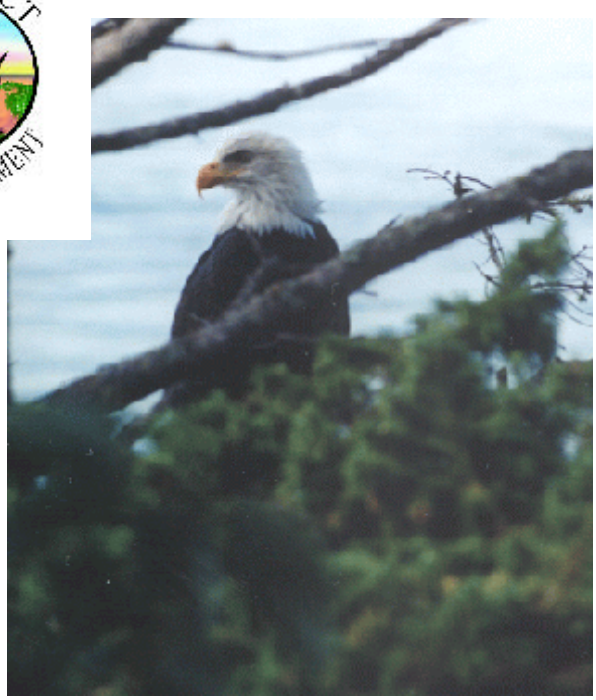
U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

Coos Bay District
1300 Airport Lane
North Bend, OR 97459

April 2003

2002 Annual Program Summary
for the
BLM -- Coos Bay District



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.

BLM/OR/WA/PL-03/038+1792

Comments, including names and street addresses of respondents, will be available for public review at the Coos Bay District Office, 1300 Airport Lane, North Bend, during regular business hours (7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.), Monday through Friday, except holidays. Individual respondents may request confidentiality. If you wish to withhold your name or street address from public review or from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your written comment. Such requests will be honored to the extent allowed by law. All submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be made available for public inspection in their entirety.

2002

ANNUAL PROGRAM SUMMARY
And Monitoring Report
for the

1300 Airport Lane
North Bend, Oregon 97459

(April 2003)

A Message from the District Manager

This is the seventh Annual Program Summary prepared by the Coos Bay District. As in past years, we are reporting the progress made in implementing the decisions and commitments in the Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan Record of Decision. Included are fiscal year 2002 (October 2001 through September 2002) accomplishments, as well as summaries of accomplishments in previous years. Table S-1 summarize many of the resource management actions, direction, and accomplishments for fiscal year 2002 and cumulative accomplishments for fiscal years 1995 or 1996 through 2002.

I am proud of the District accomplishments, and want to acknowledge the efforts by District personnel to implement the Resource Management Plan in a professional manner. I am especially proud of the efforts being made on the Coos Bay District to reach out to many partners to accomplish goals that could not be accomplished with single-agency or individual efforts. The restoration work accomplished on public and private lands through watershed associations is an excellent example of local team work. Congratulations to the staff on a job continuing to be well done!

One of the new partnership challenges the District met in fiscal year 2002 was implementation of Public Law 106-393, "Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act of 2000." This Act restores stability and predictability to states and counties for the benefit of public schools, roads, and other purposes associated with restoration, maintenance, and stewardship of Federal lands. The duly established citizens Resource Advisory Committee provided oversight for the expenditure of over $1 million in fiscal year 2002 in the District under Title II of the Act.
Many of the projects implemented under this Act, as well as projects implemented under the Jobs-in-the-Woods program, have been designed for the long-term improvement of watershed conditions and fish habitat, as well as providing economic assistance to local communities.

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

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

Sue E. Richardson
District Manager

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

RMP Resource Allocation or Management Practice or Activity	Activity Units	Fiscal Year 2002 Accomplishments or Program Status	Cumulative Practices, since RMP approval	Projected Decadal Practices
Forest and Timber Resources				
Regeneration harvest from the Harvest Land Base (HLB)	Acres sold	17	2,308	5,800
Commercial thinning/ density management/ uneven-age harvests (HLB)	Acres sold	325	3,800	6,100
Commercial thinning/ density management/ uneven-age harvests (Reserves)	Acres sold	368	1,975	No Target
Timber Volume Sold (HLB)	MMBF MMCF	4.676 0.901	156.520 25.165	236 39.2
Timber Volume Sold (Reserves)	MMBF MMCF	4.848 0.918	24.742 4.533	No Target
Pre-commercial thinning	Acres	1,638	15,942	34,800
Brush field/hardwood conversion	Acres	0	184	1,200
Site preparation prescribed fire	Acres	190	1,990	7,600
Site preparation other	Acres	50	1,447	1,000
Fuels Treatment Acres (prescribed fire)	Acres	4	39	No Target
Fuels Treatment Acres (mechanical and other methods)	Acres	272	279	No Target
Planting/ regular stock	Acres	155	2,923	2,200
Planting/ genetically selected	Acres	179	3,035	5,400
Stand Maintenance/Protection	Total acres			64,000
Vegetation control	Acres	1,543	27,652	56,100
Animal damage control	Acres	334	4,718	7,900
Fertilization	Acres	0	22,740	12,000
Pruning	Acres	1,024	3,688	8,700

Noxious Weeds				
Noxious weeds chemical control	Acres	878	1278	No Target
Noxious weeds, by other control methods	Acres	15	1625	No Target
Rangeland Resources				
Livestock grazing permits or leases	Total/renewed units	6	6	No Target
Animal Unit Months (actual)	AUMs	496	496	No Target
Livestock fences constructed	Miles	0	0	N/A
Realty Actions, Rights-of-Ways, Transportation Systems				
Realty, land sales	Actions/acres	0	3/5	No Target
Realty, land purchases	Actions/acres	1/2	3/117	No Target
Realty, land exchanges	Actions/acres acquired/disposed	0	1/75/320	No Target
Realty, Jurisdictional Transfer (Coquille Forest, USFWS Oregon Islands Wilderness)	Actions/acres disposed	0	2/5,420	No Target
Realty, CBWR Title Clarification	Actions/acres disposed	0	1/192	No Target
Realty, R&PP leases/patents	Actions/acres	0	1/129	No Target
Realty, road rights-of-way acquired for public/agency use	Actions/miles	0	5/1	No Target
Realty, other rights-of-way, permits or leases granted	Actions/miles	2/9.0	12/17.9	No Target
Realty, utility rights-of-way granted (linear/areal)	Actions/miles/acres	3/1/15	15/64/165	No Target
Realty, withdrawals completed	Actions/acres	0	5/2,810	No Target
Realty, withdrawals revoked(COE on the North Spit)	Actions/acres	1/313	1/313	No Target
Realty, withdrawals completed	Actions/acres	0	5/2,810	No Target
New permanent road construction [1]	Miles/acres	0/0	15.0/80.1	18.6/100

Roads fully decommissioned/ obliterated [1]	Miles/acres	5.33/22.6	18.82/74.8	No Target
Roads decommissioned [1]	Miles/acres	2.33/9.9	71.71/335.2	No Target
Roads closed/gated [2]	Miles	0/0	13.9	No Target
Energy and Minerals Actions				
Mineral/energy, total oil and gas leases	Actions/acres	0	0	No Target
Mineral/energy, total other leases	Actions/acres	0	0	No Target
Mining plans approved	Actions/acres	0	1/300	No Target
Mining claims patented	Actions/acres	0	0	No Target
Mineral material sites opened	Actions/acres	0	0	No Target
Mineral material sites, closed	Actions/acres	0	0	No Target
Recreation and Off-highway Vehicles				
Recreation, maintained off highway vehicle trails	Units/miles	0	1/6	No Target
Recreation, maintained hiking trails	Units/miles	2/22	8/48	No Target
Recreation, sites managed	Units/miles	15/4,556	15/4,556	No Target
Cultural Resources				
Cultural resource inventories	Sites/acres	0	109/252	No Target
Cultural/historic sites nominated	Sites/acres	0	0	No Target
Hazardous Materials				
Hazardous material sites		3/3	19/19	No Target
Hazardous material sites, identified	Sites	3	19	No Target
Hazardous material sites, remediated	Sites	3	19	No Target

[1] Bureau managed lands only

[2] Roads closed to the general public, but retained for administrative or legal access

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Introduction

This Annual Program Summary (APS) is a requirement of the *Coos Bay District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan* (RMP/ROD). It is a progress report on the various programs and activities that have occurred on the District during Fiscal Year (FY) 2002, and provides an indication of some upcoming activities for FY 2003. It also reports on the results of the District implementation monitoring accomplishments in accord with Appendix L of the RMP/ROD and the District Monitoring Plan. Cumulative information covering the periods of 1995-2002 for several programs is discussed in the APS. Additional detailed information is available in background files and data bases from the Coos Bay District Office.

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

Both the NFP and RMP/ROD embrace the concepts of ecosystem management at a much broader perspective than had been traditional in the past. Land Use Allocations were established in the NFP covering all federal lands within the range of the spotted owl. Analysis such as watershed analysis and Late-Successional Reserve Assessments are conducted at a broader scale and involve other land owners in addition to BLM. These analyses look at resource values from a landscape level, with an ecosystem perspective. The *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines* was signed in January 2001. This document revised and replaces the management direction for the survey and manage and protection buffer species that was contained in the NFP and RMP/ROD.

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

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

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

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

Budget

The District budget for FY 2002 was approximately $14,415,000. This included approximately $472,000 in the Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) accounts, $11,209,000 in the Oregon and California Railroad Lands (O&C) accounts, $941,000 in the Jobs-in-the-Woods account, $336,000 in the fire account, $889,000 in the Timber and Recreation Pipeline Restoration accounts, and $568,000 in "other" accounts.

During FY 2002 the District employed 172 full-time employees, and a total of 40 part-time, temporary, term, and cooperative student employees. The number of temporary, term, and cooperative student employees on board varied throughout the year.

Total appropriations for the Coos Bay District have been relatively stable during the period between 1997 and 2002, with an approximate average appropriation of $15,382,000. In addition to the appropriated funds in the District budget described above, approximately $2,600,000 in Title II project contracts were awarded as described in the County Payments section.

Pipeline Restoration Fund

The Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund was established under Section 327 of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996 (Public Law (PL) 104-134). The Act established separate funds for the Forest Service and BLM, using revenues generated by timber sales released under section 2001(k) of the FY 95 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act. PL 104-134 directs that 75 percent of the Fund be used to prepare sales sufficient to achieve the total Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) and that 25 percent of the Fund be used on the backlog of recreation projects. BLM's goal is to use the Fund to regain one year's lead time in ASQ timber sale preparation work over a five to seven year time frame, to reduce the backlog of maintenance at recreation sites, and address crucial unresolved visitor services or recreation management needs.

Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Funds

The following actions were completed in FY 2002 with Timber Sale Restoration Funds:

- The Old Man's Road CT and the Cherry Creek CT were offered in FY 02 with a volume of 5,185CCF/3,070MBF of commercial thinning and hardwood conversion within the Matrix and Riparian Reserves.
- The Weaver Woad DMT and Camas East DMT timber sales were offered in FY 2002 with a volume of 6,437CCF/3,432 MBF of density management within the Late-Successional Reserve. The Camas Central DMT timber sale was planned for FY 2002 but has been postponed indefinitely pending an order from the District Court of Oregon on the Port-Orford- cedar lawsuit.

- Work continued on the Tioga Creek density management timber sale with a potential for 839 acres of density management and 26,460 CCF/14,700MBF of Late-Successional Reserve (LSR) volume scheduled for FY 2003.

- Work on the Think Big timber sale planned for FY 2002 was discontinued indefinitely pending an order from the District Court of Oregon on the Port-Orford-cedar lawsuit.

The following actions are proposed for completion in FY 2003 with Timber Sale Restoration Funds:

- Tioga Creek density management timber sales - Shotgun Creek and West Tioga Density Management
  - Road engineering and design
  - Sale layout, post, paint and traverse
  - Individual tree marking
  - Cruise and appraise and
  - Contract preparation

- Middle Creek Commercial Thinning and Density Management
  - Work in this area has been postponed indefinitely pending an order from the District Court of Oregon on the Port-Orford-cedar lawsuit.

- North Fork Coquille Density Management and Commercial Thinning
  - environmental analysis and assessment
  - sale layout and design

- Dora Ridge Commercial Thinning timber sale
  - Road engineering and design
  - Sale layout, post, paint, and traverse of boundaries
  - Individual tree marking
  - Cruise and appraise
  - Contract preparation

- Upper East Fork Coquille timber harvest activities
  - Environmental analysis

- Sale layout and design

Recreation Pipeline Restoration Funds

Twenty five percent of these funds are dedicated to recreation backlog projects on O & C Districts of western Oregon. The funds are intended to reduce infrastructure replacement or facility maintenance needs and resolve critical visitor safety or recreation management needs or issues identified in land use plans. Recreation site resource protection needs can also be met. In FY 2002, the Coos Bay District obligated $75,000 of recreation pipeline funds to the following projects:

Umpqua Field Office ($48,000)

Loon Lake accessible fishing dock repair - $8,000
Loon Lake beach curb construction and resurface walkway to meet ADA standards - $15,000
Dean Creek flush restroom repair (new electric lines to well and install holding tank - $25,000

Myrtlewood Field Office ($27,000)

Edson Creek campground grey water stations - $25,000
Edson Creek ramp mitigation - $2,000

Recreation Fee Demonstration Program

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

At the end of FY 2002, a total of $126,558 was deposited in the Coos Bay District Fee Demo account. Receipts included $114,635 from Loon Lake/East Shore and $11,922 from the Sixes and Edson Creek campgrounds. Fee collection costs are estimated to be $44,000 or 34 percent of the total revenue collected from these fee sites annually. Approximately $84,565 from this account was utilized in FY 2002 for the operation and maintenance of these fee sites.

Challenge Cost Share Projects and Volunteers, Partnerships and Collaborative Projects

Partnerships/Volunteer Work:

- **Coos Regional Bikeway and Trails Partnership:** The purpose of the partnership is to develop and implement a comprehensive regional trails plan focusing on Coos County and surrounding areas. Partners include 34 local, state and federal agencies and private businesses and interests.

Contributions in 2002 included University of Oregon Resource Assistance for Rural Environments (RARE) program, $15,000, BLM $3,000, South Slough National Estuarine Reserve $6,000, Port of Bandon $3,000, and the City of Coquille $3,000. Accomplishments in FY 2002 included: supporting a RARE student through the University of Oregon to complete the comprehensive regional trails; working with the National Park Service under a grant provided through the River Trails and Conservation Assistance Program to complete a regional water trails plan. The following web site, www.coostrails.com, was also updated and maintained.

- **Dean Creek Wildlife INC.- (Nonprofit Corporation):** Cooperative Management Agreement began in 1994 to provide opportunities at Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area relating to the promotion and enhancement of: wildlife viewing and interpretive activities; wildlife management; educational activities; and management advising.

- **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. Cooperative partners include: the Confederated Tribe of Siletz Indians of Oregon, the Coquille Indian Tribe, and Oregon Parks and Recreation Department which includes the Oregon State Historic Preservation Officer. Friends of Cape Blanco operated tours, collected voluntary donations and managed gift and book sales. Revenues collected through October 2002 were over $50,000, managed in an account maintained by Oregon State Parks.

- **Oregon Coastal Environments Awareness Network (OCEAN):** Mission is to provide a forum to plan, facilitate and promote information and programs related to natural and cultural resources for residents and visitors to the region. Partners include: Bay Area Chamber of Commerce, Coos County Parks, House of Myrtlewood, Marshfield High School, Shoreline Education and Awareness, Menasha Corporation, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve, U.S. Forest Service (USFS) – Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area (NRA) and Powers Ranger District, Wavecrest Discoveries INC, City of Myrtle Point, Coast to Crest Interpreters League INC., Egret Communications, Coos County Historical Society, Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians, Gold Beach Chamber of Commerce, and the Umpqua Discovery Center. The focus of 2002 was conducting teacher workshops in MARE (Marine Activities, Resources and Education), a water-based curricula to local educators, and design of exhibits for the environmental learning network hub facility.

- **Oregon/Washington Western Snowy Plover Working Team:** The Western Snowy Plover is a small shorebird that ranges from southern Washington to Baja California, Mexico. Over the past few decades a variety of factors caused this population to decline dramatically leading to its listing as threatened by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in 1993. In the early 1990s coastal plovers were almost lost in Oregon, but with concerted inter-agency efforts coordinated through the Oregon/Washington Western Snowy Plover Working Team, regional extinction was prevented and population began to rebuild. Team recommendations have included public outreach, habitat restoration, use of predator exclosures and predator control, and closure of nesting areas to human use. Implementation of a scientifically robust monitoring program to assess progress and identify

priority actions is also a major undertaking. These endeavors require extensive inter-agency coordination, dedicated staff time from all agencies, and fiscal support for supplies and contracts. BLM staff continues to provide both leadership and support to this team.

- **Oregon Bat Working Group:** A Coos Bay Biologist serves as the Co-chair of the Oregon Bat Working Group. This group provides a forum for information exchange, project coordination, grant coordination, conservation strategy development and identification of research needs. The Working Group is a local component of the Western Bat Working Group that is in turn a part of the North American Bat Conservation Partnership. The goal of these groups is to conserve various bat species through interagency and group coordination.

- **NWFP Taxa Teams:** Taxa Teams are coordinated through the Regional Ecosystem Office (REO) to involve local expertise in development and review of conservation strategies and annual species review of various Survey and Manage (S&M) Species. Coos Bay District Wildlife Staff serve on two of these teams (Siskiyou and Mountains Province and Bats) with an additional support to a regional pilot study for red tree vole. One member of the District Botany staff served on the bryophyte taxa team, and a Field Manager served as a panel member for fauna in Step 3 of the S&M annual species review process**.**

- **The Wildlife Society:** Coos Bay District Wildlife Staff continue to remain active in their State Professional Society (The Wildlife Society), with one biologist serving as a board member and several others helping to coordinate workshops or moderate and speak at conference sessions.

- **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.

- **Tsalila - Participating Agreement:** The purpose of Tsalila is to provide a year-round natural resource education program, complete watershed restoration and habitat enhancement projects, and create a destination tourist event to bolster local economies (Umpqua River Festival). BLM participated in steering committee meetings, including education committee, provided assistance with field trips and education programs for local schools as well as participated in the annual festival. The partners include: City of Reedsport, Umpqua Discovery Center, Reedsport/Winchester Bay Chamber of Commerce, Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Reedsport/Gardiner Salmon Trout Enhancement, Reedsport schools, Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw, OSU Extension, Umpqua Soil and Water Conservation District. Over 7,000 people participated in Tsalila activities in 2002.

- **"Seeds of Success" Program:** The District participated in the collection of seeds of seven vascular plants for the "Seeds of Success" program. The program is jointly sponsored by the BLM, the Royal Botanic Gardens (RGB), Kew, and the Plant Conservation Alliance. Up to 20,000 seeds per species were collected. Seed samples will be stored by the USDA's National Seed Storage Laboratory and also at RBG, Kew, Great Briton. The program is estimated to last 10 years and the District will collect seeds for between 5 and 15 species each year. Native plant species are being collected for restoration and conservation on BLM lands nationwide. Seeds from

native species are collected where they are needed for restoration, known for forage or browse value, are widespread regional endemic species, are native wild relatives of cultivated or economically important species, are of significance to Tribes, are monotypic native species, closely related to rare species, closely related to non-native invasive weeds, important for rare pollinators, or flagship species such as state flowers, trees, and grasses. For more information on the project see *www.nps.gov/plants/sos/*.

Volunteers

In FY 2002, the Coos Bay District had 33 individual volunteer and 1 group agreements that contributed approximately 21,000 hours of work. In addition, the District also utilized County hosted workers/prisoners in conducting volunteer forest and recreation projects for approximately 2,220 hours. The total value of this work is estimated to be $372,400. Cost to the BLM for volunteers is about 20 percent or $74,500.

Activities or Programs benefitting from volunteers included:

Recreation/Visitor Services - 8,500 hours = 37 percent
Recreation Facilities Maintenance - 10,720 hours = 48 percent
Wildlife - 80 hours; =< 1 percent
Botany/Hydro/Fish/Soils - 1,827 hours; = 8 percent
All Resources RAC Council – 1,260 hours = 6 percent.

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

Challenge Cost Share Contributions utilized by the District in FY 2002 are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. FY 2002 Challenge Cost Share Contributions		
Project	Cooperator(s)	BLM Contribution
West Fork Smith River fish trapping	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife	$51,000
Adult fish surveys at Smith River Falls	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife	$30,000
Juvenile fish monitoring at Lower Umpqua and Smith Rivers	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service	$8,000
Western Snowy Plover nesting and predation monitoring	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, The Nature Conservancy, U.S. Forest Service	$20,000
Western Snowy Plover predator control	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Parks and Recreation, U.S. Forest Service	$10,000
Western Snowy Plover habitat restoration	Oregon Parks and Recreation	$5,000
Pink sandverbena re-introduction	Institute of Applied Ecology	$6,000
Environmental education at New River Area of Critical Environmental Concern	Bandon, Port Orford Langlois, Coos Bay, North Bend and Myrtle Point School Districts	$1,000
Western lily reintroduction	Berry Botanic Garden	$3,115
Pre-settlement vegetation mapping of the New River area	The Nature Conservancy, Wetlands Conservancy	$1,000
Environmental Education in the Umpqua Watershed (Tsalila Partnership)	Umpqua Discovery Center, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon State Parks and Recreation, South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve, Oregon Department of Forestry, Umpqua Soil and Water Conservation District, City of Reedsport, Oregon Trout, Reedsport School District, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Coquille & Siuslaw	$20,000
Total		$155,115

Progress of Resource Management Plan Implementation

Land Use Allocations - Changes and Adjustments

Land Acquisitions and Disposals

The net change in the District Land Use Allocations (LUA) as a result of land acquisitions and disposals in FY 2002 are as follows:

- The District did not dispose of any lands in FY 2002.
- The District acquired by purchase approximately 2 acres of land in FY 2002. These lands are within, and will be manage as part of the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area in Douglas County. The lands are in the District Defined Reserve LUA.
- The the US Army Corps of Engineers relinquished approximately 313 acres lands under their jurisdiction within the Coos Bay Shorelands ACEC, in Coos County. As a result, the lands were returned to the public domain. The lands will be managed as part of the Coos Bay Shorelands ACEC with a LUA of District Defined Reserve.

Unmapped LSRs

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

As a result of the Marbled Murrelet surveys, 19,555 acres of occupied habitat have been identified within the Matrix since the RMP was approved. These lands are now being managed as unmapped LSRs.

Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives

Watershed Analysis

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

Watershed analysis includes:

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

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

As of the end of FY 2002, 22 first iteration watershed analysis documents covering 93 percent of the BLM lands on Coos Bay District have been prepared (Tables 2 and 3). The remaining District lands, not covered by a watershed analysis, are in subwatersheds where BLM land represents less than 8 percent of the subwatershed. The District will visit those lands through watershed analysis on an as needed basis. See Appendix A for more details on watershed analysis documents for the District.

Table 2. Coos Bay District BLM Acres Covered by First Iteration Watershed Analysis Documents:

	Coos Bay District Cumulative BLM Acres	Cumulative Percent of Coos Bay District BLM Acres
1st Iteration Analyses completed FY 1994 through FY 1999	299,533	93
1st Iteration Analyses completed through FY 2002	299,533	93

Table 3. Watershed Analysis Documents Covering Coos Bay District Lands			
Year	Document Name (Hyrologic unit name if different from document name)	Lead Administrative Unit	Iteration
1994	Lower Umpqua Frontal (Middle Umpqua Frontal) Middle Fork Coquille	Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM	1st 1st
1995	Smith River (Lower Upper Smith River) Middle Umpqua Frontal (Waggoner Creek) Paradise Creek Middle Creek North Coquille Fairview Sandy Creek	Roseburg-BLM Roseburg-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM	1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 2nd
1996	Middle Smith River Mill Creek Oxbow Lower South Fork Coquille West Fork Smith Tioga Creek Sandy Remote	Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM	1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 2nd/ 3rd
1997	Smith River (North Fork Smith River) Upper Middle Umpqua Middle Main/ North Fork/ Catching Creek North Chetco Big Creek	Siuslaw NF Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM	1st/ 2nd 1st 1st 1st 2nd
1998	Lower Umpqua (Lower Umpqua Frontal) Hunter Creek	Siuslaw NF Siskiyou NF	1st 1st
1999	South Fork Coos River East Fork Coquille Lobster Creek	Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Siskiyou NF	1st/ 2nd 1st 1st
2000	South Fork Coos River	Coos Bay-BLM	3rd
2001	North Fork Coquille South Fork Coos River	Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM	2nd 4th
2002	Oxbow Upper Umpqua	Coos Bay-BLM Roseburg-BLM	2nd 2nd
Planned 2003	Middle Umpqua River	Coos Bay-BLM	2nd

Watershed Councils and Associations

The District coordinates with and offers assistance to two watershed associations and three watershed councils. This provides an excellent forum for exchange of ideas, partnering, education and promoting watershed-wide restoration. As shown in Table 4, the District is active with the Coos Watershed Association, Coquille Watershed Association, Umpqua Basin Watershed Council, Smith River Watershed Council, and the South Coast Watersheds Council. Biologists, soils scientists, 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. In some cases District resource professionals helped designed restoration projects. An example of this in FY2002 included the Big Creek Large Wood Placement project. This was a cooperative effort between the BLM, Umpqua Basin Watershed Council, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Roseburg Resources, Inc.

Local contractor using excavator to place wood in Big Creek.

Table 4. Coos Bay District Involvement with Local Watershed Associations and Councils		
Watershed Group	Field Office	Status of Involvement 2001/2002
Coos Watershed Association	Umpqua	Attend monthly association meetings. Resource professionals participated in technical field reviews. New Assistance Agreement established July 2002.
Coquille Watershed Association	Umpqua/ Myrtlewood	Attend monthly association meetings. Resource professionals participated on Projects Committee and in technical field reviews. New Assistance Agreement established July 2002.
Smith River Watershed Council	Umpqua	Attend monthly council meetings. Resource professionals participated in technical field reviews. New Assistance Agreement established July 2002.
South Coast Watershed Council	Myrtlewood	Attend monthly council meetings. Resource professionals participated in technical field reviews and on the Councils Technical Advisory and Monitoring Committees. New Assistance Agreement established July 2002.
Umpqua Basin Watershed Council	Umpqua	Attend monthly council meetings. Resource professionals participated in technical field reviews and on Technical Advisory Committee. New Assistance Agreement established July 2002.

Watershed Restoration and Jobs-in-the-Woods

In FY 2002 watershed analysis continued to assist in the identification of the District's watershed restoration projects and BLM projects were coordinated with local watershed groups' projects and priorities to supplement District projects. "Jobs-in-the-Woods" (JITW) funding is part of a regional collaborative effort to improve the health of the land and restore watersheds while at the same time providing economic assistance to local communities.

The District provided over $200,000 of JITW funding under the Wyden Amendment to Watershed Associations and Councils for projects on privately owned land, which had benefits to Federally-managed lands. These included projects in the Coos, Coquille, and Umpqua River Basins.

Accomplishments in FY 2002 included the following work and assistance projects as shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Jobs-in-the-Woods FY 2002 Accomplishments			
Type of Work	Number of Projects	Funding	Estimated Jobs created - Workdays
Instream habitat / large wood placement	8	$106,333	177
Instream culvert replacement	9	$370,005	672
Road related restoration – Repair / Decommissioning	4	$98,294	197
Riparian / wetland restoration	3	$47,500	95
Upland restoration	1	$3,960	8
Monitoring	1	$38,000	76
Wyden Authority Projects on Private Lands[1]	9	$203,065	406

[1] The Wyden Projects are included in projects listed above.

A District Restoration Coordinator was hired in FY 2002 to help develop a strategic approach to the District's restoration efforts and manage the Jobs-in-the-Woods and County Payments / Title II programs. This is one of two such positions established by the Bureau, the other being located in the BLM – Roseburg District Office.

County Payments

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

Under Title II of the Act, counties can elect to designate a portion of the funds they receive under the Secure Rural Schools and Communities Self-Determination Act to be used for special projects on Federal Lands. These project funds may be used by the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of entering into and implementing cooperative agreements with willing Federal Agencies, State and local governments, private and non-profit entities, and landowners for protection, restoration and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat, and other resource objectives consistent with the purpose of this title on Federal lands and on non-Federal lands where projects would benefit these resources on Federal lands. Funds made available under Title II by the three counties within the BLM Coos Bay District were as follows: Coos County - $1,458,418; Curry County - $98,893; and Douglas County - $1,237,143.

Projects eligible for Title II funding were reviewed and recommended for funding by the BLM Coos Bay District Resource Advisory Council (RAC). RAC members were appointed in December, 2001 and the first meeting of the RAC occurred on February 22, 2002. The RAC met two more times in FY 2002 to review and recommend projects for funding. The RAC reviewed a total of seventy-two projects submitted by the BLM, Coos County, the Coquille Indian Tribe, local watershed groups, and others. Table 6 displays the types of projects recommended and subsequently approved for funding at these meetings and the money distribution in each of the project categories.

Culvert replacement at Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area conducted with Title II funds

Table 6. Title II projects approved for funding in FY 2002				
Type of Project	Number of Coos County Projects	Number of Curry County Projects	Number of Douglas County Projects	Total Funding for projects in FY 2002
Instream large wood placement	1	2	1	$63,500
Instream culvert replacement	5	0	12	$1,014,600
Riparian Restoration	0	0	2	$33,671
Road related restoration	2	0	1	$1,007,004
Noxious Weed Control	3	1	2	$287,500
Monitoring	1	0	2	$74,000
Trail Maintenance	1	1	0	$71,098
Other	2	0	4	$43,998
Total [1]	15	4	24	$2,595,371

[1] Not all available funds were allocated to projects

Late-Successional Reserve Assessments

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

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

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

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

In FY 2002 the East Camas and Weaver Woad DM sales were offered and sold. These are the first density management sales offered by the District, and were designed to begin the development of habitat to benefit late-successional dependent species. Additional sales are scheduled to be offered in FY 2003. Each of these sales is being developed in accord with the management recommendations contained in the LSR assessment. In addition to activity in these commercial sized stands, pre-commercial density management projects have also been conducted in younger stands to begin the development of late-successional stand characteristics in these stands.

Matrix

15 Percent Analysis

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

allocations. In preparing watershed analysis documents the District completed an initial screening of watersheds including lands managed by the Siuslaw and Siskiyou National Forests for compliance with the 15 percent retention standards and guidelines. Results of this analysis were reported in the watershed analysis documents. All Coos Bay District FY 95 to 2002 sales sold under the NFP have complied with the 15 percent rule using the initial analysis.

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

Only the Lower Coquille River and the Middle Main Coquille River fifth field watersheds have less than 15 percent late-successional forest (see Table 7). Regeneration harvest in these two watersheds will be deferred until the 15 percent standard is met.

Regeneration harvest will also be deferred at least one decade in the Whaleshead Creek and Lower Coos River/Coos River watersheds listed in Table 7 in order to be sure that harvesting will not reduce the late-successional forest component below 15 percent.

Table 7. Fifth Field Watersheds With Deferred Regeneration Harvest

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

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

Program Accomplishments

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

Air Quality

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

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

Using prescribed fire to create snowy plover habitat on the North Spit.

Water and Soils

Fiscal Year 2002 Summary

Water

The North Fork Chetco Water Quality Restoration Plan, was completed and forwarded to Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). This represents 14 of 28 stream segments (50 percent) that were listed by DEQ for temperature exceedances during the summer in District watersheds (See Table 8).

In Tioga Creek, tributary to the South Fork Coos River, continuous summer period stream water temperatures and one time measurements for low flows and shade (taken with a solar pathfinder) were developed at about 15 sites. The objective was to determine general baseline conditions for an upcoming 303(d) Water Quality Restoration Plan.

Streamflow and temperature were measured at eight small forested gaging stations for long-term trends. These stations are distributed throughout the Oregon Coast and Siskiyou Mountains physiographic provinces. They have been operated under a cooperative agreement with Douglas and Coos Counties and the Oregon Water Resources Department. Data from streamflow stations in the region, including these stations, has been collected and is being used to construct useful hydrology and geomorphological relationships. Hydrologists from BLM's National Applied Resource Science Center are assisting with this effort. These relationships will be used to aid in-stream restoration project designs.

Table 8. Coos Bay District Water Quality Management Plans Status

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

Table 8. Coos Bay District Water Quality Management Plans Status (continued)

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

Automated precipitation equipment was maintained at three long-term recording sites.

Over 22 miles of streams and riparian areas were evaluated by a private contractor for Proper Functioning Condition in the New River Drainage, including areas within the New River ACEC. Assessment procedures detailed in the BLM TR 1737-15 1998 publication were used in the project.

More than 3,413 miles of streams have been reviewed and densified where necessary in the hydrography Geographic Information System (GIS) theme update (streams and hydrology/fisheries attributes). This project is now completed for the entire District with 23,621 miles being reviewed and updated. Both the hydrography streams GIS layer and 5th and 6th field watersheds GIS layers are in the process of being deployed to interested persons at: http://www.reo.gov/

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

The Hydrologists and Soil Scientists continued to be actively involved with timber unit field review, design and stream buffer width determinations for proposed commercial thinning and density management units. These units are located within both the Matrix and Late-Successional Reserve (LSR) land use allocations across the District.

The District hydrologist and soil scientist provided scoping and technical support in the development of the Coos County Natural Gas Pipeline EIS. The hydrologist drafted the Erosion Control Plan and negotiated with consultants.

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

A in-field class on watershed hydrology was given to students in a Natural Resources Class at Southwest Oregon Community College.

Watershed restoration training enabled BLM specialists to evaluate streams more effectively and be able to design projects and develop monitoring plans.

Soils

Road decommissioning in the Sandy and Slide Creek watersheds was undertaken with mixed results. Approximately 6.5 miles of road were surveyed, designed and contracted this year with the assistance of the District Engineering staff. Due to the default of the contractor, this work was re-advertised and is expected to be accomplished in FY 2003. In the process of determining the type and level of closure necessary for adequate levels of protection, an evaluation of past road closure practices was conducted. A new waterbar spacing guide was developed by the Soil Scientist that reduced the number of waterbars on lower grade roads.

Evaluation of the native seed trial study area on fully decommissioned roads within the East Fork Coquille watershed was conducted by the Soil Scientist and Botanist. Initial findings indicate that native seed when used as part of a larger mix does not allow native species to establish. On areas where only native seeds are sown the establishment of plants is very low and not acceptable for erosion control purposes. Further evaluation will occur to determine if the coverage of native seeds would provide an

adequate level of protection for erosion.

Effectiveness monitoring of sediment control techniques, decompaction of road surfaces and maintaining water quality during project implementations continued this year. Contracts and contractors are applying the Best Management Practices (BMPs) that are recommended in NEPA documents and the District RMP to limit sediment delivery and maintain water quality.

The Soil Scientist continued to investigate and evaluate the impact from low ground pressure equipment during commercial thinnings Limiting the number of trips on any one given trail and operating on slash and soils with restricted moisture contents are examples of BMPs that insured that compaction was limited and within acceptable RMP levels.

The Soil Scientist continued to evaluate the use of winged sub-soilers to provide the proper level of decompaction on road and landings. As an alternative to the sub-soilers several projects were undertaken using conventional excavators to turn the upper surface over and remove only the compacted surface. Seeding and mulching followed on these disturbed surfaces. Planting, when appropriate, appears to be as successful as when sub-soilers are used.

The implementation of projects continued to be a workload that required the input of those in the Soil, Water and Air Program. Past ERFO carryover work, JITW project work and modifications to some planned projects demanded the expertise of the Soil Scientist. Support was given to the District Road Maintenance (DRMS) crews and area engineers to: 1) identify stable waste areas for road maintenance and road construction or improvement projects, and 2) ensure compliance with Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) objectives on road maintenance and construction projects.

As District contact person for the South Coast Watershed Coordinating Council and Project Committee member for the Coquille Watershed Association, the Soil Scientist provided support for project design and acted as a liaison for submitting projects from the South Coast for funding through the RAC or JITW programs.

The District Geologist provided several public presentations that educated individuals on basic erosional processes and means to control sediment and prevent delivery to stream networks.

Overall this was another challenging year for the Soil Scientist and all individuals involved with the soil program. Solutions continue to be innovative and varied and new technologies are being employed.

Municipal Watersheds

The District has lands within two municipal watersheds. The city of Myrtle Point has a community water system within the North Fork Coquille watershed (83,865 BLM acres) and serves approximately 1,100 residences. The city of Coquille at times uses the Coquille watershed as a reserve source (157,931 BLM acres) and serves approximately 1,800 residences. These sources are filtered

and pumped from river alluvium. No reports of contamination or water quality violations from BLM lands have been received.

State-listed Clean Water Act 303d Streams

The District lands encompass portions of 32 state-listed 303(d) segments, identified by the DEQ, requiring the development of water quality assessments and water quality management plans. Stream segment name, parameter, criteria, season, responsible Field Office and current plan development status is shown in Table 8.

Wildlife Habitat

The focus of the wildlife program under the Coos Bay District RMP has been to support timber sales and other District work. This work is supported through wildlife and habitat surveys, effects analysis and project implementation monitoring. Biologists are integral members on NEPA, watershed analyses, and LSR Assessment planning teams. Threatened and endangered species management is another major focus of the Wildlife Program. This work includes: Western Snowy Plover management, Marbled Murrelet protocol surveys for timber sale and other project clearances and consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Wildlife program work also includes wildlife population and habitat monitoring (including Survey and Manage), data base management and habitat restoration such as snag creation. A long-term goal for the program is to expand emphasis on active resource stewardship and restoration in addition to supporting other programs. In 2002, biologists continued to look for project opportunities, foster partnerships, plus plan and implement restoration projects.

Green Tree Retention

RMP direction is to retain six to eight green conifer trees per acre in the General Forest Management Area and 12 to 18 green conifers per acre in the Connectivity/Diversity Blocks. The retained trees are to be distributed in variable patterns to contribute to stand diversity. In addition green trees are retained for snag recruitment in timber harvest units where there is an identified near-term snag deficit. These trees do not count toward green-tree retention requirements. Selected conifers should be representative of pre-harvest species and size composition, but be of sufficient size and condition to survive harvest and site preparation treatments and continue growing through the next rotation.

The Myrtlewood Field Office completed surveys on about eight acres for wildlife green tree retention in FY 2002. The *Harvest Unit Down Wood, Snag and Wildlife Green Tree Monitoring Report* was completed for all Myrtlewood Field Office surveys completed through December 31, 2001. Results showed that out of the 14 units surveyed post harvest and site preparation; five units (36 percent) did not achieve the minimum trees per acre guideline. The Umpqua Field Office did not conduct surveys in FY 2002, as there were no active regeneration sales to monitor.

Snag and Snag Recruitment

Snag retention guidelines for regeneration harvest on Matrix lands are based upon the abundance of suitable nesting structures for primary cavity nesting birds. At the completion of harvest and site preparation activities, each sale unit must retain at a minimum, sufficient habitat to support primary cavity nesting birds at the forty-percent population level and for bats specified in C-43 of the NFP ROD. For the primary cavity nesting birds on Coos Bay District, this equates to a minimum of 1.5 (all decay classes) snags per acre, 11 inches DBH or larger retained through time. Snag retention goals must be met on average areas no larger than 40 acres. If existing snags are insufficient to meet these requirements, additional green trees 11 inches DBH or greater must be retained through harvest and site preparation to offset the deficit. These additional trees are then topped or treated as necessary to create snag-habitat. Most timber harvest contracts now contain stipulations for creating snags (i.e. tree

topping) after harvest. The District uses a monitoring plan and database created for wildlife trees and snags in 1997. The plan has landscape, pre-project, post-project, harvest unit monitoring through time, salvage, and snag modeling sections.

The Myrtlewood Field Office completed post-harvest snag, monitoring surveys on an eight-acre unit. *The Harvest Unit Down Wood, Snag and Wildlife Green Tree Monitoring Report* completed for 2001 Myrtlewood Field Office showed that out of the 15 units surveyed post harvest and site preparation; six units (40 percent) did not achieve the minimum 2 snags per acre guideline. The Umpqua Field Office did not conduct surveys in FY 2002, as there were no active sales to monitor.

The Umpqua Field Office awarded a contract for snag creation in the Woodward Creek area for creation of approximately 1,005 snags in FY 2002. The Myrtlewood Resource Area awarded a similar contract for the Kinchloe LSR (Middle Fork Coquille and Slide Creek Drainages) for creation of 780 snags. The objective of these contracts is to bring areas deficient in snag numbers up to the two snags per acre standard outlined in the Coos Bay District RMP.

Coarse Woody Debris Retention and Recruitment

Guidelines in the Coos Bay District RMP require that a minimum of 120 linear feet per acre of decay class 1 and 2 logs that are 16 inches or greater in diameter and 16 feet or greater in length. In addition, all class 3, 4 and 5 coarse woody debris already on the ground is to be retained and protected, to the greatest extent possible, from disturbance during treatment that might otherwise destroy the integrity of the substrate. These logs must be retained and well distributed following regeneration harvest on Matrix lands.

A District down log monitoring plan and database were completed in 1998 to provide standard and consistent procedures for monitoring down log abundance, condition and distribution on lands administered by the Coos Bay District. In FY 2002, the Myrtlewood Field Office completed post-harvest monitoring on eight acres. The *Harvest Unit Down Wood, Snag and Wildlife Green Tree Monitoring Report* completed for the 2001 Myrtlewood Field Office showed that out of the 14 units surveyed post harvest and site preparation; seven units (50 percent) did not achieve the minimum 120 lineal feet per acre guideline.

Nest Sites, Activity Centers, Special Habitats and Rookeries

Great Blue Heron

A Great Blue Heron and Great Egret rookery is located on a three-acre area of the Coos Bay North Spit. The rookery has been monitored annually each summer since 1993. This effort is in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's (ODFW) heron survey program. The site is thought to be the northern most breeding site for Great Egrets on the Pacific Coast. In 2002, no nests were observed. The Spruce Reach Island rookery was not monitored.

Waterfowl
Fifty Wood Duck boxes were monitored and maintained at the Dean Creek Elk Viewing area and other Umpqua Field Office sites.

Purple Martins
Purple Martins are a Bureau Assessment species for BLM. They are also on the critical list of state sensitive species in Oregon (Oregon Natural Heritage Program, 2001). Since 1998, 42 special "starling-proof" nest boxes have been placed at three locations in the Coos Bay area. Twenty of these nest boxes were purchased through a Challenge Cost Share project in 2000. All boxes are located on pilings in Coos Bay. The small size of the nest box opening and their location away from land, helps discourage European Starlings from using them. The objective of the project is to reestablish a permanent breeding population of Purple Martins in the Coos Bay area.

Prior to the nest box program, the Purple Martin population had essentially been extirpated in the Coos Bay area. The primary reasons for the sharp population decline of this species in the past few decades has been the removal of snags by logging and fire prevention programs, and competitive exclusion from the remaining snags by introduced European Starlings. Currently there are 24 boxed located on the Coos Bay North Spit, five boxes directly behind the US Army Corps of Engineers (COE) office near downtown Coos Bay, and 13 boxes are located near the Millicoma Marsh. BLM has monitored nesting activities at these boxes in cooperation with the local Audubon Society since 1998. Boxes are also cleaned and maintained each fall by Coos Bay BLM personnel.

During cleaning of the boxes on September 24, 2002, 19 nests were found. This is a 12 percent increase in nests from 2001. Purple Martins were first observed in the Coos Bay area in 2002 at the North Spit on April 13. Nesting activity was subsequently monitored with peak nesting activity in June. Thirteen of the nest boxes in the bay off of the BLM boat ramp on the North Spit were occupied by Purple Martins and a pair of European Starling used one box. None of the five boxes behind the COE Office in Coos Bay were used by Purple Martins, although two swallow nests were found. Of the 13 boxes across from Millicoma Marsh, six were used by Purple Martins. The last Purple Martin observed in the area was on September 13 at Bandon Wildlife Refuge, the Coos Bay population was likely gone by this date also.

In 2002, six new boxes were added to the Millicoma Marsh site, bringing the total number of boxes at all sites to 42. These new boxes were paid for and installed by the Millicoma Marsh Stewardship Group. Less than 50 percent of the boxes are currently being used for nesting so no further expansion is recommended until at least 75 percent of the boxes (30) are being occupied. Monitoring and nest box cleaning is recommended to continue in 2003. Monitoring during the breeding season is an effective way to observe if other species are actually nesting in the boxes besides Purple Martins. Also, nest box cleaning after the breeding season is important as nest boxes with dead birds (nestlings occasionally die and dead nestlings have been noted in 2000 and 2001) will not be used for nesting in

subsequent years if the dead bird remains in the box.

Neotropical Migrant Birds

Surveys this year marked the seventh year of monitoring 300 acres for neo-tropical migrant bird species composition and relative abundance to evaluate potential impacts of visitor use at New River Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). The difference between "control" (away from trails and roads) and "treatment" (along trails and roads) points for eight species of ground and/or shrub nesting bird species are being compared to see if there are any differences in their mean numbers from year to year. No significant differences were noted the first six years. This monitoring was originally scheduled for a five year period to evaluate changes over time, with any significant differences to be compared to visitor use trends. However, no visitor use data was collected until 2001. The project will continue in future years in hopes of identifying any significant differences in the control and treatment bird populations (if there are any) and comparisons can be made, as necessary, to the visitor use trend analysis data. Currently the point counts have identified 84 birds as possible or probable breeding species in the area. The annual monitoring report is being prepared.

To date, the surveys are providing considerable information on both migratory and resident bird use in the New River Area. For instance, both Allen's and Rufous Hummingbirds have been observed breeding in the area. This is now the southernmost record of coastal Rufous Hummingbird's breeding and the northernmost record for breeding of Allen's Hummingbirds. In addition, this seems to be an important area for hummingbirds to stop over during their migration due to the large concentration of flowering manzanita and huckleberry shrubs. The hummingbird migration peaks in early March, when hundreds of hummingbirds (three species – Allen's, Rufous, and Anna's) have been seen in one day at Strom Ranch. Also, a Bureau Assessment species, Vesper Sparrow, was first discovered breeding along New River in 2000. This is the only known site along the Oregon Coast in which this species currently breeds. This species was again noted singing in grassy areas along New River in 2002, but there were fewer birds noted than in 2000 and 2001. An important note; the European Starling has never been detected at Storm Ranch in the first seven years of surveys. This introduced "pest" is commonly found in more open rural and urban areas throughout Oregon where human presence is pronounced and has caused the decline of native bird populations such as Purple Martin and Acorn Woodpecker. Both these species were once fairly common in Coos County but are now rare (Purple Martin) or have been extirpated (Acorn Woodpecker) due, at least in part, to aggressive competition for nest sites by European Starlings.

Other non-breeding rarities discovered during the migration have included: Northern Mockingbird (1999 – may be expanding its range, only breeds in one area of Oregon near Medford and is rare in Coos County), Black Swifts (seen every year although in small numbers – may be best spot in Oregon to observe this species. There are only a hand full of known breeding sites in Oregon in the Cascades), Bank Swallow (seen two different years, are rare anywhere in Western Oregon with a single known coastal nesting colony in Curry County), Purple Martins (a Bureau Assessment species seen/heard about once each year that may breed in the area), Common Porwill (1999 – very rare anywhere in

Western Oregon and only the second Coos County record), Townsend's Solitaire (1999 – rare coastal migrant that breed in the highest elevations of the Coast Range and Cascades), a Common Grackle (2000- there are very few Oregon records), and Veery (2002 – very rare in Western Oregon and the first county record, breeds in NE Oregon). Bald Eagles and Peregrine Falcons are seen regularly along New River. Aleutian Canada geese are present each year in late April/early May and can often be seen flying overhead in flocks of many hundreds with thousands seen some days. The area continues to attract enormous quantities of shorebirds during the Spring migration in late April and early May.

Elk Habitat

The Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area is a 1,095-acre Watchable Wildlife site that is jointly managed by BLM, ODFW and Dean Creek Wildlife, Inc. This year approximately 300 acres of meadows were mowed with BLM equipment and labor to improve elk forage. BLM personnel and inmate work crews cleared blackberry along 6,000 feet of dikes in preparation for upcoming repair and dredging work. Umpqua staff continued to gather data and develop plans for future restoration work that will improve a deteriorating drainage system for the elk pastures and look for opportunities to enhance wetlands, fish and wildlife habitat.

Bats
In the Umpqua Field Office, 25 rocket boxes were installed using Jobs-in-the Woods (JITW) program funding. These boxes will provide interim habitat in areas where natural roost sites are lacking. A total of 18 bat boxes were monitored on Umpqua Field Office lands this year. No new bat houses were place on Myrtlewood Field Office lands. To date 18 boxes of various designs have been placed throughout Myrtlewood Field Office lands. All bat houses were monitored and maintained a minimum of two times a year. Two of the new rocket boxes were modified to improve access opportunities for bats.

The first roost for Townsend's big-eared bats was discovered this year at Baker Quarry. Wildlife staff assisted the District Geologist in developing a no-impact design for future quarry operations. Monitoring of the site is ongoing. Wildlife staff continued promoting an active bat education program in the local area. Approximately 450 students and visitors are reached through this program. Coos Bay BLM also provided assistance to a student from Portland State with their graduate research project. The project addresses genetic variability in bat species. A Coos Bay BLM biologist is Co-chair for Oregon Bat working group. This group is currently working to produce a state-wide strategic conservation plan.

Special Status Species/Habitat – Wildlife

Survey and Manage
The Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation measures Standards and Guidelines (S&M SEIS) was signed in January 2001, and changed the status of many S&M species and established a process for annual evaluation. As a result pre-project surveys are no longer required for many of the species, thereby significantly reducing the Wildlife program workload. The S&M SEIS also outlined a Strategic Survey program for many species. The Coos Bay District participated with Strategic Surveys by conducting surveys as part of the State Office program. Coos Bay staff coordinated and conducted surveys on Coos Bay District and Siskiyou National Forest lands.

Coos Bay District staff actively participated on an inter-agency Red Tree Vole High Priority Site Taxa Team. The Team provided recommendations for site determinations and management. Coos Bay staff also participated in the Step 3 Panel that reviewed red tree vole status in 2002, moving the species to the Category D list on all Coos Bay District lands except those in Curry County. Pre-project surveys for red tree voles were conducted over the course of FY 2002 for project clearances (approximately two per month).

All S&M data are being entered and stored in the Interagency Species Management System (ISMS) database. Throughout the fiscal year, new data was entered or the database queried to support

numerous deadlines for annual S&M species reviews.

Terrestrial Threatened/Endangered Species

Consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) occurs on all activities proposed within habitat of listed species. An interagency Level 1 Review Team of biologists from the BLM, USFWS, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is involved early to assist in the analysis and, if needed, modification of project plans and Biological Assessments. A large portion of the District Wildlife Program's resources are directed toward gathering and interpreting information to ensure compliance with ESA and the land use plan. Ten informal consultations were completed in FY 2002. These consultations included mainly permits and R/W agreements. Informal consultation was also completed on plover management at New River ACEC and as part of an Oregon coast-wide multi-agency predator control program for Western Snowy Plovers. In addition, biologists reviewed 27 road use, guyline or tailhold permits plus other BLM management actions to evaluate if consultation was necessary.

Northern Spotted Owl

Most of the District was surveyed for Spotted Owls during the 1990-1994 demographic study. There are 97 known sites on the District, 75 percent of which are protected in mapped LSR's. the majority of the remaining sites have 100-acre cores (unmapped LSRs) established around them. Most of the best habitat occurs in the LSRs, as do the best owl sites (i.e. the ones with the most available habitat, stable occupancy, and successful reproduction). While most sites contain less than 40 percent of their home range radius in suitable habitat, nearly half of the protected sites contain more than 30 percent habitat. Spotted Owl sites in LSRs have been consistently occupied and producing young. The rate of annual population change on the District noted during the demographic study (seven percent annual decline) is similar to other studies suggesting that conservation measures at a scale of the species range are appropriate at the scale of the District as well. Since the Matrix contains relatively few Spotted Owl sites and 80 percent of the federal land base is protected, we expect the population to stabilize in the network of reserves.

Although the Coos Bay District did not conduct any owl surveys in FY 2002, 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 The Timber Company. Data were shared in order to maintain current owl data records for Coos Bay District lands.

Bald Eagle

There are eight Bald Eagle territories on District land and an additional 19 territories on other ownerships within the District boundary. All ownerships within the District boundary can potentially support eagle-nesting territories. At present, there are no known Bald Eagle roost sites on BLM land in the Coos Bay District, but there could potentially be roosts on all ownerships within the District boundaries. In FY 2002, biologists monitored nesting at two sites on Umpqua Field Office lands and

three sites on Myrtlewood Field Office lands. Also, a mid-winter driving survey (approximately 45 miles) within Myrtlewood Field Office lands was conducted again this year. Coos Bay District also provided funding for a second year of survey work to monitor nesting Bald Eagles in the Umpqua and Coos basins. The monitoring was in partnership with the Oregon Eagle Foundation, OSU, USFS, ODFW and Roseburg District BLM.

Western Snowy Plover

The Coos Bay North Spit and New River ACEC provide both breeding and wintering habitat for Western Snowy Plovers. Plovers are also known to occur on five other locations (non BLM lands) within the Coos Bay District. District lands currently provide 274 acres of suitable habitat for the snowy plover and manage another 118 acres of plover habitat on COE lands. The North Spit continues to be the most productive nesting habitat on the Oregon Coast. One hundred acres of habitat restoration/maintenance was completed at New River bringing the cumulative total to 120 acres.

Work continued in the Natural Resource Damage Assessment realm (NRDA) of the 1999 New Carissa shipwreck that occurred adjacent to prime plover habitat on the Coos Bay North Spit. BLM biologists coordinated and updated a list of potential restoration projects to compensate for shorebird losses and life history needs of shorebirds affected by the spill. BLM Core Staff continued to provide lead for the entire Damage Assessment Program that also included identification of potential restoration for murrelets, seabirds and recreation.

Summary of Snowy Plover Management Actions in FY 2002:

- Restored/maintained over-wash areas to total approximately 120 acres at New River ACEC.
- Disked about 130 acres of encroaching beach grass to restore and maintain nesting habitat on the Coos Bay North Spit.
- Monitored plover nesting success at three BLM nesting sites through a cooperative effort with Oregon Natural Heritage Program, USFS, USFWS, ODFW, and COE.
- Completed a plover winter count on about 17.5 miles of beach.
- Participated on the Oregon Western Snowy Plover Working Team (the chairperson has been a BLM representative for the past five years.)
- Continue to provide the lead role in NRDA for the New Carissa Incident.
- Placed signs and ropes on approximately four miles of beach to direct users away from plover nesting sites.
- Hired an interpretative specialist to monitor compliance and educate visitors at the Floras Lake portion of New River ACEC. The specialist described closure restrictions and explained reasons to visitors.
- Reprinted outreach materials (brochures and table tents) to use for outreach activities along the Oregon coast. Developed dog leashes with “Share the Beach” message for use at BLM managed beaches.
- Provided input to a statewide Habitat Conservation Plan for Oregon Parks and Recreation Department at several levels(management team and technical team).

- Completed an *Environmental Assessment for Predator Damage Management to Protect the Federally Threatened Pacific Coast Population of the Western Snowy Plover* for the Oregon Coast. BLM participated through a challenge cost share with other involved agencies and provided input and guidance to the process.
- 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 2002 nesting season.

Marbled Murrelet

Surveys for Marbled Murrelets have been conducted on the Coos Bay District since 1989 and intensive survey efforts began in 1993. About 18.8 percent (18,753 acres) of suitable Marbled Murrelets habitat on District has been surveyed to Pacific Seabird Group protocol for Marbled Murrelets. There are currently 99,970 acres of suitable Marbled Murrelets habitat within the District, 99 percent of which is in Zone 1 (within 35 miles of the coast). Two locations (Camas Creek and Lower South Fork Coquille) were surveyed this year. Table 9 summarizes Marbled Murrelets survey efforts through 2002.

Table 9. Summary of Acreage Designated as Marbled Murrelet Habitat, Surveyed to Protocol and Delineated as Occupied LSR in 2002 on the Coos Bay District, BLM

Area	Cumulative Acreage Prior to 2002	Acreage Added in 2002	Total Acreage to Date
Total Murrelet Habitat Coos Bay District (Does not Includes Coquille Tribe Lands)	99,970 [1]	0	99,970
Murrelet Habitat Surveyed to Protocol: *Note: Survey areas must have completed all requirements of the 2 year protocol.*			
Myrtlewood Field Office	N/A	67	N/A
Umpqua Field Office	N/A	0	N/A
Total Murrelet Habitat Surveyed to Protocol Coos Bay District	18,686 [2]	67	18,753
Percent of Total Murrelet Habitat Surveyed to Protocol			18.8
Murrelet Occupied LSR Acreage: *NOTE: Represents only LSR acreage [3] delineated as Marbled Murrelet occupied.*			
Myrtlewood Field Office	9,421	37	9,458
Umpqua Field Office	5,527	4,570	10,097
Total Murrelet Occupied Acreage Coos Bay District	14,948	4,607	19,555

Abbreviations used in this Table
N/A = Not Available

[1] Acreage is calculated from GIS Marbled Murrelet habitat coverage cbmmh98.
[2] From the FY 1999-2000 Timber Sale Biological Assessment (C98-01) dated 10 August 1998, page 14. Includes adjustments in FY's 97, 98 and 99 and 2000.
[3] Acreage is estimated from GIS coverage cbmmocc02.

Other Species of Concern

Peregrine Falcon

Within the Coos Bay District, there are no known Peregrine Falcon nest sites on BLM land; there is one site on USFWS land and another suspected on State land. In total, there may be 6-8 other nest sites on all ownerships within the District boundary. On District, a new site was discovered and monitored during the 2001 breeding season. Monitoring continued in FY 2002. The cliff is located on private land within LSR 261.

Townsend's Big-eared Bat

Townsend's big-eared bats were monitored as part of the overall bat monitoring as previously described under Special habitats. The first day roost for this species was discovered in the Coos Bay District at Baker Quarry and will now be protected. The site was discovered during biological surveys performed for input into potential quarry expansion. It was determined that this site is occupied at least during the winter and summer seasons, and is therefore considered a hibernaculum. A quarry operation plan was developed. The plan includes monitoring as a component to ensure protection of the hibernaculum by measuring some of the physical environmental factors (temperature of exiting air, humidity exiting air and wind velocities of exiting air, all relative to ambient air temperatures outside of the roost entrance).

Environmental Education

Biologists also participated in the "Tsailia" Watershed Festival and school programs. The program included classroom presentations and field trips for Reedsport schools. Lessons learned from the school program were presented at the three-day festival along with hands-on learning opportunities and "edutainment". The program focuses on healthy watersheds, local Native American traditions within these watersheds and restoration of watersheds in the Umpqua basin.

Wildlife biologists also made presentations to area school groups, civic and professional organizations and campground visitors. Topics included bats, snowy plovers, birds and habitat restoration.

Survey and Manage, Special Status Species, and Endangered Plants

Survey and Manage Species

The District continues to implement Survey and Manage (S&M) Standards and Guidelines as defined in the *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendment to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standard and Guidelines* (January 2001) in FY 2001. The 2001 annual species review (IM No. OR-2002-064) was completed during June 2002. It changed the category placement for a number of species found in the 2001 S&M Record of Decision. Species remain on the list based upon persistence (when it has been determined that the reserve system and other Standard and Guidelines of the NFP provide for a reasonable assurance of species persistence), distribution (when it has been found that they occur within the NFP area), and association (when it has been found that they are closely associated with late-successional or old-growth forests). In Oregon and Washington, a total of 317 S&M species now remain on the list and of these, 64 require pre-project surveys. Survey information on the site, location, species, and habitat is entered in the Interagency Species Management System (ISMS) database. This information is used for designing field level management for known sites based on current management recommendations and monitoring the effectiveness of proposed management.

Surveys for S&M plant species were conducted on approximately 9,655 acres in FY 2002 for vascular plants, fungi, lichens, and bryophytes (mosses and liverworts). Many new locations of these species, especially fungi, have been located as a result of these surveys. Over 110 new records were entered into the ISMS database. Documenting Geographic Positioning System (GPS) units have improved the efficiency and accuracy. Table 10 shows the numbers of species for Oregon and Washington based on the six categories as determined by the 2001 Annual Species Review. Of these, there are 10 lichen, two bryophyte, one fungi, and one vascular plant species within the Categories A and C that are known or suspected to occur on District lands. Three additional lichen species will be added in 2004 when survey protocols are prepared and made effective. Pre-disturbance surveys for these species are practical, known sites are managed, and strategic surveys are conducted.

Table 10. Non-vascular and vascular plant species included in S&M surveys by category assignments in Oregon and Washington (2001 Annual Species Review, June 2002).

	Category and Status[1]					
Taxa Group	A (Rare)	B (Rare)	C (Uncommon)	D (Uncommon)	E (Rare)	F (Uncommon)
Fungi	1	169	0	14	5	2
Lichens	14	8	1	1	21	6
Bryophytes	3	9	0	0	4	1
Vascular Plants	7	0	4	0	0	1

[1] Category assignments used in Table 10

Category A = Pre-disturbance surveys practical, rare, manage known sites, strategic surveys
Category B = Pre-disturbance surveys not practical, rare, manage known sites, strategic surveys
Category C = Pre-disturbance surveys practical, uncommon, manage high-priority sites, strategic surveys
Category D = Pre-disturbance surveys not practical, uncommon, manage high-priority sites, strategic surveys
Category E = Status undetermined, manage known sites, strategic surveys
Category F = Status undetermined, strategic surveys

Special Status Species

The District continues to implement BLM Policy 6840 on Special Status Species Management (January 2001) by conducting clearances for special status plant species prior to project implementation and management. These surveys are conducted to reduce the likelihood of the species becoming listed under the Endangered Species Act. Currently there are 96 special status plant species document or suspected to occur on the district. In addition, there are 33 non-vascular plants (i.e., fungi, lichens, and bryophytes [mosses and liverworts]) known to occur on BLM-managed lands within the District (Table 11). The majority of these sites are located in unique habitats such as coastal dunes, serpentine fens, bogs, and meadows. The District is involved with partners to recover and study two plants, the western lily and the pink sandverbena.

Table 11. Number of special status plant species by taxa groups known to occur in Coos and Curry Counties as documented by the Oregon Natural Heritage Program (ONHP, 2001). Some species are included in more than one list.

	Status [1]					
Taxa Group (total number of species)	FL	SL	SoC	BS	AS	TS
Fungi (7)	0	0	0	0	#	15
Lichens (15)	0	0	0	1	6	8
Bryophytes (11)	0	0	0	1	6	4
Vascular Plants (96)	1	5	9	20	38	38

[1] Abbreviations used in this Table
FL = Federally Listed Endangered or Threatened
SL = State Listed Endangered or Threatened
SoC = Species of Concern (Fish & Wildlife Service)
BS = Bureau Sensitive (ONHP List 1)
AS = Bureau Assessment Species(ONHP List 2)
TS = Bureau Tracking Species (ONHP List 3 and 4)
# = Fungi are not given AS status, but may be BS or TS.

Endangered Plant Species (Federal and State)

The District continued the seventh year of monitoring, seed collection, and habitat enhancement efforts for the Federally Endangered western lily (*Lilium occidentale*) through a partnership with the Berry Botanic Garden. An experimentally re-introduced population of this species is located at New River ACEC. In 1997, a total of 760 propagules (120 bulbs, 320 new seeds, and 320 old seeds) were planted in 20 plots. Overall, emergence has gone from 44 percent in 1997, to 61 percent in 1998, down to 56 percent in 1999, 47 percent in 2000, and 42 percent in 2001. No plants have produced flowers to date at this site. Surrounding vegetation at the reintroduction site requires periodic trimming. It will take many years to evaluate the success or failure of this project, but results are promising.

The District also continued the eighth year of monitoring, seed collection, and habitat enhancement efforts for the Species of Concern and Oregon State Endangered pink sandverbena (*Abronia umbellata* ssp. *brevifolia*) with the Institute of Applied Ecology and Siuslaw National Forest. Two re-introduced populations of this species are located at New River and North Spit ACECs. The 2002 population size at New River ACEC is 490 (339 reproductive and 151 vegetative) and at North Spit ACEC is approximately 53,600 reproductive plants (vegetative plants were not counted due to the large numbers). Seeds from North Spit are collected in the fall for distribution in the spring at various coastal dune areas.

Species of Concern & BLM Sensitive Species - The District botany staff surveyed four sites of the silvery phacelia (*Phacelia argentea*) that had last been surveyed in 1995 and 1996. Overall, the total

number of plants has increased slightly from 447 in 1995 and 565 in 1996, to 589 in 2002. A status and trends report on the 11 Bureau sensitive plants on the district was prepared in 2002. One species (pink sandverbena) appears to be increasing (albeit with help from active habitat restoration and seed augmentation), three species appear to be stable (Point Reyes bird's-beak, western lily, and silvery phacelia). The status of the remaining seven (Oregon bensonia, Waldo gentian, manyleaf gilia, perennial golfields, Thompson's mistmaiden, coast checkerbloom, and Leach's brodiaea) is unknown. Surveys for these seven are planned for 2003.

Pink sandverbena

Port-Orford-Cedar

The Coos Bay District continues to follow the RMP guidance for managing Port-Orford-cedar (POC) by pursuing strategies that mitigate damage caused by the root disease *Phytophthora lateralis*. Port-Orford-cedar trees near roads and streams on the District are at a high risk for infection. In the roadside areas that are actively managed to limit the spread of *Phytophthora lateralis*, the District continues to seasonally wash vehicles, sanitize roadside areas of POC, close selected roads, restrict hauling on dirt roads to the drier seasons of the year, and exclude the cutting of POC boughs. While these measures will mitigate damage caused by the disease, they are not intended to control the disease.

Forest tree pathogen control measures would involve attempts to make the environment unsuitable for the pathogen, reduce the population size of the pathogen, or increase the resistance to the disease in the host POC trees. With a waterborne system of disease transport in a location that regularly receives over 60 inches of rain annually and the District's checkerboard ownership pattern, disease control efforts would be more costly to implement than the value gained by their implementation. Therefore, selective use of applicable mitigation measures remain the best course of action for conserving POC trees on high risk sites.

It is estimated that 80 percent of all green, living POC trees on the Coos Bay District are scattered and well distributed away from streams and roads where mitigation measures are not needed. In these areas of low risk for infection, POC trees are expected to maintain their population. The Coos Bay District planted 1,000 POC seedlings on 150 acres of low risk sites in FY 2002.

Sudden Oak Death

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

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

Forest pathologists believe that this is the early stage of SOD introduction into Oregon and that eradication is a viable option for disease management. BLM was a partner with private land owners, Oregon Department of Agriculture, Oregon State University, Oregon Department of Forestry, and US Forest Service in an eradication project in FY 2002. The project involved the felling and burning of host material in the infected and surrounding buffer areas on approximately 2.5 acres of BLM lands.

In the summer of 2002, an aerial survey of tanoak forest types was conducted on 2.1 million acres in southwest Oregon. No *Phytophthora ramorum* was detected outside the regulated area. Eleven new sites with SOD were detected during the course of eradication and monitoring activities within the regulated area. All of the these sites were small, 0.2 to 1 acre, and in close proximity to previously identified sites. None of the sites were on BLM lands. To date, SOD has only been detected in Oregon within the 9 square mile regulated area that was established by the Oregon Department of Agriculture in 2001.

Tanoak infected with Sudden Oak Death near Brookings in Curry County.

Fish Habitat

The Coos Bay District Fishery Program During FY 2002 continued the on-going work of implementing the Aquatic portion of the NFP. The District was staffed with seven full-time Fishery Biologists. Major duties are divided among the following workloads: watershed restoration, watershed analysis, NEPA documentation, timber sale and other project reviews, inventory and data collection, biological assessment preparation and Section 7 consultation with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries. Additionally, the District has been very active in providing fisheries expertise to five local watershed councils in support of the State's Plan for Salmon and Watersheds.

Fisheries Inventory and Assessment

Smolt Trap Operation - The Myrtlewood Field Office (MFO), in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife (ODFW), operated a smolt trap on the outlet stream to Floras Lake (in Curry County) for the first time. This collection of baseline information will be helpful in assessing the populations of coho, chinook, steelhead, and migratory cutthroat trout that utilize the lake and its tributary streams. Early results from this trapping indicate that Floras Lake is a very important rearing area for coho salmon juveniles, and also supports a relatively healthy population of migratory cutthroat trout.

BLM and Plum Creek staff operating Floras Creek smolt trap

The Umpqua Field Office (UFO), 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. Reports for the 2002 operating season show the following: 17,358 coho smolts; 35,851 coho fry; 18,726 chinook fry; 4,681 steelhead smolts and 769 steelhead fingerlings, and 2,752 trout fry were the estimated number of out-migrants for each species. Adult trapping showed that 39 adult chinook, 124 adult coho, and 208 adult steelhead were caught. Based on follow-up spawning survey numbers, returning spawner estimates were 1,514 coho and 731 steelhead. Incidentally caught coastal cutthroat trout were counted (2,417), but not marked.

Spawning Surveys - The UFO reported conducting surveys to document adult salmonid passage through culverts replaced in previous years (5.0 miles) and habitat restoration projects (3.5 miles).

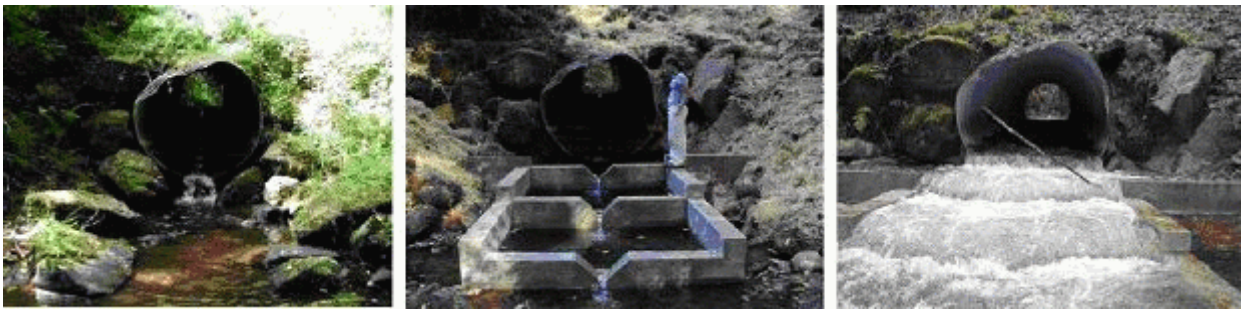
Fisheries personnel in the MFO conducted numerous spawning surveys for fall chinook salmon and coho salmon. This information is used for general monitoring purposes, as well as for analyzing population trends. Throughout the spawning season 13 separate stream reaches, totaling approximately 10.0 miles, were surveyed on a weekly basis. Surveyors observed 14 chinook salmon, and 5 chinook redds; and 485 coho salmon and 474 coho redds. This information will be summarized in a report, and distributed to the ODFW, and other resource management agencies.

Aquatic Habitat Surveys - The MFO conducted 20.5 miles of aquatic habitat inventory under contract with the ODFW. These surveys were conducted in the Big Creek system of the Middle Fork Coquille watershed. This information will be used to help evaluate numerous watershed restoration efforts that have been implemented over the past several years.

The UFO completed aquatic habitat inventories on approximately 11 stream miles under contract with the ODFW. The streams surveyed in FY 02 include Hudson Creek (5 miles), Little North Fork Coquille River (3 miles), and Johns Creek (3 miles).

Aquatic Habitat Restoration

Fish Passage Restoration (Culverts and Tide Gates) - No fish passage culverts were replaced on BLM lands within the UFO during FY 02; however, two culverts were modified to improve adult and juvenile fish passage: Honcho Creek in the North Fork Coquille watershed, and Mosetown Creek in the Umpqua River watershed. Survey work was also completed on 15 culverts by the engineering and fisheries staff for future replacement. Under the authority of the Wyden Amendment, the UFO contributed funding for a tide gate replacement on Coalbank Creek (Libby Drainage District) in the Coos Bay estuary in cooperation with the Coos Watershed Association.



Concrete ladder on Honcho Creek to improve fish passage. Before and after during low flows and high flows.

In the MFO, one culvert was replaced to improve anadromous and resident fish passage in the right fork of Yankee Run Creek (photos below). This work improved passage to roughly 1.0 mile of habitat upstream. Contracts to replace two other large culverts were awarded, but implementation of those projects was postponed until the summer of 2003 due to delays associated with the 2002 fire season. Fisheries staff from the MFO assisted with the survey and design work on three other culverts to be replaced in FY 03. Several additional culverts were determined to have passage problems, and are now planned for replacement in FY 03 and FY 04.

Right Fork Yankee Run Creek before and during culvert replacement

Instream Habitat Restoration - Within the UFO, 46 large conifer logs and 23 rootwads were placed in Blue Creek in the North Fork Coquille watershed to enhance spawning and rearing habitat for coho salmon, steelhead trout, and cutthroat trout. Maintenance of seven existing boulder weirs was also completed in the mainstem North Fork Coquille River.

In the Umpqua River basin, the Coos Bay District BLM entered into a partnership with the Umpqua

Basin Watershed Council, Roseburg Forest Products, US Fish and Wildlife Service and ODFW that resulted in the placement of 206 logs and 109 boulders on 2.5 miles (1.0 mi. BLM and 1.5 mi. private) of Big Creek. Objectives were to restore fish habitat and hydrologic function. Another 176 logs were placed on 1.0 miles of Halfway Creek and 50 logs were placed in Clabber Creek to complete a Wyden project from 2001 on 0.50 miles of Roseburg Forest Products land.

BLM partnered with the Coquille Watershed Association and a private landowner to complete an instream restoration project on private lands in the Cherry Creek subwatershed where work began in 2001. This years work involved the placement of an additional six boulder weirs.

Table 12. Summary of Instream Habitat Restoration projects completed by the UFO in FY 02.

Watershed/Ownership	Number of Structures	Stream Miles Enhanced
Umpqua Watershed Wyden and BLM; (Big and Halfway Creeks; Clabber Cr.)	432 logs/109 boulders	4.0
Coquille Watershed, BLM (N Fk Coquille River)	7 (maintained)	0.3
Coquille Watershed, BLM (Blue Creek)	46 logs, 23 rootwads	0.5
Coquille Watershed Private (Wyden)	6 boulder weirs	0.3

Blue Creek Instream Restoration Project

Sediment Reduction and Road Decommissioning - Road-related restoration activities to reduce

sediment contributions and restore natural hydrologic function continued to be a focus on the District. Road decommissioning reduces the potential for future road failures that could damage aquatic habitat through either large pulses or chronic delivery of sediment to fish-bearing streams.

During FY 02, the MFO decommissioned and/or closed approximately three miles of road. This work is expected to restore natural hydrologic function and reduce the potential for future road failures that could damage fish habitat.

Table 13 lists the road decommissioning projects completed by the UFO in FY 2002, totaling approximately 12 miles:

Table 13. Road Decommissioning by the UFO

Road Location or Name	Road Mileage	Miles of Fish Access Opened by an Associated Culvert Removal
Russell Creek	1.48	0.30
Herb Creek	2.19	
Bum Creek	2.22	
Argue Creek	1.10	
Church Creek	0.50	1.25
Devil's Club	1.58	0.75
Big Bend Road	0.31	
West Fork Halfway Creek	0.75	1.25
Road # 21-8-18.0	0.51	1.38
West Mosetown Creek		
Total	12.02	3.55

Riparian Restoration - The UFO completed an Environmental Assessment for riparian silviculture within the Oxbow planning area. Approximately 300 acres of riparian reserve have been identified for density management and/or hardwood conversion - vegetative restoration treatments.

The UFO also contributed funding to the Coos Watershed for a riparian restoration project on the mainstem Coos River under the authority of the Wyden Amendment. A riparian area approximately 1,800 feet in length by 70 feet in width was planted with native trees and willow to improve stream bank stability and a diverse canopy for avian, terrestrial and aquatic species on private agricultural lands.

Fisheries and Aquatic Education

MFO fisheries personnel continued to educate local school students, teachers, and the general public on aquatic resources and watershed related issues. Numerous grade school classes from around the state were taken to intertidal areas, where they learned important aspects of the marine environment. The UFO didn't participate in fisheries and aquatic education during FY 02 due to workloads and the fire season.

Technical Expertise and Support

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

As a result of the Coos Bay District cost-share support and technical coordination with the ODFW Corvallis research laboratory conducting the Salmonid Life-Cycle Monitoring Project on the West Fork Smith River, two other research studies have targeted the West Fork Smith River watershed. The US Environmental Protection Agency's, National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory -Western Ecology Division has started a 3-5+ year study in June '02 on the West Fork Smith River titled “Landscape and Watershed Influences on Wild Salmon and Fish Assembladges in Oregon Coast Streams” , P.J. Wigington Jr. principle researcher; and the U. S. Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Laboratory has initiated the “Smith River Culvert Project” examining juvenile salmonid migration through recently replaced BLM culverts in the West Fork Smith River watershed; Bruce Hansen principle researcher. Both projects require BLM fisheries biologist to coordinate with each researcher as well as three ODFW offices, Roseburg Forest Products, the NOAA Fisheries, and the watershed councils.

Project Monitoring

In the MFO, two in-stream restoration projects were monitored to determine effectiveness, and record the actual channel changes that took place after having been in place for a year or more. Monitoring methods included long-term photo points, channel cross section transects, and longitudinal profiles (photo on following page) to record substrate deposition, scour, and other channel alteration.

Pre- and post- project monitoring was completed in the UFO for several instream habitat restoration projects (Park Creek, Blue Creek, Bum Creek, South Sisters Creek, and Big Creek/Halfway Creek). Monitoring methods included documentation of fish utilization, and/or establishing photo points. Information collected will be compared with reference reaches and baseline information to determine

the effectiveness of each project and to monitor changes in habitat condition. Culvert projects listed in Table 14 were also monitored for effectiveness after completion.

Table 14. Monitoring completed for 2002/2003 Restoration Projects

Project	Photo Points	Pebble Counts	Spawning Surveys	Fish Distribution/ Passage
Blue Creek Instream	X			
Park Creek Instream	X		X	
Bum Creek & South Sisters Creek	X		X	
Big Creek/Halfway Creek	X	X	X	
Culverts:				X
Upper Moon Cr.	X			X
Honcho Cr.	X			
Blue Cr.	X			
Beaver Slide Cr.	X			X
Mosetown Cr.	X			

BLM fishery biologists monitoring an instream restoration project.

In FY 02, the NOAA Fisheries NW Fisheries Science Center began a multi-year study of boulder weir projects on BLM and private lands across the Coos Bay District. The study, which will likely be completed in FY 03, is designed to assess the effects of boulder placement on fish and macroinvertebrate abundance in southwest Oregon streams.

ESA Section 7 Consultation

Two Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESU's) for anadromous fish are listed on the Coos Bay District. The Oregon Coast and Southern Oregon/Northern California coho salmon remain listed as threatened. All "may affect" projects were consulted on and the Biological Assessments (BA's) included major categories such as timber sales, restoration activities, recreation activities and routine program support actions.

During FY 02, fishery biologists in the MFO completed two Biological Assessments BA's for large projects. UFO fishery biologists also completed two BA's for "not likely to adversely affect" projects in the range of the Oregon Coast coho salmon.

Special Areas

The District has 11 designated special areas that total 9,758 acres. Ten are Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC): Wassen Creek, Tioga Creek, North Fork Coquille, China Wall, New River, North Spit, Hunter Creek Bog, North Fork Hunter Creek, North Fork Chetco, and Cherry Creek. Cherry Creek is also a Research Natural Area (RNA). Powers is an Environmental Education Area.

Implementation activities within the ACECs included the following:

New River ACEC:

- Site host monitored visitation and volunteers monitored recreation use.
- Development of a Limits of Acceptable Change Plan to manage increases in visitor use of the ACEC.
- Developed a Cooperative Management Agreement with Curry County regarding breach restrictions during Western Snowy Plover nesting season.
- Developed cooperative management agreements with adjacent ranchers along New River to exclude livestock grazing along the riparian zone of the river.
- Completed a wheelchair-accessible trail and wildlife viewing platform at Muddy Lake.
- Hosted environmental education programs for 5th graders within the ACEC.
- Successfully breached New River at a location designed to relieve flooding on adjacent rangelands and improve channel morphology for coho salmon.
- Bull-dozers scalped approximately 130 acres of the beach foredune to eradicate European beachgrass (*Ammophila arenaria*) on the west side of the New River drainage. Creating open sandy habitat will benefit the Western Snowy Plover, pink sand verbena, and silvery phacelia.
- Monitoring of pink sandverbena and western bog lily was completed.
- Twelve cross-channel profiles were made along New River to monitor effects of sedimentation for use in monitoring the effects of a possible breach of New River.
- Exotic plant species were removed along roadways.
- Fencing and exotic plants were removed during Public Lands Day.
- A pre-settlement vegetation map was prepared through a Challenge Cost Share Project using late 1800s General Land Office survey notes.
- Signs for interpretation and visitor information were installed.
- A visitor use management guidelines were prepared along with a draft of a Limits of Acceptable Use plan.
- The boundary of the ACEC was determined by a cadastral survey.
- A neotropical bird count was conducted during the spring.
- A survey of ground disturbance caused by illegal collection of mushrooms was conducted.

North Spit ACEC:

- The threatened coastal population of Western Snowy Plover was monitored for distribution,

abundance, and reproductive success.

- Removal of the New Carissa wreckage has not occurred.
- Public compliance monitoring was completed for seasonal Western Snowy Plover closures and inland areas closed to vehicular traffic.
- Purple Martin use of established nest boxes on pilings and dolphins adjacent to BLM lands was documented.
- The Western Snowy Plover habitat was maintained through discing of inland habitat areas.
- A team is reviewing the 1995 Coos Bay Shorelands Plan and writing an update. A sign plan to improve interpretation and resource protection will be included as an appendix in the update.
- The 1995 Coos Bay Shorelands Management Plan is being updated and lands acquired since 1995 will be incorporated into the ACEC.
- The Great Blue Heron rookery was surveyed, but no birds were observed.

North Fork Hunter Creek

- Worked with adjacent ranchers to stop livestock trespassing within the ACEC.

Cultural Resources Including American Indian Values

During FY 2002 the District continued involvement at Cape Blanco, with a eighth full season of lighthouse tours. Over 20,000 visitors were accommodated during this shortened season. Following last year's engineering assessment of lighthouse condition, planning began for a major repair and regular maintenance project. Among other repairs, this project will replace the lighthouse copper roof.

The District, in partnership with the Coquille Indian Tribe (CIT), conducted archaeological field survey and testing project at the BLM New River ACEC. Fifteen prehistoric sites were found, including several not previously recorded. Information was gathered that will lead to a more complete understanding of the natural and cultural history of this dynamic part of the Oregon coast.

The District also cooperated with the CIT in protection of sensitive ridge-top meadows on Coquille Forest lands by authorizing a permanent motorized vehicle access closure of a road spur leading to the meadow complex. This completes BLM access restrictions on the spur road leading to this important CIT cultural area, which began with a temporary closure in FY 2000.

The District participated with the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians, by making available tule *(Scirpus acutus*), an important sedge family plant which is found at the Dean's Creek EVA. The District also photographically documented both the gathering of the plant and subsequent creation of mats and duck decoys from its stem.

An evaluation was prepared of an historic masonry "trough", located at Sixes River Recreation Site. This feature was found to have been used in water-proofing of flume pipes. These pipes were used to

transfer water to hoses used for hydraulic mining. The evaluation furnishes information both for preservation of the feature and future public interpretation.

The main vertical support for the log transfer equipment at the Smith River (McKey) Log Dump suddenly failed during the summer of FY02. The historic report prepared during FY01 serves as the main documentation of this facility, which was an important part of Smith River logging history.

In addition to these specific activities, the cultural program has been involved in clearance of ground-disturbing project localities and evaluation of cultural resource potential for District projects. Cultural resources were addressed in decisions made concerning 27 proposed undertakings: including trail and road construction/renovation; culvert replacement; hazard tree removal in recreation sites; riparian and stream enhancement; and timber management projects. RMP requirements were met.

Archaeological survey by a team from the Coquille Indian Tribe at the BLM New River ACEC during FY02.

Visual Resources

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

Class	Acres
VRM Class I	600
VRM Class II	6,600
VRM Class III	14,700
VRM Class IV	303,930

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

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

Rural Interface Areas

No projects conducted in FY 2002 were within the Rural Interface Areas as identified in the RMP.

Recreation

Visitation figures for the Vincent Creek and Smith River Falls campgrounds in the Umpqua Extensive Recreation Management Area increased over levels reported in 2001. Gains in visitation were also reported at New River and the Cape Blanco Lighthouse. These increases offset the overall decrease in visits seen throughout the Coos Bay District as a result of the general decline in leisure travel that occurred nationwide.

Table 15 outlines visitation at each of the District's developed recreation sites, Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA), and Extensive Recreation Management Areas (ERMA) in 2002. 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 2002 Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) report.

Table 15. Extensive and Special Recreation Management Areas (ERMA/SRMA)

Umpqua Field Office SRMAs	Acres	Visits
Loon Lake SRMA [1]		
Loon Lake Campground	78.86	51,300
East Shore Campground	51.51	2,812
Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area SRMA	1,095.00	428,000
Coos Bay Shorelands SRMA [2]	1,726.45	20,201
Umpqua SRMA Total	2,951.82	502,313
Umpqua ERMA & Recreation Sites		
Smith River Falls Campground	81.29	4,500
Vincent Creek Campground	3.5	4,000
Fawn Creek Campground	5	300
Park Creek Campground	60	1,500
Big Tree Recreation Site	20	150
Sub Total Developed Sites	169.79	10,450
Dispersed use for Umpqua ERMA	194,278	45,001
Umpqua ERMA Total	194,448	55,451
Total Umpqua Field Office	**197,400**	**557,764**

Table 15. Extensive and Special Recreation Management Areas (continued)		
Myrtlewood Field Office SRMAs		
New River ACEC/SRMA	1,168	8,921
Sixes River SRMA [3]		
Sixes River Campground	120	1,402
Edson Creek Campground	45	3,301
Myrtlewood SRMA Total	1,333	13,624
Myrtlewood ERMA & Recreation Sites		
Cape Blanco Lighthouse (NHS)	32	21,562
Burnt Mountain Campground	38	1,000
Bear Creek	80	50,000
Palmer Butte Scenic Overlook	40	500
Sub Total Developed Sites	190	73,062
Dispersed Use for Myrtlewood ERMA	126,978	176,100
Myrtlewood ERMA Total	127,097	249,162
Total Myrtlewood Field Office	**128,430**	**262,786**
Total Coos Bay District	**325,830**	**824,750**

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

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

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

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

Recreation use permits for camping & day use issued at campgrounds and fees collected in 2002:

Recreation Use Permits (RUP) Issued:	#Permits	Fees Collected
Loon Lake/East Shore	11,426	$114,635
Sixes & Edson Campgrounds	1,617	$ 11,922
District Total RUPs & Collections	13,043	$126,557

Special Recreation Permits (SRP) Issued:

One SRP was issued in the Umpqua Field Office in 2002 for a commercial outfitter guide service.

Recreation Trails Managed

Umpqua Field Office	Miles	Use type	Visits
Loon Lake Waterfall Trail	1.0	Hike	5,110
Blue Ridge multi-use Trail	12.0	Hike/bike/horse/OHV	1,400
Big Tree	0.5	Hike/interpretive	125
Total	13.5		6,635

Myrtlewood Field Office			
Doerner Fir Trail #T801	0.8	Hike/interpretive	600
New River (7 Trails) #T802	3.5	Hike/interpretive	1,242
Hunter Creek Trails #T803	2.5	Hike	400
Euphoria Ridge Trail #T804	10.0	Mountain Bike	600
Total	16.8		2,842

Coos Bay District Total Trails	30.3	9,477

Off-Highway Vehicle Designations Managed (acres):

	Open	Limited	Closed
Umpqua Field Office	80	195,515	1,805
Myrtlewood Field Office	0	126,532	1,898
District Total	80	322,167	3,583

Major Projects Completed: (Other than recreation pipeline projects and planning)

- Maintained the Blue Ridge and Euphoria Ridge trail systems with assistance from the Northwest Youth Corps.
- Hazard tree assessments were completed for Loon Lake, East Shore, Sixes and Edson campgrounds. Some trees were removed or pruned at Loon Lake, East Shore, and Edson Creek recreation areas; this is an on-going project each FY.
- New River ACEC visitor use monitoring plan was initiated, with trail counters installed at four trailheads and the visitor entrance.
- Visitor use surveys were completed at the Cape Blanco Lighthouse and Bear Creek Recreation Area.
- The Coos Bay District hosted the Oregon and Washington annual Outdoor Recreation Planner Workshop in September 2002 and had the opportunity to highlight the district's diverse recreation resource management programs to professionals from around the region.

Status of Recreation Area Management Plans:

Umpqua Field Office

- Loon Lake SRMA Management Plan - completed 2002. Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area SRMA- completed 1993, amended 1998.
- Loon Lake SRMA Operations Plan - completed 1997
- Coos Bay Shorelands SRMA - completed 1995, to be updated in 2003.
- Park Creek Campground Site Plan - completed 1998.
- Smith River Falls & Vincent Creek Campgrounds Site Plans - completed FY 99.
- Vincent Creek House historical assessment completed FY 2001.
- Big Tree recreation site - recreation plan completed FY 99.
- Blue Ridge Multi-use trail - completed 1998.
- Wassen Creek ACEC – EA for Trail completed – ROD signed 2002.

Myrtlewood Field Office

- New River ACEC/SRMA Management Plan - completed 1995 (trail/interpretive planning/implementation FY 99). Visitor use monitoring plan initiated in FY 2001, Draft LAC Plan FY 2002.
- Sixes River SRMA - Recreation Area Management Plan - completed FY 2000.
- Cape Blanco Lighthouse National Historic Site - Interim Management Plan completed 1996.
- Hunter Creek Bog ACEC Management Plan - completed 1996 (trail planning FY 99).
- Euphoria Ridge Trail planning - completed 1999.
- Doerner Fir Trail plan & trail head construction - completed FY 99.
- Bear Creek & Palmer Butte recreation site assessments - pending.

Interpretation and Environmental Education Programs/Projects:

- Leave No Trace programs were conducted in various communities in the region including: Reedsport, Coos Bay, North Bend, Myrtle Point, Coquille, Bandon, and Florence. Programs were delivered to elementary schools, Girl and Boy Scouts of America, Northwest Youth Corps, the South Western Oregon Community College and to visitors at the Loon Lake Recreation Area. The Coos Bay District employees provided 1,217 people a Leave No Trace program in FY 2002.

- Environmental education and interpretive programs were presented at the Loon Lake Recreation Area throughout the summer of FY 2002 reaching 859 visitors.

- Roving volunteer interpreters at the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area contacted 4,500 visitors during the summer of 2002. Formal interpretive programs at Dean Creek were presented to 130 people.

- Environmental education programs were conducted at New River, Bullards Beach State Park and

South Slough for approximately 355 people.

- As part of the Tsalila festival, 750 students attended a special environmental education program with rotating conservation education stations; field trips were offered to 150 6th and 8th graders from Reedsport schools; and over 5,000 people visited the educational exhibits offered as part of the festival.

- Environmental education teaching kits were developed for New River and Loon Lake featuring salmon, fire and bat conservation themes.

- Basic interpreter training was offered by the District Interpretive Specialist to 22 staff persons from BLM, state parks, South Slough and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

- BLM technical assistance was provided to OCEAN (Oregon Coastal Environments Awareness Network) in developing designs for interpretive signs for the North Bend Visitor Center, Dean Creek and New River. Assistance was also given to the Klamath Falls BLM District in the design of interpretive signs for their Wood River Wetland project.

- A wildlife viewing platform and interpretive panel was designed and installed at Muddy Lake within the New River ACEC.

- A draft brochure was developed for the Doerner Fir interpretive site and trail system.

- Arbor Day activities in the District included a guided walk at the Doerner Fir and a BLM display at the Pony Village Mall.

Socioeconomic Conditions

The District provides employment opportunities for local companies, contractors, and individuals through a wide variety of contractual opportunities and through the harvesting of forest products. These opportunities include the sale of commercial timber, silvicultural treatment projects such as thinning, planting trees, repair of storm damaged roads, the collection of Special Forest Products including ferns, mushrooms, and firewood. The District also provides developed and undeveloped recreational facilities (such as campgrounds, hiking trails, boat ramps and wildlife viewing facilities) that bring visitors to the area, providing indirect benefits to tourism-related businesses.

The Coos Bay District Office employs about 172 full-time positions. Most of the personnel live in the communities of Coos Bay and North Bend with about 10 percent living in surrounding communities. This professional workforce has a significant impact on the community through payroll impacts and community participation. Only the healthcare industry, county government, public education, the Coquille Indian Tribe, the U.S. Coast Guard, and a handful of private companies employ more people in the area.

Watershed restoration activities on public lands are providing a significant number of contracting opportunities through several programs. The Jobs-in-the-Woods program, under the Northwest Forest Plan provided several contracts suitable for local contractors. (See Table 5 [page14] for details.) The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 also provided money for watershed enhancement projects in partnership with Coos, Curry, and Douglas Counties. (See discussion on the Title II payments to Counties on page 61.)

Several strategies and programs have been developed, through coordination with state and local government, to support local economies and enhance local communities. Below is a summary of several of these projects.

- Watershed Associations: Five local watershed associations on the south coast are operating on willing (private) landowners properties. These associations were formed to restore the health of coastal watersheds and provide jobs to local citizens and displaced timber workers. BLM provides technical assistance to these associations, as well as contributing funding through Jobs-In-The-Woods or Secure Rural Schools funds or in coordination with other government programs or private foundations.

- Oregon Coastal Environment Awareness Network (OCEAN): BLM continues to be involved with OCEAN. This past year BLM helped with teacher education programs and the design of interpretive exhibits to be placed in the learning network hub facility.

- Coos County Tourism Development: BLM continues to play a significant role in coordinating this community effort. In 2002 work continued on the Blue Ridge and Euphoria Ridge trail systems. BLM also assisted in the development of a network of water-trails in the area.

Table 16 displays the summary of Socio-Economic Activities and Allocations for the Coos Bay District.

Table 16. Coos Bay RMP, Summary of Socio-Economic Activities and Allocations

Program Element	FY 98	FY 99	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
District budget	$13,102,000 $698,000 [1]	$14,288,000	$16,185,300	$15,218,800	$14,415,000
Timber sale collections, O&C lands [2]	$3,661,050	$7,659,559	$4,905,687	$1,477,440	$1,305,530
Timber sale collections, CBWR lands [2]	$3,119,637	$4,534,667	$2,160,060	$239,500	$197,270
Timber sale collections, PD lands [2]	$1,374,631	$513,210	$410,596	$39,610	$410,650
Payments to Coos and (Coos CBWR) Curry Counties (Curry) (O&C/CWBR) [3] (Total)	$4,453,731 $2,463,454 $6,917,186	$4,270,701 $2,362,217 $6,632,918	$4,087,671 $2,260,979 $6,348,650	$6,415,185 $803,135 $3,968,716 $11,187,036	$6,466,506 $809,560 $4,000,466 $11,276,532
Payments to Coos and (Coos) Curry Counties (PILT) [3] (Curry) (Total)	$9,102 $65,158 $74,260	$4,438 $52,592 $57,030	$7,127 $62,305 $69,432	$10,335 $90,337 $100,672	$10,900 $95,219 $106,119
Value of forest development contracts	$1,436,360	$1,470,000	$1,009,000	$1,024,000	$906,000
Value of timber sales, oral auctions (_#) and negotiated sales (_#)	$14,734,146 (9 auctions) $228,719 (8 negotiated)	$105,795.70 (1 auction) $89,894 (8 negotiated)	$10,082 $42,788 (9 negotiated)	$2,620,316 (7 auctions) $154,474 (13 negotiated)	$985,504 (2 auctions) $173,941 (12 negotiated)
Jobs-in-the-Woods funds in contracts	$1,276,300	$728,000	$935,300	$926,100	$737,900
Timber Sale/Recreation Pipeline Restoration Funds	$544,917	$1,435,000	$1,244,500	$1,196,700	$889,000
Recreation Fee Demonstration Project Receipts	$84,050	$115,800	$107,515	$124,240	$126,560
Challenge cost share project contributions	$37,000	$66,100	$170,900	$140,800	$155,115
Value-in-kind or Volunteer Efforts	$469,600	$249,600	$111,600	$99,497	$372,400
Value of land sales	0	$10,050	$45,100	0	0

[1] Included carry over funds from the FY 96 flood appropriation and the FY 97 flood appropriation.

[2] Funds collected as timber is harvested.

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

Acronyms used in this table:

O&C = Oregon and California Railroad lands
CWBR = Coos Bay Wagon Road lands
PD = Public Domain lands
PILT = Payments In Lieu of Taxes

Payments in Lieu of Taxes, O&C Payments, and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Payments were made in FY 2002 as directed in current legislation. The specific amounts paid to the counties under each revenue sharing program in FY 2002 are displayed in Table 17.

Table 17. Payments of in Lieu of Taxes, O&C Payments, and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Payments made in FY 2002

County	**Payment**	**Total Acres**
Baker County	$675,881	1,020,753
Benton County	$3,276	20,327
Clackamas County	$83,996	521,085
Clatsop County	$426	359
Columbia County	$0	1
Coos County	$10,900	67,619
Crook County	$824,141	939,376
Curry County	$95,219	590,707
Deschutes County	$348,437	1,433,965
Douglas County	$152,7590	947,666
Gilliam County	$39,890	34,616
Grant County	$347,883	1,744,725
Harney County	$518,8800	4,539,024
Hood River County	$33,161	205,723
Jackson County	$74,344	461,202
Jefferson County	$104,401	297,057
Josephine County	$56,433	350,091
Klamath County	$348,281	2,160,621

Lake County	$489,334	3,703,035
Lane County	$220,670	1,368,964
Lincoln County	$29,517	183,116
Linn County	$76,732	476,022
Malheur County	$1,244,109	4,302,798
Marion County	$32,934.00	204,312
Morrow County	$158,929	149,973
Multnomah County	$12,216	75,783
Polk County	$00	435
Sherman County	$62,910	53,672
Tillamook County	$14,985	92,962
Umatilla County	$440,521	417,254
Union County	$640,353	624,346
Wallowa County	$313,148	1,166,171
Wasco County	$35,620	220,977
Washington County	$3,099	2,608
Wheeler County	$99,743	302,646
Yamhill County	$4,157	25,790
Total	**$7,597,285**	**28,705,781**

Fiscal Year 2002 was the second year that payments were made to counties under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393). Counties made elections to receive the standard O&C and CBWR payment as calculated under the Act of August 28, 1937 or the Act of May 24, 1939, or the calculated full payment amount as determined under P.L. 106-393. All counties in the Coos Bay District elected to receive payments under the new legislation. Beginning last Fiscal Year (2001) and continuing through 2006 payments are to be made based on historic O&C and CBWR payments to the counties. Table 18 displays the statewide payments made under each Title of P.L. 106-393 as well as the grand total and Table 19 displays the Title II payments for the Coos Bay District. Actual payments for 2002 were made November 1, 2002.

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

Title II payments are reserved by the counties in special account in the Treasury of the United States for funding projects providing protection, restoration and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat, and other natural resource objectives as outlined in P.L. 106-3983. BLM is directed to obligate these funds for projects selected by local Resource Advisory Committees and approved by the Secretary of Interior or her designee.

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

Table 18. FY 2002 Statewide Payments Made under Each Title of P.L. 106-393 (Payments were made November 1, 2002)

County	Title I Paid to County	Title III Paid to County	Total Paid to County	Title II Retained By BLM	Grand Total
Benton	$2,617,839.01	$230,985.80	$2,848,824.81	$230,985.80	$3,079,810.61
Clackamas	$5,170,464.96	$793,818.44	$5,964,283.40	$118,616.55	$6,082,899.95
Columbia	$1,919,127.53	$226,908.61	$2,146,036.14	$111,760.96	$2,257,797.10
Coos	$5,496,530.32	$126,096.87	$5,622,627.19	$843,879.07	$6,466,506.26
Coos (CBWR)	$688,125.83	$15,786.42	$703,912.25	$105,647.56	$809,559.81
Curry	$3,400,395.87	$432,050.30	$3,832,446.17	$168,019.56	$4,000,465.73
Douglas	$23,336,963.46	$1,029,571.92	$24,366,535.38	$3,088,715.75	$27,455,251.13
Douglas (CBWR)	$124,397.28	$5,488.12	$129,885.40	$16,464.35	$146,349.75
Jackson	$14,598,411.87	$1,288,095.17	$15,886,507.04	$1,288,095.17	$17,174,602.21
Josephine	$11,253,912.92	$1,469,628.63	$12,723,541.55	$516,356.00	$13,239,897.55
Klamath	$2,179,979.82	$192,351.16	$2,372,330.98	$192,351.16	$2,564,682.14
Lane	$14,225,765.75	$1,280,318.92	$15,506,084.67	$1,230,110.33	$16,736,195.00
Lincoln	$335,381.51	$19,531.04	$354,912.55	$39,653.93	$394,566.48
Linn	$2,459,464.40	$217,011.57	$2,676,475.97	$217,011.57	$2,893,487.54
Marion	$1,360,158.35	$204,023.75	$1,564,182.10	$36,004.19	$1,600,186.29
Multnomah	$1,015,460.69	$179,198.94	$1,194,659.63	$0.00	$1,194,659.63
Polk	$2,012,289.06	$355,109.84	$2,367,398.90	$0.00	$2,367,398.90

Tillamook	$521,704.58	$30,381.62	$552,086.20	$61,683.89	$613,770.09
Washington	$586,917.64	$77,680.28	$664,597.92	$25,893.43	$690,491.35
Yamhill	$670,763.02	$118,369.95	$789,132.97	$0.00	$789,132.97
Total	$93,974,053.87	$8,292,407.35	$102,266,461.22	$8,291,249.27	$110,557,710.49
Total				CBWR	$955,909.56
Total				O&C	$109,601,800.93
Grand Total					$110,557,710.49

Table 19. Title II payments for the Coos Bay District

Coos	$843,879.07
Coos (CBWR)	$105,647.56
Curry	$84,009.78
Douglas	$617,743.15
Douglas (CBWR)	$3,292.87
Total	$1,654,572.43

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 it's programs, policies and activities."

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

Forest Management

Table 20 displays the volume of timber offered by the District under the Resource Management Plan (RMP) and the Northwest Forest Plan (NFP) by fiscal year. The declared Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) for the District is 27 million board feet (MMBF).

Table 20. Timber Volumes Offered FY 95 - 2002

Land Use Allocation	Offered FY 95 - 98 (MMBF)	Offered FY 99 (MMBF)	Offered FY 2000 (MMBF)	Offered FY 2001 (MMBF)	Offered FY 2002 (MMBF)
Matrix (GFMA)	113.5	7.0 [2]	0	17.1[3]	1.9[4]
C/DB	0.1	0	0	1.0[3]	0
Miscellaneous Volume [1]	7.0	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.7
Total ASQ Volume	120.6	8.3 [2]	1.3	18.4 [3]	2.6[4]
Volume from Reserves	12.0	1.3	0.5	6.6 [3]	13.3[5]
Total Volume Offered	132.7	9.6 [2]	1.8	25.3 [3]	15.9[4]

[1] Includes modifications and negotiated sales not included in the Special Forest Product table

[2] Includes the Cedar House sale which was offered but not sold in September 1998

[3] Includes the Twin Johnson Ridge and House Creek CT sales which were offered but not sold in FY 2001

[4] Includes the Cherry Creek Ct sales which was offered but not sold in 2002. Does not include the House Creek CT sale which was offered in FY 2001 and sold in FY 2002.

[5] Includes the Camas East, Weaver Woad, and Hatcher Creek DMT sales which were offered but not sold in FY 2002.

Abbreviations used in this table:

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

FY 2002 Accomplishments

In FY 2002 the District offered and sold 4 timber sales with a total volume of approximately 9.5 MMBF (Table 21). Two sales, Cherry Creek CT and Hatcher Creek DM were advertised but not sold in FY 2002. Two sold sales (House Creek and Old Man's Road CT) included commercial

thinning in the Matrix and density management in the Riparian Reserves, while the other two sales (Camas East and Weaver Woad DMT) involved density management within the Late-Successional Reserves. The objectives of density management in the reserves include changing the growth characteristics and forest stand condition to benefit anadromous fish and species associated with late seral and old-growth habitat. In addition to the advertised sales, approximately 0.7 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 20 but not in Table 21. Table 22 shows acres and volume sold from the Matrix in FY 2002.

The District declared Allowable Sale Quantity, projections made in the RMP are not intended as management action/direction, but rather are underlying RMP assumptions. Projected levels of activities are the approximate level expected to support the Allowable Sale Quantity.

The recent decision by the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals concerning management of Port-Orford-cedar root rot disease limited the District's ability to offer timber sales at the full ASQ level. The southwest Oregon BLM Districts, in cooperation with the Siskiyou National Forest, will address the issues raised in this lawsuit through an environmental impact statement.

Some of the objectives of density management treatments within the Late-Successional Reserves are to create variable spacing and retention of larger trees for future habitat for a variety of species. These objectives have been met within Unit 3 of the Camas East sale.

Table 21. FY 2002 Advertised Timber Sales

Sale Name	Land Use Allocation [1]	Acres	Volume MBF	Type of Harvest [2]	Comments
Camas East DMT	LSR/RR	221	2,766	DM	DM of 164 acres in the LSR outside the RR and 51 acres within the RR in the LSR.
House Creek CT	GFMA/RR	305	4,298	CT, DM, R/W	230 acres are CT and 5 acres are R/W in the GFMA, 70 acres are DM in the RR. **Note:** This sale was offered and not sold in FY 01, was offered and sold in FY02, it is included in the totals.
Weaver Woad DMT	LSR/RR	57	666	DM	DM of 43 acres in the LSR outside the RR and 14 acres within RR in the LSR.
Hatcher Creek DM	LSR/RR	536	7,949	DM, RH, R/W	DM of 274 acres in the LSR outside the RR and 250 acres within RR in the LSR, 3 acres of RH (hardwood conversion), and 9 acres are R/W in the LSR. **Note:** this sale did not sell in FY 02, is not included in the totals.
Old Man's Road CT	GFMA/RR	127	1,794	CT, DM, RH	95 acres are CT and 12 acres are RH (hardwood conversion) in the GFMA, 20 acres are DM in the RR.
Cherry Creek CT	GFMA/RR	135	1,276	CT, DM, RH	47 acres are CT and 15 acres are RH (hardwood conversion) in the GFMA, 57 acres are DM in the RR, 20 acres are RH (hardwood conversion) in the RR. **Note:** this sale did not sell in FY 02, is not included in the totals.
Total		710	9,524		

[1] GFMA is General Forest Management Area, LSR is Late-Successional Reserve, RR is Riparian Reserve, Con is Connectivity/Diversity Block

[2] RH is Regeneration Harvest, CT is Commercial Thinning, DM is Density Management, R/W is Right-of-Way

Table 22. Actual Acres and Volume Sold from the Matrix in FY 2002 (Acres and MMBF)				
LUA	Regeneration Harvest		Commercial Thinning/Selective Cut	
	Acres	Volume [1]	Acres	Volume [1]
GFMA	17	0.192	325	4.484
C/DB	0	0	0	0
Total	17	0.192	325	4.484

[1] Includes only the House Creek and Old Man's Road sales for FY 02. The Camas East and Weaver Woad sales were sold this FY, but are located within the LSR. Hatcher Creek was offered but not sold, and is also located in a LSR Cherry Creek was offered but not sold in FY 02. This table does not include miscellaneous volume sold as modifications and negotiated sales

Table 23 displays a summary of the volume sold under the RMP and NFP from the Harvest Land Base (the Matrix LUA), the Reserves, and the declared ASQ. As noted earlier, the District ASQ was reduced from 32 MMBF to 27 MMBF as a result of the Third Year Evaluation.

Table 23. Summary of Volume Sold					
Sold ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (MMBF)	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY 02	FY95-02 Total	FY95-02 Declared ASQ
ASQ Volume - Harvest Land Base	125.606 [1]	26.238 [4]	4.676	156.520	236 [3]
Non ASQ Volume - Reserves	14.619 [2]	5.275 [4]	4.848	24.742	n/a
Total	140.225	31.513 [4]	9.524	181.262	n/a

[1] Includes 121.436 = volume from Third Year Evaluation - Figure V12-1
1.337 = volume from the FY95 Harrys Road Thinning sale sold prior to signing of the RMP
2.833 = volume from the FY95 Rock Creek thinning sale
125.606 = mmbf total

[2] Includes 14.184 = volume from Third Year Evaluation - Figure V12-1
0.435 = volume from the FY95 Rock Creek thinning sale
14.619 = mmbf total

[3] Declared Coos Bay FY 95-98 ASQ (32 MMBF x 4) + FY 99-02 ASQ (27 MMBF x 4=) 236 MMBF

[4] Volume from advertised sales only.

Table 24 displays the summary of volume sold but not awarded by the District under the RMP and NFP.

Table 24. Summary of Volume Sold but Unawarded [1]				
Sold Unawarded (as of 09/30/02) ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (MMBF)	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY 02	FY95-02 Total
ASQ Volume - Harvest Land Base	20.813 [2]	13.709 [3]	0	34.522
Non ASQ Volume - Reserves (including Hardwoods)	1.125 [2]	0.450 [3]	0.666 [4]	2.241
Total	21.938 [2]	14.159 [3]	0.666	36.763

[1] Includes volume from advertised sales only

[2] Includes the following sales: FY 98 Remote Control, Jones 25, and Sagaberd West

[3] Includes the following sales: FY 99 Cedar House and Sagaberd East, FY 2001 Jonesville Slugger, Little Big Sandy, Big Deal, and FY 02 Weaver Woad. The FY 01 Beyer's Way and Mothers Goose CT sales which were reported as unawarded sales in the 2001 APS were awarded in FY 02.

[4] Includes the following sales: FY 02 Weaver Woad, Sagaberd West, Jones 25, Little Big Sandy, Big Deal, Jonesville Slugger, Remote Control, Cedar House, Sagaberd East, Beyer's Way, Mothers Goose CT

Commercial thinning objectives include more uniform spacing and higher densities of residual trees for the production of wood products. Unit 2 of the Cedar Creek CT sale meets these objectives.

Table 25 displays the ASQ volume and acres harvested from the Matrix LUA and from Key Watersheds under the RMP and NFP.

Table 25. Volume and Acres Sold by Allocations

ASQ Volume (MMBF) - (Havest Land Base)	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY 02	FY95-02 Total	Decadal Projection
Matrix (including negotiated sale, modifications, and right-of-ways)	131.7 [1]	29.5 [2]	5.4	166.6	321.1 [3]
AMA	0	0	0	0	0
ASQ Acres - (Havest Land Base)					
Matrix (including negotiated sale, modifications, and right-of-ways)	4,455 [4]	1,516	391	6,362	11,939 [5]
AMA	0	0		0	0
Key Watershed ASQ Volume - (Havest Land Base)	9.6	8.6	3.0	21.2	30 [6]

[1]

127.2	=	volume from Third Year Evaluation - Figure V12-7
1.3	=	volume from the FY95 Harrys Road Thinning sale sold prior to signing of the RMP
2.8	=	volume from the FY95 Rock Creek thinning sale
0.4	=	Miscellaneous Volume
131.7	=	volume mmbf total

[2] includes 3.2 mmbf of miscellaneous volume

[3] Volume from Third Year Evaluation - Figure V12-7

[4]

4,213	=	acres from Third Year Evaluation - Figure V12-7
106	=	acres from the FY95 Harrys Road Thinning sale sold prior to signing of the RMP
125	=	acres from the FY95 Rock Creek thinning sale excluding 129 acres of selective cut
10	=	10 acres of right-of-way
4,455	=	total acres

[5] Acres from Third Year Evaluation - Figure V12-7. Did not include replacement volume.

[6] Third Year Evaluation - Figure 12-8

Table 26 displays the volume included in sales sold by harvest method under the RMP and NFP.

Table 26. Volume Included in Sales Sold by Harvest Types					
ASQ Volume (MMBF) - (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY 02	FY95-02 Total	Decadal Projection
Regeneration Harvest	96.6[1]	15.1	0.2	111.9	273.0 [3]
Commercial Thinning & Density Management	28.1[2]	11.1	4.5	43.7	48.1 [3]
Other (including negotiated sale, modifications, and right-of-ways, and hardwoods)	7.0	3.2	0.7	10.9	0 [3]
Total	131.7 [3]	29.4	5.4	166.5	321.0 [3]

[1] Includes 96.6 = mmbf from Regeneration Harvest Third Year Evaluation - Figure V12-4
0.0 = mmbf from Regeneration Harvest Harrys Road and Rock Creek Thinning sale sold prior to signing of the RMP
96.6 = mmbf total Regeneration Harvest

[2] Includes 24.0 = mmbf from Commercial Thinning Third Year Evaluation - Figure V12-4
1.3 = mmbf from Commercial Thinning Harrys Road Thinning sale sold prior to signing of the RMP
2.8 = mmbf from Commercial Thinning FY95 Rock Creek thinning sale
28.1 = mmbf total Commercial Thinning & Density Management

[3] Total from Third Year Evaluation - Figure V12-7

Table 27 displays the acres included in sales sold by harvest method under the RMP and NFP.

Table 27. Acres Included in Sales Sold by Harvest Types					
ASQ Acres - (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY 02	FY95-02 Total	Decadal Projection
Regeneration Harvest	1,911 [1]	373	17	2,301	5,792 [3]
Commercial Thinning & Density Management	2,357 [2]	1,118	325	3,800	6,147 [3]
Other (including negotiated sale, modifications, and right-of-ways, and hardwoods)	187	26	49	262	0 [3]
Total	4,455	1,517	391	6,363	11,939 [3]

[1] 0 = acres from Regeneration Harvest Harrys Road or Rock Creek Thinning sales sold prior to signing of the RMP

[2] Includes 2,126 = acres from Commercial Thinning Third Year Evaluation - Figure V12-4
106 = acres from Commercial Thinning Harrys Road Thinning sale sold prior to signing of the RMP
125 = acres from the FY95 Rock Creek thinning sale excluding 129 acres of selective cut
2,357 = total acres Commercial Thinning

[3] Total from Third Year Evaluation - Figure V12-4

Table 28 displays the acres of Reserves included in sales sold by harvest method under the RMP and NFP.

Table 28. Acres of Reserves Included in Sales Sold by Harvest Types				
Reserve Acres	FY95-98	FY99-01 [3]	FY 02	FY95-02 Total
Late-Successional Reserves	346 [1]	25	278	649
Riparian Reserves	840 [2]	396	90	1,326
Total	1,186	421	368	1,975

[1] Third Year Evaluation Section 12-F - Harvest from Late-Successional Reserves

[2] Includes 821 = acres from Riparian Reserves Third Year Evaluation - Third Year Evaluation Section 12-F
19 = acres from Riparian Reserves FY95 Rock Creek thinning sale
840 = acres total Riparian Reserves

[3] Includes advertised sales only

Tables 29 and 30 display the acres by age class and harvest method included in sales sold under the RMP and NFP.

Table 29. Regeneration Harvest Acres Sold by Age Class					
Regeneration Harvest (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY 02	FY95-02 Total	Decadal Projection
0-70	160 [1]	197	17	374	735 [2]
80-140	1,318 [1]	69	0	1,387	3,474 [2]
150-190	245 [1]	5	0	250	683 [2]
200+	188 [1]	109	0	297	900 [2]
Total	1,911 [1]	380	17	2,308	5,792 [2]

[1] Includes acres from Regeneration Harvest Third Year Evaluation - Figure V12-4

[2] Decadal Projection Regeneration Harvest Third Year Evaluation - Figure V12-4

[3] Includes advertised sales only

Table 30. Density Management, Commercial Thinning and Other Harvest Acres Sold by Age Class					
Density Management , Commercial Thinning & Other (Harvest Land Base) [3]	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY 02	FY95-02 Total	Decadal Projection
0-70	2,342 [1]	1,118	325	3,785	6,147 [2]
80-140	15	0	0	15	0 [2]
150-190	0	0	0	0	0 [2]
200+	0	0	0	0	0 [2]
Total	2,357	1,118	325	3,800	6,147 [2]

[1] Includes 2,126 = acres from Commercial Thinning Third Year Evaluation - Figure V12-4
106 = acres from Commercial Thinning Harrys Road Thinning sale sold prior to signing of the RMP
125 = acres from the FY95 Rock Creek thinning sale excluding 129 acres of selective cut
2,357 = total acres Commercial Thinning

[2] Decadal Projection Third Year Evaluation - Figure V12-4

[3] Includes advertised sales only

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

Use of equipment such as the Feller-Buncher shown above is becoming common in thinning operations.

Silvicultural Practices

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

In FY 2002, the District awarded contracts totaling approximately $906,000 to treat the acres shown in Table 31.

Table 31. Annual ROD Projections and Accomplishments for Silvicultural Practices

Practice	ROD Acres	Accomplishments for FY 95 to 2001	FY 2002 Accomplishments	Accomplishments for FY 95 to 2002
Site Preparation				
Prescribed Fire	760	1,800	190	1,990
Other	100	1,397	50	1,447
Total for Site Preparation	860	3,197	240	3,437
Planting				
Normal Stock	220	2,768	155	2,923
Genetic Stock	540	2,856	179	3,035
Total for planting	760	5,624	334	5,958
Stand Maintenance/Protection				
Vegetation Control	5,610	26,109	1,543	27,652
Animal Control	790	4,384	334	4,718
Pre-commercial Thinning/Release	3,480	14,304	1,638	15,942
Brushfield/Hardwood Conversion	120	184	0	184
Fertilization	1,200	22,740	0	22,740
Pruning	870	2,664	1,024	3,688

Silvicultural practices in the Late-Successional Reserves (LSR) have been proceeding since FY 1995, as shown in Table 32. This demonstrates that the implementation targets of the "South Coast-North Klamath Late-Successional Reserve Assessment" (May, 1998) are being meet on the District. All of the silvicultural treatments being reported are in stands less than 20-years old. Establishment and maintenance of these young timber stands is vital to meeting later stand development targets for old-growth. The key components that are being grown are dominant, fast growing, overstory trees; a varied conifer species mix; and a few hardwood trees.

As a result of the Rescissions Act of 1995, there was timber harvest and subsequent tree planting in the LSR that was not originally part of the Northwest Forest Plan. With this workload completed, the near-term silvicultural treatments in young timber stands will primarily be stand maintenance and pre-commercial thinning/release. As an alternative pathway for developing late-succussional characteristics, 506 acres of low density pre-commercial thinning were completed in FY 2002. As the pre-commercial thinning/release workload is finished in the next few years, the primary silvicultural treatment in the LSRs will turn to density management of stands 25 to 80 years-old.

Bear damage to trees is becoming a problem in some areas (left photo above). Pruning of trees (right photo above) appears to be one method of reducing this damage.

Table 32. Silvicultural Practices in Late-Successional Reserves			
Practice	Accomplishments for FY 95 to 2001 (acres)	FY 2002 Accomplishments (acres)	Total FY 95 to 2002
Site Preparation			
Prescribed Fire	137	0	137
Other	131	0	131
Total for Site Preparation	268	0	268
Planting			
Normal Stock	730	26	756
Genetic Stock	368	0	368
Total for planting	1,098	26	1,124
Stand Maintenance/Protection			
Vegetation Control	6,331	432	6,763
Animal Control	611	26	637
Precommercial Thinning/Release	6,372	506	6,878
Brushfield/Hardwood Conversion	0	0	0
Fertilization	141	0	141
Pruning	6	0	6

Density management of young stands to wider spacing in Late-Successional Reserves should help in developing the tree characteristics desired by the Northwest Forest Plan.

Special Forest Products

In addition to the advertised timber sales described above, the District sold a variety of Special Forest Products as shown in Table 33. The ROD does not have specific commitments for the sale of Special Forest Products. The sale of Special Forest Products follow the guidelines contained in the Oregon/Washington Special Forest Products Procedure Handbook.

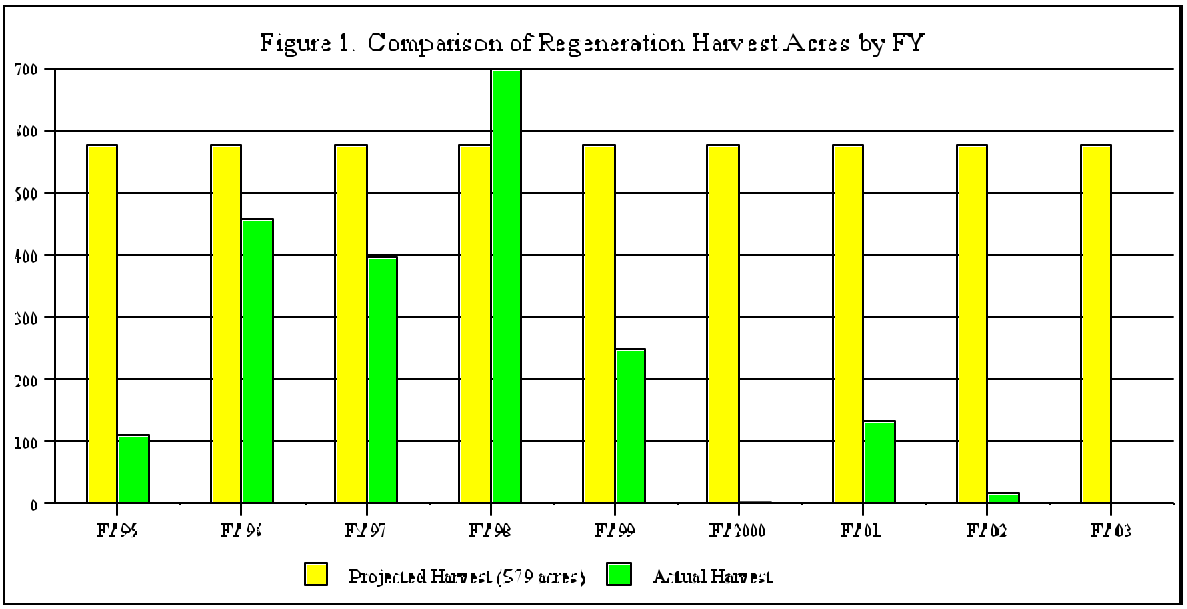
Special Forest Products sold by the District include mushrooms, ferns, and firewood.

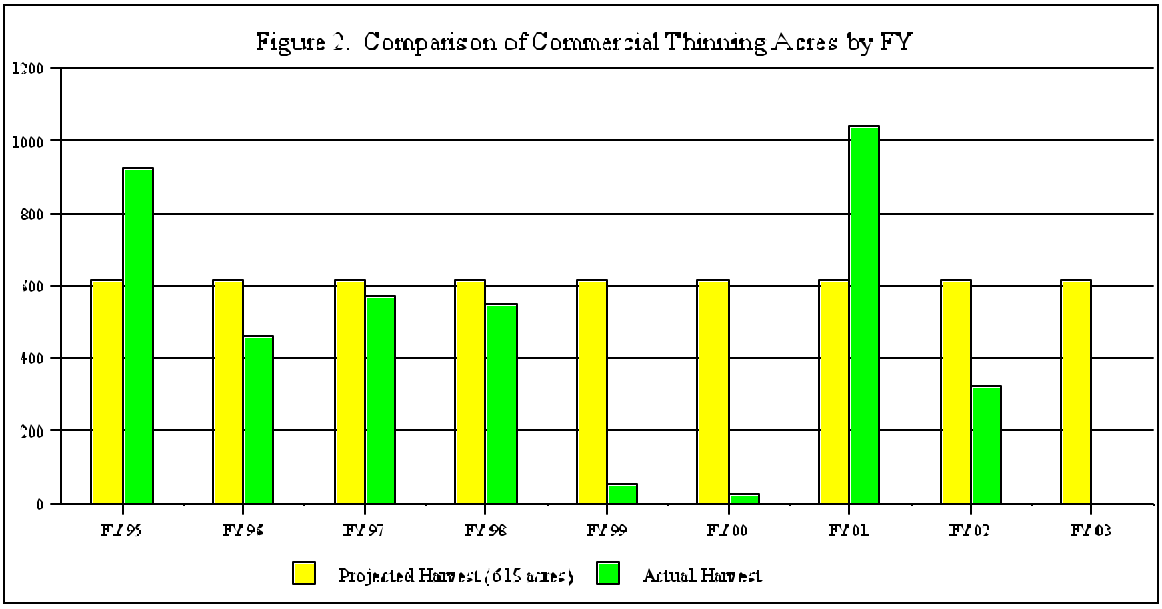
Table 33. Summary of Special Forest/Natural Product Actions and Accomplishments				
RMP Authorized product sales	Unit of measure	Total FY 95-2001	FY 2002	Total FY 95-2002
Boughs, coniferous	Pounds contracts[1] value ($)	68,565 124 903	52,730 10 1,061	121,295 134 1,964
Burls and miscellaneous	Pounds contracts[1] value ($)	1,000 1 150	0	1,000 1 150
Christmas trees	Number contracts[1] value ($)	1,384 1,260 5,120	155 155 775	1,539 1415 1,287
Edibles and medicinals	Pounds contracts[1] value ($)	3,575 9 164	2,600 4 86	6,179 13 250
Feed & Forage	Tons	0	0	0
Floral & greenery	Pounds contracts[1] value ($)	589,324 3,040 41,070	129,579 459 6,113	129,665 3,499 47,183
Moss/ bryophytes	Pounds contracts[1] value ($)	5,600 9 168	0	5,600 9 168
Mushrooms/ fungi	Pounds contracts[1] value	128,797 2,101 32,021	52,273 217 5,556	181,070 2,318 37,577
Ornamentals	Number contracts[1] value ($)	2,081 3 29	0	2,081 3 29
Seed and seed cones	Bushels contracts[1] value ($)	1,744 37 775	0	1,744 37 775
Transplants	Number contracts[1] value ($)	1,243 18 256	343 5 45	1,586 23 301
Wood products/ firewood [2]	Cubic feet contracts[1] value ($)	1,390,958 1,284 245,588	22,401 108 1,920	1,413,359 1,392 247,508
TOTALS	contracts[1] value ($)	7,854 326,436	958 15,556	8,812 341,992

[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.

Figures 1 thru 4 display comparisons of the projected and actual harvest acres and volume sold from the Matrix by FY.





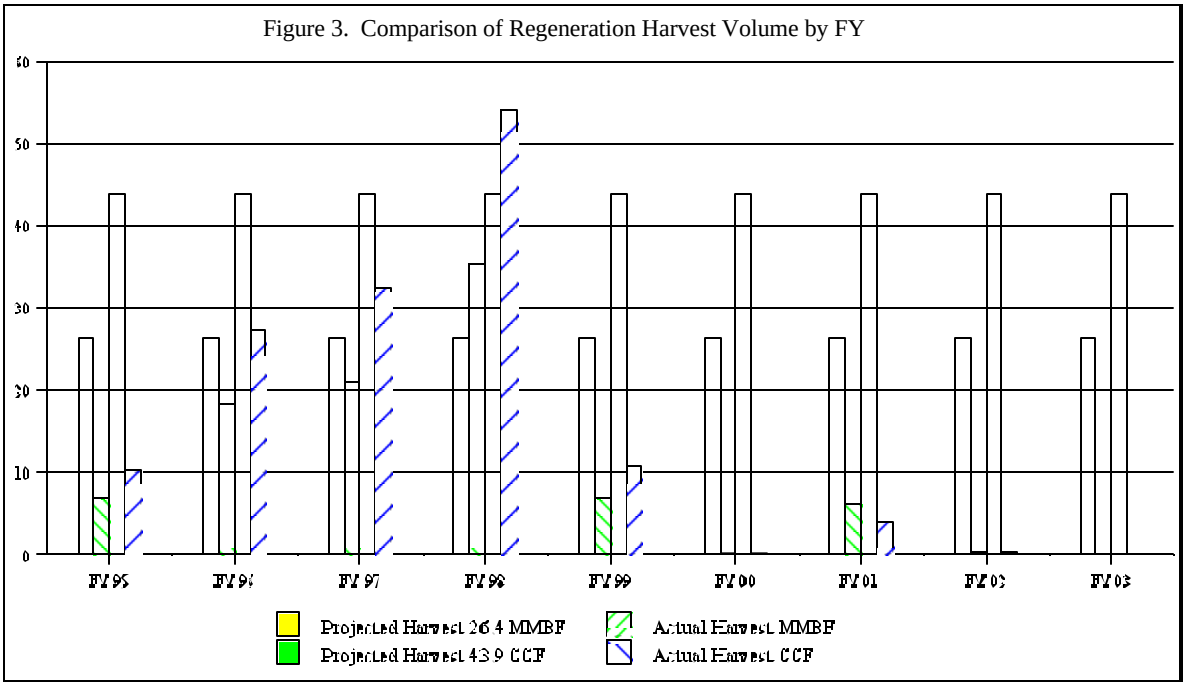


Figure 3. Comparison of Regeneration Harvest Volume by FY
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
FY95
FY96
FY97
FY98
FY99
FY00
FY01
FY02
FY03
Projected Harvest 26.4 MMBF
Projected Harvest 43.9 CCF
Actual Harvest MMBF
Actual Harvest CCF

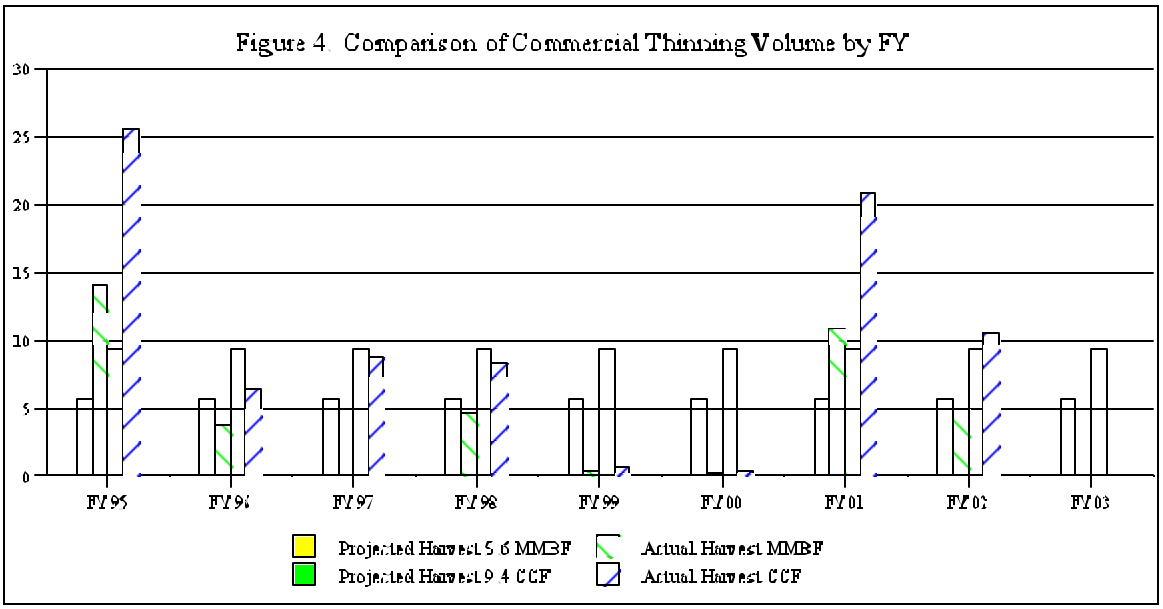


Figure 4. Comparison of Commercial Thinning Volume by FY
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
FY95
FY96
FY97
FY98
FY99
FY00
FY01
FY02
FY03
Projected Harvest 5.6 MMBF
Projected Harvest 9.4 CCF
Actual Harvest MMBF
Actual Harvest CCF

Noxious Weeds

In FY 2002, the silviculture program chemically treated 878 acres of Scotch and French broom along 175 miles of road. Prison crews manually removed noxious weeds from the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area and the Coquille Watershed Association Pilot Crew manually removed noxious weeds in the New River and East Fork of the Coquille River drainages. The Oregon Department of Agriculture assisted in the treatment of 5 acres of gorse throughout the District. The Coos Bay District is concentrating its control effort in the transportation system, the principal source of noxious weed spread on the Southern Oregon Coastal area.

In 1997 an inventory involving 13,000 acres was performed identifying 2,131 miles of road side occurrence. An additional 10,000 acres were inventoried in FY 99 and 2000 involving the southern end of the District. In 2001 and 2002 comprehensive inventories were done in the Umpqua and Coquille watersheds for contract services. Control efforts were based on these inventories. Biological controls were placed on purple loosestrife populations on BLM lands. This program is expected to expand significantly as biological controls are developed for the broom species. Biological control of the tansy ragwort populations appears to be maintaining the existing populations and is expected to be the sole treatment for this species. Additionally, in cooperation with the Coos Watershed Association, an inventory was completed during 2001 with followup in 2002 for purple loosestrife for the Coos sub-basin. This information was the basis for biological control applications in the Coos and Umpqua River drainages, in cooperation with USDA Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and Cornell University in FY 2002.

Treatment of broom species along roads in the Umpqua Field Office was satisfactorily accomplished this year.

Fire/Burning

All fuels treatment activities were accomplished meeting the Department of Interior 9214 Manual (Prescribed Fire Management Policy as revised in July 2000) and in accordance with the Oregon Smoke Management and Visibility Protection Plans. In FY 2002, prescribed fire and fuels management activities occurred on 21 units totaling 516 acres. Fuels consumption varied due to factors such as time of year, aspect, types and condition of fuels, ignition source and fuels treatment method. No intrusions into designated areas occurred as a result of fuels treatment projects on the District. Prescribed burning prescriptions target spring-like burn conditions when large fuel, duff and litter consumption, and smoldering is reduced by wetter conditions and rapid mop-up. Fuels treatment activities are implemented to improve seedling plantability and survival, reduce brush competition, reduce activity fuel loading levels, protect resource values, re-establish native vegetation and reduce natural fuels loads to lower the probability of catastrophic fire. Proposed management activities are analyzed during the interdisciplinary review process and alternative fuels treatment methods are utilized where appropriate.

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

- Areas where actions will mitigate threats to the safety of the public and our employees.
- 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.

Table 34. Annual Fuels Management Accomplishments for Hazardous Fuels Reduction

Practice	ROD Acres	Accomplishments for FY 00 thru 01	FY 2002 Accomplishments	Accomplishments for FY 2000 to 2002
Site Preparation				
Prescribed Fire	N/A	28	4	32
Other	N/A	7	272	279
Total for Hazardous Fuels Reduction		35	276	311

In FY 2002, the district had one non-human caused fire totaling 17 acres.

In FY 2002, the District dispatched 181 people off district and out of state to wildfire assignments for a total of 2,280 workdays.

Access and Right-of-Way

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

In FY 2002, the following actions were accomplished:

- 10 new permits were issued for timber hauling over existing roads.
- 3 existing permits were amended to permit use of an existing roads.
- 32 supplements to establish fees for use of existing roads were executed under reciprocal right-of-way agreements.

In FY 2003 we anticipate requests for similar type of actions.

A right-of-way application was received from Coos County in FY 2000 for construction of a 12-inch natural gas pipeline from near Roseburg to Coos Bay. The majority of the proposed route would lie within Coos County's Coos Bay Wagon Road right-of way, the remainder would follow the Bonneville Power Administration's or PacifiCorp right-of-way corridor on public and private lands. Approximately 3.0 miles of the pipeline would be located on lands administered by BLM. Coos County has contracted preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement for the project, with the District responsible for preparing the Decision Record. The Final EIS will be completed in the first quarter of FY 2003, with the Record of Decision to be prepared in the second quarter of FY 2003. It is anticipated that the right-of-way permits will be issued permitting construction by the end of 2003.

A new road was constructed in the Weatherly Creek area under the terms of a Reciprocal Right-of-Way Agreements.

Transportation/Roads

During FY 2002 the District modified the Transportation Management Objectives for several roads controlled by the Bureau to accommodate decommissioning proposals. No new Transportation Management Objectives were established for any roads. The process will continue through 2003 as required by resource objectives. Transportation Management Objectives have been used to support Watershed Analysis and to determine candidate roads for the decommissioning process. A summary of road construction, repair and decommissioning is as follows:

- There were no miles of new permanent road constructed by federal action.
- 2.33 miles of road were decommissioned and 5.33 miles were fully decommissioned.
- There were 3.83 miles of road built on public lands by private action.
- 0.34 miles of road improved on public lands by private action.
- 0.2 miles of temporary road were built on public lands by private action.

During 2002 the updating of the Interim Ground Transportation Network and Road Information Database (GTRN) continued. This project will continue into 2003.

Repair of the storm damage on the Elk Creek Road was completed in FY 2002.

Energy and Minerals

There are 45 mining claims on the Coos Bay District. In FY 2002 no mining notices were received, no Plan of Operations were submitted, no compliance inspections performed, and no notices of non-compliance issued.

The District has received numerous inquiries on Recreational Mining. However, we have been implementing the new 3800 regulations, with the accompanying bonding requirements. There have been seven mineral sales in 2002, with the majority in the Baker Creek Quarry (5) and one in Elk Wallow Quarry. The District completed reviews and provided comments on Department of State Lands (DSL) issued Coal Bed Methane leases, and continued discussions with industry, academia, and regulatory agencies (including Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries [DOGAMI]) about Oil, Gas, Coal, and Coal Bed Methane within the District. Background information has been acquired if and when BLM-issued leases are to be completed.

Two presentations were given at Bullards State Park regarding local geology and geomorphology functions. Numerous public inquiries were addressed regarding area geology. Discussions were conducted with the DOGAMI, Oregon Department of Forestry, academia, and other northwest regulatory and research agencies on landslide potentials and mechanisms within the District, including comparison of DOGAMI hazard maps to BLM TPCC mapping (Future projects include field verification of DOGAMI mapping with result reported back to DOGAMI). Numerous geologic investigations have been conducted in support of other programs.

A preliminary quarry investigation was completed for a Coos County quarry as part of a partnership agreement with Coos County, resulting in a proposed course of action for quarry expansion and development. A quarry inventory was initiated to document all quarries, active and abandoned, located within the District. This inventory will categorize quarry status, rock type and preliminary interpretation of rock quality. Qualitative rock quality analysis was completed on the Elk Wallow Quarry rock to provide a standard to compare other rock qualities.

One Statement of Adverse Energy Impact (SAEI) was completed and is currently in discussion at the OSO. All projects receive a review to determine if an SAEI is required.

We have also continued involvement with the Applied Geomorphology Consortium, representing BLM as the agency contact and board.

Range Resources

In FY 2002 the District continued the 6 grazing permits authorizing grazing of 124 animal unit months of forage.

Land Tenure Adjustments

The District did not have any direct sales in FY 2002.

In FY 2002 the District acquired by purchase approximately 2 acres adjacent to the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area, in Douglas County. The lands acquired will be managed as part of the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area with a LUA of District Defined Reserve.

In FY 2002 the US Army Corps of Engineers relinquished approximately 313 acres lands under their jurisdiction within the Coos Bay Shorelands ACEC, in Coos County. As a result, the lands were returned to the public domain. The lands will be managed as part of the Coos Bay Shorelands ACEC with a LUA of District Defined Reserve.

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 or CBWR 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 35 displays the results for the first three years of the No Net Loss policy on the District.

Table 35. No Net Loss Report for FY 98 to 2002

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

[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

Hazardous Materials

In FY 2002 the Coos Bay District hazardous materials coordinator participated in a number of actions, including investigations, emergency responses, removals, clean-ups, and coordination, as summarized below:

- Six investigations of potential hazardous waste sites.
- Two emergency response and removal actions involving illegal dumping on public lands. One involved the preparation and development of a criminal case which went to prosecution.
- One non-emergency removal action involving illegal dumping on public lands.
- Monitoring continued on three past hazardous waste removal sites.
- Conducted removal and disposal actions on several hazardous waste streams generated by BLM activities.
- Coordinated and conducted corrective actions identified in the 2001 Phase 2 Compliance Assessment - Safety, Health and the Environment (CASHE). Major efforts included planning, acquisition and installation of hazardous materials storage facility at district office; replacement of bulk fuel storage tanks at road maintenance facilities; development of paint waste recovery & recycling system.
- Served as instructor in Hazardous Materials training program at BLM National Training Center (NTC).
- Prepared and/or conducted briefings to Federal Regional Response Team (RRT) and Department of Interior workshop on biological contaminant incident response.
- Provided training for an alternate district Hazardous Materials back-up person.
- Furnished technical assistance to local law enforcement authorities on drug lab waste responses.

Investigation of a potential hazardous waste site.

Cadastral Survey

The cadastral survey crews perform an essential function in the accomplishment of resource management objectives. Table 36 displays the cadastral survey activity on the District for FY 98 through FY 2002.

Table 36. Coos Bay District Cadastral Survey Activity

	FY 98	FY 99	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Survey groups or projects completed	5	8	4	3	6
Miles of survey line run	34	40	41	27	38
Monuments set	84	42	31	56	32
Survey notes and plats submitted to the Oregon State Office for final review	4	4	7	3	5

In addition to the accomplishments noted in Table 36, the cadastral survey crew completed the following tasks:

- Reviewed and signed five sets of field notes for surveyed completed in past years.
- Surveyed one ERFO site for District Engineers.
- Prepared two legal descriptions for District Realty Specialists to facilitate land exchanges/acquisitions and reviewed three legal descriptions
- Edited approximately 50 miles of the Land Line Inventory theme in the GIS system.
- Held one GPS class for approximately 40 District personnel and assisted many others in the usage of GPS equipment.
- Answered surveying questions and information research for approximately 50 individuals from the general public and private land surveyors.
- Answered many questions from other district personnel on various surveying topics.

Law Enforcement

In FY 2002 the Coos Bay District Law Enforcement Program continued to function with two BLM Rangers and three Law Enforcement Agreements (LEAs). This included full-year agreements with Coos and Curry Counties, and a partial-year agreement with Douglas County (specifically for the Loon Lake Recreation Area in the summer months).

Although there were no nationally newsworthy incidents the District experienced a busy enforcement year. A disputed easement with a neighboring land owner in the Edson Creek Recreation Area was resolved through civil action.

Law enforcement actions on public lands conducted by BLM Rangers and co-operating County Sheriff Deputies involved conducting investigations on 265 cases including:

- 30 timber, fuelwood and forest products thefts,
- 16 violations of fire prevention orders,
- 1 intimidation of a BLM employee,
- 3 burglaries,
- 11 cases of vandalism,
- 30 liquor law violations,
- 16 drug/narcotics cases,
- 2 Haz-Mat cases,
- 15 littering/dumping cases,
- 14 assists to other enforcement agencies, and
- 4 arrest warrant executions and.
- 4 search and rescues.

Additionally, in the wake of the September 11, 2001 incidents, the law enforcement staff re-assessed nationally critical assets on the District and participated in two special security details.

Geographic Information System

The Geographic Information System (GIS) exists within the BLM to provide support to natural resource managers and staff. As such, GIS is not a program but rather a support group consisting of people, computers and special software used to create, store, retrieve, analyze, report, and map natural resource information. This information is spatially registered to the ground, so that GIS may be utilized to accurately display geographic features such as land ownership patterns, roads, streams, and a host of other data "layers" or "themes". The BLM has utilized a family of GIS software programs from the Environmental Systems Research Institute, (ESRI) Inc., called ARC/INFO, until this past fiscal year when the company upgraded to a new product called ArcGIS. This upgrade is essentially resulting in a reorganization of BLM's methods of creating and using geographic data in Oregon and Washington.

In FY2002, Coos Bay District continued to collect and update natural resource data. A multi-year project to model hydrographic data such as streams, rivers, lakes, and bays was completed. An effort is underway to combine hydrographic data from BLM with that of the U.S. Forest Service.

Other data themes receiving updates in FY2002 were the Ground Transportation (GTRN) theme, and the Forest Operations Inventory (FOI) theme.

The District GIS organization provided support to various interdisciplinary teams, including watershed analyses, environmental assessments, water quality restoration plans, and other initiatives. In addition GIS responded to requests for spatial data from various members of the public, such as watershed associations.

The District has been cooperating with the Oregon State Office of BLM to adopt a uniform approach to global positioning system (GPS) hardware and software.

The District completed its part of a Regional Ecosystem Office initiative to create subwatershed-level basin delineations for the geographic extent of the Northwest Forest Plan.

Several Districts, including Coos Bay, produced transportation maps in the new ArcGIS environment. This has led to establishment of a cross-District team to coordinate consistency in symbology, map scale, and compliance with national mapping standards.

More on the New Carissa

The District continues to play a key role in the Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) for the *New Carissa*. On February 4, 1999, the *New Carissa*, a 640-foot wood-chip freighter, went aground on the public beaches of the North Spit of Coos Bay with 400,000 gallons of bunker and other fuel oil on board. Subsequently, the vessel began leaking oil, an attempt to burn the remaining oil was made and the vessel split in two, and additional oil was released. The bow section was refloated and towed offshore, only to break its tow and re-ground 65 miles further north along the Oregon coast at Waldport where additional oil was released. The bow section was again refloated, towed to sea, and sunk in deep water. The stern section remains stranded at the original grounding site on Coos Bay's North Spit.

There were many natural resources of concern in the area affected by the spills, including birds, marine mammals, fish, shellfish, outer beaches and rocky shores, and the estuaries from Coos Bay to Yaquina Bay. Most directly affecting the Coos Bay District was the potential impact to the Western Snowy Plover, a threatened species which nests on BLM managed lands on the North Spit and the lost public use on some of those same public lands.

Under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (enacted following the Exxon Valdez spill), certain federal, state and tribal natural resource Trustees can charge the party responsible for the spill (Responsible Party) costs of assessing the damages from an oil spill to resources they manage and any restoration actions necessary to return those resources to a pre-spill condition. Because the *New Carissa* ran aground adjacent to lands managed by the Coos Bay District and some of the Bureau's resources were potentially damaged by the grounding and spill, the Oregon/Washington State Director was appointed as the Authorized Officer for the Department of Interior, and District personnel have been working with the other natural resource designated Trustees in the case to determine what damages to resources may have occurred. The Coos Bay District has assumed the administrative lead for the case and has been working closely with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Office of the Solicitor, and the other Trustee agencies (Forest Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife), and tribes (the Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians, the Coquille Tribe of Oregon, and the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz, Oregon). This is the first time that the BLM has assumed the lead role in the NRDA process for the Department, as well as the first time as the lead Trustee for all other agencies.

The Trustees have completed their preassessment studies and on November 7, 2001, filed a Notice of Intent to conduct Restoration Planning for the case. In the Restoration Planning phase of the NRDA process, Trustees prepare a plan to restore the resources lost as a result of the incident. The Restoration Plan is subject to NEPA and Endangered Species Act compliance, and will involve public comment on several restoration alternatives. The final Restoration phase of the NRDA process involves implementation of the Restoration plan.

Results of the final preassessment studies conducted by the Trustees indicate significant losses to public

resources:

- **Western Snowy Plover.** Trustees contracted with The Nature Conservancy to conduct a year long study on the Western Snowy Plover. At least 45 of the species (more than one-half of the typical Oregon winter population) were oiled during the incident; 17 of those were captured and cleaned by a special bird rehabilitation team. The study was completed and a report *"Impact assessment of oil spilled from the New Carissa on the Western Snowy Plover along the Oregon Coast"* (Stern, M.A. D.J. Lauten, K.A. Castelein, K.J. Popper and J.A. Fukuda. 2000, Unpublished report by the Oregon Natural Heritage Program and The Nature Conservancy to TMM Co., LTD; Coos Bay District Bureau of Land Management; Oregon Dept. Fish and Wildlife, Dunes National Recreation Area; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 32pp) was prepared.

  Overall, at the population level, the report indicated that both the abundance and productivity of breeding plovers along the Oregon coast did not appear to be overtly affected by this incident. However, four plovers likely perished as a direct result of the incident and four others may have perished because of it.

- **Seabirds, Shorebirds and Gulls.** Trustees have completed a study and entitled "*Seabird Mortality resulting from the M/V New Carissa Oil Spill Incident, February and March 1999*" (Ford, Glenn R., Gina K. Himes Boor, and Jennifer Caylor Ward) which found that:

  1. an estimated 2,358 seabirds perished as a result of the spill, including 262 Marbled Murrelets, a threatened species;

  2. an estimated 460 to 809 shorebirds and 35 to 108 gulls were oiled during the incident.

- **Lost Recreation Use.** Trustees prepared a report entitled *"New Carissa Recreation Loss, Pre-assessment Report"* which estimated that there were 25,060 to 26,060 lost trips and diminished recreational trips as a result of the *New Carissa* spill with an estimated value of $400,000.

Restoration Potential Restoration could include actions to protect and enhance the habitat for seabirds and shorebirds. Specific efforts for wildlife could include acquisition and protection of shorebirds and seabird habitats. To address lost public recreation use, restoration could include development of projects to enhance public access and use of resources not accessible during the incident.

During FY 2003, Trustees will complete a draft Restoration Plan which will be available for public comment. The purpose of the plan will be to restore public resources lost as a result of the *New Carissa* incident to their pre-spill baseline.

National Environmental Policy Act Analysis and Documentation

NEPA documentation

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

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

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

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

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

Coos Bay District Environmental Documentation, Fiscal Year 2002

During FY 2002, the Coos Bay District completed 18 environmental assessments, 34 categorical exclusions, and 16 administrative determinations. One environmental impact statement was prepared (Coos County Natural Gas Pipeline EIS). These environmental documents vary in complexity, detail, and length depending on the project involved.

Protest and Appeals

Many Coos Bay District timber sale environmental assessment decision records have been protested and appealed since the expiration of the Recission Act in December of 1996. Protest and appeal issues have challenged compliance with the RMP ROD, compliance with NEPA, analysis, assumptions, and conclusions. No protests of forest management actions were received in FY 2002.

Coordination and Consultation

The District is involved in a considerable amount of coordination and consultation with other federal agencies, state and local governments, and private organizations. Listed below are examples of the coordination and consultation that routinely occur:

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

Research and Education

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

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

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

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.

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).

Monitoring

2002 Coos Bay District Implementation Monitoring Report

Implementation monitoring conducted on the District was based on a process developed by the district core team utilizing the questions contained in Appendix L of the Coos Bay District RMP/ROD. Questions were separated into two lists, those which were project related and those which were more general and appropriately reported in the Annual Program Summary, such as accomplishment reports. The monitoring questions were revised as a result of the 2001 Survey and Manage SEIS. (A copy of both lists are included in Appendix C of this Annual Program Summary.) The monitoring team in FY 2002 consisted of a district core team member with the assistance of other District personnel for reviewing several projects. The district core team selected projects for monitoring and prepared individual project reports based on the results of the office and/or field evaluation for each of the selected projects.

The following process was used for selecting individual projects to meet the RMP ROD implementation monitoring standards:

- The core team developed a list of projects occurring in FY 2002 (Table 37, located at the end of this report) based on the following stratification:
  - All advertised timber sales.
  - All silvicultural projects, with each bid item considered to be a project.
  - All Jobs-in-the-Woods projects with costs exceeding $10,000.
  - All ERFO projects.
  - Right-of-Way projects involving a considerable amount of construction or Right-of-Way timber to be removed.
  - Noxious Weed projects involving the use of herbicides.
  - Stream Restoration Projects.
  - Road decommissioning projects.
  - Miscellaneous projects.

- Each of the listed projects were stratified by land use allocation and other screening factors included in the district monitoring plan.

- A random number was selected, with every fifth project from the list selected to be monitored (the monitoring plan in the ROD required 20 percent of projects within each area be monitored). The selected projects were supplemented by adding one noxious weed projects, one timber sale, one silvicultural project, and one Right-of-Way projects to meet the 20 percent requirement. In addition, several projects were switched to eliminate projects which were very simple for similar projects that were more complex. (The projects selected have been **Bolded** in Table 37). Table 38 (also located at the end of this report) displays the distribution of projects available for selection

and those selected for monitoring by Field Office.

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

Based on this initial review, we concluded that the first portion of implementation monitoring (did we do what we said we'd do) has been satisfactorily accomplished for all of the projects included in the random sample for FY 2002, and as indicated in Table 37. Watershed analysis and NEPA documentation is adequate, and the recommendations contained in these documents have been included in the authorization documents. For those projects located within the Late-Successional Reserves, the Late-Successional Reserve Assessment adequately discussed the proposed projects without requiring additional review of projects by the Regional Ecosystem Office.

FY 2002 Projects in full compliance:

- Project 1 Myrtlewood FO Camas East DMT Timber Sale
- Project 3 Myrtlewood FO Tree Planting Bid Item 2
- Project 6 Tree Planting Umpqua FO Bid Item 5 (20 acres)
- Project 16 Manual Maintenance Umpqua FO Bid Item 3C
- Project 19 Myrtlewood FO Manual Maintenance Bid Item 3
- Project 20 Noxious Weed Control Umpqua FO Bid Item 1
- Project 21 Myrtlewood FO Noxious Weed Control Bid Item 1
- Project 22 Oxbow Area Full Road Decommissioning Umpqua FO (JITW) (Russell Creek Road)
- Project 24 Oxbow Area Full Road Decommissioning Umpqua FO (JITW) Bum Creek Road)
- Project 31 Umpqua Precommercial Thinning, Bid Item 2
- Project 36 Myrtlewood FO Fish Passage North Fork Elk Creek (JITW)
- Project 39 Umpqua FO Culverts and Stream Restoration (South Sisters 3) (JITW)
- Project 41 Umpqua FO Culverts and Stream Restoration (Bum Creek) (JITW)
- Project 46 Umpqua FO Blue Creek Instream Restoration
- Project 51 Myrtlewood FO Sandy/Slide Road Decommissioning (Road 29-10-9.0)
- Project 56 Myrtlewood FO Sandy/Slide Road Decommissioning (Road 30-10-6.1)
- Project 61 Myrtlewood FO Sandy Creek Stream Restoration
- Project 64 Myrtlewood FO Pruning Bid Item 2
- Project 66 John's Creek Road Umpqua FO (ERFO)
- Project 71 Umpqua FO Roseburg Lumber R/W Road # 21-9-24.10

- Project 74 Myrtlewood FO Lone Rock Timber R/W Road

Completed or partially implemented projects were reviewed in the field to answer the second part of the implementation monitoring question: "Did we do on the ground what we said we would in the contract or authorizing document?" Based on the field reviews, we concluded that the second portion of implementation monitoring requirements have been satisfactorily accomplished, with the one exception noted below.

FY 2002 Projects in full compliance:

- Project 1 Myrtlewood FO Camas East DMT Timber Sale
- Project 3 Myrtlewood FO Tree Planting Bid Item 2
- Project 6 Umpqua FO Tree Planting Bid Item 5 (20 acres)
- Project 16 Umpqua FO Manual Maintenance Bid Item 3C
- Project 19 Myrtlewood FO Manual Maintenance Bid Item 3
- Project 20 Umpqua FO Noxious Weed Control Bid Item 1
- Project 21 Myrtlewood FO Noxious Weed Control Bid Item 1
- Project 22 Umpqua FO Oxbow Area Full Road Decommissioning (JITW) (Russell Creek Road)
- Project 24 Umpqua FO Oxbow Area Full Road Decommissioning (JITW) Bum Creek Road)
- Project 46 Umpqua FO Blue Creek Instream Restoration
- Project 64 Myrtlewood FO Pruning Bid Item 2
- Project 71 Umpqua FO Roseburg Lumber R/W Road # 21-9-24.10
- Project 74 Myrtlewood FO Lone Rock Timber R/W Road # 28-10-17.0

FY 2002 Projects in substantial compliance:

- Project 31 Umpqua FO Precommercial Thinning, Bid Item 2

  One area of noncompliance with contractual requirements was noted for this project. One of the contractual requirements is that "All Scotch Broom, French Broom, and Gorse within unit boundaries shall be cut to a 4" or less stump height and no live branches shall remain on the cut stump." Six units were visited for compliance, and on five of the six units uncut broom species were observed remaining along the roads on completion of treatments. The RMP ROD requires that noxious weed treatments be compatible with Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives. Thus, from a ROD implementation monitoring perspective, the project complies, but the project does not meet contractual requirements. In all other respects, the project is in compliance with the ROD and NFP.

We also revisited five projects from FY 2001 in the field that had not been completed in FY 2001, as well as one project not completed from FY 99, and one project from FY 98 to answer the second part of the implementation monitoring question. Based on the field reviews, we have concluded that the

second portion of implementation monitoring requirements have been satisfactorily accomplished for the projects indicated below:

FY 2001 Projects in full compliance:

- Project 31 Umpqua FO Cedar Creek CT Timber Sale 01-02
- Project 33 Umpqua FO Precommercial Thinning Item 2
- Project 43 Myrtlewood FO Elk Creek Road 28-11-29.0 (ERFO Repair)
- Project 48 Myrtlewood FO Mayfield Creek Culvert
- Project 58 Umpqua FO Mothers Goose CT Timber Sale 01-07

- Other projects in full compliance:
  - Project 99- 4 Myrtlewood FO South Fork Skyline Timber Sale 99-30
  - Project 98- 4 Myrtlewood FO Belieus Brothers Timber Sale

In FY 2003 we plan on revisiting the projects where field operations were not completed this FY, and also monitor additional projects awarded in FY 2003.

Documentation for each of the 29 projects monitored in FY 2002 are included as an appendix to the monitoring report and is available for review at the District Office.

Findings and Recommendations

The results of our eighth year of monitoring evaluation continues to support earlier observations that, overall, the District is doing an excellent job of implementing the NFP and the Coos Bay District RMP. Attitudes are generally positive despite the dramatic change in management direction in 1994 under the NFP with its non-traditional techniques which have not been fully verified, or in some cases, even well defined. In general, the interdisciplinary team (IDT) approach to management appears to be working well and the District has planned and executed many ecologically sound management and restoration projects.

We continue to be impressed with the design and construction of many of the aquatic organism passage facilities (formerly called fish culverts). Many have employed unique designs and construction techniques to meet the objectives of allowing passage of a variety of aquatic organisms (fish, amphibians, invertebrates) that haven't always been considered with past structures. This year we observed another revision in the project design to improve the passage of aquatic organisms other than fish in a culvert project. The stream gradient on Mayfield Creek was fairly steep (approximately 18 percent) and might have prevented retention of gravel within the pipe arch necessary to pass critters through the pipe. The solution to the problem resulted in placing rocks within the baffled arch, and then grouting the rock in place with a gunite mix. Additional monitoring of this project will be necessary to

determine the effectiveness of the solution to insure that they are meeting the objectives of passing salamanders, and invertebrates.

Other projects designed to improve aquatic-habitat have also been very positive. We are particularly encouraged with the attempts to increase the amount of large woody debris in streams where there is a deficit. Projects involving placing of logs into the stream environment have resulted in virtually no disturbance of either the stream bank or surrounding ground. Other habitat improvement projects have involved introduction of a variety of conifer species into primarily hardwood dominated riparian areas through stand conversion and planting projects.

We were also impressed with the continual evolution of employing new techniques for reducing potential environmental impacts or improving wildlife and fisheries habitat. Examples noted this year included: the continued use of feller-buncher and forwarder type equipment for harvesting small diameter timber as noted on the Mothers Goose and Camas East C.T. and DMT sales; the use of fibre mats for erosion control on culvert installation projects. We feel that had we looked at additional projects the number of examples would be considerably larger.

Although we had a small sample of nearly completed timber sales to review this year, we continue to be impressed with the efforts of contract administrators and contractors to protect existing snags and coarse woody debris, green retention trees, and to retain sufficient coarse woody material.

Despite the many successes there are several areas where, based upon our monitoring this past year and in some cases previous years, we feel we can do a better job.

Finding: All silvicultural contracts within the natural range of Port-Orford-cedar (POC) contained provisions for compliance with the *Port-Orford Cedar Management Guidelines*. Most contracts required equipment washing and seasonal restrictions for the control of noxious weeds and also to restrict the spread of the POC root rot disease. In addition, several contracts required cutting of all POC within the treatment areas. This corrected findings from past monitoring reports.

Recommendation: Keep up the good work.

Finding: The Noxious Weed Control Project contract maps were greatly improved from those used in last years projects. Treatment areas in the Umpqua Field Office were based on road systems with fairly large, to very large concentrations of broom species. Maps in the Myrtlewood project were large scale and indicated where treatments were required. In both Field Offices it was relatively easy to identify treatment areas, and to determine the success of the treatments. This finding rectifies the deficiency noted in last years monitoring report.

Recommendation: Keep up the good work.

Table 37 assigns project numbers for each management action to be used in the Screening Spreadsheet for selection of units.

Table 37. Project List Form - FY 2002

Project number	Specifics on project identification, Name, Unit number, etc.
1	**Myrtlewood FO Camas East DMT Timber Sale** (EA 99-23)
2	Myrtlewood FO Tree Planting Bid Item 1 (76.5 acres) (CX 02-01)
3	**Myrtlewood FO Tree Planting Bid Item 2** (52 acres) (CX 02-01)
4	Myrtlewood FO Tree Planting Bid Item 3 (10 acres) (CX 02-01)
5	Umpqua FO Tree Planting Bid Item 4 (134 acres) (CX 02-01)
6	**Umpqua FO Tree Planting Bid Item 5** (20 acres) (CX 02-01)
7	Umpqua FO House Creek CT Timber Sale (EA 99-03)
8	Myrtlewood FO Manual Maintance North (70 acres) (CX 02-03)
9	Myrtlewood FO Manual Maintance South (57 acres) (CX 02-03)
10	Myrtlewood FO Weaver Woad DMT Timber Sale (EA 99-23)
11	Umpqua FO Manual Maintenance FO Bid Item 1A (12 acres) (CX 02-03)
12	Umpqua FO Manual Maintenance Bid Item 1B (77 acres) (CX 02-03)
13	Umpqua FO Manual Maintenance Bid Item 2 (185 acres) (CX 02-03)
14	Umpqua FO Manual Maintenance Bid Item 3A (139 acres) (CX 02-03)
15	Umpqua FO Manual Maintenance Bid Item 3B (270 acres) (CX 02-03)
16	**Umpqua FO Manual Maintenance Bid Item 3C** (148 acres) (CX 02-03)
17	Myrtlewood FO Manual Maintenance Bid Item 1 (190 Acres) (CX 02-03)
18	Myrtlewood FO Manual Maintenance Bid Item 2 (242 Acres) (CX 02-03)
19	**Myrtlewood FO Manual Maintenance Bid Item 3** (108 Acres) (CX 02-03)
20	**Umpqua FO Noxious Weed Control Bid Item 1** (600 acres) (AD 2 to EA 97-11)
21	**Myrtlewood FO Noxious Weed Control Bid Item 1 (51 Acres)** (AD 2 to EA 97-11)
22	**Umpqua FO Oxbow Area Full Road Decommissioning (JITW) (Russell Creek Road)** (DNA 7 to EA 98-14)
23	Umpqua FO Oxbow Area Full Road Decommissioning (JITW) Herb Creek Road (DNA 5 to EA 98-14)

24	**Umpqua FO Oxbow Area Full Road Decommissioning (JITW) Bum Creek Road)** (DNA 7 to EA 98-14)
25	Umpqua FO Oxbow Area Full Road Decommissioning (JITW) (Devil's Club Creek Road) (DNA 7 to EA 98-14)
Project number	Specifics on project identification, Name, Unit number, etc.
26	Umpqua FO Oxbow Area Full Road Decommissioning (JITW) (Big Bend Road) (DNA 7 to EA 98-14)
27	Umpqua FO Oxbow Area Full Road Decommissioning (JITW) W. Mosetown Creek Road) (DNA 7 to EA 98-14)
28	Umpqua FO Oxbow Area Full Road Decommissioning (JITW) (W. Halfway Creek Road) (DNA 7 to EA 98-14)
29	Umpqua FO Halfway Creek Instream Restoration (JITW) (DNA 1 to EA 00-18)
30	Umpqua FO Precommercial Thinning, Bid Item 1 (615 Acres) (CX 02-03)
31	**Umpqua FO Precommercial Thinning, Bid Item 2** (403 Acres**)** (CX 02-03)
32	Umpqua FO Pruning (134 Acres) (DNA 10 to EA 94-12)
33	Myrtlewood FO Log Yarding, Skidding, and Hauling (EA 02-15)
34	Myrtlewood FO Fish Passage Yankee Run Creek (JITW) (DNA 11 to EA 97-12)
35	Myrtlewood FO Fish Passage Hantz Creek (JITW) (DNA 11 to EA 97-12)
36	**Myrtlewood FO Fish Passage North Fork Elk Creek (JITW)** (EA 02-12)
37	Umpqua FO Culverts and Stream Restoration (South Sisters 1) (JITW) (DNA 12 to EA 97-12)
38	Umpqua FO Culverts and Stream Restoration (South Sisters 2) (JITW) (DNA 12 to EA 97-12)
39	**Umpqua Culverts and Stream Restoration (South Sisters 3) (JITW)** (DNA 13to EA 97-12)
40	Umpqua FO Culverts and Stream Restoration (North Sisters) (JITW) (DNA 12 to EA 97-12)
41	**Umpqua FO Culverts and Stream Restoration (Bum Creek) (JITW)** (DNA 12 to EA 97-12)
42	Umpqua FO Culverts and Stream Restoration (Devil's Club Creek) (JITW) (DNA 12 to EA 97-12)
43	Umpqua FO Culverts and Stream Restoration (Grunt Creek) (JITW) (DNA 12 to EA 97-12)
44	Umpqua FO Culverts and Stream Restoration (Mosetown Creek) (DNA 13 to EA 97-12) (JITW)
45	Umpqua FO Culverts and Stream Restoration (West Fork Buck Creek) (JITW) (DNA 13 to EA 97-12)
46	**Umpqua FO Blue Creek Instream Restoration** (DNA 7 to EA 98-09)

47	Myrtlewood FO Sandy/Slide Road Decommissioning (Road 28-10-27.1) (DNA 1 to EA 98-11 or EA 96-21)
Project number	Specifics on project identification, Name, Unit number, etc.
48	Myrtlewood FO Sandy/Slide Road Decommissioning (Road 29-9-6.4) (DNA 1 to EA 98-11 or EA 96-21)
49	Myrtlewood FO Sandy/Slide Road Decommissioning (Road 29-10-11.4) (DNA 1 to EA 98-11 or EA 96-21)
50	Myrtlewood FO Sandy/Slide Road Decommissioning (Road 29-10-1.0) (DNA 1 to EA 98-11 or EA 96-21)
51	**Myrtlewood FO Sandy/Slide Road Decommissioning (Road 29-10-9.0)** (DNA 1 to EA 98-11 or EA 96-21)
52	Myrtlewood FO Sandy/Slide Road Decommissioning (Road 29-10-9.3) (DNA 1 to EA 98-11 or EA 96-21) (DNA 1 to EA 98-11 or EA 96-21)
53	Myrtlewood FO Sandy/Slide Road Decommissioning (Road 29-10-8.0) (DNA 1 to EA 98-11 or EA 96-21)
54	Myrtlewood FO Sandy/Slide Road Decommissioning (Road 29-10-16.0) (DNA 1 to EA 98-11 or EA 96-21)
55	Myrtlewood FO Sandy/Slide Road Decommissioning (Road 29-10-16.1) (DNA 1 to EA 98-11 or EA 96-21)
56	**Myrtlewood FO Sandy/Slide Road Decommissioning (Road 30-10-6.1)** (DNA 1 to EA 98-11 or EA 96-21)
57	Myrtlewood FO Sandy/Slide Road Decommissioning (Road 30-10-6.2) (DNA 1 to EA 98-11 or EA 96-21)
58	Myrtlewood FO Precommercial Thinning Bid Item 1 (470 Acres) (CX 02-03)
59	Myrtlewood FO Precommercial Thinning Bid Item 2 (47 Acres) (CX 02-03)
60	Myrtlewood FO Precommercial Thinning Bid Item 3 (103 Acres) (CX 02-03)
61	**Myrtlewood FO Sandy Creek Stream Restoration(DNA 1 to EA 01-08)**
62	Umpqua FO Honcho Creek Fish Ladder
63	Myrtlewood FO Pruning Bid Item 1 (190 Acres) (DNA 9 and 11 to EA 94-12)
64	**Myrtlewood FO Pruning Bid Item 2 (170 Acres) (DNA 9 and 11 to EA 94-12)**
65	Myrtlewood FO Pruning Bid Item 3 (445 Acres) (DNA 9 and 11 to EA 94-12)

66	**Umpqua FO John's Creek Road (ERFO) (EA 02-17)**
67	Umpqua FO Hatcher Creek DM Timber Sale
Project number	Specifics on project identification, Name, Unit number, etc.
68	Umpqua FO Old Mans Road CT Timber Sale (EA 00-22)
69	**Umpqua FO Cherry Creek CT Timber Sale (EA 00-22)**
70	Myrtlewood FO Menasha R/W Road # 28-11-11.2
71	**Umpqua FO Roseburg Lumber R/W Road # 21-9-24.10**
72	Umpqua FO Roseburg Lumber R/W Road # 21-9-1.6
73	Umpqua FO Menasha R/W Road # 26-9-29-2
74	**Myrtlewood FO Lone Rock Timber R/W Road # 28-10-17.0**

Table 38. FY 2002 Projects Available and Selected for Monitoring by Selection Factors			
Type of Project	Number in Selection Pool	Number Selected in Myrtlewood FO	Number Selected in Umpqua FO
Advertised Timber Sales	6	1	1
Regeneration Harvest [1]	2	0	1
Thinning/Density Management [1]	6	1	1
Salvage Sales	0	0	0
Silvicultural Projects	25	3	3
Road Decommissioning	18	2	2
Culvert Replacement	12	1	2
Stream Habitat Improvement	4	1	1
Right-of-Way Projects	5	1	1
Noxious Weeds	2	1	1
Other	2	0	1
Jobs-in-the-Woods	8	1	2
Recreation Projects	0	0	0
Within or adjacent to Riparian Reserves [2]	51	6	9
Within Key Watersheds [2]	9	1	5
Within Late-Successional Reserves [2]	29	3	5
Adjacent to ACEC	0	0	0
Within VRM Class II or III areas	0	0	0
Within Rural Interface Area	0	0	0
Involve Burning [1]	4	0	1
Total Projects Available/Selected [3]	74/22	35/10	39/12

[1] Included in the Timber Sales listed above. Two timber sales included both Regeneration Harvest and Thinning/Density Management.

[2] Projects selected were included in Timber sales, Silvicultural, Jobs-in-the-Woods, Right-of-Way, or other projects listed above.

[3] The number of projects available for selection and selected are not additive, as many occurred within Timber sales, Silvicultural, Jobs-in-the-Woods, Right-of-Way, or other projects.

Province Level Implementation Monitoring

In 2002, the provincial implementation monitoring effort responded to the Regional Executives desire to monitor commercial density management projects within LSRs, which have been under-represented in previous monitoring efforts, as well as continuing to monitor the process type questions within watersheds. An additional change from previous years was that each province would select one additional project within one of the 5th field watersheds selected for monitoring of the density management project. The additional project was to involve prescribed fire, road decommissioning, restoration, mining, or grazing.

The Thisselburn Density Management project and the North Fork Soup Creek density management projects were randomly selected by the Regional Implementation Monitoring Team to be monitored within the Southwest Oregon Province. For each of these randomly selected density management projects, the 5th Field watershed in which they were located were to be monitored for compliance with implementation of the monitoring processes at the watershed level. The Elk Creek watershed is located within the BLM Roseburg District Swiftwater Field Office. The Mill Creek watershed is located within the BLM Coos Bay District Umpqua Field Office. In southwest Oregon the replacement of a large culvert within the Mill Creek watershed on the Coos Bay District was selected as the additional project.

Results of the FY 2002 Provincial Monitoring efforts are anticipated to be available in the spring of 2003. The Implementation Monitoring Reports for all previous years are available on the internet (*http://www.reo.gov/monitoring/reports*).

Effectiveness Monitoring

Effectiveness monitoring is a longer range program than implementation monitoring, and time must pass to measure many of the factors of concern. The District continues to work with the state Research and Monitoring Committee and the Interagency Monitoring Team, in the development of the components for effectiveness monitoring of the NFP. Implementation of the following components is continuing:

- Late-Successional and Old-growth Forest Effectiveness Monitoring Plan for the Northwest Forest Plan.
- Marbled Murrelet Effectiveness Monitoring Plan for the Northwest Forest Plan.
- Northern Spotted Owl Effectiveness Monitoring Plan for the Northwest Forest Plan. The Northern Spotted Owl research and the monitoring plan is being evaluated in 2002/2003.
- The Aquatic Riparian Effectiveness Monitoring Plan for the Northwest Forest Plan has been approved for implementation by the Regional Interagency Executive Committee. This component will be undergoing the rigor testing phase in FY 2001/2002.
- The Socioeconomic and Tribal Effectiveness Monitoring Plan modules for the Northwest Forest Plan have been completed. The Tribal monitoring plan will be pilot tested in 2002/2003.

During FY 2002 effectiveness monitoring studies were conducted for the components listed above. As indicated, effectiveness monitoring is a long range program, and will require several years before results are available. A 10 year evaluation of the NFP will be completed in 2004. Much of the information used in the evaluation will be derived from the effectiveness monitoring noted above.

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

Resource Management Plan Maintenance

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

The following minor changes, refinements, or clarifications have been implemented as a part of plan maintenance for the Coos Bay District. To the extent necessary, the following items have been coordinated with the REO. These are condensed descriptions of the plan maintenance items, and include the major maintenance items previously reported in the 1996 to 2001 APS. Detailed descriptions are available at the Coos Bay District Office by contacting Bob Gunther.

FY 96 to FY 2001 Plan Maintenance Items

Refinement of Management Actions/Direction relating to Riparian Reserves.

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

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

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

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

range of 180 to 220 feet.

Refinement of Management Actions/Direction relating to Riparian Reserves.

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

Existing Roads Within Key Watersheds

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

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

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

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

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

Instruction Memorandum No. OR-95-028, Change 1 recognized "that in many cases there will be large diameter decay class 1 and 2 logs resulting from breakage during logging left on the unit. These log sections possess desirable CWD characteristics, but under the above standards and guidelines do not count because they are less than 16 feet long. Based on field examination of these large diameter,

shorter length logs, it seems prudent to recognize that these tree sections have a significant presence on the landscape and are likely to provide the desired CWD form and function despite the fact their length is shorter than the specified minimum. As such, districts may count decay class 1 and 2 tree sections equal to or greater than 30 inches in diameter on the large end that are between 6 and 16 feet in length toward the 120 linear feet requirement."

Coarse Woody Debris Management

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

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

15 Percent Analysis

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

Conversion to Cubic Measurement System

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

Redesignation of Land Status

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

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

The notice redesignating the identified PD lands was published in the *Federal Register*, Vol. 65, No. 96 on May 17, 2000 with an effective date of July 16, 2000.

Note: The complete legal descriptions of the lands involved are available from the office.

Third Year Evaluation

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

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

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

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

Land Acquisition and Disposal

The following acquisition and disposal actions have occurred on the District since the RMP ROD was published.

1994

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

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

1995

Acquired via purchase approximately 50 acres adjacent to the New River ACEC in Coos County.

Acquired via purchase approximately 54 acres adjacent to the New River ACEC in Curry County. The lands acquired by purchase will be managed as part of the New River ACEC with a LUA of District Defined Reserve.

Acquired Edson Park via donation, approximately 44 acres in Curry County. These lands will be managed as a recreation site, with a LUA of District Defined Reserve.

Acquired 160 acres adjacent to the North Fork Hunter Creek ACEC, disposed of 40 acres of Matrix lands in an exchange (a net increase of 120 acres) in Curry County. The lands acquired in this exchange will be managed as part of the ACEC with a LUA of District Defined Reserve.

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

1996

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

1997

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

1998

Acquired via purchase approximately 71 acres adjacent to the New River ACEC in Coos County. The lands acquired by purchase will be managed as part of the New River ACEC with a LUA of District Defined Reserve.

Disposed of approximately 5,410 acres of Matrix LUA lands in a jurisdictional transfer to the BIA as the "Coquille Forest" in Coos County.

1999

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

2000

The District disposed of approximately 1 acre of CBWR land located in Coos County by direct sale to Enos Ralph. These lands were included in the Matrix land use allocation.

The District disposed of approximately 2 acres of CBWR land located in Coos County by direct sale to Leslie Crum. These lands were included in the Matrix (Connectivity/Diversity Block) land use allocation.

A Solicitor's Opinion was issued in FY 2000, which resolved title of the Coos Bay Wagon Road. Where the road crosses public land, a 100 foot strip belongs to the county. In the Coos Bay District, the ownership is Coos County; the portion in Douglas County which is in the Roseburg District, belongs to Douglas County. Approximately 15 miles of road crosses CBWR and O&C land in Coos Bay District. As a result of this opinion, the Matrix is reduced by approximately 137 acres and the LSR is reduced by approximately 55 acres.

2001

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

Survey and Manage Species Management

Instruction Memorandum OR 97-009 provided Interim Guidance and Survey Protocol for the Red Tree Vole a Survey and Manage Component 2 species, in November 1996. *(Note: this protocol has been superceded by Instruction Memorandum OR 2000-37.)*

Management Recommendations were provided in January 1997 for 18 Bryophyte species.

Management Recommendations were provided in September 1997 for 29 groups of Survey and Manage Fungi species.

Survey and Manage Survey Protocols - Mollusks were provided in August 1998 as Instruction Memorandum No. OR-98-097.

Survey and Manage Survey Protocols - Lynx was provided in January 1999 as Instruction Memorandum No. OR-99-25.

Survey and Manage Survey Protocols - for fifteen Vascular Plant species was provided in January 1999 as Instruction Memorandum No. OR-99-26.

Survey and Manage Management Recommendations - for fifteen Vascular Plant species was provided in January 1999 as Instruction Memorandum No. OR-99-27.

Survey and Manage Management Recommendations - for nineteen aquatic mollusk species was provided in March 1999 as Instruction Memorandum No. OR-99-38.

Survey and Manage Management Recommendations - for five bryophyte species was provided in March 1999 as Instruction Memorandum No. OR-99-39.

Instruction Memorandum No. OR-2000-003 dated October 1999 transmitted Management Recommendations for 23 Terrestrial Mollusks.

Instruction Memorandum No. OR-2000-004 dated October 1999 transmitted survey protocol for five amphibians.

Instruction Memorandum No. OR-2000-015 dated November 1999 transmitted Management Recommendations for four Terrestrial Mollusks.

Instruction Memorandum No. OR-2000-017 dated December 1999 and June 2000 transmitted survey protocol and corrections for six bryophyte species.

Instruction Memorandum No. OR-2000-018 dated December 1999 transmitted survey protocol for seven fungi.

Instruction Memorandum No. OR-2000-037 dated February 2000 transmitted survey protocol for the red tree vole.

Instruction Memorandum No. OR-2000-042 dated March 2000 transmitted Management Recommendations for 29 lichens.

Information Bulletin No. OR-2000-315 dated August 2000 transmitted revised survey protocol for the Marbled Murrelet.

Instruction Memorandum No. OR-2000-086 dated September 2000 transmitted Management Recommendations for the red tree vole.

Marbled Murrelet Surveys

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

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

2001 Survey and Manage Amendment to the Northwest Forest Plan

The Survey and Manage mitigation in the Northwest Forest Plan was amended in January 2001 through the signing of the Record of Decision (ROD) for the *"Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for Amendment to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines."* The intent of the amendment was to incorporate up-to-date science into management of Survey and Manage species and to utilize the agencies' limited resources more efficiently. The ROD provides approximately the same level of protection intended in the Northwest Forest Plan but eliminates inconsistent and redundant direction and establishes a process for adding or removing species when new information becomes available.

The ROD reduced the number of species requiring the Survey and Manage mitigation, dropping 72 species in all or part of their range. The remaining species were then placed into 6 different management

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

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

[1] Includes three species for which pre-disturbance surveys are not necessary

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

Approval of the *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendment to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standard and Guidelines* amended the Standards and Guidelines contained in the Northwest Forest Plan Record of Decision related to Survey and Manage, Protection Buffers, Protect Sites from Grazing, Manage Recreation Areas to Minimize Disturbance to Species, and Provide Additional Protection for Caves, Mines, and Abandoned Wooden Bridges and Building That Are Used as Roost Sites for Bats. These standards and guidelines were removed and replaced by the contents of the *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendment to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standard and Guidelines*.

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

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

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

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

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

Road Maintenance

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

The Coos Bay District road inventory includes approximately 1,800 miles of roads. Routine forest management activity includes maintenance of forest roads. While certain routine road maintenance is scheduled, other routine road maintenance is in response to specific needs that are identified by District personnel or the location of timber hauling activity for a given year. Although year to year levels of road maintenance vary, the District has maintained an average of 500 miles of road per year (Coos Bay District Proposed Resource Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement, page 3-8). This rate of maintenance provides that most District roads are maintained approximately every three years, although some roads may be maintained more frequently, or even on an annual basis. Road maintenance includes activities such as grading road surfaces, cleaning road ditches, cleaning culvert catch basins, minor culvert replacement, mulching and seeding of exposed slopes, clearing of fallen trees, removal of hazard trees, brushing for sight clearance, etc. Road maintenance may also include the correction of routine storm damage. Heavy storm damage to roads that require engineering and environmental design or analysis would not be considered routine road maintenance and would not be conducted as an administrative action. This clarification of the RMP does not result in the expansion of the scope of resource uses or restrictions or change the terms, conditions and decisions of the approved RMP.

Tree Falling for Timber Cruises

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

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

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

FY 2002 Plan Maintenance Items

Land Acquisition and Disposal

The following acquisition actions have occurred on the District in FY 2002.

> The District acquired via purchase approximately 2 acres of land located within the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area in Douglas County. The lands acquired will be managed as part of the Dean Creek EVA with a LUA of District Defined Reserve.

The US Army Corps of Engineers relinquished approximately 313 acres lands under their jurisdiction within the Coos Bay Shorelands ACEC, in Coos County. As a result, the lands were returned to the public domain. The lands will be managed as part of the Coos Bay Shorelands ACEC with a LUA of District Defined Reserve.

As a result of these land actions, Table 1 published in the Coos Bay RMP ROD is hereby updated as shown in Table 39.

Table 39. (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	6,369	135	0	130,698	1,735
Lane	154	0	401	0	0	555	0
Totals	220,913	61,083	41,996	819	0	324,811	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 2001. Acres are not the same as shown in the GIS.

Change in the formal evaluation cycle for the RMP

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

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

The State Directors decision to change the evaluation interval from three years to five years was made

on March 8, 2002. The next evaluation of the Coos Bay District RMP will address implementation through September 2003.

Survey and Manage Species Management

The following Management Recommendations were transmitted via Instruction Memorandum in FY 2002:

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

The amended Management Recommendations were adopted for implementation on the Coos Bay District by plan maintenance.

Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

there would be gains in timber production.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

O&C Lands - Public lands granted to the Oregon and California Railroad Company and subsequently revested to the United States, that are managed by the BLM under the authority of the O&C Lands Act.

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

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

Off-Highway Vehicle Designation

Open: Designated areas and trails where off-highway vehicles may be operated subject to operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in BLM Manuals 834l 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 - 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 regeneratrion, 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 - Timber harvest conducted with the partial objective of opening a forest stand to the point where favored tree species will be re-established.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Old-Growth: This stage constitutes the potential plant community capable of existing on a site given the frequency of natural disturbance events. For forest communities, this stage exists from approximately age 200 until the time when stand replacement occurs and secondary succession

begins again. Depending on fire frequency and intensity, old-growth forests may have different structures, species composition, and age distributions. In forests with longer periods between natural disturbance, the forest structure will be more even-aged at late mature or early old growth stages.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Visual Resource Management (VRM) - The inventory and planning actions to identify visual values and establish objectives for managing those values and the management actions to achieve visual management objectives.

Acronyms/Abbreviations

ACEC	-	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
ACS	-	Aquatic Conservation Strategy
APS	-	Annual Program Summary
ASQ	-	Allowable Sale Quantity
BA	-	Biological Assessment
BIA	-	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	-	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	-	Best Management Practice
CBWR	-	Coos Bay Wagon Road
CCF	-	Hundred cubic feet
C/DB	-	Connectivity/Diversity Blocks
CIT	-	Coquille Indian Tribe
COE	-	US Army Corps of Engineers
CT	-	Commercial Thinning
CWA	-	Clean Water Act
CWD	-	Coarse woody debris
CX	-	Categorical Exclusions
DBH	-	Diameter Breast Height
DEQ	-	Department of Environmental Quality
DM	-	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
NMFS	-	National Marine Fisheries Service
NRDA	-	Natural Resource Damage Assessment
NOAA	-	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
OCEAN	-	Oregon Coastal Environment Awareness Network
O&C	-	Oregon and California Revested Lands
ODFW	-	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
ODOT	-	Oregon Department of Transportation
OSU	-	Oregon State University
PAC(s)	-	Provincial Advisory Council(s)
PD	-	Public Domain Lands
PIMT	-	Provincial Implementation Monitoring Team
PL	-	Public Law
POC	-	Port-Orford-Cedar
R&PP	-	Recreation and Public Purpose
REO	-	Regional Ecosystem Office
RH	-	Regeneration Harvest
RIEC	-	Regional Interagency Executive Committee
RMP	-	Resource Management Plan
RMP/ROD	-	The *Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan* and *Record of Decision*
ROD	-	Record of Decision
RR	-	Riparian Reserve
R/W	-	Right-of-Way
SEIS	-	Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement
S&M	-	Survey and Manage
SRMA	-	Special Recreation Management Areas
TMO	-	Timber Management Objective(s)
TNC	-	The Nature Conservency
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

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

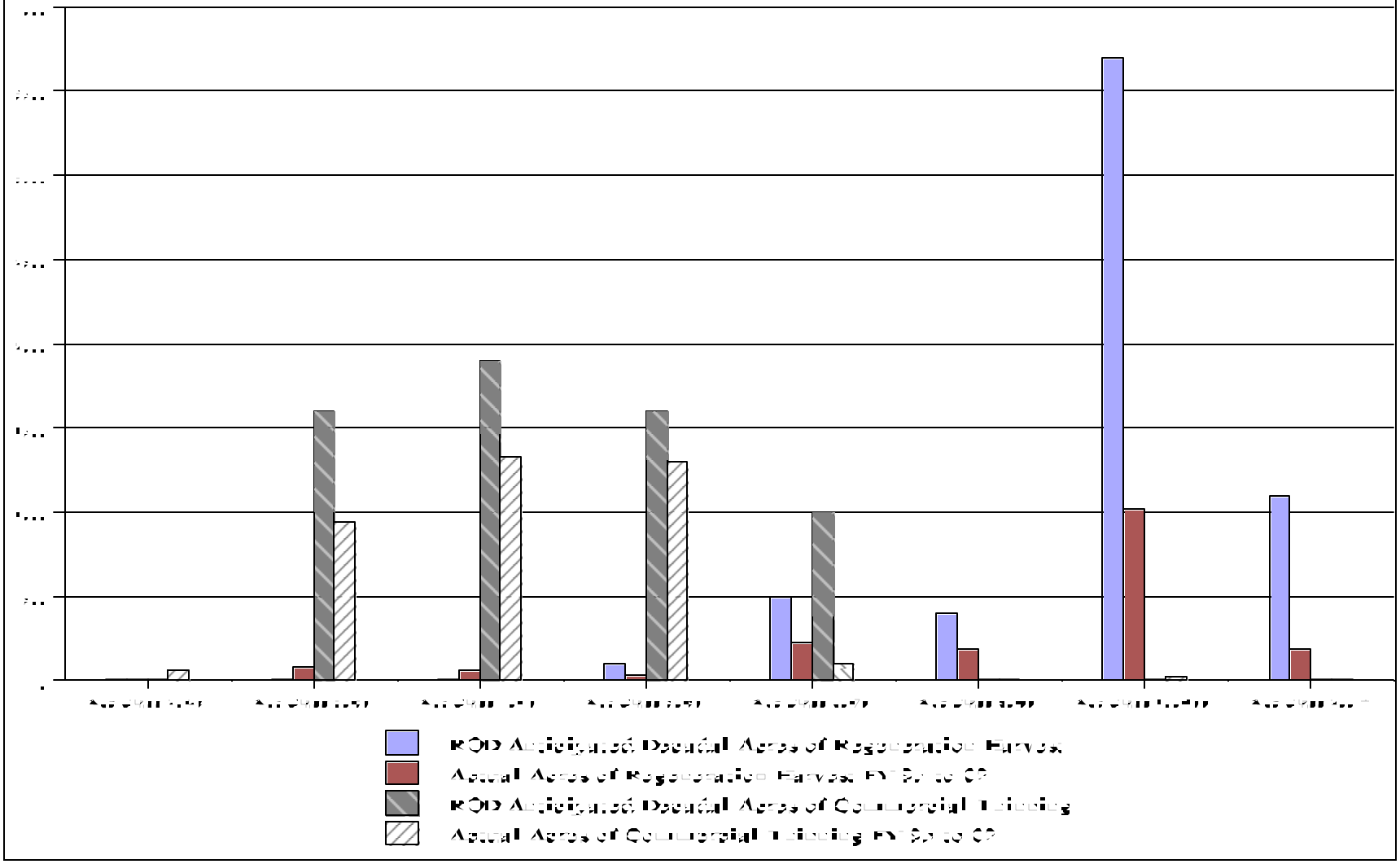


Figure B-2. Regeneration Harvest Acres by Age Class and Land Use Allocation

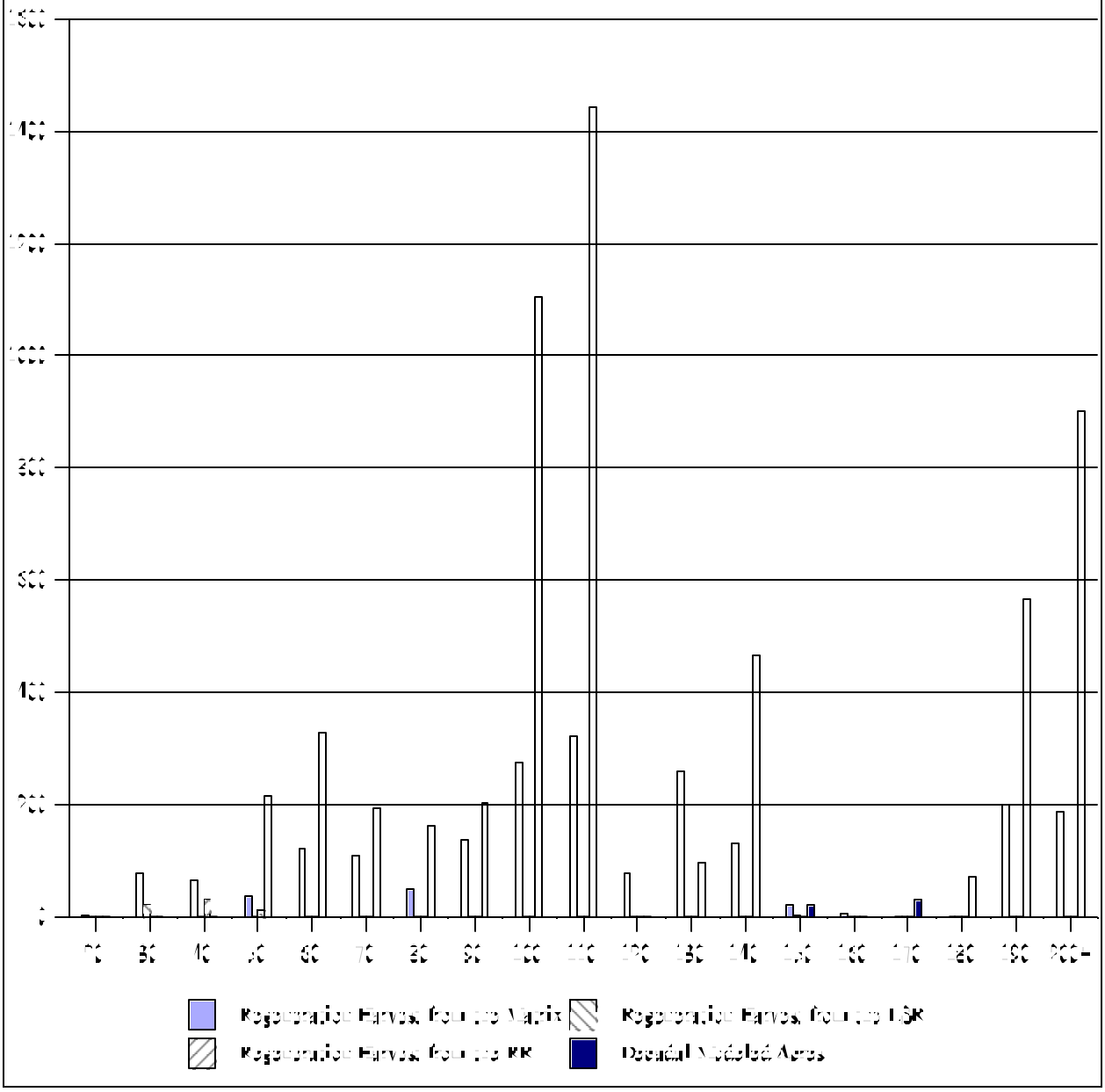
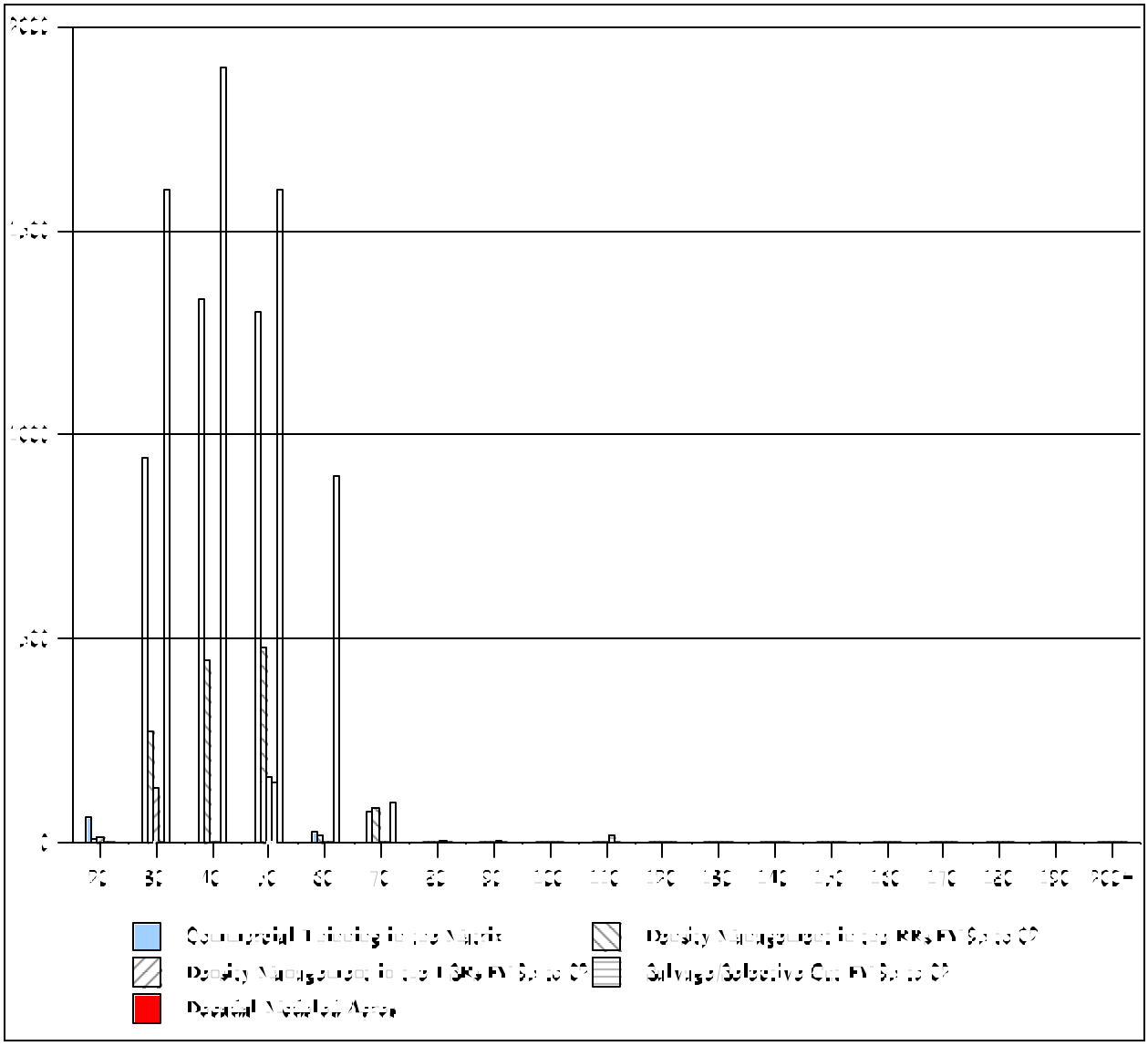


Figure B-3. Partial Harvest Acres by Age Class and Land Use Allocations



Appendix C
Implementation Monitoring for FY 2002

The following two lists of questions have been used to record the Coos Bay District Implementation Monitoring results for FY 2002. The first list, *2002 Project Specific RMP Implementation Monitoring Questions*, have been used for each of the 22 projects monitored. The summary for the 22 projects monitored in FY 2002 has been included in the previous section on Coos Bay implementation monitoring. The completed forms for individual projects are available for review at the District office.

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

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

Coos Bay District
2002 Project Specific RMP Implementation Monitoring Questions

Abbreviation legend:

NFP = Northwest Forest Plan
RR = Riparian Reserve
KW = Key Watershed
MTX = matrix (including connectivity)
RMP = Resource Management Plan
LSR = Late Successional Reserve
AL = All land use allocations
SM = Survey and Manage SEIS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yes ❑ No ❑ N/A ❑

This Set of questions applies to the following project:

Project

Q#	Question	Rating	Narrative Response
1.	(RR, KW) Was a watershed analysis completed before initiating actions in a Riparian Reserve or Key Watershed? (NFP B20) (RMP 7, 13)	Yes ❑ No ❑ N/A ❑	
2.	(AL) Were the concerns identified in the watershed analysis addressed in the project EA? (NFP B20) (RMP 7, 13)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
3.	(AL) Were all streams & water bodies identified? (NFP C30-31) (RMP 12)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
4.	(AL) Were the stream boundaries established correctly? (NFP C30-31) (RMP 12)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
5.	(AL) Has the project reduced or maintained, the net amount of roads within the Key Watersheds? (NFP C7) (RMP 7, 70)	Yes ❑ No ❑ N/A ❑	
6.	(RR) Were proposed activities within the RR clearly defined and stipulated in the project documentation?	Yes ❑ No ❑ N/A ❑	

7.	(RR) Did documentation clearly show how the proposed activities meets or does not prevent attainment of the aquatic conservation strategy (ACS) objectives? (NFP B-10, C-31-38) (RMP 6, 13-17)	Yes ❑ No ❑ N/A ❑	
8.	(AL) Was project implementation consistent with the EA and decision?	Yes ❑ No ❑ N/A ❑	
9.	*Summary Question for 3 thru 8* (AL) Were the Riparian Reserves in the project area designed and implemented in accordance with the NFP S&Gs? (NFP C30) (RMP 13)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
10.	(RR) Were activities designed to minimize new road and landing construction, or where necessary, were they designed to minimize impacts to Riparian Reserves? (NFP C32) (RMP 13)	Yes ❑ No ❑ N/A ❑	
11.	(RR) Are new structures and improvements (culverts, roads, bridges etc) in Riparian Reserves constructed to minimize the diversion of natural hydrologic flow paths? (NFP C32) (RMP 13-14, 69)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	

12.	(RR) Are new structures and improvements (culverts, roads, bridges etc) in Riparian Reserves constructed to reduce the amount of sediment delivery into the stream? (NFP C32) (RMP 14, 69)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
13.	(RR) Are new structures and improvements (culverts, roads, bridges etc) in Riparian Reserves constructed to protect fish and wildlife populations? (NFP C32) (RMP 14, 69)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
14.	(RR) Are new structures and improvements (culverts, roads, bridges etc) in Riparian Reserves constructed to accommodate the 100-year flood? (NFP C32) (RMP 14, 69)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
15.	(RR) Is the project consistent with a road management or transportation management plan (includes; operations and maintenance, traffic regulations during wet periods, road management objectives, and inspection/ maintenance for storm events)? (NFP C32) (RMP 14, 70)	Yes ❑ No ❑ N/A ❑	

16.	(RR) Are new recreation facilities within the Riparian Reserves designed so as not to prevent meeting aquatic conservation strategy objectives? (NFP C34) (RMP 14, 46)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
17.	(RR) Are all mining related structures support facilities, and roads located outside the Riparian Reserves? (NFP C34) (RMP 15, 57	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
18.	(RR) Are mining related activities within the RR meeting the objectives of the aquatic conservation strategy? (NFP C34) (RMP 15)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
19.	(RR) Are all solid and sanitary waste facilities related to mining excluded from Riparian Reserves or located, monitored and reclaimed in accordance with SEIS record of decision S&G and resource management plan management direction? (NFP C34) (RMP 15, 57)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
20.	(AL) Were activities designed to Protect all suitable marbled murrelet habitat within 0.5 mile of activity center? (RMP 36)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	

21.	(AL) Were activities designed to Protect or enhance unsuitable marbled murrelet habitat within 0.5 mile of activity center? (RMP 36)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
22.	(LSR) Was REO review completed where required (i.e. salvage, silviculture...) and recommendations implemented? (RMP 19)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
23.	(LSR) Were activities designed to avoid timber harvest in stands over 80? (NFP C12) (RMP 19)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
24.	(LSR) Were activities designed to limit salvage to areas greater than 10 acres and less than 40 percent canopy closure? (NFP C14) (RMP 19)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
25.	(LSR) Were salvage activities designed to retain standing live trees and snags? (NFP C14) (RMP 19)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
26.	(LSR) Were activities designed to avoid or minimize new road construction, or where necessary, were roads designed to minimize impacts to late-successional stands? (NFP C16) (RMP 20)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	

27.	(LSR) Have habitat improvement projects been designed to improve conditions for fish, wildlife, or watersheds and to provide benefits to late-successional habitat? (NFP C17) (RMP 20)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
28.	(LSR) Has the project avoided the introduction of nonnative plants and animals into LSRs (if an introduction is undertaken, has an assessment shown that the action will not retard or prevent the attainment of LSR objectives)? (NFP C19) (RMP 21)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
29.	(MTX) Were "unmapped" LSRs in the vicinity of the project identified in the EA? (NFP C3, C39)	Yes ❑ No ❑ N/A ❑	
30.	(MTX)Were activities designed to protect or enhance the "unmapped" LSR? (NFP C3,C39) (RMP 34, 36)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
31.	(MTX) Was suitable habitat around all occupied marbled murrelet sites protected during project planning? (NFP C3, C10) (RMP 36)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	

32.	(MTX) Was recruitment habitat around all occupied marbled murrelet sites protected or enhanced during project planning? (NFP C3, C10) (RMP 36)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
33.	(MTX) Was suitable habitat within 100 acre core areas around all known (Before Jan 1, 1994) spotted owl activity centers protected during project planning? (NFP C3, C10) (RMP 23)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
34.	(MTX) Was non-suitable habitat within 100 acre core areas around all known (Before Jan 1, 1994) spotted owl activity centers protected or enhanced during project planning? (NFP C3, C10) (RMP 23)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
35.	(MTX) Do management activities within the range of Port-Orford cedar conform to the guidelines contained in the BLM Port-Orford cedar Management Guidelines? (RMP 23)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
36.	(MTX) Are suitable (40% of potential) snags being left in timber harvest units? (NFP C41) (RMP 22, 27)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	

37.	(MTX) Is Coarse Woody Debris (CWD) already on the ground retained and protected during and after regeneration harvest? (NFP C40) (RMP 22)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
38.	(MTX) Are 120 linear feet of decay class 1 and 2 logs per acre, at least 16"in diameter and 16' in length retained and protected during and after regeneration harvest ? (NFP C40) (RMP 22, 53)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
39.	(MTX) Are 6-8 (12-18 in connectivity) green conifer trees per acre retained in regeneration harvest units? (NFP C41-42) (RMP 23, 28, 54)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
40.	(MTX) Was harvest consistent with retention of the 15% late successional stands analysis identified in the 5th field watershed? (NFP C44) (RMP 23, 28, 53)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
41.	(AL) If dust abatement measures were required during construction and log/rock hauling, was it implemented ? (RMP 24)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	

42.	(AL) Concerning water and soil "Best Management Practices" (BMPs), were all potentially impacted beneficial uses identified in the EA? (NFP B32) (RMP 25, App D BMPs)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
43.	(AL) Were the appropriate BMPs designed to avoid or mitigate potential impacts to beneficial uses? (NFP B32) (RMP 25, App D)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
44.	(AL) Were the designed BMPs implemented? (NFP B32) (RMP 25, App D)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
45.	(LSR, RR) Are suitable snags being left in timber harvest units? What standard was used for each project and why? (NFP C40-41, C14-15) (RMP 19)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
46.	(LSR, RR) Is CWD already on the ground retained and protected during density management harvest? What standard was used for each project and why? (NFP C40-41, C14-15) (RMP 13, 19)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
47.	(LSR, RR) Is sufficient CWD retained following harvest activities? (NFP C40-41, C14-15) (RMP13, 19)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	

48.	(AL) Are special habitats (i.e. talus, cliffs, caves) being identified and protected? (RMP 28)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
49.	(AL) Has protection been provided for abandoned caves, abandoned mines, abandoned wooden bridges and abandoned buildings that are used as roost sites for bats? (SM38)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
50.	(AL) Have surveys for bats been conducted according to a standardized regional protocol? (SM38)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
51.	(AL) Have site management measures been developed for sites containing bats? (SM38)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
52.	(AL) If Townsend's big-eared bats were found, have the appropriate state wildlife agencies been notified? (SM38)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
53.	(AL) Has timber harvest been prohibited within 250 feet of abandoned caves, abandoned mines, abandoned wooden bridges and abandoned buildings containing bats? (SM38)	Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
54.	(RR) Were potential adverse impacts to fish habitat and fish stocks identified in the EA? (RMP 30)	Yes ❑ No ❑ N/A ❑	

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

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

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

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

Coos Bay District
2002 APS Related RMP Implementation Monitoring Questions

Abbreviation legend:

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

REQ = Requirement reference from RMP appendix L

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

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

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

In FY 2002 the following types (and numbers) of restoration projects were undertaken in riparian reserves using Jobs-in-the Woods funds:

Instream Habitat / Large Wood Placement - 8
Culvert Replacement Projects - 9
Road Related Restoration - 4
Riparian / Wetland Restoration - 3
Bat Box Construction and Placement - 1
Wildlife Tree / Snag Creation - 1
Noxious Weed Control - 3
Snowy Plover Habitat restoration - 1

In FY 2002 the following types (and numbers) of restoration projects were undertaken in riparian reserves using Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 - Title II funds:

Culvert Replacement Project - 3

Several other projects beneficial to riparian reserves were funded, but were not completed in FY 2002 due to issues with contracting timing.

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

The Coos Bay District does not manage any developed recreation sites on BLM lands covered by either of the watershed analysis documents completed in FY 2002. The 2001 North Fork Coquille Watershed Analysis included an assessment of the BLM recreation sites with respect to attaining ACS objectives. The BLM recreation site facilities did not prevent attainment of ACS objectives. However, the assessment did identify opportunities to do stream side stand restoration inside the recreation site boundaries. These recommendations will be considered in a proposed restoration project currently under consideration.

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

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

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

Control of nonnative species occurring within LSRs is discussed in both the *Oregon Coast Province - Southern Portion* and the *South Coast - Northern Klamath LSR* Assessments. Specific plans have not been developed or implemented at this time.

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

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

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

As watershed analysis documents were prepared, an initial screening of 5th field watersheds was completed with the Siuslaw and Siskiyou National Forests. Results of this initial analysis were reported in the watershed analysis documents. The initial analysis applied to all actions with decisions prior to October 1, 1999. All FY 95-2002 sales sold under the RMP ROD have complied with the 15 percent rule per the initial analysis.

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

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

This information is shown in Appendix B.

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

All prescribed fire activities were conducted in accordance with the Oregon Smoke Management Plan and Visibility Protection Plan. For FY 2002 prescribed fire activity refer to Table 31 (Silvicultural Practices Section). Proposed management activities are analyzed during the IDT review process and alternative fuels management methods are utilized where appropriate. Fuel consumption varies due to factors such as time of year, aspect, fuel type, ignition method, fuel continuity and treatment method. No intrusions occurred into designated areas as a result of prescribed burning activities on the District. Prescribed burning prescriptions target spring-like burning conditions when large fuel, duff and litter consumption, and smoldering is reduced by wetter conditions and rapid mop-up. Prescribe burning activities are implemented to improve seedling plantability, and survival as well as hazardous fuels reduction both in natural and activity fuels.

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

No in-stream flow needs were identified in FY 2002.

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

(See APS 2002 Fish section; Habitat Restoration)

Key watersheds: Umpqua Field Office:
1 fish passage culvert modification,
46 conifer logs and 23 rootwads placed in Blue Creek,
and maintenance of 7 boulder weirs in the North Fork of the Coquille River.

Other watersheds: Umpqua Field Office:
1 fish passage culvert modification,

1 fish passage culvert replacement,
206 conifer logs and 109 boulders placed in Big Creek, 176 conifer logs were placed in Halfway Creek, and 50 logs were placed in Clabber Creek (a Wyden project with Roseburg Forest Products). All these creeks are tributaries of the Smith River.
12 miles of road were decommissioned.

Other watersheds: Myrtlewood Field Office:
3 miles of road were decommissioned.

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

Fuel treatment strategies are developed as a part of the IDT process. No chemical retardant, foam or other additives are to be used on or near surface waters. In accordance with BLM Prescribed Fire Manual 9214, Coos Bay District RMP, the District Fire Management Plan, and the ODF/BLM Protection Agreement, immediate and appropriate suppression action is to be applied on all wildfires.

In addition, machines (excavators) were used to pile slash on site preparation units. Operators were instructed to leave large woody pieces or sort pieces and distribute across the landscape thus preventing them from burning.

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

The District is operating under the 1996 Western Oregon Transportation Management Plan updated as of 2002 and the District Implementation Plan developed in late 1998. Both plans have, as one of their two main goals, maintenance programs and operation plans designed to meet ACS objectives.

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

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

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

86. (KW) What is the status of closure or elimination of roads to further Aquatic

Conservation Strategy objectives and to reduce the overall road mileage within Key Watersheds? (NFP C7) (RMP 7, 70)

Continuing in FY 2002, emphasis remains on more critical areas in non-key watersheds. Overall road milage reduction remains an issue in all watersheds with the current emphasis targeting those roads in flood-plain areas where the greatest benefit to the resources can be realized. Closures will to continue to take place based on available funding and will continue to be prioritized through the IDT process.

87. (KW) If funding is insufficient to implement road mileage reductions, are construction and authorizations through discretionary permits, denied to prevent a net increase in road mileage in Key Watersheds? (NFP C7) (RMP 62-63)

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

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

During FY 2002, Field Office fish biologists were actively involved with the Coos and Coquille Watershed Associations, the Umpqua, Lower Rogue Council, and South Coast Coordinating Watershed Councils. Fish biologists 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. Road decommissioning and/or upgrades have also been proposed to the newly formed RAC councils of Coos and Douglas counties.

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

On the Coos Bay District there are two listed ESUs of anadromous salmonids. The Oregon Coast coho and Southern Oregon/Northern California coho are listed as threatened. Listed fish along with candidate species are addressed in the watershed analysis process along with a description of the habitat conditions. Watershed restoration opportunities are identified to benefit the habitat needs of these fish.

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

Yes, known sites have been entered in the ISMS database.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yes, where protocol has been established.

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

Yes.

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

The Section 7 consultation streamlining process developed in FY 96 was used again this year. Coos Bay biologists participate on Level 1 Teams with both US Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service. The District Manager represents the District on the Level 2 Team. Approved protocol for Marbled Murrelets, disturbance buffers for Bald Eagles, and current guidelines for northern spotted owls were used in preparation of all biological assessments for the consultation process with the USFWS. Yearly monitoring ensures that Terms and Conditions are followed in all project activities. In addition, we are participating on the team implementing the Western Snowy Plover Draft Recovery Plan in Recovery Unit 1. Coos Bay BLM continues to place a high priority on implementing as many of the measures recommended for recovery of Western Snowy Plovers as possible. Challenge Cost Share funds were successfully obtained for much of this work and also for monitoring of a Western lily population found on district.

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

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

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

Coos Bay BLM helped develop a predator control action plan for Western Snowy Plovers in 2002.

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

Two projects with Cooperative Forest Ecosystem Research (CFER) to determine the relative importance of processes inputting large woody debris to the stream channel environment and the potential production of the surrounding forest; and a study determining the diversity and abundance of forest floor arthropods were conducted within the Cherry Creek RNA. The field work on these projects were completed in FY 99, with manuscripts expected to be completed in FY 2002.

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

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

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

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

- The District continued another year of a cost-sharing partnership with the Coquille Indian Tribe to continue field and analytic investigations into an archeological site on BLM lands.
- The District continued a temporary road closure to motorized vehicles which was providing unauthorized access to culturally (and environmentally) sensitive meadows on Coquille Indian Tribe forest land. This road is part of the previously designated mountain bike trail, and the closure does not restrict pedestrian, equestrian or non-motorized access. The Coquille Indian Tribe contributed to this project by constructing the road closure gate.

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

Research into the mining history of Sixes River recreation site was begun with an evaluation of an historic masonry feature at the campground. This report contributes to planned future educational and interpretive displays promoting cultural resource appreciation at this campground.

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

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

- Using "Best Value Procurement" processes aware contracts and purchases to local business when it can be demonstrated the local capabilities result in a better product or outcome.
- Awarding contracts between $2500 and $25,000 to "small businesses."
- Using check-writing capabilities to provide prompt payment to business with a minimum of paperwork.
- During FY 2002, the Coos Bay District prepared projects for potential funding under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-determination Act of 2001. Through the local Resource Advisory Committee, approximately $2.6 million in funding was made available for funding of restoration contracts in FY 2002.

99. (AL) Are resource management plan implementation strategies being identified that

support local economies? (NFP App D) (RMP 45)

Yes, see response to question 98.

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

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

Much progress was made this year in addressing some serious management concerns with the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area. Maintenance problems with the tide gates and lack of maintenance of drainage ditches was causing some serious pasture management problems. The tide gates have been repaired and plans are underway for maintenance of the drainage ditches. These actions will assure that the Dean Creek Elk Viewing area remains as a major tourist attraction in western Douglas County.

A new campground reservation system for the Loon Lake Recreation Area was developed as a decision in a new Loon Lake Management Plan. Historically securing a campsite has been on a first-come-first-served basis, generating a situation where visitors will wait in line overnight for a space the next day. Providing the opportunity for potential visitors to reserve a campsite will facilitate more recreation visits to the area.

101. (AL) By land-use allocation, how do timber sale volumes, harvested acres, and the age and type of regeneration harvest stands compare to the projections in the SEIS record of decision Standards and Guidelines and resource management plan management objectives? (RMP 53, A-9)

This information is displayed in Appendix B.

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

This information has been displayed in Table 31 in this APS.

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

The District continues to use the guidelines contained in the *Oregon/Washington Special Forest*

Products Procedure Handbook.

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

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

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

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

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

The New River ACEC management plan was completed in FY 95, with implementation of the plan beginning in FY 95. The learning center at New River ACEC was dedicated to Ellen Warring, a person who was instrumental in the creation of the site and an advocate for the environment. A visitor use monitoring plan was implemented at New River, with trail counters installed at four trailheads and the entrance to Storm Ranch area. This information is being used to assess potential recreational impacts through a Limits of Acceptable Change process. Visitor Use will be compared with annual bird monitoring in the area.

The North Fork Hunter Creek and Hunter Creek Bog ACEC Management Plan was completed in FY 96 with implementation beginning in FY 97. Management Plans have also been prepared for the Tioga Creek and Wassen Creek Areas.

107. (AL) What is the status of the development and implementation of recreation plans for

proposed sites, trails, SRMAs, etc.? (RMP 49)

Status of Recreation Area Management Plans:

Umpqua Field Office

- Loon Lake SRMA Management Plan - completed 2002.
- Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area SRMA- completed 1993, amended 1998.
- Loon Lake SRMA Operations Plan - completed 1997.
- Coos Bay Shorelands SRMA - completed 1995, to be updated in 2003.
- Park Creek Campground Site Plan - completed 1998.
- Smith River Falls & Vincent Creek Campgrounds Site Plans - completed 1999.
- Vincent Creek House historical assessment completed 2001.
- Big Tree recreation site - recreation plan completed 1999.
- Blue Ridge Multi-use trail - completed 1998.
- Wassen Creek ACEC – EA for Trail completed – ROD signed 2002.

Myrtlewood Field Office

- New River ACEC/SRMA Management Plan - completed 1995.
- New River ACEC Trail, Interpretive & Implementation Plans - completed 1999.
- New River Visitor Use Monitoring Plan Initiated in 2001, Limits of Acceptable Change Plan - draft 2002.
- Sixes River SRMA - Recreation Area Management Plan - completed 2000.
- Cape Blanco Lighthouse National Historic Site - Interim Management Plan - completed 1996.
- Hunter Creek Bog ACEC Management Plan - completed 1996.
- Hunter Creek Bog ACEC Trail Plan - completed 1999.
- Euphoria Ridge Trail planning - completed 1999.
- Doerner Fir Trail plan & trail head construction - completed 1999.
- Bear Creek & Palmer Butte recreation site assessments - pending.

All plans listed above as completed are being implemented.

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

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

109. (LSR) Did the LSR Assessment "fire management plan" emphasize maintaining

late-successional habitat? (RMP 74)

The fire management plan contained in both the *Oregon Coast Province - Southern Portion* and the *South Coast - Northern Klamath LSR* Assessments call for full and aggressive suppression of all wildfires as well the use of prescribed fire to reduce activity and natural fuels buildup and to achieve a desired species mix.

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

Yes, when fires escape initial attack. In FY 2002 the Coos Bay District had 1 wildfire, which did not escape extended attack.

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

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

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

Two interpretive panels were placed at Floras Lake to improve the understanding of special status species and other wildlife present in the area.

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

A fire management plan for the *South Coast - Northern Klamath* LSR Assessment covering the remaining LSRs located on the Coos Bay District was prepared and reviewed by REO in FY 98 and incorporated into the Districts Fire Management Plan.

The End

Appendix A
Coos Bay District Watershed Analysis Summary

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	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	1st	13,826	26,088	39,914	62	35%		
Middle Fork Coquille	1st	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]	2nd	5,943	6,785	12,728	20	47%		
Smith River [3]	1st	2,826	1,853	4,679	7	60%		
Paradise Creek	1st	6,648	5,590	12,238	19	54%		
Middle Creek	1st	19,393	13,063	32,456	51	60%		
North Coquille [4]	1st	7,544	20,275	27,819	43	27%		
Fairview [5]	1st	6,725	12,533	19,258	30	35%		
Middle Umpqua Frontal [6] (Waggoner Ck Drainage)	1st	1,050	2,335	3,385	5	31%		

[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

Name	Iteration	BLM Acres	Non-BLM Acres	Total Acres	Square Miles	Percent BLM	BLM acres: Running total of first iteration accomplishment	Percent of Coos Bay District covered by a first iteration WSA based the following total BLM acres: 321,746
Total FY 95 (includes 1st, 2nd iteration acres)		49,079	60,099	109,178	171	45%		
FY 1st iteration only		44,186	55,649	99,835	156	44%	100,785	31%
FY 96								
Sandy Remote [7]	2nd/ 3rd	10,374	13,620	23,994	37	43%		
Middle Smith River	1st	22,400	29,909	52,309	82	43%		
Mill Creek	1st	24,506	60,653	85,159	133	29%		
Oxbow	1st	23,463	17,956	41,419	65	57%		
Lower South Fork Coquille	1st	7,353	48,716	56,069	88	13%		
West Fork Smith River	1st	11,121	5,200	16,321	26	68%		
Tioga Creek[8]	1st	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 1st iteration only		104,631	171,300	275,931	431	38%	205,416	64%

[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] Superceded by the FY 2000 version of the South Fork Coos Watershed Analysis.

Name	Iteration	BLM Acres	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 97								
Big Creek [9]	2nd	10,083	6,586	16,669	26	60%		
Smith River [10] (North Smith)	2nd it. ac.	33,519	35,875	69,394	108	48%		
	1st it. ac.	3,694	68,210	71,904	112	5%		
Upper Middle Umpqua	1st	7,235	22,206	29,441	46	25%		
Middle Main Coquille/ No. Fk. Mouth/ Catching Ck.	1st	5,728	83,858	89,586	140	6%		
North Fork Chetco	1st	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 1st iteration acres only		25,920	190,573	216,493	338	12%	231,336	72%
FY 98								
Middle Umpqua Frontal [11]	2nd	22,634	40,505	63,139	99	36%		
Lower Umpqua [12]	1st	1,548	58,688	60,236	94	3%		
Hunter Creek [13]	1st	3,564	24,609	28,173	44	13%		
Total FY 98 (1st plus subsequent iteration acres)		27,746	123,802	151,548	237	18%		
FY 98 1st iteration only acres		5,112	83,297	88,409	138	6%	236,448	73%

[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.

Name	Iteration	BLM Acres	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 99								
South Fork Coos River	2nd it. ac.	15,788	8,866	24,654	39	64%		
	1st it. ac.	16,047	117,371	133,418	208	12%		
East Fork Coquille	1st	45,636	38,369	84,005	131	54%		
Lobster Creek [14]	1st	1,402	42,723	44,125	69	3%		
Total FY 99 (1st plus subsequent iteration acres)		78,873	207,329	286,202	447	28%		
FY 99 1st iteration only acres		63,085	198,463	261,548	409	24%	299,533	93%
FY 2000								
South Fork Coos River [15]	3rd	31,835	126,237	158,072	247	20%		
Total FY 2000 (1st plus subsequent iteration acres)		31,835	126,237	158,072	247	20%		
FY 2000 1st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%
FY 2001								
North Fork Coquille[16]	2nd	36,861	61,606	98,467	154	37%		
South Fork Coos River [17]	3rd	31,835	126,237	158,072	247	20%		
Total planned for FY 2001 (1st plus subsequent iteration acres)		68,696	187,843	256,539	401	27%		
1st iteration only acres planned for FY 2001		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%

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

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

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

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

Name	Iteration	BLM Acres	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 2002								
Oxbow[18]	2nd	23,463	17,956	41,419	65	57%		
Upper Umpqua [19]	2nd	6,396	19,511	25,907	40	25%		
Total planned for FY 2002 (1st plus subsequent iteration acres)		29,859	37,467	67,326	105	44%		
1st iteration only acres planned for FY 2002		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%
Planned FY 2003								
Middle Umpqua River[20]	2nd	22,626	40,513	63,139	99	36%		
Total planned for FY 2003 (1st plus subsequent iteration acres)		22,626	40,513	63,139	99	36%		
1st iteration only acres planned for FY 2003		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%

[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.

Appendix B
Comparisons Between ROD Commitments and Actual Harvest

Table B-1 displays the anticipated acres and volume to be harvested from the Matrix LUA by age class, either by regeneration harvest and/or commercial thinning and selective cut/salvage, as well as the accomplishments for FY 95 to FY 2002. Management of the C/DB area was based on an area control method, which did not break the harvested areas into age classes. Only conifer volume harvested from the Matrix counts toward the ASQ volume commitment. It was recognized that density management treatments within the Riparian Reserves (RR) or Late-Successional Reserves (LSR) would occur to provide habitat conditions for late-successional species, or to develop desired structural components meeting the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. It was estimated that approximately 5 MMBF could be harvested from these LUAs annually. Volume harvested from the RR or LSR LUAs does not contribute to the ASQ.

It should be noted that in most FYs, road construction occurred in areas of 30 to 50 year age classes. Harvest associated with road construction is shown as a regeneration harvest. In FY 02 hardwood stand conversion occurred in the 30-39 year age class in both the Matrix and RRs, and is included as a regeneration harvest. This results in displaying harvest acres, with little coniferous volume associated with the harvested acres. Several small sales occurred in LSRs involving the salvage of trees blown down across roads. These sales are shown as selective cuts in the table. In FYs 97 and 2000 commercial thinning of progeny test sites occurred in stands in the 20-29 age class. This activity is in a younger age class than we anticipated in preparing the decadal commitment.

Figure B-1 compares the ROD modeled age class distribution for the first decade with the actual harvested age class for the FY 95 to FY 2002 period. Figures B-2 and B-3 display the regeneration harvest and partial harvest acres by 10 year age class and Land Use Allocation for FY 95 to 2002. As mentioned above, some road construction and stand conversion occurred in the 30, 40, and 50 year age classes, and are shown as regeneration harvest in Figure B-2. Also, some salvage or selective harvest along roads occurred in older age classes, including 1 acre in both the 190 and 200+ age classes within LSRs, and are shown as salvage/selective cut in Figure B-3.

Table B-1. ROD Harvest Commitments and Annual Accomplishments (Acres and MMBF by Age Class)															
		ROD Decadal Commitment					Accomplishment FY 2002					Accomplishments FY 95 to FY 2002			
Age Class		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]
20-29	Matrix [2]	0	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	27	0.050
						C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	1	2	36	0.115
						RR [3]	0	0	0	0	RR [3]	0	0	9	0.048
						LSR [3]	0	0	0	0	LSR [3]	0	0	114	0.457
	Sub Total	0	0	0	0		1	0	0	0		1	2	186	0.670
30-39	Matrix [2]	0	0	1600	15.2	GFMA	27	0.024	142	1.843	GFMA	77	0.642	944	7.192
						C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR [3]	20	0	88	0.725	RR [3]	20	0	275	1.993
						LSR [3]	0	0	53	.626	LSR [3]	0	0	134	1.131
	Sub Total	0	0	1600	15.2		47	0.024	283	3.194		97	0.642	1353	10.316
40-49	Matrix [2]	0	0	1900	17.6	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	63	0.745	1333	13.949
						C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR [3]	0	0	60	0.762	RR [3]	32	0.144	448	4.669
						LSR [3]	0	0	154	1.923	LSR [3]	0	0	0	0
	Sub Total	0	0	1900	17.6		0	0	214	2.685		95	0.889	1.995	21.303
50-59	Matrix [2]	100	1	1600	13.8	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	36	0959	1301	17.894
						C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR [3]	0	0	0	0	RR [3]	11	0.146	478	6.171
						LSR [3]	0	0	0	0	LSR [3]	9	0.419	162	1.323
	Sub Total	100	1	1600	13.8		0	0	0	0		56	1.524	1941	25.388
60-79	Matrix [2]	500	12.5	1000	10.4	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	232	11.202	104	1.216
						C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR [3]	0	0	0	0	RR [3]	0	0	102	1.191
						LSR [3]	0	0	0	0	LSR [3]	0	0	0	0
	Sub Total	500	12.5	1000	10.4		0	0	0	0		232	11.202	206	2.407

Table B-1. ROD Harvest Commitments and Annual Accomplishments (continued)															
		ROD Decadal Commitment					Accomplishment FY 2002					Accomplishments FY 95 to FY 2002			
Age Class		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	Matrix [2]	400	13.4	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	174	11.498	5	0.082
						C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	13	0	0	0
						RR [3]	0	0	0	0	RR [3]	0	0	0	0
						LSR [3]	0	0	0	0	LSR [3]	0	0	0	0
	Sub Total	400	13.4	0	0		0	0	0	0		187	11.498	5	0.082
100-199	Matrix [2]	3700	178.6	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	983	57. 014	21	0.044
						C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	33	1.702	0	0
						RR [3]	0	0	0	0	RR [3]	1	0.035	2	0.012
						LSR [3]	0	0	0	0	LSR [3]	0	0	1	0.040
	Sub Total	3700	178.6	0	0		0	0	0	0		289	58.751	24	0.096
200 +	Matrix [2]	1100	58.5	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	186	8.836	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	1	0.049
	Sub Total	1100	58.5	0	0		0	0	0	0		186	8.836	0	0.049
Total	Matrix [2]	5800	264	6100	57	GFMA	47	0.024	142	1.843	GFMA	2047	95.098	3767	40.454
						C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	47	1.704	36	0.115
						RR [3]	0	0	148	1.487	RR [3]	12	0.181	1374	14.846
						LSR [3]	0	0	207	2.549	LSR [3]	9	0.419	566	4.923
Total [4]		5800	264	6100	57		47	0.024	497	5.879		2068	97.402	5743	60.338

[1] Only coniferous volume from the Matrix contributes to the ASQ.

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

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

[4] Includes only advertised sales. Does not include hardwood or miscellaneous volume harvested.

Appendix B-1
Allowable Sale Quantity Reconciliation

RULES FOR FYs 1995-2001 RMP ASQ RECONCILIATION:

The timber sale volume that "counts" (is chargeable) towards the ASQ comes from the Harvest Land Base (HLB), which are lands available for harvest under the six western Oregon Records of Decision (ROD) and RMP land use allocations (LUA) such as General Forest Management Area (GFMA - North and South GFMA for Medford District), Connectivity Diversity Blocks, Adaptive Management Areas (AMA), and Key Watersheds within these LUAs. The HLB comprises the net available acres of Suitable Commercial Forest Land on which the ASQ calculation, using the TRIM+ model, is based. Volume from the HLB is called chargeable volume as it is charged towards or against (a credit) the ASQ level declared in the six RMPs. Volume from LUAs not comprising the HLB, such as Congressional Reserves, Late-Successional Reserves (LSR), Riparian Reserves (RR), Adaptive Management Reserves, and administratively withdrawn areas, is referred to as non-chargeable.

ASQ accounting will be displayed in MBF at the Sustained Yield Unit (SYU) level and Resource Area (RA) level within a district in the same manner as was done for the Third Year Evaluation. An additional volume component has been added to the attached format, i.e., "5810 (Timber Pipeline)." Both chargeable and non-chargeable volume will be aggregated and displayed for the entirety of FYs 1995-2001.

The aggregation and display of chargeable and non-chargeable volume is needed for Sixth Year Evaluation purposes; however, ASQ accounting and available cut calculations are based solely on chargeable volume. All districts will utilize the provided TSIS reports to aggregate and display both cubic foot and board foot data. All districts will create and maintain an ASQ reconciliation file containing base TSIS data, summary spreadsheets, clarifying documentation (including TSIS data error reconciliation) for chargeable and non-chargeable volume, and available cut calculations based only on chargeable volume.

The procedure for an available cut calculation including a sample calculation is found in the Oregon Timber Sale Handbook H-5410-1. This calculation is used to compute the planned level of timber sale offering in any given year during the life of an approved land use plan. It uses the declared ASQ level for the year in question and adjusts for past year differences between the planned timber sale offerings and actual timber sales sold. To calculate the total volume that "should" (assuming full implementation had been possible) have been offered in a district, each district's ASQ should be multiplied by seven (years) with the exception that for the Eugene and Coos Bay districts the ASQ figures should be adjusted per the Third Year Evaluation for the period of FYs 1999-2001.

The following timber volume sold in FYs 1995-2001 will be chargeable towards ASQ accomplishment and available cut calculations:

1. All sold RMP advertised and negotiated sales from the HLB.
2. All positive and negative volume modifications to sold RMP advertised and negotiated sales from the HLB. Negative volume modifications will be a debit.
3. All positive volume modifications to pre-RMP (including Rescissions Act Section 2001(k)(1) sales) advertised and negotiated sales from the HLB. Post-RMP approval date negative volume modifications to pre-RMP sales do <u>not</u> count as an ASQ debit.
4. All short form (form 5450-5) thousand board foot (MBF) and hundred cubic foot (CCF) sales apportioned to the RAs/SYUs by area.
5. Certain Rescissions Act Section 2001(k)(3) replacement volume as follows (meets the test of providing replacement volume results in a net depletion of HLB acres within an SYU):

    a. Chargeable (from the HLB) replacement volume (in the same SYU) for a Sec. 2001(k)(2) sale that was chargeable (under the management framework plan (MFP)) and was not depleted in the RMP inventory.
    b. Chargeable (from the HLB) replacement volume (in the same SYU) for a Sec. 2001(k)(2) sale that was chargeable under the MFP (and non-chargeable under the RMP, e.g., LSR, RR, etc.).
    c. Chargeable (from the HLB) replacement volume in a different SYU from the Sec. 2001(k)(2) unit.
    d. Chargeable (from the HLB) replacement volume (in the same SYU) for a Sec. 2001(k)(2) sale that was chargeable (under the MFP) and was depleted in the RMP inventory, and the return of the Sec. 2001(k)(2) unit does <u>not</u> increase HLB acres (e.g., nesting murrelets results in the Sec. 2001(k)(2) unit becoming a reserved Occupied Marbled Murrelet Site).

<u>Clarifying Notes</u>:

1. Volume from reserved land use allocations not comprising the HLB does <u>not</u> count as an ASQ credit. LSR and RR volume in an AMA sale does <u>not</u> count as an ASQ credit.
2. Replacement volume (in the same SYU) for a Sec. 2001(k)(2) sale that was chargeable (under the MFP) and was depleted in the RMP inventory, and the return of the Sec. 2001(k)(2) unit increases HLB acres, is <u>not</u> chargeable.
3. The reconciliation will be in CCF with accompanying MBF data. Where CCF figures are not available, this will require conversion of MBF data to CCF based upon an RMP-level conversion factor (unless more accurate sale or site-specific conversion data is available).

The data contained in the following table has been updated and has had minor errors displayed in the FY 2001 APS corrected.

Appendix B-2 displays the same information as described above for timber sales included in FY 02.

Appendix B-1: ALLOWABLE SALE QUANTITY (ASQ) RECONCILIATION

Evaluation Period: FY 1995 thru FY2001		Coos Bay District South Coast - Curry SYU					
		FY 95 thru FY 98		FY 99 thru FY 01		FY 95 thru FY 01	
		CCF	MBF	CCF	MBF	CCF	MBF
ASQ Volume **1	**Advertised & Sold**	198,772	125,606	43,869	26,238	242,641	151,844
	Negotiated	3,617	2,241	860	482	4,477	2,723
	Modification	6,724	3,914	4,765	2,767	11,489	6,681
	5450-5 (Short form)	774	464	1,153	692	1,927	1,156
	Totals:	**209,887**	**132,225**	**50,647**	**30,179**	**260,534**	**162,404**
Autonomous Program Summaries **2	Rescissions Act Replacement	25,584	16,589	0	0	25,584	16,589
	Key Watershed	14,390	9,602	14,822	8,577	29,212	18,179
	5900 (Salvage/Forest Health)	0	0	11	8	11	8
	5810 (Timber Pipeline)	0	0	1,115	582	1,115	582
Planned Total ASQ for FY 1995 thru FY 2001						**347,000 [3]**	**209,000 [4]**
Planned ASQ for Key Watersheds for FY 1995 thru FY 2001						**32,000 [3]**	**19,200 [4]**
Non - ASQ	**Advertised & Sold**	26,249	14,619	9,897	5,275	36,146	19,894
	Negotiated	439	276	2,369	1,328	2,808	1,604
	Modification	10	6	1,201	714	1,211	720
	5450-5 (Short form)	0	0	1,154	692	1,154	692
	Totals:	**26,698**	**14,901**	**14,621**	**8,009**	**41,319**	**22,910**
Autonomous Program Summaries **2	Rescissions Act Replacement	1,116	593	0	0	1,116	593
	Key Watershed	141	88	4,101	2,153	4,242	2,241
	5900 (Salvage/Forest Health)	0	0	68	52	68	52
	5810 (Timber Pipeline)	0	0	1,488	789	1,488	789
All Volume (ASQ + Non-ASQ)	**Advertised & Sold**	225,021	140,225	53,766	31,513	278,787	171,738
	Negotiated	4,056	2,517	3,229	1,810	7,285	4,327
	Modification	6,734	3,920	5,966	3,481	12,700	7,401
	5450-5 (Short form)	774	464	2,307	1,384	3,081	1,848
	Grand Totals:	**236,585**	**147,126**	**65,268**	**38,188**	**301,853**	**185,314**
Autonomous Program Summaries **2	Rescissions Act Replacement	26,700	17,182	0	0	26,700	17,182
	Key Watershed	14,531	9,690	18,923	10,730	33,454	20,420
	5900 (Salvage/Forest Health)	0	0	79	60	79	60
	5810 (Timber Pipeline)	0	0	2,603	1,371	2,603	1,371

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

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

[3] CCF Volume for the period calculated as follows: Planned Total ASQ = (53,000 CCF X 4 yrs) + (45,000 CCF X 3 yrs)
Key Watershed ASQ = (5,000 CCF X 4 yrs) + (4,000 CCF X 3yrs)

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

Note: Corrected 8/14/02 & 10/31/02

Appendix B-2: FY 2002 Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) Reconciliation

FY 2002		Coos Bay District South Coast - Curry SYU	
		FY 2002	
		CCF	MBF
ASQ Volume **1	**Advertised & Sold**	9,014	4,676
	Negotiated	824	407
	Modification	555	308
	5450-5 (Short form)	335	200
	Totals:	**10,728**	**5,591**
Autonomous Program Summaries **2	Rescissions Act	0	0
	Key Watershed	5,701	2,966
	5900 (Salvage/Forest	0	0
	5810 (Timber Pipeline)	2,887	1,540
Non - ASQ	**Advertised & Sold**	9,176	4,848
	Negotiated	1,020	638
	Modification	98	49
	5450-5 (Short form)	335	200
	Totals:	**10,629**	**5,735**
Autonomous Program Summaries **2	Rescissions Act	0	0
	Key Watershed	2,782	1,553
	5900 (Salvage/Forest	48	32
	5810 (Timber Pipeline)	7,158	3,804
All Volume (ASQ + Non-ASQ)	**Advertised & Sold**	18,190	9,524
	Negotiated	1,844	1,045
	Modification	653	357
	5450-5 (Short form)	670	400
	Grand Totals:	**21,357**	**11,326**
Autonomous Program Summaries **2	Rescissions Act	0	0
	Key Watershed	8,483	4,519
	5900 (Salvage/Forest	48	32
	5810 (Timber Pipeline)	10,045	5,344

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

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