

Coos Bay District Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report

Fiscal Year 2008

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

2008



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

A Message from the District Manager

This is the thirteenth Annual Program Summary prepared by the Coos Bay District. This year marks the fourth year of the second decade of management under the 1995 Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan Record of Decision. As in past years, the report contains accomplishments made during Fiscal Year 2008 (October 2007 through September 2008), and, in some cases, includes cumulative accomplishment figures during the second decade of implementation (Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014). Table S-1 summarizes many of the resource management accomplishments.

The District sold 9.1 MMBF of allowable harvest in FY 2008, primarily from commercial thinning. An additional 13.7 MMBF of density management sales were sold from the reserve land allocations. These sales are designed to improve habitat conditions for late-successional and old-growth dependant species within Late-Successional Reserves. The District offered seven timber sales for auction, unfortunately due to market condition beyond our control, three of the sales did not sell. The District is working to modify items within our control to make future sales purchasable.

With the expiration of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act in 2007, funding was not available in 2008 for many of the restoration projects like those which we have successfully implemented in past years. With the recent four-year reauthorization of the Secure Rural Schools legislation, funding will be available in coming years to continue improvement of watershed conditions and fish habitat, as well as providing economic assistance to local communities.

An estimated 700,000 visitor days were spent by the public enjoying the numerous recreational opportunities on public lands managed by the Coos Bay District.

Future editions of the annual program summary will outline the District's accomplishments under the new 2008 Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan/Record of Decision. In the meantime, we hope that you find the information contained in this report informative and we welcome suggestions for improvement.

Mark E. Johnson
District Manager

TABLE S-1 COOS BAY RMP PLANNING AREA, SUMMARY OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIONS, DIRECTIONS, AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS – FY 2008

RMP Resource Allocation or Management Practice or Activity	Activity Units	Fiscal Year 2008 Accomplishments or Program Status	Totals FY 2005-2008	Projected Decadal Practices (2005-2014)
Forest and Timber Resources				
Regeneration harvest from the Harvest Land Base (HLB)	Acres sold	28	273	7,600
¹ Hardwood conversions are tracked as regeneration harvest in the timber harvest data base. The 28acre figure represents 28acres of hardwood conversions and 0 acres of regeneration harvest.				
Commercial thinning/ density management/ uneven-age harvests (HLB)	Acres sold	757	3,109	1,100
Commercial thinning/ density management/ (Reserves)	Acres sold	968	5,897	No Target
Timber Volume Sold (ASQ)	MMBF	9.154	56.675	270
Timber Volume Sold (Reserves)	MMBF	12.855	88.496	No Target
Pre-commercial thinning	Acres	1,114	6,527	3,500
Brush field/hardwood conversion (HLB)	Acres	28	272	100
Brush field/hardwood conversion (Reserves)	Acres	138	599	No Target
Site preparation prescribed fire	Acres	424	707	7,500
Site preparation other	Acres	52	168	No Target
Fuels Treatment (prescribed fire)	Acres	130	581	No Target
Fuels Treatment (mechanical and other methods)	Acres	139	1,369	No Target
Planting/ regular stock	Acres	40	240	3,100
Planting/ genetically selected	Acres	288	783	6,100
Stand Maintenance/Protection	Total acres			18,300
Vegetation control	Acres	283	2,599	10,700
Animal damage control	Acres	328	999	7,600
Fertilization	Acres	0	0	2,800
Pruning	Acres	1,054	4,797	900
Noxious Weeds				
Noxious weeds chemical control	Acres	969	3,617	No Target
Noxious weeds, by other control methods	Acres	312	1,610	No Target
Rangeland Resources				
Livestock grazing permits or leases	Total/renewed units	4	4	No Target
Animal Unit Months (actual)	AUMs	23	23	No Target
Livestock fences constructed	Miles	0	0	0
Realty Actions, Rights-of-Ways, Transportation Systems				
Realty, land sales	Actions/acres	0	0	No Target
Realty, land purchases	Actions/acres	0	0	No Target
Realty, land exchanges	Actions/acres acquired/ disposed	0	0	No Target
Realty, Jurisdictional Transfer	Actions/acres disposed	0	0	No Target
Realty, CBWR Title Clarification	Actions/acres disposed	0	0	No Target
Realty, R&PP leases/patents	Actions/acres	0	0	No Target

Annual Program Summary Fiscal Year 2008

Realty, road rights-of-way acquired for public/agency use	Actions/miles	0	1/* * 160 acres	No Target
Realty, other rights-of-way, permits or leases granted	Actions/miles	4/1.9	6/2.650	No Target
Realty, utility rights-of-way granted (linear/aerial)	Actions/miles/acres	1/0/1	3/.16 mi/1.48 ac	No Target
Realty, withdrawals completed	Actions/acres	0	0	No Target
Realty, withdrawals revoked	Actions/acres	0	0	No Target
Realty, withdrawals completed	Actions/acres	0	0	

Table of Contents

Annual Program Summary.....	1
Introduction	1
Budget	2
Pipeline Restoration Funds.....	2
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Program	2
Recreation Pipeline Restoration Program.....	2
Recreation Fee Program	3
Partnerships, Collaborative Projects, Volunteers, and Challenge Cost Share Projects.....	4
Partnerships / Collaborative Projects	4
Volunteers	5
Challenge Cost Share Projects	6
Cooperative Conservation Initiative Projects	6
Resource Management Plan Implementation	7
Land Use Allocations - Changes and Adjustments	7
Land Acquisitions and Disposals.....	7
Unmapped LSRs.....	7
Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives	7
Watershed Analysis	7
Watershed Councils and Associations.....	9
Watershed Restoration	9
Late-Successional Reserve Assessments & Restoration	9
Matrix	10
15 Percent Analysis	10
Resource Program Accomplishments	11
Air Quality.....	11
Water	11
Planning	11
Water Monitoring.....	11
Project Monitoring Activities.....	12
State-listed Clean Water Act 303(d) Streams	12
Public Water Systems Using Surface Water	15
Soils	15
Wildlife Habitat	16
Green Tree and Coarse Woody Debris Retention	16
Snag Creation	16
Nest Sites, Activity Centers, Special Habitats and Rookeries.....	16
Fish Habitat.....	18
Fisheries Inventory and Assessment	18
Aquatic Habitat Restoration	19
Project Monitoring.....	20
Riparian Improvement	20
Technical Expertise and Support.....	21
Special Status and SEIS Special Attention Species	21
Special Status Species Program	21
ESA Section 7 Consultation	21
Interagency Special Status Species Program - Wildlife.....	22

Federal Threatened and Endangered Species - Wildlife	22
Interagency Special Status Species Program (ISSSP) - Wildlife	24
Interagency Special Status Species Program - Aquatic	24
Interagency Special Status Species Program - Plants	25
Federal Threatened and Endangered Species - Plants	25
Special Status Species Program (SSSP) - Plants	25
Special Areas	25
New River ACEC:	25
North Spit ACEC:	26
North Fork Hunter Creek ACEC:	26
Environmental Education and Interpretation Programs	27
Tsalila - the Umpqua River Festival	27
Cape Blanco Lighthouse	27
New River ACEC	27
North Spit	27
Loon Lake Recreation Area	28
Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area:	28
Other Projects	28
Cultural Resources Including American Indian Values	28
Visual Resources	29
Socioeconomic	29
Monetary Payments	30
Environmental Justice	32
Recreation	32
Recreation Sites Managed and Visitor Use	32
Recreation Trails Managed:	32
Special Recreation Permits (SRP) Issued:	34
Off-Highway Vehicle Designations Managed (acres):	34
Major Recreation Projects:	34
Status of Recreation Area Management Plans:	34
Forest Management	35
Silvicultural Practices	41
Young Stand Silviculture in Late Successional Reserves	42
Special Forest Products	43
Energy and Minerals	44
Energy	44
Minerals	44
Geology	44
Range Resources	45
Access and Right-of-Way	45
Land Tenure Adjustments	45
Transportation/Roads	46
Noxious Weeds	46
Sudden Oak Death	47
Hazardous Materials Management and Resource Restoration	48
Fire/Fuels Management	48
Rural Interface Areas/Wildland Urban Interface Areas	48
Cadastral Survey	49

Law Enforcement	50
Geographic Information Systems.	51
National Environmental Policy Act Analysis and Documentation.	51
Protest and Appeals	51
Coordination and Consultation	52
Research	52
RMP Maintenance and Amendments	54
Plan Maintenance for FY 2005	54
Plan Maintenance for FY 2006	54
Plan Maintenance for FY 2007	54
Plan Maintenance for FY 2008	55
RMP Amendments for FY 2004	55
RMP Amendments for FY 2007	55
Western Oregon Resource Management Plan Revisions (WOPR)	56
Resource Management Plan Monitoring	57
Province Level Implementation Monitoring	57
Effectiveness Monitoring.	57
Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan FY 2008 Monitoring Report	58
Introduction	58
Process	58
Summary of Findings and Recommendations.	60
Coos Bay District Specific Monitoring Questions	61
Riparian Reserves.	61
Late-Successional Reserves	63
Matrix	64
Air Quality.	65
Water and Soils	65
Wildlife Habitat	67
Fish Habitat.	68
Special Status and SEIS Special Attention Species Habitat.	69
Special Areas	71
Cultural Resources Including American Indian Values	73
Visual Resources.	74
Wild and Scenic Rivers	74
Rural Interface Areas	75
Socioeconomic Conditions.	75
Recreation	76
Timber Resources.	76
Noxious Weeds	77
Fire/Fuels Management.	77
Port-Orford-Cedar	78

LIST OF TABLES

Table S-1 - Coos Bay RMP Planning Area, Summary of Resource Management Actions, Directions, and Accomplishments – FY 2008. Preface

Table 1 - Summary of Fee Recreation Sites for Fiscal Year 2008 3

Table 2 - FY 2008 Challenge Cost Share Contributions 6

Table 3 - Watershed Analysis Documents Covering Coos Bay District Lands 8

Table 4 - Fifth Field Watersheds with Deferred Regeneration Harvest. 10

Table 5 - 303(d) Listed Streams and Water Quality Management Plan Status. 13

Table 6 - Freshwater and Marine Survival for West Fork Smith River Salmonid Life-Cycle Monitoring. 19

Table 7 - Summary of acreage designated as marbled murrelet habitat, surveyed to protocol and delineated as occupied LSR in 2007 on the Coos Bay District, BLM 23

Table 8 - Coos Bay RMP, Summary of Socio-Economic Activities and Allocations 31

Table 9 - Extensive and Special Recreation Management Areas (ERMA/SRMA). 33

Table 10 - Timber Volumes Offered FY 2005 - 2008 36

Table 11 - FY 2008 Advertised Timber Sales 36

Table 12 - Actual Acres and ASQ Volume Sold from the Matrix in FY 2008 37

Table 13 - Summary of Volume Sold. 37

Table 14 - Summary of Volume Sold but Unawarded 37

Table 15 - Matrix ASQ Volume and Acres Sold by Allocations 38

Table 16 - Matrix ASQ Volume and Acres Sold by Harvest Type. 38

Table 17 - Acres of Harvest within the Reserve Sold by Harvest Types 39

Table 18 - ASQ Sale Acres Sold by Age Class 39

Table 19 - Annual ROD Projections and Accomplishments for Silvicultural Practices. 41

Table 20 - Silvicultural Practices in Late-Successional Reserves 42

Table 21 - Summary of Special Forest/Natural Product Sales 43

Table 22 - No Net Loss Report for FY 98 to 2007. 46

Table 23 - Accomplishments for Sudden Oak Death Treatments. 47

Table 24 - Hazardous Fuels Reduction Accomplishments. 49

Table 25 - Coos Bay District Cadastral Survey Activity. 49

Table 26 - BLM-Administered Land in the Planning Area by County 54

Table 27 - FY 2008 Project Numbers. 59

Table 28 - FY 2008 Projects Available and Selected for Monitoring by Selection Factors 60

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 - Comparison of Regeneration Harvest Acres by FY 40

Figure 2 - Comparison of Commercial Thinning Acres by FY 40

APPENDICIES

Appendix A - Coos Bay District Watershed Analysis Summary 87

Appendix B - Comparison Between ROD Projections and Actual Harvest 91

Annual Program Summary

Introduction

This Annual Program Summary (APS) is a requirement of the 1995 *Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision* (RMP/ROD). It is a progress report on the various programs and activities that have occurred on the District during Fiscal Year (FY) 2008. It also reports on the results of the District implementation monitoring in accordance the RMP/ROD. Cumulative information covering the second decade of implementation (FY 2005-2014) 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.

The RMP was amended in 2004 by the *Record of Decision for Management of Port-Orford-Cedar in Southwest Oregon*, and again in 2007 by the *Record of Decision to Remove the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines from the Bureau of Land Management Planes within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl*.

The Coos Bay District administers approximately 324,800 acres located in Coos, Curry, Douglas, and Lane counties. Under the 1995 RMP/ROD, these lands are included in three primary Land Use Allocations: Matrix, where the majority of commodity production occurs; 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 1995 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 1995 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 (appropriated funds) for FY 2008 was approximately \$13,527,000. This included approximately \$10,477,000 in the Oregon and California Railroad Lands (O&C) accounts, \$342,000 in the Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) accounts, \$447,000 in the fire accounts, \$1,325,000 in the Timber and Recreation Pipeline Restoration accounts, and \$936,000 in “other” accounts.

During FY 2008, the District employed 109 full-time personnel (FTE), and a total of 13 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 2000 and 2008, with a total decrease of \$1,626,300 and an approximate average appropriation of \$14,159,801. In contrast to previous years, \$0 in Title II funding was available for restoration contracts as the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 temporarily expired on September 30, 2007.

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 gain one year’s lead time in ASQ timber sale preparation work over a five to seven year time frame, 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 2008 with Timber Sale Restoration Funds:

- The Bitter Cherry CT timber sale was offered, sold, and awarded with a volume of 4,649 MBF of commercial thinning within the Matrix and the Riparian Reserve.
- The Cherry Wall DM timber sale was offered for sale with a volume of 3,514 MBF of hardwood conversion and commercial thinning within the Late-Successional Reserve and 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 2008, the Coos Bay District obligated \$409,024 of recreation pipeline funds to the following projects:

Umpqua Field Office (\$223,358)

- Loon Lake SRMA – water system and plumbing repairs in the campground. (\$12,013)
- Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area SRMA – funds used for accessibility improvements, deferred maintenance, Northwest Youth Corps project support, and the Dean Creek restroom service contract. (\$79,800).

Myrtlewood Field Office (\$75,169)

- Sixes SRMA – installation of new fee collection stations in Sixes and Edson Campgrounds and new fire rings in Edson Campground.
- New River ACEC – purchase of a new electric entrance gate to the Storm Ranch area.

District Trails (\$10,497)

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

District Recreation (\$100,000)

- Funding support for the district maintenance organization contract.

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 on 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 and Edson Creek Campgrounds, and the Cape Blanco Lighthouse. Fees collected for Golden Passports and recreation permits are also deposited into this account.

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

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF FEE RECREATION SITES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008

Fee Sites	Number of Recreation Visits	Fee Revenues
Umpqua Field Office, Loon Lake OR11	54,604 Visits	\$127,585
Myrtlewood Field Office, Sixes/Edson -OR12	10,395 Visits	\$14,982
Myrtlewood Field Office, Cape Blanco Lighthouse – OR32	19,780 Visits	\$14,973
Total for the Coos Bay District	84,779 Visits	\$157,540

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

Partnerships / Collaborative Projects

The following are some of the partnerships that the District is involved with; other partnerships are described in specific sections of this document.

- **Coos Regional Bikeway and Trails Partnership (CRTP):** The purpose of this partnership is to provide trail managers with input from diverse trail enthusiast groups involved in hiking, equestrian, OHV, mountain bike and water based recreation and to provide assistance in the maintenance and development of trail opportunities in the Coos Region. Partners include local, state and federal agencies and private businesses and interest groups.
- **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 and a Memorandum of Understanding with the Friends of Cape Blanco and Curry County. This diverse partnership also includes the Confederated Tribe of Siletz Indians of Oregon, the Coquille Indian Tribe, and Oregon Parks and Recreation Department.
- **Oregon Coastal Environments Awareness Network (OCEAN):** BLM is an active member of OCEAN which provides a forum to plan, facilitate and promote information and programs related to natural and cultural resources for residents and visitors to the region. Partners include a variety of agencies, organizations, educators and citizens. OCEAN is one of the major sponsors for Tsalila: The Umpqua River Festival, and assists with grant money coordination and billing.
- **Tsalila Partnership:** Tsalila (pronounced *sa-LEE-la*) is a year-round watershed education program based in the lower Umpqua River Basin in Reedsport, Oregon and it celebrated its 11th anniversary this year.. The education effort is carried out by the Tsalila Partnership, a consortium of local, tribal, and federal governments and agencies. The Partnership's mission is to "provide educational experiences that share an appreciation of salmon, the watersheds in which we live, and our cultural heritage, while contributing to the economic viability of the lower Umpqua River basin." The Partnership has been in existence since 1995, and over 76,000 people have participated in the annual Festival and Education Days.
- **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.
- **"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. During 2008, Knobcone pine (*Pinus attenuata*) was one of the one species collected on the Coos Bay District. Since 2002, the District has collected seeds of 30 species.
- **Native Seed Program:** OR/WA BLM policy requires that native plant species be used whenever possible. In 2008, an effort was begun to only use native grass seed on projects which in the past have used non-native seed mixtures. Over 250 lbs. of native grass seed was

purchased including 155 lbs. of a grass seed mixture representative of commonly occurring native species on the Coos Bay District. In addition, 1,000 pounds of native plant seed is currently available for Coos Bay BLM at Stone Nursery in Medford. This seed was previously grown by Stone Nursery for the Coos Bay District and consists of three native species: blue wild rye, California brome and tufted hair grass.

- **Hinsdale Garden Project:** Coos Bay District has been working with the American Rhododendron Society (ARS) to renovate an historic rhododendron garden on Spruce Reach Island. The Oregon Field Guide television series became interested in this site and filmed a short segment during the summer of 2008; airing it as “The Secret Garden” on Oregon Public Broadcasting, 16 October 2008.
- **Purple Martin Nest Box Monitoring Project:** In 2007 the Coos Bay District entered into a five year agreement with the local Cape Arago Audubon Society to monitor and maintain Purple Martin nest boxes which have been placed on pilings in several locations around the bay. Purple Martins are a Bureau sensitive bird species and were extirpated from the Coos Bay area in the 1960s or 1970s. The objectives of this project include re-establishing Purple Martins in nesting snag habitat in the adjacent Coast Range including in BLM plantations. These “starling” proof boxes have attracted Purple Martins to Coos Bay with 20+ breeding pairs successfully nesting during the past few years. In addition, there have been two new colonies found on BLM lands in the past few years, which could represent offspring from several years of successful nesting at the Coos Bay nest box locations.

Volunteers

Over 375 individuals donated 10,308 hours of volunteer service to the Coos Bay District to help administer the nation’s public lands in FY 2008. The District had 17 individual agreements donating 8,960 hours and 7 group agreements covering 353 people who contributed 1,932 hours.

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

In addition to individuals, some of the volunteer organizations include: the American Rhododendron Society, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, the Backcountry Horsemen, Oregon Equestrian Trails, Girl Scouts of America, and volunteers for National Public Lands Day.

Special Events

The District held a National Public Lands Day event at the North Spit. The focus on the North Spit was to collect trash along the bayshore, eradicate Scotch broom and perform minor trail maintenance. One hundred and two volunteers donated 408 hours at the North Spit NPLD celebration.

Challenge Cost Share Projects

Challenge Cost Share Contributions utilized by the District in FY 2008 are shown in Table 2.

Cooperative Conservation Initiative Projects

No Cooperative Conservation Initiative projects were funded on the Coos Bay District in FY 2008.

TABLE 2. FY 2008 CHALLENGE COST SHARE CONTRIBUTIONS

Project	BLM Contribution
Ongoing Watershed Education	\$15,000
Western Lily Recovery	\$4,000
Western Lily Augmentation	\$4,000
Slivery Phacelia	\$7,000
Henderson's Checkermallow	\$8,000
Wolf's Evening Primrose	\$18,000
Total	\$56,000

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 2008; therefore, there was no net change in the District Land Use Allocations.

Unmapped LSRs

The 1995 RMP requires that two years of marbled murrelet surveys be conducted to protocol to detect occupied habitat, prior to human disturbance of suitable habitat (stands 80-years of age and older). When the surveys indicate occupation (e.g., active nest, fecal ring or eggshell fragments, and birds flying below, through, into, or out of the forest canopy within or adjacent to a stand), the District will protect contiguous existing and recruitment habitat for marbled murrelets (i.e., stands that are capable of becoming marbled murrelet habitat within 25 years) within a 0.5 mile radius of any site where the birds' behavior indicates occupation.

As a result of marbled murrelet surveys, 23,098 acres of occupied habitat have been identified within the Matrix since the 1995 RMP was approved. These lands are now being managed as unmapped LSRs.

Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives

Watershed Analysis

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

As of the end of FY 2008, 23 first iteration watershed analysis documents, covering 303,887 acres (94%) of the BLM lands on Coos Bay District, had been prepared (Table 3). The remaining District lands, not covered by a watershed analysis, are in watersheds where BLM manages less than 6 percent of the land base.

The Sixes River/ New River Frontal watershed analysis was completed in FY 2008. This document was a combination of a first iteration watershed analysis of the New River Frontal and a second iteration for the Sixes River.

Since 1999, the District concentrated on completing second or even third iterations of watershed analysis. Many of the earlier watershed analyses were not detailed enough to address questions asked by regulatory agencies and litigation judgments.

TABLE 3. WATERSHED ANALYSIS DOCUMENTS COVERING COOS BAY DISTRICT LANDS

Year	Document Name (Hydrologic unit name if different from document name)	Lead Administrative Unit	Iteration
1994	Lower Umpqua Frontal (Middle Umpqua Frontal)	Coos Bay BLM	1 st
	Middle Fork Coquille	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
1995	Smith River (Lower Upper Smith River)	Roseburg-BLM	1 st
	Middle Umpqua Frontal (Waggoner Creek)	Roseburg-BLM	1 st
	Paradise Creek	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	Middle Creek	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	North Coquille	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	Fairview	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	Sandy Creek	Coos Bay-BLM	2 nd
1996	Middle Smith River	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	Mill Creek	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	Oxbow	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	Lower South Fork Coquille	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	West Fork Smith	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	Tioga Creek	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	Sandy Remote	Coos Bay-BLM	2 nd / 3 rd
1997	Smith River (North Fork Smith River)	Siuslaw NF	1 st / 2 nd
	Upper Middle Umpqua	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	Middle Main/ North Fork/ Catching Creek	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	North Chetco	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	Sixes River Watershed Analysis	Powers Ranger Dist	1 st
	Big Creek	Coos Bay-BLM	2 nd
1998	Lower Umpqua (Lower Umpqua Frontal)	Siuslaw NF	1 st
	Hunter Creek	Siskiyou NF	1 st
	Pistol River Watershed Analysis	Siskiyou NF	1 st
	Elk River Watershed Analysis	Siskiyou NF	2 nd
1999	South Fork Coos River	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st / 2 nd
	East Fork Coquille	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	Lobster Creek	Siskiyou NF	1 st
	Rogue River Watershed Analysis	Siskiyou NF	1 st
2000	South Fork Coos River	Coos Bay-BLM	3 rd
2001	North Fork Coquille	Coos Bay-BLM	2 nd
	South Fork Coos River	Coos Bay-BLM	4 th
2002	Oxbow	Coos Bay-BLM	2 nd
	Upper Umpqua	Roseburg-BLM	2 nd
2003	Middle Umpqua River	Coos Bay-BLM	2 nd
	Pistol River Watershed Analysis	Siskiyou NF	2 nd
2004	Added chapters to the 2003 Middle Umpqua River	Coos Bay-BLM	2 nd
2005	Mill Creek-Lower Umpqua River	Coos Bay-BLM	2 nd
2006	None		
2007	West Fork Smith River	Coos Bay-BLM	supplement to 1 st
2008	Sixes River	Coos Bay-BLM	2 nd
	New River Frontal	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
planned 2009	None		

Watershed Councils and Associations

The District coordinates with and offers assistance to two watershed associations, three watershed councils and one soil and water conservation district, as listed 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
Partnership for the Umpqua Rivers	Umpqua
Umpqua Soil and Water Conservation District	Umpqua

As an example, in 2008 the District partnered with the Coquille watershed Association to implement the cooperative North Fork Coquille instream wood placement project. This project improved 14 miles of coho salmon spawning and rearing habitat. Project implementation occurred on both BLM-managed lands and privately-owned land. Project partners included the Coquille Watershed Association, BLM, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Plum Creek Timber Company, Menasha Timber Company, US Fish and Wildlife Service, the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

Watershed Restoration

Watershed restoration efforts continued with the use of BLM program funds and Title II carryover funds associated with the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393). Projects implemented in 2008 were from funding appropriated in 2007. These projects included one instream project, two culvert replacements, one noxious weed control project, two monitoring projects, one helipond maintenance project and one watershed-level restoration project. The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 expired on September 30, 2007, but was subsequently re-authorized for four years in 2008.

Late-Successional Reserve Assessments & Restoration

The 1995 RMP requires the completion of Late-Successional Reserve Assessments (LSRA) prior to habitat manipulation within the LSR designation. The *Oregon Coast Province – Southern Portion LSRA* (1997) and the *South Coast – Northern Klamath LSRA* (1998) constitute the assessments for LSRs within the Coos Bay District.

In FY 2008, the Purdy Creek DM, Brummed Out DM, and the Cherry Wall DM timber sales were offered. Each of these sales was developed in accord with the management recommendations contained in the *South Coast – Northern Klamath LSR Assessment*. In addition to activity in these commercial sized stands, pre-commercial density management projects have also been conducted in younger stands to facilitate the development of late-successional stand characteristics.

Matrix

15 Percent Analysis

The 1995 Coos Bay District RMP ROD (page 53) requires that the BLM provide for the retention of late-successional/old-growth fragments in the Matrix where little remains. The standards and guidelines are to be applied to any fifth field watershed in which federal forest lands are currently comprised of 15 percent or less late-successional forest, considering all land allocations. A 15 percent analysis was completed in 1999 in accordance with a joint BLM/FS Instruction Memorandum that was issued on September 14, 1998. All Coos Bay District sales sold under the 1995 RMP have complied with the 15 percent rule using the initial analysis.

Watersheds with less than 15 % less late-successional forest or deferred harvest are shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4. FIFTH FIELD WATERSHEDS WITH DEFERRED REGENERATION HARVEST

Watershed	Percentage of Federal Forest 80+ Years Old	Harvestable Acres Deferred
Coquille River	3.7	927
Coos River-Frontal Pacific Ocean	17.7	935
Whaleshead Creek-Frontal Cape Ferrello	27.1	66
Total Deferred Regeneration Harvest Acres		1,928

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

Resource Program Accomplishments

The remainder of the APS will report progress in implementing the 1995 RMP by program area.

Air Quality

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

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

Water

Program specialists continued to focus primarily on water quality and quantity monitoring and some measure of project effectiveness monitoring, but also supported both District and regional planning efforts.

Planning

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

Hydrologists were involved with the design, environmental clearance and implementation of several District activities. Timber sale projects dominate the workload; however specialists provide input to habitat restoration projects such as; the New River Foredune Management EA; bridge, low water crossing, and estuary culvert design; in-stream helicopter wood placement; road repair; and sudden oak death treatments.

Specialists reviewed and commented on a variety of other actions such as; the New Carissa wreck removal project, the jetty repair project, the PNW 7 and PNW 8 hydrologic unit boundary edits affecting the District, and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife draft tide gate guidelines.

Water Monitoring

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

The Coos Watershed Association continues to operate the Tioga Creek gaging station under a cooperative agreement with the District.

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

The real time station at New River provides continuous weather data as well as river stage and temperature. The Recreation staff partnered with the hydrology staff to provide a web camera that also captures the state of the river on regular intervals. In addition to the weather station, river crest gauges were installed at three places along New River to record flood stage and duration in support of our efforts to enhance the condition of the river and provide flood relief to the local ranchers.

Daily, monthly, quarterly and annual water testing was completed as scheduled at the Loon Lake, New River, Edson Creek and Sixes River recreation sites. Pursuant to a Water Pollution Control Facilities permit, semi-annual ground water monitoring was completed at the Loon Lake Recreation Area drainfield.

Project Monitoring Activities

Continuous tilt loggers were attached to one BLM tide gate and one private tide gate to assess total time open and maximum opening per tide cycle. This information allows comparison of actual performance to passage criteria and aids future design.

Monitoring to evaluate the effects of vegetation removal for plover habitat on the channel geometry and sediment regime continued at New River using longitudinal elevation surveys and cross-sectional profiles. These same surveys and profiles also allow monitoring of the foredune breaching efforts to provide flood control and enhance the overall health of the river.

Monitoring of sediment delivered to streams was undertaken in FY 2008 at three sites on Deadhorse Creek Road. Using new technology to slow and capture sediment, weirs and sediment filtering fabric were placed in front of three different stream crossing culverts. The initial evaluation of this filtering process showed some promise to capture sediment derived from timber haul on gravel roads during the winter. Additional work and evaluation will continue in FY 2009.

State-listed Clean Water Act 303(d) Streams

Table 5 lists the water quality limited streams that cross District land and the status of the Total Maximum Daily Load / Water Quality Restoration Plan documents

TABLE 5. 303(D) LISTED STREAMS AND WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN STATUS

UMPQUA BASIN (TMDL approved April 2007)			
Waterbody & Reach Length	Parameter	Season	Field Office/WQMP Status
Bum Creek River mile 0 to 2.3	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua/Completed
Camp Creek River mile 0 to 20.5	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/Completed
Carpenter Creek River mile 0 to 1.3	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/Completed
Cedar Creek River mile 0 to 3.0	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/Completed
Halfway Creek River mile 0 to 1.1	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/Completed
Halfway Creek tributary River mile 0 to 1.2	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/Completed
Heddin Creek River mile 0 to 3.7	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/Completed
Herb Creek River mile 0 to 2.7	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua/Completed
Little Mill Creek River mile 0 to 4.1	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/Completed
Lutsinger Creek River mile 0 to 5.4	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/Completed
Mehl Creek River mile 0 to 1.5	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/Completed
Smith River River mile 0 to 88.5	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/Completed
Smith River, North Fork River mile 0 to 31.8	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/Completed
Smith River, North Fork River mile 19.1 to 31.8	Biological Criteria	Undefined	Umpqua/Completed
Smith River, Middle Fork North Fork River mile 0 to 4.6	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/Completed
Smith River, West Fork River mile 0 to 15.4	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/Completed
Russel Creek River mile 0 to 2.2	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua/Completed
South Sisters Creek River mile 0 to 8.6	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua/Completed
Umpqua River River mile 1 to 6.7	Fecal Coliform	Year Around	Umpqua/Completed
Umpqua River River mile 25.9 to 109.3	E. coli	Fall/Winter/Spring	Umpqua/Completed
Umpqua River River mile 25.9 to 109.3	Fecal coliform	Fall/Winter/Spring	Umpqua/Completed
Umpqua River River mile 11.8 to 25.9	Fecal coliform	Year Around	Umpqua/Completed
Umpqua River River mile 0 to 100.2	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/Completed
COOS SUBBASIN (TMDL initiated (initial scoping and data collection phase))			
Waterbody & Reach Length	Parameter	Season	Field Office/WQMP Status
Burnt Creek River mile 0 to 2.6	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/Completed
Catching Creek River mile 0 to 4.6	Fecal coliform	Year Around	Umpqua/Completed
Cedar Creek River mile 0 to 11.6	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua/Completed
Coos River, South Fork River mile 0 to 31.1	Fecal coliform	Year Round	Umpqua/Completed
Tioga Creek River mile 0 to 17.5	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/Completed
Williams River River mile 0 to 20.9	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua/Completed
COQUILLE SUBBASIN (TMDL initiated-(initial scoping and data collection phase))			
Waterbody & Reach Length	Parameter	Season	Field Office/WQMP Status
Alder Creek River mile 0 to 3.1	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/Completed
Baker Creek	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood/Completed

River mile 0 to 2.9			
Belieu Creek River mile 0 to 3.1	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood/In review
Coquille River, East Fork River mile 0 to 26.2	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood/Completed
Coquille River, Middle Fork River mile 0 to 11.2	Dissolved Oxygen	Oct 15 to May 15	Myrtlewood/In review
Coquille River, Middle Fork River mile 0 to 11.2	Dissolved Oxygen	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/In review
Coquille River, Middle Fork River mile 11.2 to 39.6	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/In review
Coquille River, North Fork River mile 0 to 18.5	Dissolved Oxygen	Jan 1 to May 15	Umpqua/Completed
Coquille River, North Fork River mile 0 to 27.9	Dissolved Oxygen	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/Completed
Coquille River, North Fork River mile 0 to 27.9	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/Completed
Coquille River, North Fork River mile 27.9 to 52.3	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/Completed
Coquille River, South Fork River mile 18.1 to 62	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/Completed
Cunningham Creek River mile 0 to 7.4	Dissolved Oxygen	Year Around	Umpqua/Completed
Cunningham Creek River mile 0 to 7.4	Fecal coliform	Year Around	Umpqua/Completed
Elk Creek River mile 0 to 5.7	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/Completed
Little Rock Creek River mile 0 to 3.6	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood/In review
Middle Creek River mile 0 to 24.2	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/Completed
Moon Creek River mile 0 to 4.7	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/Completed
Rock Creek River mile 0 to 11.5	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/In review
Rowland Creek River mile 0 to 4.6	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood/Completed
Salmon Creek River mile 0 to 9.2	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood/Completed
Woodward Creek River mile 0 to 7.6	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua/Completed
SIXES SUBBASIN (TMDL initiated-(initial scoping and data collection phase))			
Waterbody & Reach Length	Parameter	Season	Field Office/WQMP Status
Crystal Creek River mile 0 to 7.3	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/In review
Edson Creek River mile 0 to 5.8	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/In review
Floras Creek, East Fork River mile 0 to 7.5	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/In review
Floras Creek, North Fork River mile 0 to 10.9	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/In review
Boulder Creek / Floras Lake River mile 0.8 to 2.1	Aquatic Weeds or Algae	Undefined	Myrtlewood/In review
Sixes River River mile 0 to 30.1	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/In review
Sixes River River mile 4.4 to 29.4	Dissolved Oxygen	Oct 15 to May 15	Myrtlewood/In review
CHETCO SUBBASIN (TMDL initiated-(initial scoping and data collection phase))			
Waterbody & Reach Length	Parameter	Season	Field Office/WQMP Status
Chetco River, North Fork River mile 0 to 12.1	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/Completed
Hunter Creek River mile 0 to 18.4	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/In review
Hunter Creek, North Fork River mile 0 to 4.8	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/In review
LOWER ROGUE SUBBASIN (TMDL report in progress)			
Waterbody & Reach Length	Parameter	Season	Field Office/WQMP Status
Indian Creek River mile 0 to 3.4	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/In review

Public Water Systems Using Surface Water

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

Soils

Maintaining the productivity of soil resources by preventing erosion and land sliding mechanisms during management activities was the emphasis of the Soils program on the District this year. Soil staff personnel were primarily involved in timber sale NEPA planning to provide the District ASQ, restoration and salvage activities associated with the New Carissa and monitoring activities. Review of the Western Oregon Plan Revision EIS, the Jordan Cove/ Pacific Connector Gas Pipeline EIS, and several Right of Way crossings were accomplished this year. Several of the ROW requests resulted in allowing us to replace worn out culverts and change the spacing between culverts to reduce erosion at the outlets.

Monitoring efforts focused on assessing if previous projects were effective in achieving the planned objectives. Monitoring the stream channel of New River in association with the breaching and Snowy Plover habitat improvement activities was particularly important. Results from monitoring are being used to write a new analysis of the plover habitat restoration work. Installation of a weather station and stream monitoring equipment at Storm Ranch this year will establish the depth and temperature of the water within the channel and provide climate and visual condition information for recreational users as well. A camera tied to the BLM web page was installed on the tower for those purposes.

The soil staff continued semi-annual sampling of the Loon Lake Drainfield monitoring wells in accordance to the Waste Facilities Discharge Permit, required by Oregon DEQ. The District geologist also completed oversight for drilling on North Spit in assistance to Hazardous Material underground storage tank investigations. Review of numerous road transportation sites in need of repair or future management activities were completed this year. The field reviews, interpretations, mitigation recommendations, and reports on numerous landslides were generally in assistance to engineering or timber staff.

This year the removal of road debris and slough materials was higher than in the past thus the soil staff was involved with review and recommendations of numerous potential waste sites. Reviews were primarily conducted for stability potentials but also for providing suitable backfill material for culvert replacements. These reviews were conducted for support of engineering projects and District maintenance clean-up needs.

The soil staff continued their involvement with the South Coast Watershed Council. Among the items accomplished this year was providing site information for the Morton and Butte Creeks realignment project. Staff also contributed with setting the priorities and the strategy of the Water Quality Monitoring Program of the South Coast. Assistance continued with the Storm Chaser project for the final year of the study, which is intended to help determine sediment loads through out Curry County during extreme precipitation events. This wide-area assessment will guide and focus future restoration efforts by the various councils.

This year the soil staff acquired new soil moisture monitoring equipment. Initial use and review of the user manual prompted an investigation of the resulting measurements. It was determined that the new method to measure soil moisture (by volume of soil not weight) is different than what was previously used and a different resulting measurement number would be needed to meet the previous standard. A mathematical formula was developed to correlate measurements from the new device to the previous soil moisture content. As a result, it is now possible for staff to quickly answer questions about soil moisture such as when to operate ground based equipment.

Wildlife Habitat

The main role of the wildlife program is to provide support to the timber program and to a lesser extent other programs including proactive wildlife management. Focus is placed on Threatened and Endangered Species, specifically; northern spotted owl, marbled murrelet, and western snowy plover. Wildlife program work includes effects analysis, surveys, monitoring, data base management, habitat restoration and project consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). In FY 2008, wildlife biologists provided input into planning and analysis of several timber sales as well as, continued restoration of an oak/meadow restoration project, plover habitat restoration at the North Spit, and Dean Creek elk habitat management.

Green Tree and Coarse Woody Debris Retention

The District did not monitor green tree or wood debris retention this year as there were no harvested regeneration sales. The acreage reported in Table 12 under regeneration harvest is hardwood conversion which does not follow green tree or coarse wood requirements.

Snag Creation

District biologists have been implementing snag creation projects in LSRs over the past seven years. These projects are conducted in stands determined to be deficient in this habitat component. Snags provide critical habitat to a variety of species including cavity nesting birds and forest carnivores. Neither Field Office implemented snag creation projects this year.

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 2008 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 2008 and were determined to be unoccupied. Also in 2004, a new mixed rookery of great egrets and great blue herons was located on the North Spit adjacent to BLM land. It was not monitored. The Spruce Reach Island rookery was not monitored in FY 2008.

Waterfowl

Forty three wood duck boxes were monitored and maintained at the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area and other Umpqua Field Office sites.

Purple Martins

Purple martins are a Bureau Sensitive species 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 2007, to place and monitor a total of 43 nest boxes at three locations throughout Coos Bay. The objective of the project is to reestablish a permanent breeding population of purple martins in the Coos Bay area.

Prior to the project, the purple martin population was essentially absent in the Coos Bay area due mainly to the removal of snags by logging and fire prevention programs, along with competition from non-native European starlings. Currently there are boxes located in the bay near the Coos Bay North Spit, near downtown Coos Bay, and near Millicoma Marsh. BLM helps monitor nesting activities and performs maintenance at these boxes each year. In 2008, thirty nests were found, 16 of which fledged birds.

Migrant Song Birds

This year marked the thirteenth year of monitoring 300 acres at New River Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) for migrant birds. Nesting song birds were chosen as a wildlife resource indicator in an effort to monitor limits of acceptable change at the ACEC. To date, no significant differences have been noted. Currently the point counts have identified 86 birds as probable breeding species in the area with a total of 188 species (including non-breeders) observed during the mid-April through mid-June survey season.

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

Elk Habitat

The Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area is a 1,095-acre Watchable Wildlife site jointly managed by BLM and ODFW. This year approximately 240 acres of pasture were mowed to improve elk forage and noxious weeds were removed from 400 acres. Major target species removed include broom and thistle species, purple loosestrife and black berry. Upland habitat improvements included the creation of 10 acres of upland meadows to provide additional foraging habitat and potential calving habitat. Personnel also maintained five tidegates under an agreement with Oregon Department of Transportation. Water levels are managed to ensure desired drainage of pastures. In addition, about 100 acres were burned in order to rejuvenate forage grasses and set back the invasive Reed canary grass.

Bats

A total of 61 bat boxes have been placed throughout the District. These boxes provide interim habitat in areas where natural roost sites are lacking for some species of bats. No new bat houses were placed this fiscal year. All 21 bat houses in the Myrtlewood Field Office were monitored and maintained twice this year, and 12 boxes in the Umpqua Field Office were monitored and maintained once this year.

A known Townsend's big-eared roost was monitored for the fifth year at the Vincent Creek Guard Station. A staff biologist continued an active bat education program in the local area. Several hundred students, visitors and others are reached through this program. Volunteers continue to be an important component of the District bat monitoring program.

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

Oregon Oak / Jeffrey Pine Restoration

Work continued on the oak / Jeffrey pine savannah restoration project in the North Fork Hunter Creek ACEC. Treatments to restore this habitat community included cutting, piling and burning of encroaching conifers. This year approximately 20 acres were treated with assistance from the Northwest Youth Corps and a local contractor. The work in this area benefits a variety of wildlife species, most notably mardon skipper butterflies that were found present in the area this year (See SSS Section for further information).

Fish Habitat

Major duties of the fisheries staff are divided among the following workloads: watershed restoration, watershed analysis, NEPA documentation, timber and salvage sales and other project reviews, inventory and data collection, biological assessment preparation as part of Section 7 consultation with NMFS Fisheries along with Essential Fish Habitat Assessments under the Magnuson-Stevens Act.

Fisheries Inventory and Assessment

Research Coordination

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

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

The End of Year report for the 2007-8 operating season show the following: 31,017 coho smolts; 1,448 coho fry; 4,608 chinook fry; 5,984 steelhead smolts and 319 steelhead fingerlings, and 2,385 trout were the estimated number of out-migrants for each species. Too few adult coho were captured at the trap to conduct mark and recapture estimates of run size so a modified “area under the curve” (AUC) method was used. This method estimated 432 adult coho spawners were present. Based on mark and re-capture spawning survey numbers, the returning adult spawner estimates were 308 steelhead trout.

Spawning Surveys – Umpqua Field Office personnel conducted surveys to document adult salmonid passage through culverts replaced in previous years (5.0 miles) and on habitat restoration projects (pre-and post completion for 1.80 miles). Myrtlewood Field Office personnel conducted steelhead spawning surveys following ODFW protocol along 1.0 mile in Edson Creek.

TABLE 6. FRESHWATER AND MARINE SURVIVAL FOR WEST FORK SMITH RIVER SALMONID LIFE-CYCLE MONITORING

FY	Eggs deposited	Smolts	Fresh Water survival (%)	Return year	Adult Returns		Marine Survival %	
					Male	Female	Total	Female
1996		22,412		1999	160	104	1.2	0.9
1997		10,866		2000	295	243	5.0	4.5
1998		14,851		2001	787	715	10.2	9.8
1999	291,955	20,091	6.9	2002	2,036	1,423	17.2	14.2
2000	642,747	17,358	2.7	2003	1,941	1,790	21.49	20.62
2001	2,099,982	16,019	0.8	2004	561	417	6.2	5.3
2002	4,542,580	23,054	0.47	2005	1,111	734	3.2	8.0
2003	5,130,275	39,576	0.8	2006	688	464	2.9	
2004	1,169,503	25,242	2.0					
2005	1,841,711	22,504	1.2					
2006	1,292,703	31,017	2.4					
2007	472,662							

Aquatic Habitat Restoration

Fish Passage Restoration

Russell Creek Culvert Replacement

Two side by side culverts locate on private lands were replaced with a 13.5 foot pipe arch culvert on Russell Creek, a tributary in the Smith River system. These culverts were undersized and in poor condition and were periodic upstream barrier to adult anadromous fish and a total barrier to juvenile anadromous and small resident fish. This culvert replacement provided access to 3.4 miles of upstream habitat. In addition, 200 boulders were placed to improve access and resting habitat on the downstream bedrock-dominated reaches. The cost of the culvert replacement and boulder placement was \$88,000.

In-stream Habitat Restoration

North Fork Coquille Watershed Restoration Project

Working in conjunction with two private timber companies (Menasha Corporation/Campbell Group and Plum Creek Timber Company), the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the Coquille Watershed Association, a large-scale restoration project in the upper North Fork Coquille watershed occurred during the summer of 2008. A total of approximately 1,100 logs were placed by helicopter and excavators within about 14 stream miles, of which 3.7 miles are on BLM administered lands. All of the streams in the project area are inhabited by coho salmon, steelhead trout, cutthroat trout, Pacific lamprey and brook lamprey. The lower reaches of three of the five streams also provide spawning habitat for chinook salmon.

Total funding for the project is approximately \$401,000 which was obtained through grants with the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB), the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Fish & Wildlife Foundation (Bring Back the Natives) and Menasha Timber Company (Campbell Group). The work completed this summer came in under the combined funding, so structures will be placed in additional stream reaches in the summer of 2009.

South Sisters Creek, Jeff Creek

Phase II of a multi-year in-stream habitat improvement project was completed in 2008, through a partnership project with the Smith River Watershed Council, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Roseburg Resources Inc. Approximately 50 logs and 1,100 large boulders were placed on 2.5 miles of South Sisters Creek and Jeff Creek. Coos Bay BLM administers 1.0 miles of stream and Roseburg Resources Inc. owns the remaining 1.50 miles of stream in the project area. These streams are within the area of the 1966 Oxbow Fire and were “cleaned” of logs and logging debris during salvage operations following the fire. The surrounding forest is still too young to supply large woody material for fish habitat so the placement of logs and boulders is expected to provide habitat for resident and sea-run cutthroat trout, Oregon Coast steelhead trout, and Oregon Coast coho salmon. This project will compliment previous in-stream restoration projects in the watershed.

Funding for the project was obtained from the Coos Bay BLM Resource Advisory Committee, the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, and substantial in-kind contributions from Roseburg Resources Inc. Total project cost was \$82,000.

Riparian Restoration

Edson Creek

Myrtlewood Field Office fisheries personnel coordinated with BLM recreation planners to implement Himalayan blackberry removal and riparian planting along Edson Creek within the Edson Creek BLM Campground.

Project Monitoring

Umpqua Field Office monitored two projects for effectiveness and fish use. The South Sisters Creek in-stream structure placement monitoring covered 2.5 miles of stream channel. The West Fork Smith River off channel pond re-connection was monitored for juvenile coho salmon over-winter use.

Myrtlewood Field Office fisheries personnel assisted BLM hydrologist and geologist with channel and dune surveys along New River. The dune and channel monitoring is intended to track changes occurring as a result of snowy plover restoration work.

Riparian Improvement

The Myrtlewood Field Office implemented density management thinning on 367 acres of Riparian Reserves through commercial timber sales in FY 08.

Technical Expertise and Support

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

Myrtlewood Field Office fisheries personnel participated with local high school classes in Salmon Watch, which is an Oregon Trout sponsored riparian and fisheries education program for youth.

Special Status and SEIS Special Attention Species

Special Status Species Program

The District continues to implement BLM Policy 6840 on special status species (SSS) management. The goal of the policy continues to be 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 BLM and USDA Forest Service coordinated their previously distinct special status species programs into and integrated interagency special status species program (ISSSP). An updated species list was provided this year as a result of a collaborative review.

On 25 July 2007, the Oregon State Office of BLM issued IM-OR-2007-072, an Update to the State Director's Special Status Species List. This internal Memorandum modified previous category designations. On 12 December 2008 a new release of the 6840 manual (6-125) was released.

ESA Section 7 Consultation

Biological Assessments are conducted on all activities proposed within the habitat of listed species. Consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) occurs on "may effect" activities. Depending upon the species involved, an interagency Level 1 Review Team of biologists from the BLM, US Forest Service, USFWS, NMFS Fisheries, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is involved early to assist in the analysis and, if needed, modification of project plans and Biological Assessments. The Coos Bay District participates in the streamlining process using early review through two Level 1 Teams. One team focuses on projects that may affect western snowy plover; the other level one team addresses projects on all other species and lands across the district.

Two formal consultations with the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Coastal Office were completed in 2008. Consultation was completed for the North Spit Management Plan and for the New River ACEC Snowy Plover Habitat Restoration Program.

Four formal consultations with US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Roseburg field Office were completed in FY 2008. These included two timber sales, Sudden Oak Death Treatment Program and FY2009-2013 Programmatic Activities for the Coos Bay BLM and Coquille Indian Tribe. Biologists also reviewed a number of road use, guylines, tailhold, or other rights-of-way permits along with other BLM management actions to evaluate if consultation was necessary.

There are seven Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESUs) for anadromous salmonid fish on the Coos Bay District. The Southern Oregon/Northern California and Oregon Coast coho salmon are 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 Programmatic Biological Opinions.

Interagency Special Status Species Program - Wildlife

Federal Threatened and Endangered Species - Wildlife

Northern Spotted Owl

Most of the District was surveyed for spotted owls during the 1990-1994 demographic study. There are 114 known sites on the District, 97 percent of which are protected in the reserve land use allocations. The LSRs contain most of the quality habitat and nest sites with the most available habitat, stable occupancy, and successful reproduction. The District contains approximately 115,000 acres of suitable owl habitat and about 216,000 acres of spotted owl dispersal habitat.

No project level owl surveys were conducted on the Coos Bay District in FY 2008. Owl surveys were completed on District lands through cooperation with the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station (PNW), Roseburg BLM, Oregon State University (OSU), Weyerhaeuser Co., and Plum Creek Timber Company as part of the Northwest Forest Plan Demographic Study. In addition, BLM provided funding to support a study by the National Counsel for Air and Stream Improvement (NCASI). FY 2008 marked the fifth year of a study to assess use of thinned and unthinned forest stands by spotted owls. Data was used to update owl records for Coos Bay District lands.

Western Snowy Plover

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

District staffs completed the following Snowy Plover Management Actions in FY 2008:

- Maintained about 150 acres of breeding and wintering habitat on the Coos Bay North Spit by plowing encroaching beach grass.
- 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.
- 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.

- Three seasonal interpretative specialists were hired to monitor compliance and educate visitors at New River ACEC and on the Coos Bay North Spit. The specialists described closure restrictions and explained reasons to visitors, gave campfire and school presentations and developed outreach materials. Permanent staffs in both field offices also assist with monitoring and outreach activities. Encounters continue to be mostly positive.
- Contracted with Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services – Wildlife Services to conduct a predator control program at the two BLM managed plover nesting sites during the 2008 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 98,655 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, 21.1 % (20,789 acres) of suitable murrelet habitat on District has been surveyed to Pacific Seabird Group protocol for marbled murrelets.

Project surveys were conducted in conjunction with timber sales and the Pacific Gas Connector Pipeline natural gas pipeline project. Ten new occupied murrelet sites were identified on Coos Bay BLM land; six of which were associated with the pipeline project. Table 7 summarizes murrelet survey efforts and habitat data through FY 2008.

TABLE 7. SUMMARY OF ACREAGE DESIGNATED AS MARBLED MURRELET HABITAT, SURVEYED TO PROTOCOL AND DELINEATED AS OCCUPIED LSR IN 2007 ON THE COOS BAY DISTRICT, BLM.

	As of 2007	Acres Added in 2008	To Date
Total Marbled Murrelet Habitat, Coos Bay District (Note: Acreage does not include Coquille Tribal lands)	97,591 ^a	1,064	98,655 ^a
Marbled murrelet habitat surveyed: (Note: Survey areas must have completed the 2 year protocol to be counted.)			
Myrtlewood Field Office	N/A	487	N/A
<u>Umpqua Field Office</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>N/A</u>
Total	20,302 ^b	487	20,789
% of total murrelet habitat surveyed to protocol	20.8%		21.1%
Marbled murrelet occupied LSR :(Note: Represents only LSR acreage delineated as marbled murrelet occupied.)			
Myrtlewood Field Office	11,305	1,282	12,587
<u>Umpqua Field Office</u>	<u>10,511</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10,511</u>
Total	21,816	1,282	23,098^c

^a Habitat acreage is calculated from Coos Bay District GIS marbled murrelet habitat layer and has not been field verified.

^b From the 2002 Forest Removal & Management Activities Biological Assessment (C02-02) dated 21 Oct. 2002, p. 34, plus adjustments made for FY 2002-2005. Habitat may not be included in the GIS habitat acres above.

^c Total acreage is computed from GIS coverage cbmmoc05, so they do not total across.

N/A = Not Available

Interagency Special Status Species Program (ISSSP) - Wildlife

The Coos Bay District wildlife staffs continued to support the Special Status Species program in FY 2008 using ear-marked funding from the Oregon/Washington BLM State Office. Funds were used to support surveys for bald eagles, peregrine falcons, bats and forest carnivores.

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. In FY 2008, biologists monitored nesting at nine sites within the boundary of the Umpqua Field Office and three sites within the Myrtlewood Field Office. Also, a mid-winter driving survey (approximately 45 miles) in the Myrtlewood Field Office was conducted again this year. Data is shared with an Oregon-wide monitoring program.

Peregrine Falcon

There are currently an estimated 19 peregrine falcon sites within the boundaries of the Coos Bay District. Two of these are located on BLM-administered lands. Three eyries (nest sites) were surveyed in 2008 as well as additional surveys at one bridge and a couple other cliff locations on District. Monitoring results from previous years suggest that the population of peregrines nesting in Oregon is stable or increasing. Survey results are compiled in a comprehensive BLM database and provided to a State-wide monitoring program.

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 species; Townsend's big-eared bat, are among the bat species potentially monitored at the survey locations. Bat surveys were also conducted at the Vincent Creek guard station. This location has been monitored for several years to provide baseline information for future decisions concerning the house.

Fisher

Coos Bay BLM continued with a survey strategy to assess fisher habitat and determine fisher presence on District. Contract surveys were conducted on approximately 16,500 acres in the Myrtlewood Resource Area during FY 2008 using infrared cameras. Twenty-two stations (two stations per 11 sample units of four square mile each) were monitored from 6 December 2007 through 7 May 2008 for a total 694 survey days. No fishers were detected, but cameras confirmed the presence of three or more individual marten.

Interagency 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.

Interagency 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. 2008 was the 12th year of monitoring and habitat enhancement of an experimental, re-introduced population located at New River Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). Also in FY 2008, a new Challenge Cost Share project was begun with Berry Botanic Garden to monitor and hopefully augment a population discovered in 2003 near Muddy Lake in the New River ACEC.

Special Status Species Program (SSSP) - Plants

The District has 103 special status plant species, 42 vascular species and 61 non-vascular species (fungi, lichens, mosses, 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 FY2008, over 6,750 acres of surveys were conducted for Special Status Species. The majority of these surveys were pre-clearance surveys for proposed timber sales. Other surveys included: meadow restoration, wildlife habitat, riparian restoration, road construction, and fire trails. Three Bureau Sensitive special status vascular plants were also monitored; California globe-mallow, Ornduff's goldfield, and salt marsh bird's beak.

Under the Challenge Cost Share program, re-introduction and monitoring of several special status species occurred in 2008: Western lily at the New River ACEC, pink sand verbena at the North Spit and New River ACECs; Henderson's checkermallow at Spruce Reach Island; silvery phacelia at the New River ACEC, and Wolf's evening-primrose at the New River ACEC.

In addition, funding from the Interagency Special Status/Sensitive Species Program (ISSSSP) financed an updated second edition of "Macrolichens of the Pacific Northwest." The first edition of this reference book has been *the* mainstay reference for lichen ID in the Pacific Northwest. It has been used extensively by BLM personnel and contractors for species identification on pre-project surveys.

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:

- Two Challenge Cost Share projects monitored the following special status plant species: western lily and pink sand verbena.
- Three Challenge Cost Share projects are attempting to re-introduce the following special status species: western lily, silvery phacelia, and Wolf's evening primrose.

- 15 acres of coastal meadows were restored through the removal of encroaching shore pine trees. This work was completed using four 10-person crews from the Northwest Youth Corps, volunteers on National Public Lands Day, and BLM staff. 150 burn piles were built as a result of the effort.
- 1 acre of a rare coastal plant community, bog blueberry/tufted hairgrass shrubswamp was restored through removal of invasive species.
- Noxious weeds including Armenian (Himalayan) blackberry, tansy ragwort, gorse, Scotch broom, and Australian acacia were removed from 20 acres.
- The Biological Assessment for managing the Snowy plover habitat restoration area was submitted to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in September 2008.
- The New River Foredune Management Environmental Assessment to improve restoration efforts of the dunes for special status species in accordance with other ACEC values and resources was completed in winter 2008.
- Six miles of trails were maintained at the four principal access points.

North Spit ACEC:

- The western snowy plover was monitored for distribution, abundance, and reproductive success. The North Spit remains the most productive area for the threatened subpopulation of plovers in Oregon, producing 40 fledglings in 2008.
- 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.
- The annual monitoring of pink sand verbena, a Bureau sensitive plant species, was completed. The total plant count is not yet available, but it will likely be less than the 70,982 plants found in 2007. This is the largest known population of this species and, for the past eight years, has acted as the seed bank for several other re-introduction efforts elsewhere on the south coast.
- 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.
- New plover interpretive signs were placed at several locations.
- An existing horse/hiking trail system was improved by the Northwest Youth Corp, by removing noxious weeds (Scotch broom) and clearly signing designated routes.
- The Point Reyes bird's-beak population, a Bureau sensitive plant species, was monitored again this year. The population was down 30% from last year's totals which continues a downward trend in plant numbers at the site. A 2010 Challenge Cost Share project has been proposed to study this population in hopes of stabilizing or increasing the plant numbers.

North Fork Hunter Creek ACEC:

- For the sixth and final year, BLM addressed the long-standing livestock trespass problem occurring throughout the remote meadows of the ACEC. To date, over 155 head of feral cattle have been removed. As a result, overgrazing and erosion have been greatly reduced. It is estimated that a single steer is still remaining in the ACEC.
- Continued to restore Jeffrey pine/oak savannah habitat by removing encroaching conifer utilizing 50 students from the Northwest Youth Corps for four weeks. Approximately 20 acres were treated and 500 burn piles were created. Pile burning is scheduled for the winter of 2008.

Environmental Education and Interpretation Programs

More than 38,900 visitors participated in interpretive and environmental education programs provided by Coos Bay District staff and volunteers. The District received \$2,000 from the new national "Take It Outside" program, which is meant to help fund environmental education and connect kids with the outdoors. The funding went into Tsalila to help cover the cost of school busses. Some other highlights from this year are listed below:

Tsalila - the Umpqua River Festival

- Over 2,500 students and their teachers participated in the three Education Days. Second through fifth graders learned about science, social studies and Oregon history. BLM staff taught learning stations about snowy plovers, elk, fish, watersheds and did an experiment.
- Students came from Bandon, Coos Bay, North Bend, Reedsport, Myrtle Point, Coquille, Roseburg, Myrtle Creek, Canyonville, Yoncalla, Drain, Elkton, and Sutherlin in busses that were paid for by the Tsalila Partnership.
- Over 350 people participated in the evening Festival. Due to a shortage of grant funding, the Partnership decided to put its funding into the Education Days instead of the cost of doing the annual weekend Festival. The BLM helped staff the fish printing station, a kids' activity corner, and the bird migration station.
- Volunteers for this five day event came from the Umpqua Discovery Center, the Reedsport Rotary Club, retired teachers, and the Reedsport High School.

Cape Blanco Lighthouse

- During 2008, over 22,370 visitors enjoyed visiting one of Oregon's oldest remaining lighthouses. Over 15,200 of these people paid to take the guided tour offered by volunteers.
- Tour fees and donations together generated \$19,465 this season and sales by the Friends of Cape Blanco bookstore was up from last year.
- Interpretive displays were fabricated and installed in the lighthouse and Greeting Center, supporting the interpretive theme for the lighthouse.

New River ACEC

- Over 104 people participated in nature walks, educational special events, environmental education field trips and hikes throughout the summer. Another 107 people were contacted through roving interpretation. Visitors learned about tribal history, local history, geology and visual adaptations.
- The Ellen Warring Learning Center was opened to the public on the weekends, with 10 - 20 visitors enjoying the displays each weekend.

North Spit

- Over 5,000 people were contacted by BLM staff doing roving interpretation on the North Spit, informing them about recreational opportunities and seasonal closures. This was a substantial increase in public contacts due to the uncovering of the historic ship, *The George L. Olson*, and the removal of the *New Carissa* shipwreck.

Loon Lake Recreation Area

- The seasonal interpreter and guest speakers, many of them BLM staff, presented 50 programs to over 800 visitors. Programs were held on weekends for the entire family and just for kids.
- The new Jr. Ranger activity packet for children 6-12 years was very popular this summer and was in high demand. Doing the activities in the packet, children learn about flora, fauna, map reading, and water safety.

Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area:

- Roving volunteer interpreters at the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area contacted several hundred visitors during the summer of 2008. Formal interpretive programs were presented to a variety of groups, including Elderhostel and schools.

Other Projects

- District staff conducted 106 environmental education and interpretive programs for over 3,700 people including schools, garden clubs, Northwest Youth Corps, scouts and other interested groups on topics such as elk, habitat restoration, tsunamis, cultural history, snowy plovers, wildlife adaptation, bats, and geology. 'Leave No Trace' continues to be a very popular program with all age groups.
- Forestry Education for 250 fifth and sixth graders and 35 teachers was conducted again this year. Partners for this program included South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve, Society of American Foresters, Oregon State University Extension Service, Eastern Oregon University, Oregon Department of Forestry, and BLM.

Cultural Resources Including American Indian Values

During FY 2008, the District continued involvement with our Partners in facilitating public access to Cape Blanco lighthouse. Over 19,190 visitors enjoyed their experience of Oregon's oldest remaining lighthouse. Over 13,100 of these people also toured the lighthouse lens room (a 14% decrease from 2006). Tour visit fees and donations together generated over \$14,500 this season, a decrease of over 25% from 2007. Bookstore sales also decreased nearly 20% from those of 2007. These decreases in visitor numbers are probably indicative of regional visitor number decreases because of higher seasonal fuel costs.

Repair work continued at Wells Creek Guard Station, a Civilian Conservation Corps-built forest guard station managed by the District. This facility is being prepared to become an overnight public accommodation. FY 2008 saw continued progress in repair work, including replacement of the house and garage roof with fire-resistant cedar shingles, matching the original. Additional work remains to be completed in FY 2009, and it is expected that this facility will be available to the public by the end of FY 2009.

The Coos Bay District continued coordination with the American Rhododendron Society (ARS) at the O. H. Hinsdale gardens. These gardens were established by Mr. Hinsdale after WWII, and include many species of imported trees and shrubs. These include unusual rhododendrons, camellias and azaleas, some of which are over 80 years old. The ARS considers this garden to be an important historic resource, the potential equal of any rhododendron garden in Oregon. Plant survey and documentation continued during FY 2008, with additional photography and

description. The final part of a three-part article on the garden appeared in the Journal, American Rhododendron Society. The ARS also has awarded a grant to the authors to begin the work of identifying the dead plants and propagating new specimens for eventual planting in the garden. The District is in the process of concluding a formal agreement with the ARS for their continued assistance in restoration of the garden during FY 2009. Oregon Field Guide, a Public Broadcasting TV program, completed and presented a segment on the garden, which has publicized our work to a wider audience.

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). Congress passed, and the President signed, legislation transferring control of Gregory Point to the BIA (to be held in trust for the CTCLUSI). Work is underway on an agreement whereby the CIT will maintain a patch of culturally-significant bear grass on BLM lands.

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 34 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>	<u>Objective</u>
VRM Class I	570	Preserve the existing character of the landscape
VRM Class II	6,600	Retain the existing character of the landscape
VRM Class III	14,700	Partially retain the existing character of the landscape
VRM Class IV	303,930	Allow major modifications of existing character of the landscape

Socioeconomic

The Coos Bay District contributes 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.

In FY 2008, the Coos Bay District contributed to the local economy by selling four timber sales allowing the harvest of 23 MMBF of timber. Over 3,100 acres of young stands were treated through contracts valued at \$668,000. In addition, the District issued almost \$194,000 worth of projects to contractors in the area to complete stand exams, timber marking, road maintenance, helipond restoration, and communication site installation. These funds came from reforestation and timber accounts. Table 8 displays the summary of Socio-Economic activities for the Coos Bay District.

The BLM continued to provide amenities such as developed and dispersed recreational opportunities. Some 700,000 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 109 full-time and a total of 13 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 and community participation.

Monetary Payments

The Bureau of Land Management also contributes financially to the local economy 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 2008 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 2008 were as follows:

Coos County	\$13,453
Curry County	\$117,785
<u>Douglas County</u>	<u>\$189,044</u>
State-wide total	\$6,272,913

Payments to Counties

Payments have been made to counties under “The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000.” This Act expired in 2006 and was extended for one year. It was recently reauthorized by the current Congress, but not in sufficient time to allow for the distribution of funds to the counties in 2008. 2008 distributions are expected to be included in the upcoming distributions for 2009.

TABLE 8. COOS BAY RMP, SUMMARY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND ALLOCATIONS

Program Element	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
District budget	\$13,945,000	\$13,346,000	\$14,591,000	\$13,647,000	\$13,527,000
Timber sale collections:					
O&C lands ¹	\$1,419,646	\$2,402,893	\$4,542,265	\$8,355,760	\$2,837,615
CBWR lands ¹	\$474,514	\$1,503,958	\$742,550	\$1,730,790	\$2,606,792
PD lands ¹	\$142,145	\$0	\$1,421,112	\$745,955	\$32,608
Payments to Coos and (Coos CBWR)	\$7,459,102	\$6,537,509	\$6,284,384	\$6,835,408	\$0
Curry Counties	\$4,101,101	\$3,874,477	\$3,887,797	\$4,228,684	\$0
Total ²	\$11,560,203	\$11,230,435	\$10,958,940	\$11,919,835	\$0
PILT Payment to Coos & Curry Counties) ²	\$12,815	\$13,371	\$13,670	\$13,550	\$13,453
Total	\$112,030	\$117,051	\$119,684	\$118,634	\$117,785
Total	\$124,845	\$130,422	\$133,354	\$132,184	\$131,238
Value of forest development contracts	\$707,000	\$780,000	\$842,000	\$916,000	\$668,811
Value of timber sales:	\$1,748,867	\$5,717,321	\$7,911,093	\$4,526,989	\$1,104,004
oral auctions (_#)	(7 auctions)	(9 auctions)	(12 auctions)	(9 auctions)	(7 auctions)
negotiated sales (_# neg. sales)	\$56,343 (10)	\$197,753 (9)	\$88,737 (23)	\$72,425 (12)	\$104,601 (7)
Jobs-in-the-Woods	\$700,367	\$255,391	\$0	\$0	\$0
Title II contracts	\$1,003,800	\$1,006,179	\$1,450,357	\$667,253	\$0
Timber Sale Pipeline	\$314,000	\$277,000	\$846,024	\$1,094,000	\$3,318,426
Restoration Funds					
Recreation Fee	\$174,272	\$156,230	\$150,685	\$156,457	\$157,540
Project Receipts					
Challenge cost share	\$322,000	\$135,000	\$33,000	\$139,000	\$56,000
Value-in-kind or Volunteer Efforts	\$173,808	\$192,224	\$205,020	\$182,325	\$183,686
Value of land sales	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Funds collected as timber is harvested.² To simplify reporting information and to avoid duplicating reporting, all payments to Coos and Curry counties have been reported by the Coos Bay District. Payments to Douglas and Lane counties have been reported by the Roseburg and Eugene Districts respectively.

Environmental Justice

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

Environmental justice analyses associated with FY 2008 projects did not find any project which identified "disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects", as specified under this Order.

Recreation

Recreation Sites Managed and Visitor Use

Table 9 outlines visitation at each of the District's developed recreation sites, Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA), and Extensive Recreation Management Areas (ERMA) in 2008. 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 2008 Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) report.

Recreation use permits for camping & day use issued at campgrounds and fees collected in 2008:

Recreation fee revenues collected in the Coos Bay District increased by less than 1% over the amount collected in 2007.

<u>Fee Recreation Site:</u>	<u>Number of Recreation Use Permits Issued</u>	<u>Fees Collected</u>
Loon Lake/East Shore	11,528	\$127,585
Sixes & Edson Campgrounds	8,083	\$14,982
Cape Blanco Lighthouse	7,486	\$14,973
Total	27,097	\$157,540

Recreation Trails Managed:

There was no change in the length or types of trails managed from FY 2008.

<u>Umpqua Field Office</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Use type</u>
Loon Lake Waterfall Trail	1.0	Hike
Blue Ridge Trail	12.0	Hike/bike/horse/OHV
Big Tree	0.5	Hike/interpretive
Total	13.5	
<u>Myrtlewood Field Office</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Use type</u>
Doerner Fir Trail #T801	0.8	Hike/interpretive
New River (14 Trails) #T802	3.5	Hike/interpretive
Hunter Creek Trails #T803	2.5	Hike
Euphoria Ridge Trail #T804	10.0	Mountain Bike
Total:	16.8	
Coos Bay District Totals:	30.3	

TABLE 9. EXTENSIVE AND SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS (ERMA/SRMA)

Umpqua Field Office SRMAs	Acres	FY 2008 Visits
Loon Lake SRMA ¹		
Loon Lake Campground	79	54,604
East Shore Campground	52	2,088
Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area SRMA	1,095	477,000
<u>Coos Bay Shorelands SRMA ²</u>	<u>1,726</u>	<u>46,798</u>
Umpqua SRMA Total	2,952	580,490
Umpqua ERMA & Recreation Sites		
Smith River Falls Campground	81	13,000
Vincent Creek Campground	3	8,000
Fawn Creek Campground	5	100
Park Creek Campground	60	5,000
Sub Total Developed Sites	170	26,100
<u>Dispersed use for Umpqua ERMA</u>	<u>193,420</u>	<u>22,125</u>
Umpqua ERMA Total	193,759	48,225
Total Umpqua Field Office	196,711	628,715
Myrtlewood Field Office SRMAs		
New River ACEC/SRMA	1,168	17,960
Sixes River SRMA ³		
Sixes River Campground	120	2,146
Edson Creek Campground	45	8,246
Myrtlewood SRMA Total	1,333	28,352
Myrtlewood ERMA & Recreation Sites		
Cape Blanco Lighthouse (NHS)	32	19,780
Burnt Mountain Campground	38	1,000
Bear Creek	80	9,126
Sub Total Developed Sites	190	29,906
<u>Dispersed Use for Myrtlewood ERMA</u>	<u>126,320</u>	<u>25,804</u>
Myrtlewood ERMA Total	126,700	55,710
Total Myrtlewood Field Office	128,033	84,082
Total Coos Bay District	324,744	712,777

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

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

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

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

Special Recreation Permits (SRP) Issued:

One Special Recreation Permits for a commercial bicycle tour was active in the Umpqua Field Office in FY 2008.

Off-Highway Vehicle Designations Managed (acres):

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

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

Major Recreation Projects:

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

Status of Recreation Area Management Plans:

Plans completed in the past 5 years are listed below.

Umpqua Field Office

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

Myrtlewood Field Office

- Cape Blanco Business Plan – completed 2005.
- New River ACEC/SRMA Management Plan - completed 1995. Plan Update completed in 2004. Visitor use monitoring plan initiated in FY 2001.
- Sixes River SRMA - Recreation Area Management Plan - completed FY 2000.

Forest Management

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

In FY 2008, the District offered and sold four timber sales with a total of approximately 22.9 MMBF. Three timber sales were offered but did not sell (approximately 15.8 MMBF). In addition to the advertised sales, approximately 8.5 MMBF of timber was sold as miscellaneous volume including small negotiated sales, right-of-way timber, and contract modifications. This volume is included in Table 10 but not in Table 11.

The FY 2008 timber sale offered represents a mixture of harvest types including regeneration harvest (including hardwood conversions) in the Matrix, commercial thinning in the Matrix, density management in the Riparian Reserve, and density management within the Late-Successional Reserve.

Table 10 displays the volume of timber offered by the District under the 1995 RMP. The declared Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) for the District is 27 MMBF. This ASQ, once determined and declared, is an annual regulatory commitment in the O & C Act; however, full implementation may be restricted by budget appropriations or unusual market conditions.

Table 11 describes in detail the timber sales offered for sale during FY 2008.

Table 12 displays acres and volume from timber sales sold in the Matrix for FY 2008.

Table 13 displays a summary of volume sold under the 1995 RMP from the Harvest Land Base (the Matrix LUA) and the Reserves.

Table 14 displays the summary of volume currently 'sold-but-not-awarded' by the District under the 1995 RMP.

Table 15 displays the ASQ volume/acres harvested from the Matrix LUA and ASQ volume from Key Watersheds under the 1995 RMP.

Table 16 displays the ASQ volume included in sales sold by harvest type under the 1995 RMP.

Table 17 displays the acres of Reserve included in sales sold by harvest type under the 1995 RMP.

Table 18 displays the acres by age class and harvest type included in sales sold under the 1995 RMP.

TABLE 10. TIMBER VOLUMES OFFERED FY 2005 - 2008

Land Use Allocation	Offered FY 2008 (MMBF)	Offered FY 05-08(MMBF) ¹
Matrix		
GFMA	12.7	61.3
C/DB	0.0	0.1
Miscellaneous Volume ²	3.2	7.4
Total ASQ Volume	15.9	68.8
Volumes from Reserves ³	31.3	114.6
Total Volume Offered	47.2	183.4

¹ Includes Green Peak sale which was offered but not sold in FY06. Includes Brummed Out DM, Cherry Wall DMT, and Edson Thin CT sales which were offered but not sold in FY08.

² Includes ASQ volume from modifications and negotiated sales.

³ Includes non-ASQ volume from advertised sales, modifications and negotiated sales, and non-ASQ hardwood volumes from all LUAs

Abbreviations used in this table:

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

TABLE 11. FY 2008 ADVERTISED TIMBER SALES

Sale Name	Land Use Allocation ¹	Acres	Volume (MBF) ²	Type of Harvest ³	Comments
Purdy Creek DM	GFMA, RR, LSR	593	8,342	CT, DM, RH, R/W	6 acres are CT in the GFMA. 8 acres are DM thinning and 2 acres are RH (hardwood conversion) in the RR (GFMA). 483 acres are DM thinning, 67 acres are RH (hardwood conversion) and 27 acres are R/W; all in the LSR.
Bitter Cherry CT	GFMA, RR	445	4,454	CT, RH, DM, R/W	7 acres are RH, 325 acres are CT, 21 acres are RH (hardwood conversion), and 10 acres are R/W; all in the GFMA. 13 acres are DM thinning and 69 acres are RH (hardwood conversion) in the RR (GFMA).
Butler Creek CT	GFMA, RR	436	6,115	CT, DM, R/W	239 acres are CT and 15 acres are R/W in the GFMA; 182 acres are DM thinning in RR (GFMA).
Elk Creek CT	GFMA, RR	304	4,007	CT, DM	187 acres are CT in the GFMA and 117 acres are DM thinning in RR (GFMA).
Brummed Out DM	LSR	364	5,330	DM, RH	303 acres are DM thinning and 61 acres are RH (hardwood conversion) in the LSR.
<i>Note: Brummed Out DM was offered and not sold in FY08. It is not included in the totals.</i>					
Cherry Wall DMT	LSR	329	3,513	DM, RH	249 acres are DM thinning and 80 acres are RH (hardwood conversion) in the LSR.
<i>Note: Cherry Wall DMT was offered and not sold in FY08. It is not included in the totals.</i>					
Edson Thin CT	GFMA, RR	463	6,902	GFMA, RR	248 acres are CT in the GFMA; 215 acres are DM thinning in the RR (GFMA).
<i>Note: Edson Thin CT was offered and not sold in FY08. It is not included in the totals.</i>					
Totals		1,778	22,918		

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

² Includes hardwood volumes from all LUAs.

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

TABLE 12. ACTUAL ACRES AND ASQ VOLUME SOLD FROM THE MATRIX IN FY 2008 ¹

Land Use	Regeneration Harvest		Commercial Thinning	
	Acres	Volume (MMBF) ²	Acres	Volume (MMBF)
GFMA	28	0.086	757	8.243
C/DB	0	0	0	0
Totals	28	0.086	757	8.243

¹ Includes part of Purdy Creek DM, part of Bitter Cherry CT, part of Butler Creek CT, and part of Elk Creek CT timber sales. All other parts of sold sales mentioned were located in LSR or RR.

This table does not include miscellaneous volume sold as modifications, negotiated sales or R/W from advertised sales

² Includes hardwood conversion (Regeneration Harvest) units which contained mostly non-ASQ hardwood volume. Therefore, acres reported and only ASQ volume.

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

TABLE 13. SUMMARY OF VOLUME SOLD ¹

Sold ASQ/Non ASQ Volume(MMBF)	FY 2008	FY 05-08	FY05-14 Declared ASQ
ASQ Volume – Harvest Land Base ²	9.154	56.675	270 ³
Non ASQ Volume – Reserves ²	10.817	77.213	n/a
Matrix Non ASQ Hardwood Volume	0.909	3.163	n/a
Reserves Non ASQ Hardwood Volume	2.038	11.283	n/a
Totals	22.918	148.334	n/a

¹ Volume from advertised sales only.

² Conifer volume.

³ Declared Coos Bay FY05-14 ASQ (27 MMBF X 10) = 270 MMBF

TABLE 14. SUMMARY OF VOLUME SOLD BUT UNAWARDED ¹

Sold Unawarded (as of 9/30/08) ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (MMBF)	FY 1998 ²	FY 2006 ³	Total FY 1995 - 2008
ASQ Volume – Harvest Land Base	7.039	2.008	9.047
Non ASQ Volume – Reserves (including hardwoods from all LUAs)	0.459	0.087	0.546
Totals	7.498	2.095	9.593

¹ Includes volume from advertised sales only.

² Includes the following sales: FY98 Remote Control

³ Includes the following sales: FY06 Brown Elk

TABLE 15. MATRIX ASQ VOLUME AND ACRES SOLD BY ALLOCATIONS
(including negotiated sales, modifications, and right-of-ways)

Harvest Land Base	FY 2008	Total FY 05-08	FY 05-14 Decadal Projection
ASQ Volume (MMBF)			
Matrix	16.856	51.682	321.0 ²
AMA	0.0	0.0	0.0
ASQ Acres			
Matrix ¹	975	2,674	8,700 ³
AMA	0	0	0
Key Watershed ASQ Volume (MMBF)	0.564	5.028	30 ⁴

- ¹ Includes hardwood conversion (Regeneration Harvest) units which contained mostly non-ASQ hardwood volume. Therefore, acres reported and only ASQ volume.
² Volumes calculated from Table BB-7, Coos Bay District Proposed Resource Management Plan EIS Vol. II (Page 259).
³ Acres from Table AA-7, Coos Bay District Proposed Resource Management Plan EIS Volume II (Page 251).
⁴ From Coos Bay District Proposed Resource Management Plan EIS (Page 3).

TABLE 16. MATRIX ASQ VOLUME AND ACRES SOLD BY HARVEST TYPE

Harvest Land Base ASQ Volume (MMBF)	FY 2008	Total FY 05-08	FY 05-14 Decadal Projection ¹
Regeneration Harvest	0.086	6.032	310.0
Commercial Thinning	8.243	47.259	11.0
<u>Other²</u>	<u>4.028</u>	<u>10.748</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Totals	12.357	64.039	321.0
ASQ Acres			
	FY 2008	Total FY 05-08	FY 05-14 Decadal Projection³
Regeneration Harvest ⁴	28	273	7,600
Commercial Thinning	757	3,109	1,100
<u>Other²</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>0</u>
Totals	828	3,502	8,700

- ¹ Volumes calculated from Table BB-7, Coos Bay District Proposed Resource Management Plan EIS Vol. II (Page 259).
² Includes negotiated sales, modifications, and right-of-ways.
³ Acres from Table AA-7, Coos Bay District Proposed Resource Management Plan EIS Volume II (Page 251).
⁴ Includes hardwood conversion (Regeneration Harvest) units which contained mostly non-ASQ hardwood volume. Therefore, acres reported and only ASQ volume.

TABLE 17. ACRES OF HARVEST WITHIN THE RESERVE SOLD BY HARVEST TYPES ¹

Reserve Acres ²	FY 2008	Total FY 05-08
Late-Successional Reserve	577	4,007
Riparian Reserve	391	1,890
Totals	968	5,897

¹ Includes advertised sales only.

² Includes Density Management and Hardwood Conversion acres in Reserves.

TABLE 18. ASQ SALE ACRES SOLD BY AGE CLASS ¹

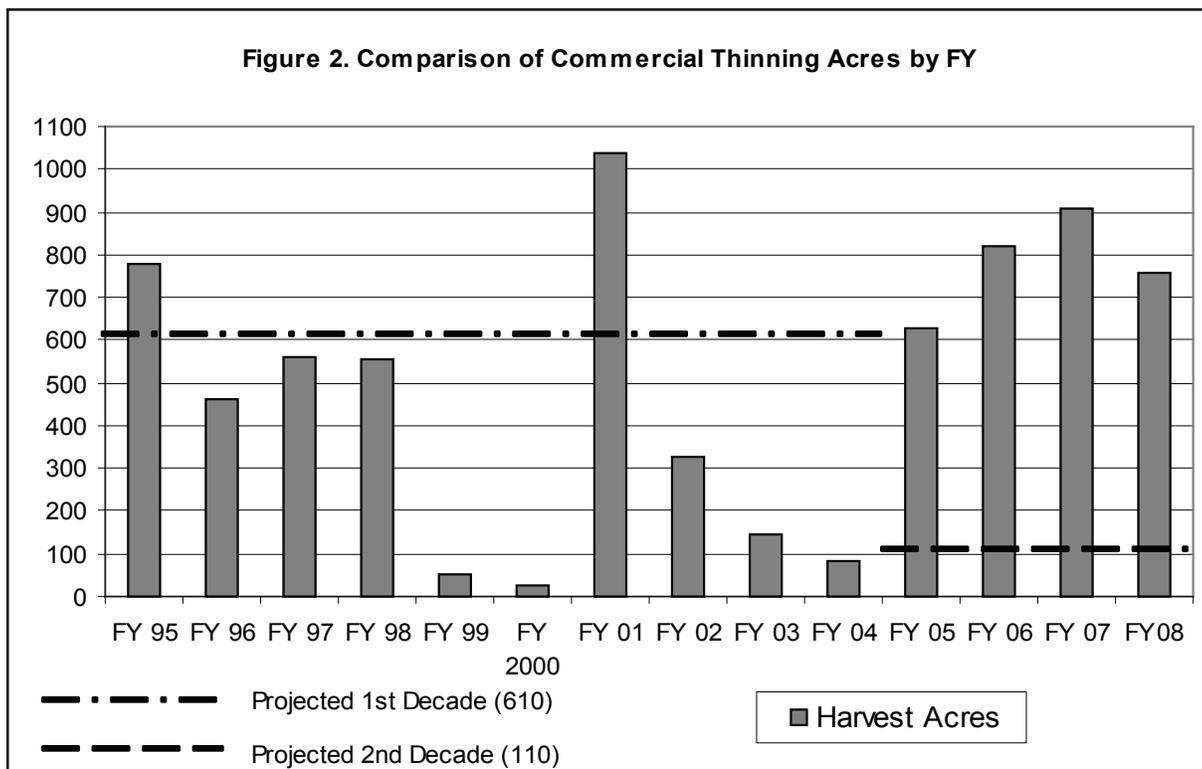
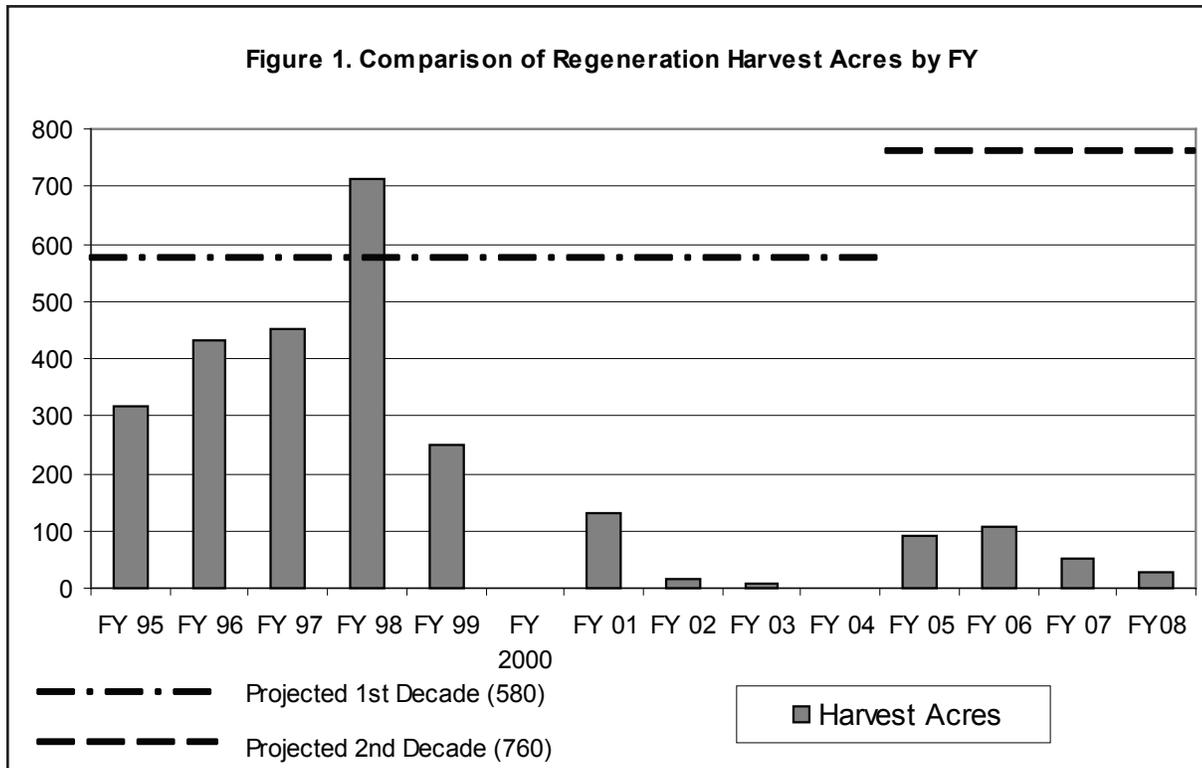
Regeneration Harvest	FY 2008	Total FY 05-08	FY 05-14 Decadal Projection²
0-79	28	262	3,200
80-99	0	0	700
100-199	0	11	3,100
<u>200+</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>600</u>
Totals	28	273	7,600
Commercial Thinning & Other	FY 2008	Total FY 05-08	FY 05-14 Decadal Projection ²
30-39	84	116	0
40-49	159	943	600
50-59	333	1,449	500
60-79	179	599	0
80-99	2	2	0
<u>100-199</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Totals	757	3,109	1,100

¹ Includes advertised sales from Harvest Land Base only.

² Acres from Table AA-7, Coos Bay District Proposed Resource Management Plan EIS Volume II (Page 251).

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

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



Silvicultural Practices

Implementation of many silvicultural practices is proportional to the District's regeneration harvest schedule with a time lag of a few years. Litigation and Endangered Species Act provisions continue to affect the amount of many reforestation practices, such as site preparation, tree planting, animal control, and stand maintenance. Treatment of stands, such as pre-commercial thinning/release, that were harvested prior to the current 1995 RMP has generally been accomplished. During the second decade of this plan, some work will be directed towards practices such as pruning and conversions, to meet the first decadal projections.

In FY 2008, the District awarded contracts totaling approximately \$668,811 to treat the acres shown in Table 19 and 20. An additional \$151,278 in forest development money was spent on noxious weed control and road maintenance for access to project areas.

TABLE 19. ANNUAL ROD PROJECTIONS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR SILVICULTURAL PRACTICES

2nd Decade - FY 2005 to 2014			
Type of Practice	Accomplishments FY 2008	Total FY 05-08	Decadal Projection ¹
Site Preparation			
Prescribed Fire	424	707	7500
Other	<u>52</u>	<u>168</u>	—
Total for Site Preparation	476	875	7500
Planting			
Normal Stock	40	240	3,100
Genetic Stock	<u>288</u>	<u>783</u>	<u>6,100</u>
Total for planting	328	1,023	9,200
Stand Maintenance/Protection			
Vegetation Control	283	2,599	10,700
Animal Control	328	999	7,600
Precommercial Thinning /Release	1,114	6,527	3,500
Brushfield/Hardwood Conversion	28	272	100
Fertilization	0	0	2,800
Pruning	1,054	4,797	900

¹ 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 in stands less than 20-years old since FY 1995, as shown in Table 20. This demonstrates that the implementation targets of the “South Coast-North Klamath Late-Successional Reserve Assessment” (May, 1998) are being met on the District.

Establishment and maintenance of these young timber stands is vital to meeting later stand development targets for old-growth. The key components that are being grown are dominant, fast growing, overstory trees; a varied conifer species mix; and a few hardwood trees. As an alternative pathway for developing late-successional characteristics, 295 acres of moderate density pre-commercial thinning were completed in FY 2008. 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 in stands 25 to 80 years old.

TABLE 20. SILVICULTURAL PRACTICES IN LATE-SUCCESSIONAL RESERVES

Type of Practice	Accomplishments (acres)	
	FY 2008	Total FY 95-2008
Site Preparation		
Prescribed Fire	26	258
Other	<u>44</u>	<u>278</u>
Total for Site Preparation	70	536
Planting		
Normal Stock	2	132
Genetic Stock	<u>86</u>	<u>577</u>
Total for planting	88	709
Stand Maintenance/Protection		
Vegetation Control	28	7,652
Animal Control	88	976
Precommercial Thinning/Release	295	9,623
Brushfield/Hardwood	67	408
Conversion		
Fertilization	0	141
Pruning	0	36

Special Forest Products

In addition to the advertised timber sales described in the Timber Management section above, the District sold a variety of Special Forest Products as shown in Table 21. The sale of Special Forest Products follows the guidelines contained in the Oregon/Washington BLM Special Forest Products Procedure Handbook.

TABLE 21. SUMMARY OF SPECIAL FOREST/NATURAL PRODUCT SALES

RMP Authorized product sales	Unit of measure	FY 2008	Total 2 nd Decade FY 2005-2014
Boughs, coniferous	Pounds	5,500	84,850
	contracts ¹	8	53
	value (\$)	\$220	\$1,785
Burls and miscellaneous	Pounds	100	2,100
	contracts ¹	1	3
	value (\$)	\$10	\$210
Christmas trees	Number	211	411
	contracts ¹	211	411
	value (\$)	\$1,055	\$2,055
Edibles and medicinals	Pounds	0	4,500
	contracts ¹	0	1
	value (\$)	\$0	\$85
Feed & Forage	Tons	0	0
Floral & greenery	Pounds	87,200	358,363
	contracts ¹	286	1,228
	value (\$)	\$4,360	\$17,725
Moss/ bryophytes	Pounds	0	900
	contracts ¹	0	1
	value (\$)	\$0	\$90
Mushrooms/ fungi	Pounds	231,070	705,213
	contracts ¹	1,067	2,818
	value (\$)	\$22,720	\$70,482
Ornamentals	Pounds	0	0
	contracts ¹	0	0
	value (\$)	\$0	\$0
Seed and seed cones	Bushels	0	300
	contracts ¹	0	2
	value (\$)	\$0	\$150
Transplants	Pounds	1,000	5,055
	contracts ¹	1	10
	value (\$)	\$10	\$93
Wood products/ firewood ²	Cubic feet	61,141	146,436
	contracts ¹	283	596
	value (\$)	\$31,376	\$44,354
TOTALS	contracts¹	1,857	5,123
	value (\$)	\$59,751	\$137,029

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

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

Energy and Minerals

Energy

The District continues to analyze its potential for Coal Bed Methane leases, including evaluation and preparing for NEPA documentation and is in consultation with the California and Oregon State BLM offices. The District maintains open communications with the active producers in the area. The Western Oregon Plan Revision addresses Coalbed Natural Gas development within the Coos bay District.

The District provided review and comments on the local Jordon Cove/Pacific Connector Liquefied Natural Gas project.

No Statements of Adverse Energy Impact (SAEI) were required this year.

Minerals

There are 83 active mining claims on the Coos Bay District. In FY 2007, no Notice of Operations or Plan of Operations were submitted, no compliance inspections performed, and no notices of non-compliance issued. Four mineral sales and Free Use Permits were issued from various sites throughout the District, including Baker Quarry. Appropriate compliance inspections were completed.

The District has received numerous inquiries on recreational mining.

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. Several public presentations regarding tsunamis and field geology were given to groups such as; Oregon Department of Forestry, the South Coast Striders club, Millacoma Middle school, and the public at Loon Lake campground.

Beach and geomorphologic process research continued at the New River ACEC. This project is being conducted in consultation with the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries and Oregon State University. The intent is to analyze remobilization of sand after stabilizing vegetation is removed. The results of the research project were delivered to numerous government and academic entities.

Other geological and geomorphological projects included:

- Quarry evaluations of rock mechanics.
- Engineering geology investigations and consultations for engineering purposes.
- Indepth research and monitoring, resulting in projected implication models of dune sand movements.

- Active and mitigated slide evaluation and monitoring.
- Hydrogeology groundwater monitoring of recreational facilities.
- Community presentations of natural hazards, specifically tsunami.
- Assistance to other districts including geological interpretations.

Range Resources

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

Access and Right-of-Way

Due to the intermingled nature of the public and private lands within the District, each party must cross the lands of the other to access their lands and resources, such as timber. On the majority of the District this has been accomplished through Reciprocal Right-of-Way Agreements with adjacent land owners.

In FY 2008, the following actions were accomplished:

- 1 temporary permits was issued for timber hauling over existing roads.
- 12 supplements to establish fees for use of existing roads were executed.
- 1 temporary Use Permit was issued.

Land Tenure Adjustments

- The District did not acquire or dispose of any lands in FY 2008.

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

TABLE 22. NO NET LOSS REPORT FOR FY 98 TO 2007

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

- 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

A summary of road construction, repair and decommissioning for FY 2008 is as follows:

FY 2008	Activity	2 nd Decade FY 05-08
0.7	miles of new permanent road were constructed by federal action.	6.7
0.0	miles of existing road were decommissioned.	8.4
4.9	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.	20.17
*	miles of road were built on public lands by private action.	3.48
*	miles of road were improved on public lands by private action.	3.76
*	miles of temporary road were built on public lands by private action.	0.20
*	Information not available for FY 2008	

Noxious Weeds

In FY 2008, Coos Bay District chemically treated 929 acres of Scotch broom, French broom, and Himalayan Blackberry along roads in the Umpqua Field Office and an additional 40 acres within the Myrtlewood Field Office. Three hundred and twelve (312) acres of noxious weeds were

manually treated in various locations across the District including the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area and the North Spit of Coos Bay in cooperation with the Northwest Youth Corps.

The Coos Bay BLM District is concentrating its noxious weed control efforts on the transportation system, the principal source of noxious weed spread on the Southern Oregon Coastal area. This is occurring in partnership with Coos County and Curry County Weed Advisory Boards.

The District continued its use of assistance agreements with the Curry Weed Advisory Board to conduct Early Detection / Rapid Response activities at the New River ACEC and to treat newly identified infestations of Japanese Knotweed within the Crystal Creek watershed.

Sudden Oak Death

Sudden Oak Death *Phytophthora ramorum*, a non-native pathogen, was first discovered in southwest Oregon forests in 2001, where it was killing tanoak and infecting Pacific rhododendron and evergreen huckleberry. An active control program was implemented within the first year to slow the spread of the disease. The control program was mandated by Oregon state statute on private and State- lands, but is not automatically enforced or applied to Federally managed lands. Federal land managers administering public lands recognize that success of the local Sudden Oak Death eradication effort depends on the application of control treatments across the landscape without regard to land ownership and have cooperated in this effort since 2001.

Coos Bay BLM detected its first infection site in 2001 and has located additional infection sites since that time. Treatments for the pathogen began on private and federal lands in Curry County during the fall of 2001. This involves cutting, piling, and burning cut material to include the infected plants and adjacent vegetation. Treatment areas will be planted with Douglas fir within two years of treatment being completed. Follow-up surveys are performed on the treated sites by pathologists from the Oregon Department of Forestry and the U.S. Forest Service until the area has been determined to be disease free for two successive years. If the disease is still present after treatment, the area is re-treated.

TABLE 23. ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR SUDDEN OAK DEATH TREATMENTS

Type of Practice	Accomplishments (acres)	
	FY 2008	FY 01-08
Initial Treatment		
Cutting and Piling	155	182
Pile Burning	26	0
Broadcast Burning	0	0
Retreatment		
Cutting and Piling	0	0
Pile Burning	0	0
Broadcast Burning	0	0

Hazardous Materials Management and Resource Restoration

In FY 2008, 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:

- Two investigations of potential hazardous waste sites on public lands.
- One time-critical response and removal actions involving illegal dumping on public lands.
- Responded to two Loon Lake recreation site oil releases involving one submerged vessel and one release from vessel at the boat ramp.
- Identified 13 facilities that required reporting Hazardous Substances to the Oregon State Fire Marshal's Office under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA).
- Conducted removal and disposal actions on several RCRA hazardous waste streams generated by BLM activities throughout the District.
- Continued to provide technical support for the Compliance Assessment - Safety, Health and the Environment (CASHE) program for BLM facilities. Utilized a recycle - reuse program to eliminated hazardous paint waste from the District.
- Continued operations under Zone Agreement with Roseburg District for Hazardous Materials support.

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 2008, 417 acres of prescribed fire and 89 acres of manual site preparation occurred to prepare sites for reforestation. No smoke 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. Proposed management activities are analyzed during the interdisciplinary review process and alternative fuels treatment methods are utilized where appropriate.

In FY 2008 the District had three human caused fires totaling 0.5 acres and six lightning fires totaling 3.7 acres. The District dispatched 43 district employees to off-district wildfire assignments for a total of 527 workdays.

Rural Interface Areas/Wildland Urban Interface Areas

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.

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. The acres treated under each program, Hazardous Fuels treatments (2823) and Wildland Urban Interface (2824) is listed in Table 24. The treatment methods for” Other” category were manual and machine piling.

TABLE 24. HAZARDOUS FUELS REDUCTION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Practice	ROD Acres	Acres FY 00 thru 07	Acres FY 2008	Acres FY 2000 to 2008
Hazardous Fuels Treatments (2823)				
Prescribed Fire	N/A	72	30	102
Other	N/A	2,054	30	2,084
Wildland Urban Interface (2824)				
Prescribed Fire	N/A	559	100	659
Other	N/A	2,497	109	2,606
Total for Hazardous Fuels Reduction		5,192	269	5,461

Cadastral Survey

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

TABLE 25. COOS BAY DISTRICT CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIVITY

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Projects completed	6	7	7	6	4	6	9
Miles of survey line run	38	47	25	25	36	39	43
Monuments set	32	25	10	33	35	19	27
Survey notes and plats submitted to the Oregon State Office for final review	5	4	6	8	3	5	5

In addition to the accomplishments noted in Table 25, the survey crews completed the following tasks:

- Provided GPS support to District personnel.
- Answered numerous requests for information from members of the public.
- Provided technical guidance to private land surveyors.
- Completed site surveys of one communication sites for Lakeview District and one communication site for Coos Bay District to facilitate communication site management plans.
- Provided cadastral survey support to Prineville District for encroachment investigations.

- Provided support to the National Training Center for development of distance learning course.
- Provided technical instruction to American Congress on Surveying and Mapping (ACSM) annual convention
- Provided technical instruction to the Washington Council of County Surveyor's annual survey camp.

Law Enforcement

In FY 2008, the Coos Bay District Law Enforcement Program continued to function with two BLM Rangers and one Coos County deputy working under a Law Enforcement Agreement. Additionally, during the summer months four BLM Rangers from out of state were detailed to the Loon Lake Recreation Area to assist with law enforcement at our most popular recreation site

The District successfully transitioned a new Law Enforcement Contract, which began October 1, 2008, with Coos County, to utilize a new deputy trained during FY 2008 to replace a retiring, long-time timber deputy. The expanded Law Enforcement Agreement provided for the additional trainee/deputy to seamlessly accomplish this replacement.

Law enforcement actions on public lands conducted by BLM Rangers and co-operating County Sheriff Deputies involved conducting investigations on 174 cases including:

- 19 timber, fuelwood and forest products thefts.
- 7 non-resource thefts.
- 12 cases of vandalism.
- 4 liquor law violations (including two DUIs)
- 10 various supplemental rule violations.
- 3 drug/narcotics cases.
- 1 Haz-Mat case.
- 23 littering/dumping cases.
- 5 search and rescues.
- 4 abandoned property cases (including vehicles).
- 3 camping violations.
- 25 off-highway vehicle violations.
- 17 assists to other enforcement agencies.
- 3 burglaries
- 1 assault on a member of the public

Law enforcement actions include 29 misdemeanors and one felony charge. This year no significant marijuana grows (attributable to drug trafficking organizations) were located in the Coos Bay District.

Again this year Coos Bay Rangers supported National Recreation Details by participating in details to El Centro, CA (holiday ATV activity) and Winnemucca, NV (Burning Man).

Geographic Information Systems

The Geographic Information System (GIS) exists within the BLM to provide support to natural resource staff, managers, and the public. GIS is a support organization consisting of people, computers and software used to create, store, retrieve, analyze, report, and display natural resource information. The BLM in Oregon/Washington utilizes a GIS software suite from Environmental Systems Research Institute, (ESRI) Inc, called ArcGIS.

During Fiscal Year 2008, District GIS staff continued to support the Western Oregon Plan Revision (WOPR), focusing primarily on analysis of hydrology, fisheries habitat, and oil and gas issues.

The District GIS organization coordinated with BLM Oregon State Office (OSO) to obtain LiDAR imagery, develop custom GIS applications to make geoprocessing faster and more efficient, and participated in a statewide process to centralize GIS data at the OSO.

Local GIS support focused on data management, tool and script development, data analysis, creating map displays, and using GPS (Geographic Positioning Systems) to collect field data, to assist natural resource management staff in accomplishing the District Annual Work Plan.

GIS staff provided spatial data, analysis and map displays to outside agencies and to the public, including devising a method of printing copies of digital aerial photography to meet public demand.

National Environmental Policy Act Analysis and Documentation

During FY 2008, the Coos Bay District completed four environmental assessments (EA), 16 categorical exclusions (CX), and two administrative determinations (DNA). These environmental documents vary in complexity, detail, and length depending on the project involved.

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

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

Major proposals that will significantly affect the environment, as defined by BLM Department Manual 516 DM 11.8, and that have not been previously analyzed; require that an EIS be prepared.

Protest and Appeals

The District received no protests of forest management actions in FY 2008.

Coordination and Consultation

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

- ESA coordination/consulting/conferencing with both USFWS and NMFS Fisheries.
- Coordination with Oregon State Department of Environmental Quality in the development of Water Quality Management Plans.
- Coordination with several Watershed Associations and Councils, from Coos, Curry, and Douglas Counties to facilitate habitat restoration projects.
- Participation and leadership in the Snowy Plover Working Group composed of federal and state agencies concerned with the long-term viability of the coastal population of the Western Snowy Plover.
- Consulting with BIA and local Tribes on issues such as the Coquille Forest and other cultural issues.
- Coordination with a private company on the application to construct a natural gas pipeline across public lands.
- Management of the Cape Blanco Lighthouse in conjunction with the U.S. Coast Guard, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians of Oregon, and the Coquille Indian Tribe.
- Participation in the Coos County Regional Trails Partnership.
- Participation in the Reedsport's Tsalila Festival, and Bay Area Fun Festival Mountain Bike Race.
- The District maintained an active role with the Oregon Coastal Environments Awareness Network (OCEAN), to develop the Coastal Environments Learning Network.

Research

No new initiatives in research were started on the District in FY 2008. The District continues to engage in the ongoing studies as listed below.

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

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

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

District are:

- **West Fork Smith River Salmonid Life-Cycle Monitoring (Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife)**: As part of the monitoring the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) and the BLM are conducting a multi-year research study on production and survival of salmonid fishes with the primary focus on Oregon Coast coho salmon. The importance of this study is that it estimates the freshwater and marine survival of both juvenile and adult salmonids and freshwater population numbers. This study began in 1999 and is one of eight sites Statewide. The Coos Bay BLM has entered a partnership with the ODFW to assist with funding of the operation of this trap. Numbers obtained from trapping can be found in Table 6 of this Annual Program Summary.
- In June, 2008, a study the Umpqua Field Office participated in with the Northwest Fisheries Science Center was published in the North American Journal of Fisheries Management. The published paper is titled “Adult coho salmon and steelhead trout use of boulder weirs in Southwest Oregon streams” and it can be downloaded from the following web site: <http://afs.allenpress.com/perlserv/?request=get-document&doi=10.1577%2FM07-085.1>
- **National Council of the Paper Industry for Air and Stream Improvement (National Council of the Paper Industry for Air and Stream Improvement)**: Coos Bay BLM entered its sixth year as a participant in a cooperative project with the NCASI to investigate the habitat use of northern spotted owls in the Coos Bay District. The project will evaluate the response of northern spotted owls to timber management activities, particularly commercial thinning harvest prescriptions. The project finished the last year of telemetry field work and will begin gathering vegetation data. NCASI serves as an environmental resource for the forest products industry. Coos Bay BLM provided \$12,000 in special project funds to support the project.
- **Vegetation response to variable density thinning in young Douglas-fir forests**: The Coos Bay District hosts two study sites included in the Density Management and Riparian Buffer Study. The Density Management and Riparian Buffer Study is a collaborative effort among the BLM, Pacific Northwest Research Station, US Geological Society, and Oregon State University to develop and test options for young stand management to create and maintain late-successional forest characteristics in western Oregon. A study overview and links to reports and papers generated by this study can be found on the Internet at <http://ocid.nacse.org/nbii/density/>.

RMP Maintenance and Amendments

The Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision (RMP/ROD) was approved in May 1995. Since then, the District has been implementing the plan across the entire spectrum of resources and land use allocations. As the plan is implemented, it sometimes becomes necessary to make minor changes, refinements, or clarifications of the plan. These actions are called plan maintenance. They do not result in expansion of the scope of resource uses or restrictions or changes in terms, conditions and decisions of the approved RMP/ROD. Plan maintenance does not require environmental analysis, formal public involvement or interagency coordination.

The following minor changes, refinements, or clarifications have been implemented as a part of plan maintenance for the Coos Bay District for the second decade of implementation, 2005 to 2008. These are condensed descriptions of the plan maintenance items; detailed descriptions are available at the Coos Bay District Office by contacting Steven Fowler. For plan maintenance items implemented during period of FY 1995-2004, refer to Coos Bay District Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report – FY 2004.

Plan Maintenance for FY 2005

- No plan maintenance was undertaken in FY 2005.
- The District did not acquire nor dispose of any lands in FY 2005.

Table 1 published in the Coos Bay RMP ROD is shown below in Table 26 to reflect acquisitions and disposals between 1995 to 2004.

TABLE 26. (REVISED) BLM-ADMINISTERED LAND IN THE PLANNING AREA BY COUNTY (IN ACRES)

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

¹ 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.

Plan Maintenance for FY 2006

- No plan maintenance was undertaken in FY 2006.

Plan Maintenance for FY 2007

- Redefine “Early Seral Stage” in the Glossary

The current definition incorrectly defines “Early Seral Stage” as the period of a stand from age 15 to 40 which more appropriately defines “Mid-Seral Stage”. The new definition “The period from

disturbance to crown closure of conifer stands usually occurring from 0 – 15 years. Grass, herbs, or brush are plentiful” will be identical to that used in Roseburg and Eugene District.

Plan Maintenance for FY 2008

- Modification of RMP Monitoring Questions

This plan maintenance modifies or removes monitoring questions listed in the Coos Bay RMP Monitoring Plan – Appendix L. The RMP acknowledged that the Monitoring Plan established in 1995 was not complete at that time and that adjustments could be made to reflect whether questions were still relevant.

The past thirteen years of monitoring has developed a consistent pattern of response to numerous questions. Several questions were removed as a result of current Amendments to the RMP; others pertained to tasks that have been implemented. Questions pertaining to monitoring of projects consistent with RMP Management Direction have been retained.

RMP Amendments for FY 2004

Port-Orford-Cedar Management Amendment to the Coos Bay RMP

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

Copies of the ROD and Final SEIS may be obtained by writing the Bureau of Land Management at PO Box 2965, Portland, Oregon 97208.

RMP Amendments for FY 2007

2007 Survey and Manage Amendment to the Northwest Forest Plan

The Survey and Manage standards and guidelines were removed in July 2007 through the signing of the Record of Decision (ROD) for the “*Final Supplemental to the 2004 Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement To Remove or Modify the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines.*” This Decision discontinues the Survey and Manage program and transfers selected Survey and Manage taxa to Agency Special-Status Species Programs (SSSP). This supplemental was written in response to a U.S. District Court ruling that deemed the 2004 Supplemental EIS pertaining to survey and manage inadequate.

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

Western Oregon Resource Management Plan Revisions (WOPR)

In August 2003, the U.S. Department of Justice, on behalf of the Secretary of Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture 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 was 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 was 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.

Following issuance of the DRAFT *Environmental Impact Analysis for the Revision of the Resource Management Plans of the Western Oregon Bureau of Land Management Districts* in August 2007, a 120-day Public Comment period followed, closing on January 11, 2008. The BLM held more than 170 public meetings and received almost 30,000 comments. These comments from scientists, tribes, interest groups, government entities were analyzed and the BLM Oregon State Office released the FINAL Environmental Impact Statement on October 2008. The document completed a 60 - day consistency review by the Oregon State Governors' Office. The Record of Decision for the Coos Bay District was signed December 30, 2008.

Copies of the 2008 *Coos Bay District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan* are available at: <http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/coosbay/plans/coosbayrmp.php>

Resource Management Plan Monitoring

Provincial Implementation and Effectiveness monitoring of the Northwest Forest Plan are conducted at higher levels, larger spatial scales, and longer duration. The nature of questions concerning effectiveness monitoring generally require some maturation of implemented projects and research in order to discern results. This monitoring will be conducted in future years and at provincial or regional scales. Specific implementation monitoring at the Coos Bay District level follows this section in the Resource Management Plan FY 2008 Monitoring Report.

Province Level Implementation Monitoring

No Provincial level monitoring was performed this past year or are planned for the next year.

Results of the FY 2005 Provincial Monitoring are available on the internet (<http://www.reo.gov/monitoring/reports>).

Effectiveness Monitoring

The Interagency Regional Monitoring Program continues to conduct effectiveness monitoring of the Northwest Forest Plan. Multiple reports were issued in 2005 and 2006 commensurate with the 10 year implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan. No new findings were issued in 2008; however a 10-year Synthesis Summary Report was released. In addition, an overall summary of ongoing research was for 2006 contains relevant information.

V. Rapp. 2008. Northwest Forest Plan- the first 10 years (1994-2003): first decade results of the Northwest Forest Plan. PNW-GTR-720.

Annual - Progress Report 2006 - Interagency Regional Monitoring and Research Accomplishment. Northwest Forest Plan.

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

Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan FY 2008 Monitoring Report

Introduction

This report compiles the results and findings of implementation monitoring of projects initiated during the 2008 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 has been modified from previous Reports as a result of plan maintenance conducted in 2008 (see the section on Plan Maintenance).

Process

Projects initiated during FY 2008 were initially selected for monitoring as they were routed through the District Environmental Coordinator or Procurement department. Every fifth project was selected to formulate the initial 20 percent criteria. The initial random number process was supplemented by adding one timber sale project, Purdy Creek DM, to meet the 20 percent requirements.

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

A total of 7 projects were monitored in FY 2008; 6 projects initiated in FY 2008 and 1 from the previous year.

Table 27 lists those projects initiated in FY 2008; selected projects are in bolded font. Table 28 displays the distribution of projects available for selection and those selected for monitoring.

TABLE 27. FY 2008 PROJECT NUMBERS

Project Number	Project specific identification Name, unit number, etc.	NEPA doc	Contact No.
01	Sudden Oak Death Treatment	EA OR128-03-02 DNA 1	HAC087W00
	Myrtlewood FO Tree Planting & Tubing	CX OR 120-08-01	HAP081001
02	Bid Item 1 – initial plant Curry 88 ac		
03	Bid Item 2 – initial plant 5 ac		
04	Bid Item 3 – interplant- Curry 22 ac		
	Umpqua 08 Tree Planting & Tubing	CX OR 120-08-03	HCD080506
05	Bid Item 1 – initial plant 166 ac		
06	Bid Item 2 – interplant 27 ac		
	Umpqua Noxious Weed Control	EA OR120-97-11	HAC081001
07	Bid Item 1 – Broom sp. 600 ac		
08	Bid Item 3 – Himalaya sp. 200 ac		
09	Bid Item 4 – Knotweed 3 ac		
10	Bid Item 5 – Beachgrass 24 ac		
	Myrtlewood FO FY 08 Manual Maintenance	CX OR 120-08-03	HAC081007
11	Bid Item 1 – cut all 129 ac		
12	Bid Item 2 – cut all South 132 ac		
13	Bid Item 3 – cut all South 17 ac		
14	Elk Creek CT	EA OR128-03-17	OR120-TS08-35
15	Russell Creek Fish Passage		HAP081004
16	Dean's Creek Pasture Maintenance	EA OR125-04-08	
17	Manual Fuels Treatment HCHR	EA OR120-04-07	
	Umpqua FO FY 08 Manual Maintenance	CX OR120-08-03	HAP073014
18	Bid Item 1 – cut hdwds 6 ac		
19	Bid Item 2 – cut all 12 ac		
	Myrtlewood FO FY 2008 PCT	CX OR120-08-03	HAP081025
20	Bid Item 1 – 13'x 13' 353 ac		
21	Bid Item 2 – 13'x 13' 451 ac		
	Umpqua FO FY 2008 PCT	CX OR120-08-03	HAP081022
22	Bid Item 1 – 13'x 13' 312 ac		
23	Bid Item 2 – 15'x 15' 292 ac		
24	Purdy Creek DM	EA OR125-05-01	OR120-TS08-01
25	Bitter Cherry	EA OR125-04-17	OR120-TS08-02

Projects carried over from previous years:

2007-21	Myrtlewood FO FY2007 PCT	Bid Item 1 - 792 ac
2007-31*	Camas Powerline CT	OR120 TS07-33

TABLE 28. FY 2008 PROJECTS AVAILABLE AND SELECTED FOR MONITORING BY SELECTION FACTORS

Type of Project	Number available for Selection	Number Selected in		
		Myrtlewood FO	Umpqua FO	
Advertised Timber Sales	4	0	1	25%
....Regeneration Harvest	0	-	-	-
....Thinning/Density Management	4	0	1	25%
....Salvage Sales	0	-	-	-
Silvicultural Projects	14	2	2	29%
Road Decommissioning	0	-	-	-
Culvert Replacement	1	0	0	0%
Stream Habitat Improvement	0	-	-	-
Noxious Weeds	4	0	1	25%
Recreation Projects	0	-	-	-
Other	3	0	0	0%
Within Riparian Reserves ¹	19	0	4	21%
Within Key Watersheds ¹	6	0	2	33%
Within LSRs ¹	7	0	3	43%
Within ACECs	2	0	0	0%
Within VRM Class II or III areas	1	0	0	0%
Within Rural Interface Area	0	-	-	-
Total Available /Selected ²	6/26	2/11	4/15	
	18%	27%		

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

² 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 results of our fourteenth year of monitoring evaluation continue to support earlier observations that, overall, the District is doing an excellent job of implementing the 1995 Coos Bay District RMP. Timber sales are mostly limited to commercial thinning or density management. The number of restoration projects decreased this past year due to the lack of funding from the Secure Rural Schools Act.

Based on review, all the selected projects are in conformance with their documentation and each project selected for monitoring was implemented in accordance with its contract.

Coos Bay District Specific Monitoring Questions

Riparian Reserves

Monitoring Requirement:

1. The files on each year's on-the-ground actions will be checked annually to ensure that watershed analyses were completed prior to project initiation

Monitoring Performed:

All 6 selected projects in Table 28 of this Annual Program Summary were reviewed.

Finding:

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

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

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Monitoring Performed:

2008-08 Bid Item 3 of the Umpqua Noxious Weed Control
2008-18 Bid Item 1 of the Umpqua FO FY 2008 Manual Maintenance
2008-23 Bid Item 2 of the Umpqua FO FY 2008 PCT
previously selected projects include:
2007-21 Bid Item 1 of the Myrtlewood FO 2007 PCT

Finding:

Silvicultural activities did not modify Riparian Reserve widths and did comply with the Management Direction for Riparian Reserve management. No activity occurred on either the Purdy Creek or Camas Powerline timber sales this season.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Monitoring Performed:

2008-08 Bid Item 3 of the Umpqua Noxious Weed Control
 2008-18 Bid Item 1 of the Umpqua FO FY 2008 Manual Maintenance
 2008-23 Bid Item 2 of the Umpqua FO FY 2008 PCT
 previously selected projects include:
 2007-21 Bid Item 1 of the Myrtlewood FO 2007 PCT

Finding:

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

Monitoring Requirement:

4. At least 20 percent of the activities that are conducted or authorized within Riparian Reserves will be reviewed to identify whether the actions were consistent with 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:

2008-08 Bid Item 3 of the Umpqua Noxious Weed Control
 2008-18 Bid Item 1 of the Umpqua FO FY 2008 Manual Maintenance
 2008-23 Bid Item 2 of the Umpqua FO FY 2008 PCT
 previously selected projects include:
 2007-21 Bid Item 1 of the Myrtlewood FO 2007 PCT

Finding:

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

Of the 26 projects selected for monitoring in FY 2008 listed in Table 28, 19 of thee were conducted in the Riparian Reserves. The types of activities conducted within the Riparian Reserves are:

<u>category</u>	<u>number</u>
silvicultural vegetation management	
pre-commercial (planting, release, etc.)	11
commercial thinning	4
riparian conversions	0
noxious weed control	3
in-stream and/or channel restoration	0
culvert replacement	0
road decommissioning/improvement	0
terrestrial habitat improvement	1
sudden oak death treatment	0

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Monitoring Performed:

This question did not apply to projects monitored in FY 2008.

Finding:

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

No change from the previous year - There are no mining structures or support facilities within the District. No Plans of Operations have been filed during fiscal year 2008.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Late-Successional Reserves

Monitoring Requirement:

1. 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 RMP Management Direction, and Regional Ecosystem Office review requirements and the Late-Successional Reserve assessment?

Monitoring Performed:

2008-08Bid Item 3 of the Umpqua Noxious Weed Control
2008-18Bid Item 1 of the Umpqua FO FY 2008 Manual Maintenance
2008-23Bid Item 2 of the Umpqua FO FY 2008 PCT

Finding:

Review of the above projects indicates that they followed Management Direction for LSRs. The silvicultural activities are discussed in the Late-Successional Reserve Assessment and do not require further REO review. They are designed to accelerate development of late-successional habitat by, promoting the survival of conifer species, controlling tree stocking, or remove noxious weeds.

Monitoring Requirement:

2. What is the status of efforts to eliminate or control non-native species which adversely impact late-successional objectives?

Finding:

No change from the previous year - Control of nonnative species occurring within LSRs is discussed in both the Oregon Coast Province - Southern Portion and the South Coast - Northern Klamath LSR Assessments. The noxious weed program is concentrating weed control along transportation routes, some of which are within LSRs. The intent is to control the spread of primarily broom species into uninfected areas.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Matrix

Monitoring Requirement:

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

The same timber sales will also be inventoried pre- and post-harvest to determine if SEIS ROD and RMP down log retention direction has been followed.

Monitoring Performed:

There were no regeneration timber sales sold this past fiscal year.

Monitoring Requirement:

2. At least 20 percent of the files on each year's timber sales will be reviewed annually to determine if silvicultural prescriptions are compatible with the Management Direction for the respective land use allocation.

Monitoring Performed:

2008-24Purdy Creek DM Timber Sale

Finding:

Ecosystem goals are set forth by the Management Direction for each Land Use Allocation, therefore, the creation of ecosystem goals for each sale is redundant. The sales are consistent with the Management Direction for the respective land use allocation. Both are thinning sales designed to control stocking levels to maintain trees growth and vigor. Purdy Creek DM sale follows guidance from the South Coast – Northern Klamath LSR Assessment.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

There were no regeneration timber sales sold this past fiscal year.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Air Quality

Monitoring Requirement:

1. 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:

No activity occurred on the sales selected for FY 2008 or from previous years

Finding:

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

Conclusion:

Overall, RMP requirements have been met.

Water and Soils

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Monitoring Performed:

No activity occurred on either the Purdy Creek or Camas Powerline timber sales this season

Finding:

Appropriate BMPs were designed to avoid or mitigate potential impacts to water quality and soils productivity. Review of the respective contracts for each sale reveal that BMPs were included.

Monitoring Requirement:

2. Has BLM informed owners/operators of public water supply systems when proposing projects in State-designated, Source Water Protection Areas?

Finding:

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

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

No in-stream flow needs were identified in FY 2008.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

No new watershed restoration projects were approved in FY 2008 due to the expiration of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. Several projects funded in FY 2007 were implemented in 2008, as shown below.

Culvert Replacement Projects -	1
In-stream Wood Placement -	2
Noxious Weed Control -	1
Helipond maintenance -	1
Watershed monitoring studies -	1
Watershed-scale restoration project -	1

Monitoring Requirement:

- 5a. What is the status of the reconstruction of roads and associated drainage features identified in watershed analysis as posing a substantial risk?
- 5b. 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?
- 5c. If funding is insufficient to implement road mileage reductions, are construction and authorizations through discretionary permits denied to prevent a net increase in road mileage in Key Watersheds?

Finding:

5a. Roads requiring deferred maintenance are identified through general condition surveys and timber sale preparation, not through watershed analysis. This maintenance usually revolves around drainage concerns; i.e., ditch cleaning, minor culvert installation, and sometimes

water dip/bar construction. These roads do not constitute a 'substantial risk' and maintenance needs are addressed as funding and project opportunities arise.

- 5b. Continuing in FY 2008, emphasis on road closures remains on road density objectives, not necessarily within Key Watersheds. Most closure opportunities are in conjunction with timber sales and most new construction and some older roads not needed for near term management are often decommissioned. Forest management actions within Key watersheds continue to meet the no-net gain in road mileage.
- 5c. No change from the previous year –It is not policy to deny access to lands of private parties. BLM will review any request and fulfill its obligations under the appropriate laws and regulations governing issuance of such permits.

Monitoring Requirement:

6. What is the status of cooperation with other agencies in the development of watershed-based research and other cooperative agreements to Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives?

Finding:

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

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Wildlife Habitat

Monitoring Requirement:

1. Each year at least 20 percent of 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:

None of the 6 selected projects for FY 2008 were within special habitats.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

Restoration projects included: maintenance of snowy plover habitat, and elk meadow improvement. More detail can be found in the Wildlife Habitat section of this Annual Program Summary.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

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

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Fish Habitat

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

No new watershed restoration projects were approved in FY 2008 due to the expiration of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. Several projects funded in FY 2007 were implemented in 2008, as shown below.

Culvert Replacement Projects - 1
In-stream Wood Placement - 2
Noxious Weed Control – 1

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

Monitoring Requirement:

2. 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.

Monitoring Performed:

All 6 selected projects as per Table 27 of this Annual Program Summary were monitored to assess whether potential impacts to fish were being identified.

Finding:

No change from the previous year - BLM continues to work within the 1997 MOU with ODFW, regarding cooperative and comprehensive aquatic habitat inventory, to identify physical conditions threatening the continued existence and distribution of native fish stocks on federally-managed lands. Monitoring did not identify any project which had a detrimental effect on fish stocks.

Monitoring Requirement:

3. 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 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 6 selected projects as per Table 27 of this Annual Program Summary were monitored to assess whether potential impacts to fish were being identified.

Finding:

Streams adjacent to all projects are assessed to determine what species are present. The activity is then assessed to determine what impacts might occur to fish habitat or water quality. Design features are incorporated to eliminate or reduce impacts. Field review of implemented projects indicates that design measures were implemented.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Special Status and SEIS Special Attention Species Habitat

Monitoring Requirement:

1. Each year at least 20 percent of all management actions will be selected for examination prior to project initiation and re-examined following project completion to evaluate documentation regarding special status species and related recommendations and decisions in light of ESA requirements, policy, 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 6 selected projects in Table 27 of this Annual Program Summary were monitored to assess whether potential impacts to special status species were being identified.

Finding:

No change from the previous year. 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 Requirement:

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

Finding:

No change from the previous year. 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.

Management of sensitive species is prioritized through a coordinated process with the Forest Service, FWS and BLM at a state and regional scale. Data from surveys of fisher, bald eagles, snowy plovers, murrelets, peregrine falcons and bats are provided to various partners who monitor these species on a state or regional basis.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

No acquisitions occurred or were undertaken in FY 2008.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

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

Since 1997, the recovery of western lily has been addressed by an off-site population study at New River ACEC through a Challenge Cost Share (CCS) project with Berry Botanic Garden. In 2008, another CCS was begun to monitor and augment a small population of western lily found in 2003 in the New River ACEC. Both these CCS projects address the 1998 recovery plans for the species.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

No change from the previous year - The Section 7 consultation streamlining process developed in FY 1996 was used again this year. Coos Bay biologists participate on Level 1 Teams with both USFWS and NMFS. The District Manager represents the District on the Level 2 Team. Approved protocol for marbled murrelets, disturbance buffers for bald eagles, and current guidelines for northern spotted owls were used in preparation of all biological assessments for the consultation process with the USFWS. Yearly monitoring ensures that Terms and Conditions are followed in all project activities. In addition, the District participates on the team implementing the Western Snowy Plover 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.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

Open dune communities, at New River and North Spit ACECs, are being restored for western snowy plovers and pink sand verbena. Additionally, an introduced population and a naturally occurring population of the endangered western lily at the New River ACEC have received vegetation management (pruning of competing vegetation).

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

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Special Areas

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Monitoring Performed:

None of the 6 selected projects for FY 2008 were within special habitats.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

No management plans have been prepared or revised during 2008. An update of the North Spit Plan, which includes the North Spit ACEC, was completed in FY 2006. Management plans for other ACECs within the Umpqua Field Office are completed.

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

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

No new research or environmental education initiatives were started in the Cherry Creek RNA or the Powers Environmental Education Area in 2008.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Monitoring Performed:

None of the 6 selected projects for FY 2008 were within special habitats.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

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

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Cultural Resources Including American Indian Values

Monitoring Requirement:

1. At least 20 percent of the files on each year's timber sales and other relevant actions (e.g., rights-of-way and in-stream structures) will be reviewed annually to evaluate documentation regarding cultural resources and American Indian values and decisions in light of requirements, policy, 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 6 selected projects in Table 27 of this Annual Program Summary were reviewed.

Finding:

Cultural resources were addressed in the documentation for each project reviewed. Clearances for projects are a routine part of the analysis; no sites were identified.

Furthermore, all contacts contain stipulations protecting cultural resources if discovered during implementation.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

No change from the previous year. The District continued to maintain an MOU with two of the tribes whose area of interest extends to Coos Bay BLM lands. The District Native American Coordinator, as well as other staff and management, maintain a working relationship with federally-recognized tribes whose current interests extend to Coos Bay BLM lands.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

Over 3,000 public tours were presented to over 15,000 visitors at the oldest remaining lighthouse in Oregon. The tour and associated interpretive displays illustrate the life of lighthouse keepers and their families during the time when this was a remote outpost.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Visual Resources

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Monitoring Performed:

None of the 6 selected projects for FY 2008 were within VRM Class II or III.

Finding:

Conclusion:

Overall, RMP requirements have been met.

Wild and Scenic Rivers

Monitoring Requirement:

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

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 6 selected projects in Table 27 of this Annual Program Summary were reviewed.

Finding:

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

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Rural Interface Areas

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Monitoring Performed:

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

Socioeconomic Conditions

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

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

- Using the “Best Value Procurement” process, award contracts and purchases to local business when it can be demonstrated the local capabilities result in a better product or outcome.
- Awarding contracts between \$2500 and \$25,000 to “small businesses.”
- Direct mailing of contract solicitations to local contractors, in addition to the Bureau’s eCommerce contract advertising program.
- Using check-writing capabilities to provide prompt payment to business with a minimum of paperwork.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area is a highly popular Watchable Wildlife site (attracting approximately 400,000 visitors annually) situated just outside of Reedsport, OR. Much progress was made this year in addressing some serious management concerns with the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area. Efforts to maintain elk forage included mowing approximately 240 acres, burning about 100 acres, annual noxious weed removal, and creating 10 acres of upland forage on 400 acres. These actions will assure that the Dean Creek Elk Viewing area remains as a major tourist attraction in western Douglas County.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Recreation

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Findings:

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

Umpqua Field Office

- Wells Creek Guard Station Business Plan, completed 2006
- Coos Bay Shorelands SRMA - completed 1995, updated in 2006.
- Loon Lake Business Plan – completed 2005.
- Loon Lake SRMA Management Plan - completed 2002.
- Vincent Creek House historical assessment completed FY 2001.
- Smith River Falls & 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.

Recreation sites are being managed in accordance with these plans.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Timber Resources

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

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

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

Silvicultural information is displayed in Table 19 of this Annual Program Summary. Intensive forest practices are dependant upon regeneration harvest; the amount of intensive reforestation practices is commensurate with the acres of regeneration harvest, both of which are below projections.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Noxious Weeds

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Monitoring Performed:

2008-08Bid Item 3 of the Umpqua Noxious Weed Control – Blackberry control

Findings:

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

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Fire/Fuels Management

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

Wildfire Situation Analyses are prepared for wildfires escaping initial attack. In FY 2008, the Coos Bay District had three human caused fires totaling 0.5 acres and six lightning fires totaling 3.7 acres. None of these escaped initial attack

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

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

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Port-Orford-Cedar

Monitoring Requirement:

1. The agencies will address current accomplishments including levels of established conservation seedbanks in annual updates for the resistance breeding program.

Finding:

In fiscal year 2008, the Coos Bay District made field collections from 16 Port-Orford-cedar trees over two breeding zones that appear to be resistant to the pathogen *Phytophthora lateralis*. These were tested by the Dorena Genetic Resource Center and Oregon State University. The available resistant seed program is still being developed with Dorena. Most of the collections from all of the breeding zones have been made within the Coos Bay District.

Monitoring Requirement:

2. What are the general activities that have been accomplished for maintaining and reducing the risk of *Phytophthora lateralis* infections?

Finding:

Vehicle washing and occasional roadside sanitation are the primary disease control measures being employed by the Coos Bay District. These measures are included in timber sale and service contracts within the range of Port-Orford-cedar as needed. Additionally, all commercial thinning and density management stand treatments retain, where feasible, Port Orford cedar on sites at a low risk for infection; that is, all Port-Orford-cedar that is 50' from roads and streams.

Glossary

Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) - The gross amount of timber volume, including salvage, that may be sold annually from a specified area over a stated period of time in accordance with the management plan. Formerly referred to as “allowable cut.”

Anadromous Fish - Fish that are hatched and reared in freshwater, move to the ocean to grow and mature, and return to freshwater to reproduce. Salmon, steelhead, shad are examples.

Archaeological Site - A geographic locale that contains the material remains of prehistoric and/or historic human activity.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) - An area of BLM-administered lands where special management attention is needed to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes; or to protect life and provide safety from natural hazards. (Also see Potential ACEC.)

Best Management Practices (BMP) - Methods, measures, or practices designed to prevent or reduce water pollution. Not limited to structural and nonstructural controls, and procedures for operations and maintenance. Usually, BMPs are applied as a system of practices rather than a single practice.

Biological Diversity - The variety of life and its processes, including a complexity of species, communities, gene pools, and ecological function.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Land Use Allocations (LUA) - Allocations that define allowable uses/activities, restricted uses/activities, and prohibited uses/activities. They may be expressed in terms of area such as acres or miles. Each allocation is associated with a specific management objective.

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

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

Matrix Lands - Federal land outside of reserves and special management areas that will be available for timber harvest at varying levels.

Noxious Plant/Weed - A plant specified by law as being especially undesirable, troublesome, and difficult to control.

O&C Lands - Public lands granted to the Oregon and California Railroad Company and subsequently 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 or ROW) - A permit or an easement that authorizes the use of public lands for specified purposes, such as pipelines, roads, telephone lines, electric lines, reservoirs, and the lands covered by such an easement or permit.

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

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

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

Early Seral Stage: The period from disturbance to crown closure of conifer stands usually occurring from 0 to 15 years. Grass, herbs, or brush are plentiful.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEIS Special Attention Species - a term which incorporates the “Survey and Manage” and “Protection Buffer” species from the Northwest Forest Plan. (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	-	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
CT	-	Commercial Thinning
CWA	-	Clean Water Act
CWD	-	Coarse woody debris
CX	-	Categorical Exclusions
DBH	-	Diameter Breast Height
DEQ	-	Department of Environmental Quality
DM / DMT	-	Density Management
EA	-	Environmental Analysis
EIS	-	Environmental Impact Statement
ERFO	-	Emergency Relief Federally Owned
ERMA	-	Extensive Recreation Management Areas
ESA	-	Endangered Species Act
ESU	-	Evolutionarily Significant Unit
FEIS	-	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FONSI	-	Finding of No Significant Impacts
FY	-	Fiscal Year
GFMA	-	General Forest Management Area
GIS	-	Geographic Information System
GPS	-	Global Positioning System
IDT	-	Interdisciplinary Teams
ISMS	-	Interagency Species Management System
JITW	-	Jobs-in-the-Woods
LSR	-	Late-Successional Reserve
LUA	-	Land Use Allocation
LWD	-	Large woody debris
MBF	-	Thousand board feet
MFO	-	Myrtlewood Field Office

MMBF	-	Million board feet
MOU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
NEPA	-	National Environmental Policy Act
NFP	-	Northwest Forest Plan
NHS	-	National Historic Site
NRDA	-	Natural Resource Damage Assessment
NOAA	-	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
OCEAN	-	Oregon Coastal Environment Awareness Network
O&C	-	Oregon and California Revested Lands
ODFW	-	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
ODOT	-	Oregon Department of Transportation
OHV	-	Off-Highway Vehicle
OSU	-	Oregon State University
PAC(s)	-	Provincial Advisory Committee(s)
PD	-	Public Domain Lands
PIMT	-	Provincial Implementation Monitoring Team
PL	-	Public Law
PNW	-	Pacific Northwest Research Station
POC	-	Port-Orford-Cedar
R&PP	-	Recreation and Public Purpose
REO	-	Regional Ecosystem Office
RH	-	Regeneration Harvest
RIEC	-	Regional Interagency Executive Committee
RMP	-	Resource Management Plan
RMP/ROD	-	The <i>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. ¹⁾)

Name	Iteration	BLM Acres on Coos Bay District	Non- BLM Acres	Total Acres	Square Miles	Percent BLM	BLM acres: Running total of first iteration accomplishment	Percent of Coos Bay District covered by a first iteration WSA based the following total BLM acres:
								321,746
FY 94								
Lower Umpqua Frontal	1 st	13,826	26,088	39,914	62	35%		
Middle Fork Coquille	1 st	42,773	101,145	143,918	225	30%		
Total FY 94		56,599	127,233	183,832	287	31%	56,599	18%
FY 95								
Sandy Creek ²	2 nd	5,943	6,785	12,728	20	47%		
Smith River ³	1 st	2,826	1,853	4,679	7	60%		
Paradise Creek	1 st	6,648	5,590	12,238	19	54%		
Middle Creek	1 st	19,393	13,063	32,456	51	60%		
North Coquille ⁴	1 st	7,544	20,275	27,819	43	27%		
Fairview ⁵	1 st	6,725	12,533	19,258	30	35%		
Middle Umpqua Frontal ⁶ (Waggoner Ck Drainage)	1 st	1,050	2,335	3,385	5	31%		
Total FY 95 (includes 1st, 2nd iteration acres)		49,079	60,099	109,178	171	45%		
FY 95 1 st iteration only		44,186	55,649	99,835	156	44%	100,785	31%
FY 96								
Sandy Remote ⁷	2 nd / 3 rd	10,374	13,620	23,994	37	43%		
Middle Smith River	1 st	22,400	29,909	52,309	82	43%		
Mill Creek	1 st	24,506	60,653	85,159	133	29%		
Oxbow	1 st	23,463	17,956	41,419	65	57%		
Lower South Fork Coquille	1 st	7,353	48,716	56,069	88	13%		
West Fork Smith River	1 st	11,121	5,200	16,321	26	68%		
Tioga Creek ⁸	1 st	15,788	8,866	24,654	39	64%		
Total FY 96 (includes 1st, 2nd / 3rd iteration acres)		115,005	184,920	299,925	469	38%		
FY 96 1 st iteration only		104,631	171,300	275,931	431	38%	205,416	64%
FY 97								
Big Creek ⁹	2 nd	10,083	6,586	16,669	26	60%		
Smith River ¹⁰ (North Smith)	2 nd it. ac.	33,519	35,875	69,394	108	48%		
	1 st it. ac.	3,694	68,210	71,904	112	5%		
Upper Middle Umpqua	1 st	7,235	22,206	29,441	46	25%		
Middle Main Coquille/ No. Fk. Mouth/ Catching Ck.	1 st	5,728	83,858	89,586	140	6%		
North Fork Chetco	1 st	9,263	16,299	25,562	40	36%		
Total FY 97 (1st plus subsequent iteration acres)		69,522	233,034	302,556	473	23%		
FY 97 1 st iteration acres only		25,920	190,573	216,493	338	12%	231,336	72%
FY 98								
Middle Umpqua Frontal ¹¹	2 nd	22,634	40,505	63,139	99	36%		

Coos Bay District

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
Lower Umpqua ¹²	1 st	1,548	58,688	60,236	94	3%		
Hunter Creek ¹³	1 st	3,564	24,609	28,173	44	13%		
Total FY 98 (1 st plus subsequent iteration acres)		27,746	123,802	151,548	237	18%		
FY 98 1 st iteration only acres		5,112	83,297	88,409	138	6%	236,448	73%
FY 99								
South Fork Coos River	2 nd it. ac.	15,788	8,866	24,654	39	64%		
	1 st it. ac.	16,047	117,371	133,418	208	12%		
East Fork Coquille	1 st	45,636	38,369	84,005	131	54%		
Lobster Creek ¹⁴	1 st	1,402	42,723	44,125	69	3%		
Total FY 99 (1 st plus subsequent iteration acres)		78,873	207,329	286,202	447	28%		
FY 99 1 st iteration only acres		63,085	198,463	261,548	409	24%	299,533	93%
FY 2000								
South Fork Coos River ¹⁵	3 rd	31,835	126,237	158,072	247	20%		
Total FY 2000 (1 st plus subsequent iteration acres)		31,835	126,237	158,072	247	20%		
FY 2000 1 st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%
FY 2001								
North Fork Coquille ¹⁶	2 nd	36,861	61,606	98,467	154	37%		
South Fork Coos River ¹⁷	3 rd	31,835	126,237	158,072	247	20%		
Total FY 2001 (1 st plus subsequent iteration acres)		68,696	187,843	256,539	401	27%		
FY 2001 1 st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%
FY 2002								
Oxbow ¹⁸	2 nd	23,463	17,956	41,419	65	57%		
Upper Umpqua ¹⁹	2 nd	6,396	19,511	25,907	40	25%		
Total FY 2002 (1 st plus subsequent iteration acres)		29,859	37,467	67,326	105	44%		
FY 2002 1 st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%
FY 2003								
Middle Umpqua River ²⁰	2 nd	22,626	40,513	63,139	99	36%		
Total FY 2003 (1 st plus subsequent iteration acres)		22,626	40,513	63,139	99	36%		
FY 03 1 st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%
FY 2004								
add'l chapters for Middle Umpqua River	2 nd	22,626	40,513	63,139	99	36%		
Total FY 2004 (1 st plus subsequent iteration acres)		22,626	40,513	63,139	99	36%		
FY 04 1 st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%
FY 2005								
Mill Creek-Lower Umpqua River ²¹	2 nd	24,800	61,100	85,900	134	29%		
Total FY 2005 (1 st plus subsequent iteration acres)		24,800	61,100	85,900	134	29%		
FY 05 1 st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%
FY 2006								
no watershed analysis completed								

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 06 1 st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%
FY 2007								
West Fork Smith River	supplement to 1 st ^d	11,121	5,200	16,321	26	68%		
FY 07 1 st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	
FY 2008								
Sixes River	2 nd	2,107	83,726	85,833	134	2.5%		
New River Frontal	1 st	4,354	95,017	99,371	155	4.3%		
Total FY 2008 (1 st plus subsequent iteration acres)		6,461	178,743	185,204	289	4%		
FY 08 1 st iteration only acres		4,354	95,017	99,371	155	4.3%	303,887	94%
Planned for FY 2009								
no watershed analysis is planned								

- ¹ Some acre figures in this table are different from those reported in previous years. Large changes are the result of excluding those acres covered by our watershed documents that are outside the Coos Bay District boundary. Small changes are attributable to differences in sort criteria used to obtain these acres using GIS.
- ² Sandy Creek Subwatershed is in the Middle Fork Coquille Watershed and is a more specific analysis at the subwatershed scale.
- ³ Roseburg District BLM prepared the Smith River (covers Coos Bay's Lower Upper Smith Subwatershed) watershed analysis document. Only those acres on Coos Bay District are reported in this table.
- ⁴ The hydrologic unit used in this document was based on the superceded analytical watershed GIS theme. Hudson Drainage was moved from the North Coquille Subwatershed to the Fairview Subwatershed when we corrected the subwatershed boundaries.
- ⁵ See footnote 4
- ⁶ Roseburg District BLM prepared this document
- ⁷ The Sandy Remote Watershed Analysis covers the Sandy Creek and Remote Subwatersheds. They are both parts of the Middle Fork Coquille Watershed, which was analyzed at the watershed scale in a FY 1994 document. The Sandy Remote Watershed Analysis is a more specific analysis at the subwatershed scale.
- ⁸ Replaced by the FY 2000 version of the South Fork Coos Watershed Analysis.
- ⁹ Big Creek Subwatershed is in the Middle Fork Coquille Watershed and is a more specific analysis at the subwatershed scale.
- ¹⁰ The Siuslaw National Forest prepared the North Smith Watershed Analysis document. The document was prepared at the watershed scale and encompasses some areas previously covered by the Coos Bay District at the subwatershed scale. Only acres within the Coos Bay District boundaries are shown in the table.
- ¹¹ This 2nd iteration document addresses management activities and the attainment of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives in the Middle Umpqua Frontal Watershed. The 1st iteration documents covering this assessment are the 1994 Lower Umpqua Frontal, the 1995 Paradise Creek, and the western part of the 1997 Upper Middle Umpqua watershed analyses.
- ¹² The Siuslaw National Forest prepared the Lower Umpqua Watershed Analysis (Lower Umpqua Frontal) with in put from the Coos Bay BLM office.
- ¹³ The Siskiyou National Forest contracted with Engineering Science and Technology to prepare the Hunter Creek Watershed Analysis. Coos Bay BLM Office input and information used to prepare the document.
- ¹⁴ The Siskiyou National Forest will do this analysis with BLM in put.
- ¹⁵ Listed as version 1.2. Replaces the FY 1996 Tioga Creek and the FY 1999 South Fork Coos River documents
- ¹⁶ Replaces the FY 1994 Middle Creek, North Coquille, and Fairview documents. Also replaces the North Fork Mouth Subwatershed portion of the FY 1997 Middle Main Coquille/ North Fork Mouth/ Catching Creek document
- ¹⁷ Replaces the FY 1996 Tioga Creek, and the FY 1999 and FY 2000 South Fork Coos River documents
- ¹⁸ Replaces the FY 1996 Oxbow document.
- ¹⁹ The Roseburg District BLM will do this analysis with Coos Bay District input
- ²⁰ Replaces the FY 1994 Lower Umpqua Frontal (Middle Umpqua Frontal), FY 1995 Paradise Creek, and a portion of the FY 1997 Upper Middle Umpqua documents.
- ²¹ Replaces the FY 1996 Mill Creek document.

Appendix B

Comparison 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 2008. Only conifer volume harvested from the Matrix counts toward the ASQ volume projection. It was recognized that density management treatments within the Riparian Reserves (RR) or Late-Successional Reserves (LSR) would occur to provide habitat conditions for late-successional species, or to develop desired structural components meeting the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. It was estimated that approximately 5 MMBF could be harvested from these LUAs annually. Volume harvested from the RR or LSR LUAs does not contribute to the ASQ.

It should be noted that this table only includes conifer volume (not hardwood volume) and does not include acres or volume from road construction. It does include acres associated with hardwood conversion (regeneration harvest in all LUAs). Some pockets of conifer may have been within the hardwood conversion acreage. These pockets may have been thinned which shows up with the conifer volume reported. In cases where there was only hardwood volume, only acreage would be reported. Regeneration harvest acres and volumes for GFMA or C/DB shown in age classes less than 60 years of age are hardwood conversions or some salvage units. Regeneration harvest acres and volumes in the LSR or RR are hardwood conversions.

TABLE B-1. ROD HARVEST PROJECTIONS AND ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS (CONTINUED)

Age Class	ROD 2 nd Decadal Projection					Accomplishment FY 2008					Accomplishments FY 05 to FY 2014				
	Regeneration Harvest		Thinning			Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut			Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut		
	LUA	Acres	Volume ¹	Acres	Volume ¹	LUA	Acres	Volume ¹	Acres	Volume ¹	LUA	Acres	Volume ¹	Acres	Volume ¹
80-99	GFMA ²	700	20.0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	2	0.027	GFMA	0	0	2	0.027
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR ³	0	0	7	0.095	RR ³	0	0	7	0.095
						LSR ³	0	0	0	0	LSR ³	0	0	21	0.277
	Sub-total	700	20.0	0	0		0	0	9	0.122		0	0	30	0.399
100-199	GFMA ²	3,100	147.0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	8	0.411	0	0
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	3	0.073	0	0
						RR ³	0	0	0	0	RR ³	0	0	0	0
						LSR ³	0	0	0	0	LSR ³	0	0	13	0.172
	Sub-total	3,100	147.0	0	0		0	0	0	0		11	0.484	13	0.172
200 +	GFMA ²	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 ³	0	0	0	0	RR ³	0	0	0	0
						LSR ³	0	0	0	0	LSR ³	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	600	21.0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Totals	GFMA ²	7,600	310.0	1,100	11.0	GFMA	28	0.086	757	8.243	GFMA	270	5.959	3,109	47.259
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	3	0.073	0	0
						RR ³	71	0	320	4.153	RR ³	134	0.163	1,754	26.267
						LSR ³	67	0	483	6.170	LSR ³	483	0.568	3,434	47.794
ASQ Totals		7,600	310.0	1,100	11.0		28	0.086	757	8.243		273	6.032	3,109	47.259
Non ASQ Totals		0	0	0	0		138	0	803	10.323		617	0.731	5,188	74.061
Grand Totals		7,600	310.0	1,100	11.0		166	0.086	1,560	18.566		890	6.763	8,297	121.320

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

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

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

APPENDIX B-2: ALLOWABLE SALE QUANTITY (ASQ) RECONCILIATION

Evaluation Period: FY05-14		Coos Bay District South Coast – Curry SYU					
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 05 thru 14	
		CCF	MBF	CCF	MBF	CCF	MBF
ASQ Volume **1	Advertised & Sold	27,091	14,831	15,854	9,154	99,650	56,675
	Negotiated	0	0	863	524	1,817	1,135
	Modification	3,442	2,025	4,618	2,679	10,786	6,228
	5450-5 (Short form)	11	7	43	26	131	75
Totals:		30,544	16,863	21,378	12,383	112,384	64,113
Autonomous Program Summaries **2	Key Watershed	946	564	6,022	3,455	14,131	8,483
	5900 (Salvage/Forest Health)	1,514	865	7,097	3,901	13,703	7,600
	5810 (Timber Pipeline)	21,871	12,161	13,872	7,817	84,807	48,037
Planned Total ASQ for FY 2005 thru FY 2014						450,000 ³	270,000 ⁴
Planned ASQ for Key Watersheds for FY 2005 thru FY 2014						40,000 ³	24,000 ⁴
Non - ASQ Volume	Advertised & Sold	60,991	33,165	25,567	13,764	168,747	91,659
	Negotiated	455	262	389	233	1,130	657
	Modification	5,528	3,237	8,574	5,072	20,403	11,979
	5450-5 (Short form)	74	45	54	34	302	173
Totals:		67,048	36,709	34,584	19,103	190,582	104,468
Autonomous Program Summaries **2	Key Watershed	2,333	1,318	3,727	1,923	23,240	12,804
	5900 (Salvage/Forest Health)	19,409	10,936	22,942	12,666	77,609	43,036
	5810 (Timber Pipeline)	18,455	10,281	10,592	5,837	71,181	39,168
All Volume (ASQ + Non – ASQ)	Advertised & Sold	88,082	47,996	41,421	22,918	268,397	148,334
	Negotiated	455	262	1,252	757	2,947	1,792
	Modification	8,970	5,262	13,192	7,751	31,189	18,207
	5450-5 (Short form)	85	52	97	60	433	248
Grand Totals:		97,592	53,572	55,962	31,486	302,966	168,581
Autonomous Program Summaries **2	Key Watershed	3,279	1,882	9,749	5,378	37,371	21,287
	5900 (Salvage/Forest Health)	20,923	11,801	30,039	16,567	91,312	50,636
	5810 (Timber Pipeline)	40,326	22,442	24,464	13,654	155,988	87,205

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

**2 Autonomous Program Summaries figures are for information purposes and are included in the ASQ and/or Non-ASQ figure respectively.

³CCF Volume for the period calculated as follows: Planned Total ASQ = (45,000 CCF X 10 yrs)

Key Watershed ASQ = (4,000 CCF X 10 yrs)

⁴ MBF Volume for the period calculated as follows: Planned Total ASQ = (27,000 MBF X 10 yrs)

Key Watershed ASQ = (2,400 MBF X 10 yrs)

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Coos Bay District Office
1300 Airport Lane
North Bend, Oregon 97459

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

PRIORITY MAIL
POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
Bureau of Land Management
Permit No. G-76



BLM/OR/WA/AE-09/057+1792

Coos Bay Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report 2008
Bureau of Land Management - Coos Bay District

SPINE TEXT