Regeneration Harvest <sup>1</sup>	5	1	1	40%
Thinning/Density Management <sup>1</sup>	7	0	1	
Salvage Sales <sup>1</sup>	0	-	-	
Silvicultural Projects	17	3	2	
Road Decommissioning	0	-	-	
Culvert Replacement	2	0	1	
Stream Habitat Improvement	0	0	0	
Right-of-Way Projects	0	-	-	
Noxious Weeds	5	1	0	20%
Recreation Projects	0	-	-	
Within	30	4	3	23%
Riparian Reserves <sup>3</sup>				
Within Key Watersheds <sup>3</sup>	11	2	1	
Within Late-Successional Reserves <sup>3</sup>	9	2	1	
Adjacent to ACEC	3	1	0	33%
Within VRM Class II or III areas	4	1	0	25%
Within Rural Interface Area	0	-	-	-
Involve Burning <sup>1</sup>	2	1	0	50%
<b>Total Projects Available /Selected <sup>4</sup></b>	<b>39/11</b>	<b>18/6</b>	<b>19/5</b>	
	<b>28%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>26%</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Included in the Timber Sales listed above. Also includes riparian conversion sales

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

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

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

## Summary of Findings and Recommendations

The District continues to implement an extensive variety of restoration projects. While the emphasis is still mostly on aquatic related projects, these cover a wide range of habitats and restoration objectives. Timber sales are mostly limited to commercial thinning or density management. As several of the monitoring questions relate to regeneration harvest, there was limited opportunity to evaluate their implementation.

Overall, the District continues doing an excellent job of implementing the Coos Bay District RMP. Only a few minor items relating to documentation were found during the monitoring process:

One project (New River Plover Habitat Restoration) did not have the required Watershed Analysis be completed prior to activities. However, the BLM manages less than 5% of the land within the watershed and this poses a question as to the value of such an analysis, when so little information is available about the watershed. In addition, the project is located within Class VRM II area. The NEPA documentation did not address the VRM resource; however, the project was compatible with RMP Management Direction for VRM

The accompanying NEPA for a prescribed burning project (Curry Hardwood) did not specifically address several air quality related questions specified in the NFP. The project did address most of the questions and somewhat answered the others in a roundabout manor. The project was implemented in accordance with current guidelines and was in compliance with air quality standards.

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

### Implementation Monitoring

#### Monitoring Questions:

1. Are surveys for the species listed in Appendix C conducted before ground-disturbing activities occur?
2. Are protection buffers being provided for specific rare and locally endemic species and other species in habitats identified in the SEIS ROD?
3. Are the sites of amphibians, mammals, bryophytes, mollusks, vascular plants, fungi, lichens, and arthropod species listed in Appendix C being protected?
4. 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?
5. Are high priority sites for species management being identified?
6. 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 Requirements:

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, protection buffers are provided for specific rare and locally endemic species and other species in habitats identified in the SEIS ROD, and sites of species listed in Appendix C are protected.
2. The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Questions 4-6.

These questions have been modified as a result of two Supplemental 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& Manage program (question 2).

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. Monitoring questions pertaining to the Special Status program can be found in this monitoring report. Guidance under this 2004 ROD/SEIS was in effect for FY 2005. This 2004 ROD is currently under litigation and future court rulings may effect these questions for next fiscal year.

## Riparian Reserves

### Implementation Monitoring

#### Monitoring Question:

1. Are watershed analyses being completed before on-the-ground actions are initiated in Riparian Reserves?

#### Monitoring Requirement:

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 selected projects in Table 31 of this Annual Program Summary were reviewed.

#### Finding:

Watershed analysis was completed for all selected projects, except one. Watershed analysis has not been completed for the New River Plover Habitat Restoration project which occurs in the New River Frontal watershed. This watershed contains very little BLM ownership (<5%) and it is questionable what additional information would be obtained through the watershed analysis process that could not be obtained through a comprehensive NEPA document. However, the project does comply with the general direction of the RMP to “..improve and maintain habitat for the snowy plover...”

For most projects, the watershed analysis is of an older vintage and concerns specific to the current activity are not often identified. Watershed analyses are being updated for watersheds with timber sale activity and concerns identified in the watershed analysis were addressed in the project's respective environmental assessment.

#### Monitoring Question:

2. Is the width and integrity of the Riparian Reserves being maintained?

#### Monitoring Requirement:

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:

FY 2005 projects: Mini Mose (combination riparian conversion & density management); Pleasant Yankee (regeneration harvest); and Alder Cr. Conversion (riparian conversion) Timber Sales. Pleasant Yankee is the only timber sale within the Matrix allocation.

Projects from previous fiscal years: Dora Ridge, Big Grunt, Dora Dora Dora, and Camas Central DM Timber sales.

**Finding:**

Mini Mose and Alder Cr. Conversion are designed to replace hardwood stands within the Riparian Reserves which are a result of past management activity with a desirable coniferous stand. A sufficient buffer width is specified to be left to protect water quality concerns. The Pleasant Yankee regeneration harvest maintains the current Riparian Reserve widths.

Previous year's sales were periodically monitored during harvest. These 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 to protect bank stability and water quality were defined in the corresponding NEPA and in the sale contract. These were observed to be implemented.

**Monitoring Question:**

3. What silvicultural practices are being applied to control stocking, re-establish and manage stands, and acquire desired vegetation characteristics needed to meet the Management Direction for Riparian Reserves?

**Monitoring Requirement:**

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

**Monitoring Performed:**

Bid Item 1 of the 2005 District Noxious Weed contract (Myrtlewood Field Office),  
Bid Item 2 of the 2005 Umpqua Manual Maintenance contract,  
Bid Item 3 of the 2005 Myrtlewood Pre-commercial Thinning contract,  
Mini Mose and Alder Cr. Conversion Timber Sales.

**Finding:**

The silvicultural projects are intended to reduce the amount of noxious weeds, promote survival and growth of desirable riparian vegetation. This is consistent with the Management Direction for Riparian Reserves.

**Monitoring Question:**

4. Are management activities in Riparian Reserves consistent with SEIS ROD Standards and Guidelines, and RMP management direction?

**Monitoring Requirement:**

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:**

Bid Item 1 of the 2005 District Noxious Weed contract (Myrtlewood Field Office),  
Bid Item 2 of the 2005 Umpqua Manual Maintenance contract,  
Mast Creek Fish Passage Structure,  
Bid Item 3 of the 2005 Myrtlewood Pre-commercial Thinning contract,  
New River Plover Habitat Restoration,  
Mini Mose and Alder Cr. Conversion Timber Sales.

**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.

**Monitoring Question:**

5. Are new structures and improvements in Riparian Reserves 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 Requirement:**

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:**

Mast Creek Fish Passage Structure; Mini Mose and Alder cr. Conversion Timber Sales.

**Finding:**

The Mast Creek culvert was designed to meet 100-year flood requirement. No new structures or improvements in the Riparian Reserves were associated with the timber sales listed above.

**Monitoring Question:**

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?

**Monitoring Requirement:**

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Question 6.

**Finding:**

No change from 2004 - There are no mining structures or support facilities within the District. No Plans of Operations have been filed during fiscal year 2005.

**Monitoring Question:**

7. Are new recreation facilities within the Riparian Reserves designed to meet the Management Direction for Riparian Reserves? Are mitigation measures initiated where existing recreation facilities are not meeting the Management Direction?

**Monitoring Requirement:**

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 2004 - Existing recreational facilities meet the Management Direction for Riparian Reserves. No new recreational facilities have been built.

**Conclusion:**

Overall, RMP requirements have been met.

## Late-Successional Reserves

### Implementation Monitoring

#### Monitoring Question:

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

#### Monitoring Requirement:

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Questions 1-3.

#### Finding:

No change from 2004 - 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 the Southwest Oregon which includes the Coos Bay and Medford Districts, as well as the Rouge River- Siskiyou National Forest, was completed in August 2004. The plan addresses fire management strategies within LSRs. This will replace the previous plan completed in 1998.

#### Monitoring Question:

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 Requirement:

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Questions 1-3.

#### Monitoring Performed:

Bid Item 2 of the 2005 Umpqua Tree Planting contract,  
Bid Item 1 of the 2005 District Noxious Weed contract (Myrtlewood Field Office),  
Bid Item 3 of the 2005 Myrtlewood Pre-commercial Thinning contract,

#### Finding:

2. These types of silvicultural activities are discussed in the Late-Successional Reserve Assessment and do not require further REO review. Review of these projects indicates that they follow Management Direction for LSRs. The projects are designed to accelerate development of late-successional habitat by controlling tree stocking, introduce minor species, create snags, or remove noxious weeds. .

**Monitoring Question:**

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

**Monitoring Requirement:**

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Questions 1-3.

**Finding:**

No change from 2004 - 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

### Implementation Monitoring

#### Monitoring Question:

1. Are suitable numbers of snags, coarse woody debris, and green trees being left in a manner that meets the needs of species and provides for ecological function in harvested areas following timber harvest as called for in the SEIS ROD Standards and Guidelines and RMP management direction?

#### Monitoring Requirement:

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 regeneration timber sales harvested this past fiscal year. Pleasant Yankee Timber Sale was selected for review and may be implemented next year pending resolution of the protest received on this sale.

#### Monitoring Question:

2. Are timber sales being designed to meet ecosystem goals for the Matrix?

#### Monitoring Requirement:

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:

Pleasant Yankee (regeneration harvest). Pleasant Yankee is the only selected timber sale within the Matrix allocation.

#### Finding:

The parent EA for Pleasant Yankee addresses a combination of treatments from commercial thinning, density management, hardwood conversions, and regeneration harvest. The objective of each type of treatments reflects the Management Direction for that particular land use allocation, for example: Matrix thinning of dense young stands is to produce larger and more valuable logs, maintain good crown ratios and wind-firm trees, and to provide for larger diameter snags and down logs; density management within the Riparian Reserves is to accelerate development of late-successional forest

characteristics and improve conditions for riparian species.; conversions would remove hardwoods from conifer sites and restore conifer; and regeneration of some stands that have reached the age for replacement. Regeneration harvests would retain some legacy components in the form of snags, green trees, and coarse wood to meet ecosystem objectives. Pleasant Yankee is one of several timber sales produced through this EA.

**Monitoring Question:**

3. Are late-successional stands being retained in fifth-field watersheds in which federal forest lands have 15 percent or less late-successional forest?

**Monitoring Requirement:**

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:**

There was no regeneration harvests proposed in watersheds with less than 15 % late-successional forests. Table 6 of this Annual Program Summary lists watersheds with deferred regeneration harvest.

**Conclusion:**

RMP requirements have been met.

## Air Quality

### Implementation Monitoring

#### Monitoring Question:

1. Were efforts made to minimize the amount of particulate emissions from prescribed burns?

#### 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 (pg. 3&4-100).

#### Monitoring Performed:

Curry Hardwood Conversion project.

#### Finding:

Project prescribed fire burn plans were written and implementation windows were identified (December through mid-May) in order to minimize the amount of particulate emissions put into the airshed. In addition, the EA considered mechanical fuels treatment, but was determined to be “not operationally feasible due to high slash loading and steep slopes.” Moreover, local mills and a co-generation plant were contacted and it was determined that there was no biomass marketability for the slash debris.

Although not specifically listed in the EA for the Curry Conversion 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 Question:

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

#### 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:

Previously selected Timber Sales :Dora Ridge, Big Grunt, Dora Dora Dora, and Camas Central DM 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 Question:**

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?

**Monitoring Requirement:**

3. The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Question 3.

**Finding:**

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

No change from 2004 - 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 level and are comparable to FY 2004 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

### Implementation Monitoring

#### Monitoring Question:

1. Are site-specific Best Management Practices identified as applicable during interdisciplinary review carried forward into project design and execution?

#### Monitoring Requirement:

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 selected projects in Table 31 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 2005 and previous year's projects revealed that BMPs identified in the respective NEPA document were being implemented on the ground.

#### Monitoring Question:

2. What watershed analyses have been or are being performed? Are watershed analyses being performed prior to management activities in Key Watersheds?

#### Finding:

See finding to Question 1 in the Riparian Reserve Monitoring section.

#### Monitoring Question:

3. What is the status of identification of instream flow needs for the maintenance of channel conditions, aquatic habitat, and riparian resources?

#### Monitoring Requirement:

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Questions 3-11.

#### Finding:

No instream flow needs were identified in FY 2005.

**Monitoring Question:**

4. What watershed restoration projects are being developed and implemented?

**Monitoring Requirement:**

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Questions 3-11.

**Finding:**

In FY 2005 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 5 of this Annual Program Summary):

Culvert Replacement Projects - 0  
Riparian/Channel Restoration - 2  
Road Related Restoration - 3  
Noxious Weed Control – 5

Additional projects include 2 riparian silviculture timber sales [Mini Mose and Alder Cr. Conversion] and several minor log placement projects. More detail can be found in the Fish Section of this Annual Program Summary.

**Monitoring Question:**

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

**Monitoring Requirement:**

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Questions 3-11.

**Finding:**

No change from 2004 - 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 Question:**

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

**Monitoring Requirement:**

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Questions 3-11.

**Finding:**

No change from 2004 - 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 re-issued its Maintenance Operation Plan outlining the prescribed maintenance levels for the transportation network.

**Monitoring Question:**

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?

**Monitoring Requirement:**

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Questions 3-11.

**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 Question:**

8a. What is the status of the reconstruction of roads and associated drainage features identified in watershed analysis as posing a substantial risk? 8b. 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? 8c. 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?

**Monitoring Requirement:**

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Questions 3-11.

**Finding:**

8a. Funding for road related projects continued in 2005, concentrating mostly on reducing potential sediment delivery and removal of fish barriers. Through the IDT process, culverts identified as barriers to fish passage continue to be replaced as funding becomes available. Roads determined to be potential sources of sediment delivery, disruptive to a natural hydrologic process or barriers to natural delivery of LWD are either decommissioned or upgraded to correct the condition.

8b. Continuing in FY 2005, emphasis 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. Closures will continue to take place in cooperation with our partners in the watersheds and based on available funding. Forest management actions within Key watersheds continue to meet the no-net gain in road mileage.

8c. No change from 2004 –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 Question:**

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

**Monitoring Requirement:**

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Questions 3-11.

**Finding:**

No change from 2004 –There is not any current research ongoing within Key Watersheds.

**Monitoring Question:**

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?

**Monitoring Requirement:**

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Questions 3-11.

**Finding:**

Watershed analysis was completed in the Mill Creek watershed, including the Loon Lake Recreation Area in 2005. Risk of sediment delivery for the recreation area was evaluated and found to be in conformance with the Management Direction for Riparian Reserves. Factors including paving of loop roads, camp pads and boat ramps, and maintenance of grassy areas, acting as intercepts, between the campsites, roads and lake prevent sediment delivery. In addition the area is closed during the winter and high precipitation period. The Department of Environmental Quality performs 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.

A planned recreation site in the South Fork Coos watershed was evaluated, but dropped from consideration because of likely reoccurring flooding of the Coos River and therefore would not be in conformance with a the Management Direction for Riparian Reserves.

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, and minimal shade loss has not affected water temperature.

**Monitoring Question:**

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?

**Monitoring Requirement:**

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Questions 3-11.

**Finding:**

No change from 2004 - Resource Area fish biologists and other specialists were actively involved with the Coos and Coquille Watershed Associations, the Umpqua, Lower Rogue Council, and South Coast Coordinating Watershed Councils. Specialists provided technical support in the form of project recommendations, design and evaluation, basin action planning, monitoring plan development and implementation, database management, and special resources (such as aerial photography). MOUs have been developed between the District and each of the Associations/Councils.

**Monitoring Requirement:**

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

**Finding:**

No change from 2004 - The district has no agreements with providers of municipal water.

**Conclusion:**

RMP requirements have been met.

## Wildlife Habitat

### Implementation Monitoring

#### Monitoring Question:

1. Are suitable (diameter, length and numbers) of snags, coarse woody debris, and green trees being left in a manner that meets the needs of species and provides for ecological functions in harvested areas as called for in the SEIS ROD Standards and Guidelines and RMP management direction?

#### Monitoring Requirement:

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 regeneration timber sales harvested this past fiscal year. Pleasant Yankee Timber Sale was selected for review and may be implemented next year depending upon pending resolution of the protest received on this sale.

#### Monitoring Question:

2. Are special habitats being identified and protected?

#### Monitoring Requirement:

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 selected projects in Table 31 of this Annual Program Summary were reviewed to assess whether potential impacts to special habitats were being identified.

#### Finding:

Documentation for these projects did not identify any special habitats.

**Monitoring Question:**

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

**Monitoring Requirement:**

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Questions 3 and 4.

**Finding:**

As in previous years, restoration projects focused on snowy plover habitat and snag creation. More detail can be found in the Wildlife Habitat section of this Annual Program Summary.

**Monitoring Question:**

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

**Monitoring Requirement:**

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Questions 3 and 4.

**Finding:**

In general, wildlife interpretation efforts tended to focus primarily on the snowy plover and bats. 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**

### **Implementation Monitoring**

#### **Monitoring Question:**

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

#### **Monitoring Requirement:**

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 are two Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESU's) for anadromous fish. The Oregon Coast coho (proposed threatened) and 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 watershed –scale NEPA and watershed analysis. Watershed restoration opportunities are identified to benefit the habitat needs of these species.

#### **Monitoring Question:**

2. Are fish habitat restoration and enhancement activities being designed and implemented which follow the Management Direction for Riparian Reserves?

#### **Monitoring Requirement:**

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

#### **Finding:**

In FY 2005 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 5):

- Culvert Replacement Projects - 0
- Riparian/Channel Restoration - 2
- Noxious Weed Control – 5

In addition, two riparian silviculture timber sales were sold [Mini Mose and Alder Cr. Conversion] and should be implemented next fiscal year.

Projects approved in previous years and implemented this year include; 5 fish passage culverts, modification to 2 existing culverts, and several minor log placement projects. More detail can be found in the Fish Section of this Annual Program Summary.

**Monitoring Question:**

3. Are potential adverse impacts to fish habitat and fish stocks being identified?

**Monitoring Requirement:**

3a. 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.

3b. 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 selected projects as per Table 31 of this Annual Program Summary were monitored to assess whether potential impacts to fish were being identified.

**Finding:**

3a. No change from 2004 - The BLM continues to work within the 1997 MOU with ODFW, regarding cooperative and comprehensive aquatic habitat inventory, to identify physical conditions threatening the continued existence and distribution of native fish stocks on federally-managed lands. Myrtlewood fisheries biologists prepared formal consultation/conference packages for actions in the OR Coast coho ESU (for Threatened coho salmon/currently proposed) and the Southern OR/Northern CA coho ESU (for Threatened coho salmon). Umpqua fisheries biologists prepared formal consultation/conference packages for actions in the OR Coast coho ESU (for Threatened coho salmon/currently proposed). Consultation workloads have increased this year due to ongoing litigation which requires additional documentation in the preparation of Biological Assessments

3b. Streams adjacent to 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

### Implementation Monitoring

#### Monitoring Question:

1. Are special status species being addressed in deciding whether or not to go forward with forest management and other actions? During forest management and other actions that may disturb special status species, are steps taken to adequately mitigate disturbances?

#### Monitoring Requirement:

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 selected projects in Table 31 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.

Assessment of impacts to other (non-listed) 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 Question:**

2. Are the actions identified in plans to recover species being implemented in a timely manner?

**Monitoring Requirement:**

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

**Finding:**

see answer to question 6 below.

**Monitoring Question:**

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

**Monitoring Requirement:**

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Questions 3-7.

**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. Western Snowy Plover management is coordinated through consultation for projects and for general management through the Oregon-Washington Western Snowy Plover Working Team. An MOU was developed in 2005 to formalize team relationships that have been ongoing since 1993.

Management of sensitive species is prioritized through a coordinated process with the Forest Service, FWS and BLM at a state and regional scale. Mardon Skipper butterflies were identified this year for increased coordination and in need of a Conservation Strategy. Funding was provided to several agencies including Coos Bay BLM to work on this project and conduct surveys in potential habitat in FY2005. Surveys were completed and work began on the strategy with a representative from Coos Bay involved in the process.

**Monitoring Question:**

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

**Monitoring Requirement:**

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Questions 3-7.

**Finding:**

No change from 2004 - 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 Question:**

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

**Monitoring Requirement:**

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Questions 3-7.

**Finding:**

Coos Bay BLM implemented the fourth year of a predator control action plan for Western Snowy Plovers, including writing an Action Plan prior to commencing work in FY 2005. Other projects for snowy plover recovery are listed in the Wildlife Section of this Annual Program Summary. For FY2004 and FY2005 there were funding proposals submitted to promote the overall understanding of bat resources within the District. 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 *ex situ* population study at New River ACEC through a Challenge Cost Share project with Berry Botanic Garden. The CCS project addresses one of the 1998 recovery plans for the species.

**Monitoring Question:**

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

**Monitoring Requirement:**

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Questions 3-7.

**Finding:**

No change from 2004 - 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 Question:**

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?

**Monitoring Requirement:**

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Questions 3-7.

**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).

In FY 2005, a restoration project to promote habitat characteristics suitable for nesting bald eagles along the Umpqua River was planned and is scheduled to be implemented in FY 2006.

The Coos Bay District continues to restore habitat for Northern Spotted Owl and Marbled Murrelet through LSR thinning sales. 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

### Implementation Monitoring

#### Monitoring Question:

1. Are BLM actions and BLM authorized actions/uses near or within special areas consistent with RMP objectives and management direction for special areas?

#### Monitoring Requirements:

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:

Bid Item 1A of the New River Plover Habitat Restoration contract.

#### Findings:

The project is located within the New River ACEC. The project is intended to remove invasive European beach grass to re-establish endangered species habitat. This action is consistent with the Management Direction for special areas to "...restore native species composition and ecological processes." An Interdisciplinary Team will be established in FY2006 to analyze continuation of this project in response to monitoring data on sand movement and potential for overwash.

#### Monitoring Question:

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

#### Monitoring Requirements:

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Questions 2-6.

#### Findings:

An update of the North Spit Plan, which includes the North Spit ACEC, is scheduled to be completed early in FY 2006.

The New River ACEC management plan was updated in FY 2004. The update addressed completed actions, clarifications and implemented an adaptive management approach. An environmental assessment was not needed as the actions were within the scope of the original analysis. A visitor use monitoring has been ongoing for over ten years. Bird surveys and trail counters in the Storm Ranch area provide data to assess potential recreational impacts through a Limits of Acceptable Change process.

The North Fork Hunter Creek / Hunter Creek Bog ACEC Management Plan was completed in FY 1996 with implementation beginning in FY 1997. No other management plans have been prepared or revised during 2005.

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

**Monitoring Question:**

3. What environmental education and research initiatives and programs are occurring in the RNAs and EEAs?

**Monitoring Requirements:**

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Questions 2-6.

**Findings:**

No new research or initiatives were started in the Cherry Creek RNA or the Powers Environmental Education Area in 2005.

Final reports for two research studies on special status plants in two of the District's Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) were submitted in March 2005. One study was on the establishment of an experimental population of Wolf's evening primrose, a Bureau sensitive species, at the New River ACEC. The other concerned the evolution of species' geographic range limits of pink sand-verbena and beach suncup along the North American coastline, including sites at New River and North Spit ACEC.

**Monitoring Question:**

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

**Monitoring Requirements:**

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Questions 2-6.

**Monitoring Performed:**

All selected projects in Table 31 of this Annual Program Summary were reviewed.

**Findings:**

The list of actions implemented 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 Question:**

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

**Monitoring Requirements:**

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Questions 2-6.

**Findings:**

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

**Monitoring Question:**

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

N/A The 2001 SEIS to Amend the Standards and Guidelines for Survey & Manage either transferred Protection Buffer species into the Survey & Manage program or removed from the because they no longer meet the basic criteria for survey & manage.

**Conclusion:**

RMP requirements have been met.

## Cultural Resources Including American Indian Values

### Implementation Monitoring

#### Monitoring Question:

1. Are cultural resources being addressed in deciding whether or not to go forward with forest management and other actions? During forest management and other actions that may disturb cultural resources, are steps taken to adequately mitigate disturbances?

#### Monitoring Requirement:

At least 20 percent of the files on each year's timber sales and other relevant actions (e.g., rights-of-way and instream 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 selected projects in Table 31 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 Question:

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

#### Monitoring Requirement:

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Questions 2-4.

#### Finding:

No change from 2004 - 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 Question:**

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?

**Monitoring Requirement:**

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Questions 2-4

**Finding:**

No change from 2004 - The District continued to maintain the District Native American Coordinator position, as well as staff and management-level contacts with federally-recognized tribes whose current interests extend to Coos Bay BLM lands. The District also cooperated with the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians in providing a source for Tule, a plant used by the Tribe in traditional weaving.

**Monitoring Question:**

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

**Monitoring Requirement:**

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Questions 2-4.

**Finding:**

Two public presentations were given in FY 2005 which promoted appreciation of cultural resources.

**Conclusion:**

RMP requirements have been met.

## Visual Resources

### Implementation Monitoring

#### Monitoring Question:

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

#### Monitoring Requirements:

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:

Bid Item 1A of the New River Plover Habitat Restoration project.

#### Finding:

According to the map of Visual Resources in the Coos Bay Resource Management Plan, the area is within a VRM II. The NEPA documentation does not mention that the project area lies within a Visual Resource Management area. However, the project is intended to control invasive weeds, which should help 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

### Implementation Monitoring

#### Monitoring Questions:

1. Are BLM actions and BLM authorized actions consistent with protection of the ORVs of designated, suitable, and eligible, but not studied, 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.

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 selected projects in Table 31 of this Annual Program Summary were reviewed.

#### Finding:

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 has 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

### Implementation Monitoring

#### Monitoring Question:

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

#### Monitoring Requirement:

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

### Implementation Monitoring

#### Monitoring Question:

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

#### Monitoring Requirement:

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Questions 1-3.

#### Finding:

No change from 2004 - The District has made good use of new procurement authorities to support local businesses. These include:

- Using “Best Value Procurement” processes aware contracts and purchases to local business when it can be demonstrated the local capabilities result in a better product or outcome.
- Awarding contracts between \$2500 and \$25,000 to “small businesses.”
- Direct mailing of contract solicitations to local contractors, in addition to the Bureau’s eCommerce contract advertising program.
- Using check-writing capabilities to provide prompt payment to business with a minimum of paperwork.
- During FY 2005, the Coos Bay District prepared projects for potential funding under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-determination Act of 2001. Through the local Resource Advisory Committee, almost \$1 million in funding was made available for funding of restoration contracts in FY 2005.

**Monitoring Question:**

2. Are RMP implementation strategies being identified that support local economies?

**Monitoring Requirement:**

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Questions 1-3.

**Finding:**

Yes, see response to question 1 above. In addition, as court decisions allow, the District is taking every step to assure a continuous offering of timber sale contracts for public bidding. In addition, the District small-sales program takes extra steps to assure that local business have the opportunity to acquire forest products in compliance with forest plan and consultation requirements.

**Monitoring Question:**

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

**Monitoring Requirement:**

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Questions 1-3.

**Finding:**

No change from 2004 - Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area is a highly popular Watchable Wildlife site (attracting approximately 500,000 visitors annually) situated just outside of Reedsport, Or. Much progress was made this year in addressing some serious management concerns with the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area. Efforts to maintain elk forage included replacing three tidegates in 2005, mowing approximately 300 acres, burning about 270 acres, and annual noxious weed removal. These actions will assure that the Dean Creek Elk Viewing area remains as a major tourist attraction in western Douglas County.

A noteworthy amenity is our development of a multimedia approach to providing information and service for the Loon Lake Recreation Area. On-line information is available and internet accessibility of the recreation facilities at Loon Lake include; on-line reservations, webcam, photos, and a weather station. The implementation of the National Recreation Reservation Service is intended to provide a seamless service and is a component of the Presidents e-government initiative.

**Conclusion:**

RMP requirements have been met.

## **Recreation**

### **Implementation Monitoring**

#### **Monitoring Question:**

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

#### **Monitoring Requirements:**

1. The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Question 1.

#### **Findings:**

A complete list of completed management plans for recreation site and trails can be found in the Recreation Status of this Annual Program Summary.

Business plans were produced for the Loon Lake Recreation Area and the Cape Blanco Lighthouse in 2005. - Sites are being managed in accordance with those plans.

#### **Conclusion:**

RMP requirements have been met.

## Timber Resources

### Implementation Monitoring

#### Monitoring Questions:

1. By land-use allocation, how do timber sale volumes, harvested acres, and the age and type of regeneration harvest stands compare to the projections in the SEIS ROD Standards and Guidelines and RMP management objectives?

#### Monitoring Requirement:

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 Appendix B1 of this Annual Program Summary.

#### Monitoring Question:

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

#### Monitoring Requirement:

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.

#### Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

## Special Forest Products

### Implementation Monitoring

#### Monitoring Question:

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

#### Finding:

No change from 2004 – Use of special provisions on permits for special forest products limit the amount of plant material or geographic area to be harvested.

#### Monitoring Question:

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 2004 – 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**

### **Implementation Monitoring**

#### **Monitoring Question:**

1. Are noxious weed control methods compatible-with the management direction for Riparian Reserves?

#### **Monitoring Requirements:**

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:**

Bid Item 1 of the 2005 District Noxious Weed contract (Myrtlewood Field Office).

#### **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

### Implementation Monitoring

#### Monitoring Question:

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

#### Monitoring Requirement:

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Questions 1-5.

#### Finding:

No change from 2004 - 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 Rouge River- Siskiyou National Forest, was signed in August 2004. The plan does and required plan revisions will address fire management strategies within LSRs.

#### Monitoring Question:

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

#### Monitoring Requirements:

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Questions 1-5.

#### Finding:

No change from 2004 – Both the Oregon Coast Province – Southern Portion and the South Coast – Northern Klamath LSR Assessments considered and rejected allowing some natural fires to burn under specified conditions, based primarily on the fact that the ecosystems are not fire-dependent, and that permitting natural fires to burn would not be consistent with neighboring landowners management objectives.

#### Monitoring Question:

3. Do wildfire suppression plans emphasize maintaining late-successional habitat?

#### Monitoring Requirement:

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Questions 1-5.

#### Finding:

No change from 2004 - 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 Question:**

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

**Monitoring Requirement:**

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Questions 1-5.

**Finding:**

Wildfire Situation Analyses are prepared for wildfires fires escaping initial attack. In FY 2005, the Coos Bay District had six human caused fires totaling 50 acres.

**Monitoring Question:**

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

**Monitoring Requirement:**

The Annual Program Summary will address Implementation Questions 1-5.

**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. There are two categories that are of primary concern to BLM. These are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Density Management (DM or DMT)**- Cutting of trees for the primary purpose of widening their spacing so that growth of remaining trees can be accelerated. Density management harvest can also be used to improve forest health, open the forest canopy, or accelerate the attainment of old growth characteristics if maintenance or restoration of biological diversity is the objective.

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

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

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

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

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

**General Forest Management Area (GFMA)** - Forest land managed on a regeneration harvest cycle of 70-110 years. A biological legacy of six to eight green trees per acre would be retained to assure forest health. Commercial thinning would be applied where practicable and where research indicates there would be gains in timber production.

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

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

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

**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 reverted to the United States, that are managed by the BLM under the authority of the O&C Lands Act.

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

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

**Off-Highway Vehicle Designation**

**Open:** Designated areas and trails where off-highway vehicles may be operated subject to operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in BLM Manuals 8341 and 8343.

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

**Closed:** Areas and trails where the use of off-highway vehicles is permanently or temporarily prohibited. Emergency use is allowed.

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

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

**Pre-commercial Thinning (PCT)**- The practice of removing some of the trees less than merchantable size from a stand so that remaining trees will grow faster.

**Prescribed Fire** - A fire burning under specified conditions to accomplish certain planned objectives.

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

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

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

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

**Research Natural Area (RNA)** - An area that contains natural resource values of scientific interest and is managed primarily for research and educational purposes.

**Resource Management Plan (RMP)** - A land use plan prepared by the BLM under current regulations in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

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

**Rural Interface Areas (RIA)** - Areas where BLM-administered lands are adjacent to or intermingled with privately-owned lands zoned for 1- to 20-acre lots, or areas that already have residential development.

**Seral Stages** - The series of relatively transitory plant communities that develop during ecological succession from bare ground to the climax stage. There are five stages:

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

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

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

**Mature Seral Stage:** The period in the life of a forest stand from culmination of mean annual increment to an old-growth stage or to 200 years. Conifer and hardwood growth gradually decline, and larger trees increase significantly in size. This is a time of gradually increasing stand diversity. Understory development increases in response to openings in the canopy from disease, insects, and windthrow. Vertical diversity increases. Larger snags are formed. Big game hiding cover, thermal cover, and some forage are present.

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

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

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

**Site Preparation** - Any action taken in conjunction with a reforestation effort (natural or artificial) to create an environment that is favorable for survival of suitable trees during the first growing season. This environment can be created by altering ground cover, soil, or microsite conditions through using biological, mechanical, or manual clearing, prescribed burns, herbicides, or a combination of methods.

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

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

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

**Special Status Species (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	-	US Army Corps of Engineers
CT	-	Commercial Thinning
CWA	-	Clean Water Act
CWD	-	Coarse woody debris
CX	-	Categorical Exclusions
DBH	-	Diameter Breast Height
DEQ	-	Department of Environmental Quality
DM / DMT	-	Density Management
EA	-	Environmental Analysis
EIS	-	Environmental Impact Statement
ERFO	-	Emergency Relief Federally Owned
ERMA	-	Extensive Recreation Management Areas
ESA	-	Endangered Species Act
ESU	-	Evolutionarily Significant Unit
FEIS	-	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FONSI	-	Finding of No Significant Impacts
FY	-	Fiscal Year
GFMA	-	General Forest Management Area
GIS	-	Geographic Information System
GPS	-	Global Positioning System
IDT	-	Interdisciplinary Teams
ISMS	-	Interagency Species Management System
JITW	-	Jobs-in-the-Woods
LSR	-	Late-Successional Reserve
LUA	-	Land Use Allocation
LWD	-	Large woody debris
MBF	-	Thousand board feet
MFO	-	Myrtlewood Field Office
MMBF	-	Million board feet
MOU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
NEPA	-	National Environmental Policy Act

NFP	- Northwest Forest Plan
NHS	- National Historic Site
NRDA	- Natural Resource Damage Assessment
NOAA	- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
OCEAN	- Oregon Coastal Environment Awareness Network
O&C	- Oregon and California Revested Lands
ODFW	- Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
ODOT	- Oregon Department of Transportation
OSU	- Oregon State University
PAC(s)	- Provincial Advisory Committee(s)
PD	- Public Domain Lands
PIMT	- Provincial Implementation Monitoring Team
PL	- Public Law
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 analyzes included additional acres on other BLM Districts. <sup>1)</sup>)

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> See footnote 4

<sup>6</sup> Roseburg District BLM prepared this document

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

<sup>8</sup> Replaced by the FY 2000 version of the South Fork Coos Watershed Analysis.

Name	Iteration	BLM Acres on Coos Bay District	Non-BLM Acres	Total Acres	Square Miles	Percent BLM	BLM acres: Running total of first iteration accomplishment	Percent of Coos Bay District covered by a first iteration WSA based the following total BLM acres: 321,746
Total FY 96 (includes 1st, 2 <sup>nd</sup> / 3 <sup>rd</sup> iteration acres)		115,005	184,920	299,925	469	38%		
FY 96 1 <sup>st</sup> iteration only		104,631	171,300	275,931	431	38%	205,416	64%
<b>FY 97</b>								
Big Creek <sup>9</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	10,083	6,586	16,669	26	60%		
Smith River <sup>10</sup> (North Smith)	2 <sup>nd</sup> it. ac.	33,519	35,875	69,394	108	48%		
	1 <sup>st</sup> it. ac.	3,694	68,210	71,904	112	5%		
Upper Middle Umpqua	1 <sup>st</sup>	7,235	22,206	29,441	46	25%		
Middle Main Coquille/ No. Fk. Mouth/ Catching Ck.	1 <sup>st</sup>	5,728	83,858	89,586	140	6%		
North Fork Chetco	1 <sup>st</sup>	9,263	16,299	25,562	40	36%		
Total FY 97 (1 <sup>st</sup> plus subsequent iteration acres)		69,522	233,034	302,556	473	23%		
FY 97 1 <sup>st</sup> iteration acres only		25,920	190,573	216,493	338	12%	231,336	72%
<b>FY 98</b>								
Middle Umpqua Frontal <sup>11</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	22,634	40,505	63,139	99	36%		
Lower Umpqua <sup>12</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	1,548	58,688	60,236	94	3%		
Hunter Creek <sup>13</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	3,564	24,609	28,173	44	13%		
Total FY 98 (1 <sup>st</sup> plus subsequent iteration acres)		27,746	123,802	151,548	237	18%		
FY 98 1 <sup>st</sup> iteration only acres		5,112	83,297	88,409	138	6%	236,448	73%
<b>FY 99</b>								
South Fork Coos River	2 <sup>nd</sup> it. ac.	15,788	8,866	24,654	39	64%		
	1 <sup>st</sup> it. ac.	16,047	117,371	133,418	208	12%		
East Fork Coquille	1 <sup>st</sup>	45,636	38,369	84,005	131	54%		
Lobster Creek <sup>14</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	1,402	42,723	44,125	69	3%		
Total FY 99 (1 <sup>st</sup> plus subsequent iteration acres)		78,873	207,329	286,202	447	28%		
FY 99 1 <sup>st</sup> iteration only acres		63,085	198,463	261,548	409	24%	299,533	93%
<b>FY 2000</b>								
South Fork Coos River <sup>15</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	31,835	126,237	158,072	247	20%		
Total FY 2000 (1 <sup>st</sup> plus subsequent iteration acres)		31,835	126,237	158,072	247	20%		

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>14</sup> The Siskiyou National Forest will do this analysis with BLM in put.

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

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

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

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

<sup>18</sup> Replaces the FY 1996 Oxbow document.

<sup>19</sup> The Roseburg District BLM will do this analysis with Coos Bay District input

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

<sup>21</sup> Replaces the FY 1996 Mill Creek document.

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:
<b>Planned FY 2006</b>								
Lower Smith River-Lower Umpqua River <sup>22</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	36,981	100,616	137,597	215	27%		
Total planned for FY 2006 (1 <sup>st</sup> plus subsequent iteration acres)		36,981	100,616	137,597	215	27%		
1 <sup>st</sup> iteration only acres for FY 06		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%

<sup>22</sup> Replaces the FY 1995 Middle Smith River, and the 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 2005. 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). This resulted in acres without any volume in some cases. Hardwood conversions 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	LUA	ROD 2 <sup>nd</sup> Decadal Projection				Accomplishment FY 2005				Accomplishments FY 05 to FY 2014					
		Regeneration Harvest		Thinning		Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut		Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut			
		Acres	Volume <sup>1</sup>	Acres	Volume <sup>1</sup>	LUA	Acres	Volume <sup>1</sup>	Acres	Volume <sup>1</sup>	LUA	Acres	Volume <sup>1</sup>	Acres	Volume <sup>1</sup>
20-29	GFMA <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0	RR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0
						LSR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	29	0.353	LSR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	29	0.353
	Sub-total	0	0	0	0		0	0	29	0.353		0	0	29	0.353
30-39	GFMA <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	15	0.106	GFMA	0	0	15	0.106
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	27	0.191	RR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	27	0.191
						LSR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	245	2.606	LSR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	245	2.606
	Sub-total	0	0	0	0		0	0	287	2.903		0	0	287	2.903
40-49	GFMA <sup>2</sup>	0	0	600	5.0	GFMA	3 <sup>4</sup>	0	222	2.225	GFMA	3	0	222	2.225
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR <sup>3</sup>	2 <sup>4</sup>	0	84	0.884	RR <sup>3</sup>	2	0	84	0.884
						LSR <sup>3</sup>	56 <sup>4</sup>	0	360	4.089	LSR <sup>3</sup>	56	0	360	4.089
	Sub-total	0	0	600	5.0		61	0	666	7.198		61	0	666	7.198
50-59	GFMA <sup>2</sup>	0	0	500	6.0	GFMA	0	0	389	5.668	GFMA	0	0	389	5.668
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	325	4.869	RR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	325	4.869
						LSR <sup>3</sup>	58 <sup>4</sup>	0	517	6.670	LSR <sup>3</sup>	58	0	517	6.670
	Sub-total	0	0	500	6.0		58	0	1,231	17.207		58	0	1,231	17.207
60-79	GFMA <sup>2</sup>	3,200	122.0	0	0	GFMA	87	2.695	0	0	GFMA	87	2.695	0	0
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0	RR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0
						LSR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	95	1.170	LSR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	95	1.170
	Sub-total	3,200	122.0	0	0		87	2.695	95	1.170		87	2.695	95	1.170

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

Age Class	LUA	ROD 2 <sup>nd</sup> Decadal Projection				Accomplishment FY 2005				Accomplishments FY 05 to FY 2014					
		Regeneration Harvest		Thinning		Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut		Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut			
		Acres	Volume <sup>1</sup>	Acres	Volume <sup>1</sup>	LUA	Acres	Volume <sup>1</sup>	Acres	Volume <sup>1</sup>	LUA	Acres	Volume <sup>1</sup>	Acres	Volume <sup>1</sup>
80-99	GFMA <sup>2</sup>	700	20.0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0	RR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0
						LSR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0	LSR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	700	20.0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
100-199	GFMA <sup>2</sup>	3,100	147.0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0	RR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0
						LSR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0	LSR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	3,100	147.0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
200 +	GFMA <sup>2</sup>	600	21.0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0	RR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0
						LSR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0	LSR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	600	21.0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Totals	GFMA <sup>2</sup>	7,600	310.0	1,100	11.0	GFMA	90	2.695	626	7.999	GFMA	90	2.695	626	7.999
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR <sup>3</sup>	2	0	436	5.944	RR <sup>3</sup>	2	0	436	5.944
						LSR <sup>3</sup>	114	0	1,246	14.888	LSR <sup>3</sup>	114	0	1,246	14.888
ASQ Totals		7,600	310.0	1,100	11.0		90	2.695	626	7.999		90	2.695	626	7.999
Non ASQ Totals		0	0	0	0		116	0	1,682	20.832		116	0	1,682	20.832
Grand Totals		7,600	310.0	1,100	11.0		206	2.695	2,308	28.831		206	2.695	2,308	28.831

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Hardwood conversion acres; therefore, no conifer volume.

