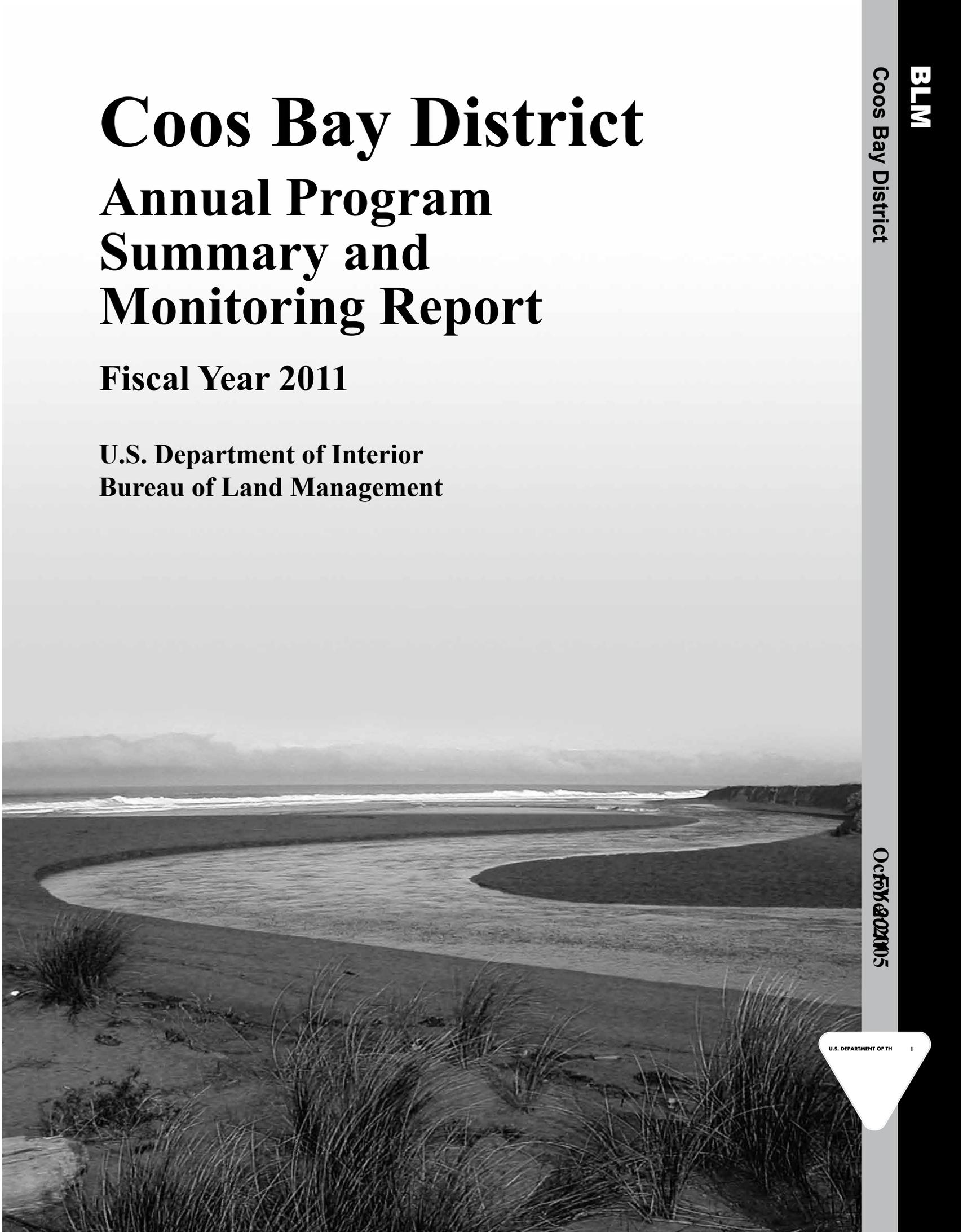


Coos Bay District Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report

Fiscal Year 2011

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



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.

Edward W. Shepard
State Director.
Oregon/Washington

Cover photo: New River, Coos Bay District

A Message from the District Manager

This is the sixteenth Annual Program Summary prepared by the Coos Bay District. As in past years, this report contains accomplishments made during Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 (October 2010 through September 2011) and includes cumulative accomplishments during the second decade of implementation (Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014). Table S-1 summarizes many of the resource management accomplishments.

The District started the fiscal year managing its public lands in accordance with the 1995 Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan Record of Decision. On March 31, 2011, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia vacated and remanded the Secretary of the Interior's decision to withdraw the 2008 RODs/RMPs (*Douglas Timber Operators et al. v. Salazar*) effectively returning the districts to the 2008 RMP. As such, the District operated part of the year under the direction of the 1995 plan and the rest of the year under the 2008 plan. Given the current uncertainty surrounding planning in western Oregon, the Coos Bay District has designed projects to conform to both the 2008 ROD/RMP and the 1995 ROD/RMP. Consequently, projects have been consistent with the goals and objectives in both these plans.

In FY 2011 the District was able to sell 11.8 MMBF of allowable timber harvest (commercial thinning sales). An additional 16.3 MMBF of density management sales were sold from the reserve land allocations. These sales are designed to improve habitat conditions for late-successional and old-growth dependent species within Late-Successional and Riparian Reserves. Thirteen of the 14 timber sales offered for auction this year were sold.

The District and our many partners had another busy year implementing in-stream restoration projects. There were more stream miles improved in 2011 than in any previous year. In total, approximately 2550 logs/trees, 990 boulders and 23 boulder weirs were placed in 28.5 stream miles on the District; this far exceeded the 19 miles the District accomplished last year. This work will provide important habitat for chinook salmon, coho salmon, steelhead trout, and both resident and searun cutthroat trout.

We appreciate your interest in public lands management and look forward to your continued involvement in 2012.

Mark E. Johnson
District Manager

Table S-1 Coos Bay RMP Planning Area, Summary of Resource Management Actions, Directions, and Accomplishments – FY 2011				
RMP Resource Allocation or Management Practice or Activity	Activity Units	Fiscal Year 2011 Accomplishments or Program Status	Totals FY 2005-2011	Projected Decadal Practices (2005-2014)
Forest and Timber Resources				
Regeneration harvest from the Harvest Land Base (HLB)	Acres sold	0	273	7,600
Commercial thinning/ density management/ uneven-age harvests (HLB)	Acres sold	537	5,935	1,100
Commercial thinning/ density management/ (Reserves)	Acres sold	1,011	10,092	No Target
Timber Volume Sold (ASQ)	MMBF	11.848	103.450	270
Timber Volume Sold (Reserves)	MMBF	16.299	151.007	No Target
Pre-commercial thinning	Acres	1,018	9,743	3,500
Brush field/hardwood conversion (HLB)	Acres	0	347	100
Brush field/hardwood conversion (Reserves)	Acres	111	902	No Target
Site preparation prescribed fire	Acres	0	893	7,500
Site preparation other	Acres	0	254	No Target
Fuels Treatment (prescribed fire)	Acres	186	1,216	No Target
Fuels Treatment (mechanical and other methods)	Acres	144	1,756	No Target
Planting/ regular stock	Acres	0	330	3,100
Planting/ genetically selected	Acres	71	1,507	6,100
Stand Maintenance/Protection	Total acres			18,300
Vegetation control	Acres	189	3,762	10,700
Animal damage control	Acres	12	1,600	7,600
Fertilization	Acres	0	0	2,800
Pruning	Acres	0	8,016	900
Noxious Weeds				
Noxious weeds chemical control	Acres	1,030	6,664	No Target
Noxious weeds, by other control methods	Acres	80	2,293	No Target
Noxious weed inventory	Acres	3,035	11,332	No Target
Rangeland Resources				
Livestock grazing permits or leases	Total/renewed units	4	4	No Target
Animal Unit Months (actual)	AUMs	23	23	No Target
Livestock fences constructed	Miles	0	0	0

Coos Bay District Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report – FY 2011

Realty Actions, Rights-of-Ways, Transportation Systems				
Realty, land sales	Actions/acres	0	0	No Target
Realty, land purchases	Actions/acres	0	0	No Target
Realty, land exchanges	Actions/acres acquired/disposed	0	0	No Target
Realty, Jurisdictional Transfer	Actions/acres disposed	0	0	No Target
Realty, CBWR Title Clarification	Actions/acres disposed	0	0	No Target
Realty, R&PP leases/patents	Actions/acres	0	0	No Target
Realty, road rights-of-way acquired for public/agency use	Actions/miles	0	1/160 acres	No Target
Realty, other rights-of-way, permits or leases granted	Actions/miles	0	9/2.6502	No Target
Realty, utility rights-of-way granted (linear/aerial)	Actions/miles/acre s	0	5/.68 mi/2.58 ac	No Target
Realty, withdrawals completed	Actions/acres	0	0	No Target
Realty, withdrawals revoked	Actions/acres	0	0	No Target

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Annual Program Summary

Introduction

Fiscal year 2011 began under the management direction of the 1995 *Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision* (RMP/ROD). On March 31, 2011, the District began operating under the 2008 Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan due to a United States District Court for the District of Columbia Opinion that vacated and remanded the administrative withdrawal of the District's 2008 Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan (*Douglas Timber Operators et al. v. Salazar*). As such, the District operated part of the year under the direction of the 1995 plan and the rest of the year under the 2008 plan. However, since projects completed this year were designed to the standard of the 1995 RMP/ROD, this Annual Program Summary (APS) reflects the monitoring requirements of the 1995 RMP/ROD.

This Annual Program Summary is a progress report on the various programs and activities that have occurred on the District during Fiscal Year (FY) 2011. It also reports on the results of the District implementation monitoring in accordance the RMP/ROD. Cumulative information is listed for several programs covering the second decade of implementation (FY 2005-2014).

The Coos Bay District administers approximately 324,800 acres located in Coos, Curry, Douglas, and Lane counties. Under the 1995 RMP/ROD, these lands are included in three primary Land Use Allocations: Matrix, where the majority of commodity production occurs; Late-Successional Reserves, where providing habitat for late-successional and old-growth forest related species is emphasized; and Riparian Reserves, where maintaining water quality and the aquatic ecosystem is emphasized. The 1995 RMP established objectives for management of 17 resource programs occurring on the District. Not all land use allocations and resource programs are discussed individually in a detailed manner in this APS because of the overlap of programs and projects. Likewise, a detailed background of the various land use allocations or resource programs is not included in the APS to keep this document reasonably concise. Complete information can be found in the 1995 RMP/ROD and supporting Environmental Impact Statement, both of which are available at the District office.

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

Budget

The District budget (appropriated funds) for FY 2011 was approximately \$17,532,000. This included:

- \$11,889,000 in the Oregon and California Railroad Lands (O&C) accounts,
- \$294,000 in the Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) accounts,
- \$395,000 in the fire accounts,
- \$773,000 in the Timber and Recreation Pipeline Restoration accounts,
- \$710,000 in “other” accounts,
- \$3,471,000 in deferred maintenance.

The District employed 117 full-time personnel (FTE), and a total of 25 part-time, temporary, term, and Student Career Education Program employees.

Total appropriations for the Coos Bay District have been steadily declining or remaining flat during the period between 2003 and 2011, with an approximate average appropriation of \$15,137,490. The higher budget this year, as with last year, was the result of an increase in deferred maintenance funding.

Pipeline Restoration Funds

The Pipeline Restoration Fund was established under Section 327 of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996 (Public Law (PL) 104-134). The Act directs that 75 percent of the Fund be used to prepare sales that contribute to the 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 prepare ASQ timber sales, reduce the backlog of maintenance at recreation sites, and address crucial visitor services or recreation management needs.

Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Program

There were no timber management actions completed in FY 2011 with Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Funds.

Recreation Pipeline Restoration Program

In FY 2011, the Coos Bay District obligated \$103,000 of Recreation Pipeline Funds to several projects to address deferred maintenance items.

Umpqua Field Office (\$102,724)

- Loon Lake SRMA – upgrades to the campground electrical system.
- Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area SRMA – funds were obligated for a foot bridge to be installed on Spruce Reach Island in 2012.

Recreation Fee Program

The recreation use fees collected on the Coos Bay District are retained and used for the operation and maintenance of recreation sites where the fees were collected. Fee sites on the District are located at: Loon Lake (which includes East Shore Campground), Sixes River and Edson Creek Campgrounds, and the Cape Blanco Lighthouse. Fees collected for Golden Passports and special recreation permits are also deposited into this account.

The amount of revenue collected and the number of visitors for each fee demonstration site is shown in Table 1. Although visitation was down about 5% from last year in Myrtlewood Field Office, the fee collections were up due to increased compliance.

Table 1. Summary of Fee Recreation Sites for Fiscal Year 2011

Fee Sites	Number of Recreation Visits	Fee Revenues
Umpqua Field Office, Loon Lake - OR11	43,026 Visits	\$108,238
Umpqua Field Office, Dean Creek - OR33	360,000 Visits	\$2,220
Myrtlewood Field Office, Sixes/Edson -OR12	10,252 Visits	\$14,236
Myrtlewood Field Office, Cape Blanco Lighthouse – OR32	12,236 Visits	\$14,322
Total for the Coos Bay District	425,514 Visits	\$139,016

Partnerships, Volunteers, and Cost Share Projects

Partnerships

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

- **Tsalila Partnership:** Tsalila (pronounced sa-LEE-la). The Tsalila Partnership is a consortium of local, tribal, and federal governments and agencies for the purpose of providing a year-round watershed education program. The Partnership celebrated its 15th anniversary this year.

- **Youth Initiative:** The District participated in the new national Youth Initiative program this year. The District employed 217 youth ages 16 – 25 who worked 17,520 hours. Some of the projects included learning about potential careers with the BLM. Partners included Oregon Youth Conservation Corps, South Coast Business Employment Corporation, Coos Watershed Association, the Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians, and Belloni Ranch. Projects included:
 - Dean Creek Youth Corps was comprised of local students from Reedsport. They spent 80 hours removing weeds, applying fertilizer, and watering at Spruce Reach Island. BLM staff gave programs on Leave No Trace, botany, history, forestry, safety, team building, and recreation management.
 - Students from the Belloni Ranch juvenile facility were hired to do landscaping at New River ACEC. They learned about native plants and worked with a Forest Service landscape architect to design a landscaping plan. Plan implementation will occur in 2012.
 - Two groups were employed in “Youth Teaching Youth”. The first group was from Reedsport Charter School that made presentations to schools throughout the area. The second group was from the Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians who worked with tribal elders to learn about their culture and then taught what they had learned to fourth graders at the Tsalila Education Days.
 - The Northwest Youth Corps provided 29 weeks of labor at recreation sites, and plover habitat restoration. BLM staff made presentations on wildlife, Leave No Trace, etc.
 - A crew cleaned and repaired the cracked cement surfaces of two heliponds used for fighting forest fires.
 - Individual youth hires included a fisheries technician to assist with smolt surveys, a maintenance aid to assist at recreation sites, and a weed inventory aid to assist with identifying and plotting weeds locations.

- **Hinsdale Garden Project:** BLM is continuing to work with the American Rhododendron Society to complete restoration work on the Hinsdale Garden.

Volunteers

One hundred and seventy four individuals donated 10,160 hours of volunteer service to the Coos Bay District to help administer the nation’s public lands in FY 2011 for an estimated net worth of \$203,200. The vast majority of the hours donated were from recreation site volunteer hosts; other activities included biological monitoring, forestry projects, road culvert inventory, botany data base entry, and environmental education. Some highlights are:

- Over 61 volunteers participated at New River National Public Lands Day celebration.
- Specific programs benefiting from volunteer efforts include:

Recreation	6848 hrs.	Biological	840 hrs.
Cultural	240 hrs.	Riparian & forestry	684 hrs.
Environmental Ed	540 hrs.	Wild horse & burro	25 hrs.

Cost Share Projects

Challenge Cost Share (CCS) contributions utilized by the District in FY 2011 are shown in Table 2. Other partnership projects were funded through Financial Assistance Agreements (FAA).

Table 2. FY 2011 Challenge Cost Share / Financial Assistance Agreements Contributions

Project	Type	BLM Contribution
Creating stewardship/ watershed education	CCS	\$17,000
Silvery phacelia reintroduction	CCS	\$7,000
Snowy plover recovery	FAA	\$110,000
Western lily recovery	FAA	\$6,000
Western lily augmentation	FAA	\$10,000
Wolf’s evening primrose reintroduction	FAA	\$9,000
Pink sand verbena monitoring	FAA	\$4,000
Smith River watershed restoration	FAA	\$46,000
Fish survey partnership with ODFW	FAA	\$38,000
Total		\$247,000

Resource Management Plan Implementation

Land Use Allocations - Changes and Adjustments

Land Acquisitions and Disposals

The District did not acquire or dispose of any lands in FY 2011; therefore, there was no net change in the District land base.

Unmapped LSRs

The RMP requires pre-disturbance surveys of suitable habitat (stands 80-years of age and older) to determine occupancy by marbled murrelets. When surveys indicate occupation, the District is directed to protect existing and recruitment habitat for marbled murrelets (i.e., stands that are capable of becoming marbled murrelet habitat within 25 years) within a 0.5 mile radius of any site where the birds' behavior indicates occupation.

As a result of marbled murrelet surveys, 28,902 acres of occupied habitat have been identified within the Matrix since the 1995 RMP was approved. These lands are now being managed as unmapped LSRs.

Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives

Watershed Analysis

To date, 24 first iteration watershed analysis documents, covering 307,900 acres (96%) of the BLM lands on Coos Bay District, have been prepared. The remaining District lands, not covered by a watershed analysis, are in watersheds where BLM manages less than 5% of the land base. Since 1999, the District has concentrated on completing second or even third iterations of watershed analysis. A list of completed watershed analyses can be located in Appendix A of this document.

No watershed analyses were completed in FY 2011.

Watershed Councils and Associations

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

<u>Watershed Group</u>	<u>Field Office</u>
Coos Watershed Association	Umpqua
Coquille Watershed Association	Umpqua/Myrtlewood
Smith River Watershed Council	Umpqua
South Coast Watershed Council	Myrtlewood
Partnership for the Umpqua Rivers	Umpqua
Umpqua Soil and Water Conservation District	Umpqua

Watershed Restoration

Refer to the Aquatic Habitat Restoration subsection under Fish Habitat in this APS for a description of restoration projects.

Late-Successional Reserve Assessments & Restoration

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

In FY 2011, the District sold the Wells Creek DM and Little Camp DM timber sales. These sales were developed in accord with the management recommendations contained in the South Coast – Northern Klamath LSR Assessment. In addition to activity in these commercial-sized stands, pre-commercial density management projects have also been conducted in younger stands to facilitate the development of late-successional stand characteristics.

Resource Program Accomplishments

The following section details progress on implementing the 1995 RMP by program area.

Air Quality

All prescribed fire activities conformed to the Oregon Smoke Management and Visibility Protection Plans. 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."

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.

Water

Water Monitoring

Stream flow and water temperature data was collected at the BLM-funded West Fork Smith River and Vincent Creek gaging stations in the Lower Smith River watershed. Both stations have been in operation since 1980 and are operated under a cooperative agreement with the Oregon Water Resources Department. The Coos Watershed Association continues to operate the Tioga Creek gaging station under an assistance agreement with the District. Stream gages continued to take measurements at Fall Creek and Big Creek in the Middle Fork Coquille Watershed. Data from these sites is used for fish passage culvert design, water availability calculations, flood forecasting, and climate change detection.

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

The hydro/climate station at the New River ACEC continues to monitor river conditions. Real-time weather and river stage is useful to boaters, fishermen, hikers, researchers, or anyone planning a trip to visit New River. Data was also collected from three crest-stage gages along New River to monitor high river stage and flood duration. Real-time data and webcam photos are available to the public on the internet at <http://presys.com/l/o/loonlake/Screen.png>.

Well water samples from the Loon Lake drain field were collected twice during 2011 pursuant to a Water Pollution Control Facilities permit.

Project Monitoring

Several project-level monitoring studies were initiated or continued this year. They were:

- **Western Oregon BLM Effective Shade and Water Temperature Monitoring Proposal:** For a second consecutive year, water temperature was continuously monitored at eight sites within one proposed thinning unit. This pre-thinning temperature data will be compared to post-thinning temperature data collected at the same locations to demonstrate the effectiveness of no-harvest buffers at maintaining water temperatures within the range of natural variability. Water temperatures were also collected at the outflow of three additional proposed thinning units and one proposed alder conversion unit. Post-harvest data will also be collected in these units for comparison.
- **Traffic generated sediment from roads:** Monitoring of the effectiveness of sediment capture devices (Terra Tubes) located along active haul routes continued. Based on monitoring results from last year, the best placement incorporates two tubes in the ditchline just prior to a stream culvert. Removing accumulated sediment was necessary during active winter haul. Sediment capture devices were installed on haul routes in specific locations for several timber sales in 2011.
- **New River channel morphology:** Monitoring continued to evaluate the effects of vegetation removal for plover habitat on the channel geometry and sediment regime using longitudinal elevation surveys and cross-sectional profiles. These same surveys and profiles also allow monitoring of the foredune breaching efforts to provide flood control and enhance the overall health of the river. Channel cross sections were re-measured at 16 sites in New River and 10 new cross sections were established on Floras Creek in cooperation with the South Coast Watershed Council.
- **Tide-gate effectiveness:** Continuous tilt loggers were attached to three BLM and one private tide gate to assess total time open and maximum opening per tide cycle. Continuous water level loggers were deployed at two tide gates to gather or corroborate total time open data. This information allows comparison of actual performance to passage criteria and aids future design.
- Tidal water levels were continuously measured at the new Spruce Reach Island culvert to monitor passage conditions and inundation of the associated mitigation area.
- Water table elevation was continuously monitored at one site on the North Spit and individual measurements were taken at two additional sites to determine an excavation depth for potential waterfowl ponds.

State-listed Clean Water Act 303(d) Streams

The District contains 62 stream segments that are listed by Oregon Department of Water Quality as not meeting water quality standards for a variety of parameters. The ODEQ is required to develop Total Maximum Daily Loads and Water Quality Management Plans (WQMPs) at the

sub-basin scale which contain listed streams. To date, WQMPs have been completed for the 29 listed streams in the Umpqua and Coos subbasin and for 16 of the 22 streams in the Coquille River subbasin.

No WQMPs were completed by the District in FY 2011. Table 3 lists the status of the remaining WQMPs within the District.

Table 3. 303(d) Listed Streams and Water Quality Management Plan Status

COQUILLE SUBBASIN (TMDL initiated-(initial scoping and data collection phase))

Waterbody & Reach Length	Parameter	Season	Field Office/WQMP Status
Belieu Creek River mile 0 to 3.1	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood/In review
Coquille River, Middle Fork River mile 0 to 11.2	Dissolved Oxygen	Oct 15 to May 15	Myrtlewood/In review
Coquille River, Middle Fork River mile 0 to 11.2	Dissolved Oxygen	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/In review
Coquille River, Middle Fork River mile 11.2 to 39.6	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/In review
Little Rock Creek River mile 0 to 3.6	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood/In review
Rock Creek River mile 0 to 11.5	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/In review

SIXES SUBBASIN (TMDL initiated-(initial scoping and data collection phase))

Waterbody & Reach Length	Parameter	Season	Field Office/WQMP Status
Crystal Creek River mile 0 to 7.3	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/In review
Edson Creek River mile 0 to 5.8	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/In review
Floras Creek, East Fork River mile 0 to 7.5	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/In review
Floras Creek, North Fork River mile 0 to 10.9	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/In review
Boulder Creek / Floras Lake River mile 0.8 to 2.1	Aquatic Weeds or Algae	Undefined	Myrtlewood/In review
Sixes River River mile 0 to 30.1	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/In review
Sixes River	Dissolved Oxygen	Oct 15 to May 15	Myrtlewood/In review

River mile 4.4 to 29.4

CHETCO SUBBASIN (TMDL initiated-(initial scoping and data collection phase))

Waterbody & Reach Length	Parameter	Season	Field Office/WQMP Status
Chetco River, North Fork River mile 0 to 12.1	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/Completed
Hunter Creek River mile 0 to 18.4	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/In review
Hunter Creek, North Fork River mile 0 to 4.8	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/In review

LOWER ROGUE SUBBASIN (TMDL report in progress)

Waterbody & Reach Length	Parameter	Season	Field Office/WQMP Status
Indian Creek River mile 0 to 3.4	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/In review

Public Water Systems Using Surface Water

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

Soils

Soil staff was primarily involved in NEPA planning and document preparation.

Wildlife Habitat

Green Tree and Coarse Woody Debris Retention

The District did not monitor green tree or woody debris retention this year as there were no harvested regeneration sales. The acreage reported as regeneration harvest in Table 10 is hardwood conversion which does not follow green tree or coarse wood requirements.

Nest Sites, Activity Centers, Special Habitats and Rookeries

Great Blue Heron and Great Egret

Four great blue heron and great egret rookeries are located on BLM managed lands; three on the North Spit and the fourth on Spruce Reach Island. Surveys confirm that both North Spit locations are still abandoned. The Spruce Reach Island rookery was not monitored in FY 2011.

Waterfowl

Monitoring and maintenance of wood duck boxes was conducted at Dean Creek and Wasson Lake sites this year. Presently there are 61 boxes at these two locations: 55 are located at the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area and 6 at Wasson Lake.

Purple Martins

Purple martin is a sensitive species and is on the critical list of state sensitive species in Oregon. Coos Bay BLM has worked in partnership with the Cape Arago Audubon Society since 2007, to place and maintain a total of 41 nest boxes at three locations throughout Coos Bay. Due to shifting workloads, Cape Arago Audubon will continue monitoring and maintenance without BLM assistance. BLM biologists plan to place new nest boxes on BLM lands near wetlands on the Coos River North Spit; Reedsport Community Charter School wood shop students would build the boxes.

Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area

The Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area is a 1,095-acre Watchable Wildlife site managed jointly by BLM and ODFW. This year, approximately 308 acres were mowed and an additional 144 acres were mowed, raked, and burned to improve elk forage on the pastures. Since BLM began the burning program, there has been a noticeable increase in the number of calves. Prior to this method of pasture enhancement, between four and six calves were born each year over the previous 13 years, except for one year with a high of 11 calves. In contrast, there have been over 20 calves produced each year over the last 4 years. This increase is bringing the elk population close to the upper end of the management plan objective for the area. Noxious weeds, primarily broom and thistle species, were manually removed from 30 acres and five acres of blackberry were treated with herbicides.

Jeffrey Pine / Oak Savannah Restoration

This year, 20 acres of oak / Jeffrey pine savannah were treated in the North Fork Hunter Creek ACEC by cutting and piling of encroaching conifer. The work to restore this habitat community was conducted with assistance from the Northwest Youth Corps and a local contractor. This work benefits a variety of wildlife species, most notably mardon skipper butterflies that are found in the area.

Fish Habitat

Fisheries Inventory and Assessment

Spawning Surveys – No spawning surveys were conducted in FY 2011.

Aquatic Habitat Restoration

In-stream Habitat Restoration

FY 2011 was a busy year for implementing instream restoration projects by the Umpqua and Myrtlewood Field Offices and our many partners across the District. There were more stream miles and number of structures placed in 2011 than in any year in the past, and in streams of all sizes in the Coquille River, Coos River and Smith River watersheds. The streams listed below all provide important habitat for coho salmon, steelhead trout, and both resident and searun cutthroat trout. Chinook salmon will also benefit from the log and boulder placements in the wider streams like the mainstem North Fork Coquille River, West Fork Smith River, Elk Creek, and Big Creek. Numerous other native aquatic life including “non-salmonid” fish species (sculpin, dace, Pacific lamprey and brook lamprey), crustaceans, mollusks, macroinvertebrates and amphibians will also benefit from the placement of instream structures.

In total, approximately 2550 logs/trees, 990 boulders and 23 boulder weirs were placed in 28.5 stream miles on the District. The following summarizes each project implemented during 2011:

North Fork Coquille Watershed Restoration Project

This was the fourth consecutive year of project work in the North Fork Coquille watershed. The work for 2011 was concentrated on 2.3 miles in tributaries to Middle Creek (Alder and Honcho Creeks) and on Menasha Inc. lands on the upper mainstem North Fork Coquille River. Details on placements are listed below.

Project partners included; the Coquille Watershed Association, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), Plum Creek Timber Company, and Menasha Corporation. The project was funded by the Coos Bay District Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) and in-kind donations from the private timber companies.

<u>Stream Reach</u>	<u>BLM</u>		<u>private</u>		<u>total</u>	
	<u>miles</u>	<u>logs/trees</u>	<u>miles</u>	<u>logs/trees</u>	<u>miles</u>	<u>logs/trees</u>
Alder Creek	0.1	8	0.6	93	0.7	101
Honcho Creek	0.3	40	0.3	32	0.6	72
Totals	0.4	48	0.9	125	1.3*	173

* in addition, 6 boulder weirs were placed in 1.0 miles of the North Fork Coquille mainstem.

West Fork Smith River Watershed Restoration Project (Phase II)

“Phase II” of this project was implemented on 14.8 miles on both BLM and Roseburg Resources lands in the West Fork Smith River subwatershed. The project consisted of log placements by

helicopter and excavator, and boulder weir/boulder cluster placements by excavator. Approximately 1,180 logs were placed in the tributaries and upper mainstem West Fork Smith River. Seventeen boulder weirs and approximately 600 boulders were also placed in the mainstem West Fork Smith River above the confluence with Beaver Creek. The accomplishments are listed below by stream reach.

The project partners include the Siuslaw National Forest, Smith River Watershed Council, Partnership for the Umpqua Rivers, ODFW, and Roseburg Resources. Funds for the project came from Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) and Secure Rural Schools Title II, with in-kind contributions (logs) from the Siuslaw National Forest and Roseburg Resources.

<u>Stream Reach</u>	<u>BLM</u>		<u>private</u>		<u>total</u>	
	<u>miles</u>	<u>logs/trees</u>	<u>miles</u>	<u>logs/trees</u>	<u>miles</u>	<u>logs/trees</u>
Moore Creek	1.1	73	0	0	1.1	73
Gold Creek	0.8	35	2.2	123	3.0	158
Coon Creek	0.6	56	0.8	70	1.4	126
Crane Creek	1.4	152	0.3	30	1.7	182
Upper Main W Fk.	0.9	87	0.8	96	1.7	183
Middle Main W. Fk	1.8	103	0.2	13	2.0	116
Trib. A	0.5	46	0	0	0.5	46
Trib. B	0.1	10	0.2	15	0.3	25
Trib. C	0.8	56	0.2	10	1.0	66
<u>Church Creek</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>204</u>
W. Fk Smith totals	9.8	782	5.0	397	14.8*	1179

* In addition, 17 boulder weirs and 600 boulders were placed in 0.9 miles of the West Fork Smith mainstem.

North Sister/South Sister/Russell Creek Instream Habitat Restoration Project

The project was located in North Sister Creek, South Sister Creek and Russell Creek and expanded on restoration projects that were implemented in the vicinity over the past four years. The project was funded with Secure Rural Schools Title II dollars. The total accomplishments are given below, but are not categorized by ownership.

The project partners include the Smith River Watershed Council and ODFW (Roseburg).

<u>Stream Reach</u>	<u>miles</u>	<u>logs</u>	<u>boulders</u>
South Sister Creek	2.2	145	373
North Sister Creek	2.5	296	590
<u>Russell Creek</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>25</u>
Totals	5.1	498	988

Wren Smith Creek Instream Habitat Restoration Project

The project consisted of placing logs and stabilizing stream banks on 0.8 miles of Wren Smith Creek, a tributary to Daniels Creek in the lower Coos River watershed. The project partner included the Coos Watershed Association and was funded by Secure Rural School Title II. The accomplishments are shown below.

<u>Stream Reach</u>	BLM		private		total	
	<u>miles</u>	<u>logs/trees</u>	<u>miles</u>	<u>logs/trees</u>	<u>miles</u>	<u>logs/trees</u>
Wren Smith Creek	0.4	63	0.4	39	0.8	102

Big Creek and Elk Creek Instream Habitat Restoration Project

The project consisted of placing 605 logs in 5.7 stream miles in Big Creek, a tributary to the Middle Fork Coquille River, and Elk Creek, a tributary to the East Fork Coquille River, and tributaries to Big Creek and Elk Creek. All of the work was accomplished by helicopter. Partners included the Coquille Watershed Association, ODFW (Charleston), Lone Rock Timber Company, and Plum Creek Timber Company. Funding was provided by BLM, Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Secure Rural Schools Title II.

Fish Passage Restoration

Fish passage culverts were installed in a tributary to Weekly Creek, Dora Creek, and Smith Creek during the summer of 2011. The District has taken an aggressive approach toward improving fish passage through stream crossings since the mid- 1990’s and a relatively small number of culverts remain that impede fish passage.

Future Title II Restoration Projects

The Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 reauthorized funding for restoration projects that was previously authorized under Title II of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. In FY 2011, \$442,610.00 became available for projects that would benefit resources on or near Federal lands after reinstatement of the BLM Coos Bay District Resource Advisory Committee (RAC). Funding under the Act allocated by the three counties within the BLM Coos Bay District was as follows:

Coos	\$205,641
Curry	\$ 50,779
Douglas	\$186,190

The RAC reviewed 51 projects submitted for Title II funding and approved 34 projects. Table 4 displays the types of projects approved for funding; specific project details are available at the Coos Bay District Office.

Table 4. Title II Projects Approved for Funding in FY 2011

Type of Project	Number of Projects Selected in			Title II Funding
	Coos County	Douglas County	Curry County	
In-stream restoration	0	1	1	\$67,241
Culvert replacement	0	1	0	\$80,526
Watershed restoration	0	0	0	\$0
Road-related restoration	0	0	0	\$0
Noxious weed control	0	0	0	\$0
Helipond maintenance	0	0	0	\$0
Monitoring	0	0	0	\$0
Infrastructure improvements	1	0	0	\$75,000
Other	1	3	0	\$219,843
Totals	2	5	1	\$442,610

Riparian Improvement

Thinning of overstocked stands (density management) to control growing space and tree species composition on 195 acres of Riparian Reserves is intended to be implemented through timber sales sold in FY 2011.

Project Monitoring

Over three stream miles were monitored during 2011 for pre- and post-project stream habitat conditions on important salmon streams; approximately two stream miles in the West Fork Smith River and one mile in Big Creek, a tributary to the Middle Fork Coquille River.

New Zealand Mudsnail Monitoring

The BLM partnered with the South Coast Watershed Council to monitor New Zealand mudsnails. The project covered portions of Coos and Curry Counties and targeted the following mainstem rivers and their tributaries: New River, Fourmile Creek, Floras Creek, Sixes River, and Elk River. Coastal lakes including Laurel, Croft, Floras, and Garrison Lakes were also sampled.

The two main objectives of this project were to determine the current distribution of New Zealand mudsnails and to provide public outreach with the goal of reducing the risk of future spread. New Zealand mudsnails are an introduced aquatic species first detected in New River in 2003; they were also detected in Garrison Lake in 2002 and Hanson Slough in 2006. The South Coast Watershed Council has documented their presence in tributaries to New River.

The project was funded in 2010 through Secure Rural Schools Title II and was implemented in FY 2011.

Special Status and Special Attention Species

Special Status Species Program

The District continues to implement BLM Policy 6840 on special status species (SSS) management. The goal of the policy is to conserve listed species and the ecosystems on which they depend and to ensure that BLM actions minimize the likelihood of and need for listing these species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

Endangered Species Act - Section 7 Consultation

Biological Assessments are prepared for all activities proposed within the habitat of listed species. Consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) occurs on “may affect” activities.

One formal consultation with US Fish and Wildlife Service - Roseburg Field Office was completed in FY 2011 for a commercial thinning project. In addition, the District initiated formal consultation for the Coos Bay Wagon Road Pilot Project. Biologists also reviewed approximately 22 road-use, guyline, tailhold, or other rights-of-way permits to evaluate whether consultation was necessary.

One formal and one informal consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service Coastal Office were completed in FY 2011. The District completed formal consultation on the New River ACEC Plover Management program. The informal consultation concerned Siuslaw hairy tiger beetle found within snowy plover management areas.

The Southern Oregon/Northern California (SONC) and Oregon Coast (OC) coho salmon Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESU's) that occur within the District remain listed as ‘threatened’ under the Endangered Species Act. Biological Assessments are prepared for all “may affect” federal actions proposed within the range of listed fish species and consultation is completed with the National Marine Fisheries as required under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Aquatic and riparian restoration activities are covered by NMFS’ Aquatic Restoration Biological Opinion (ARBO). “May affect” routine support and maintenance activities are covered under the Western Oregon Programmatic Biological Opinion.

Green sturgeon and eulachon (smelt) also occur on the District, but their presence is limited to the lower tidal waters of Coos Bay and the Umpqua River respectively. It is highly unlikely that BLM would implement any actions with the potential to affect these species.

Interagency Special Status Species Program - Wildlife

Federal Threatened and Endangered Species - Wildlife

Northern Spotted Owl

Most of the District was surveyed for spotted owls during the 1990-1994 demographic study. There are 128 known sites on the District, 86 percent of which are protected in the reserve land

use allocations. The District contains 117,648 acres of suitable owl habitat and 219,193 acres of spotted owl dispersal habitat, according to GIS data.

Project level owl surveys were conducted for one timber sale and for SOD treatments in FY 2011. Scat detection dogs were used as a supplement to protocol owl surveys to help detect potential owl presence on the Coos Bay Wagon Road Pilot Project. Owl surveys were also completed on District lands through cooperation with the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station (PNW), Roseburg BLM, Oregon State University (OSU), Weyerhaeuser Co., and Plum Creek Timber Company as part of the Northwest Forest Plan Demographic Study.

Western Snowy Plover

BLM District lands currently provide 274 acres of suitable habitat for the snowy plover, located primarily on the Coos Bay North Spit and New River ACECs. Plovers are also known to occur on five other locations within the Coos Bay District boundary on non-BLM lands. Productivity at the Coos North Spit was above the recovery plan goal of 1.0 fledglings/male, but below this goal at New River ACEC. The overall population trend continues climb toward the Recovery Goal of 250 plovers in Oregon and Washington.

District staff completed the following Snowy Plover Management Actions in FY 2011:

- Maintained approximately 80 acres of breeding and wintering habitat on the Coos Bay North Spit by plowing encroaching beach grass.
- Augmented normal habitat maintenance by using a bulldozer to flatten beachgrass hummocks to produce the ideal open dune condition favored by snowy plovers.
- Restored habitat through mechanical treatments on 25 acres at the New River ACEC.
- Completed a plover winter count on approximately 17.5 miles of beach.
- Hired two seasonal interpretative specialists to monitor compliance and educate visitors at New River ACEC and on the Coos Bay North Spit.
- Continued a predator control program through Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services at the two BLM managed plover nesting sites during the 2011 nesting season.
- Signed an Implementing Agreement to coordinate plover management with Oregon Parks and Recreation Department and other partners under the newly signed Habitat Conservation Plan.

Marbled Murrelet

Surveys for marbled murrelets have been conducted on the Coos Bay District since 1989 and intensive habitat survey efforts began in 1993. There are currently 100,672 acres of suitable marbled murrelet habitat within the District, 99 % of which are in Zone 1 (within 35 miles of the coast). Previous surveys were completed in accordance to Pacific Seabird Group protocol; no murrelet surveys were conducted in FY 2011.

Table 5 summarizes murrelet survey efforts and habitat data through FY 2011.

Table 5. Summary of acreage designated as marbled murrelet habitat, surveyed to protocol and delineated as occupied LSR in 2011 on the Coos Bay District, BLM.

	Acres		
	As of 2009	Added in 2011	To Date
Total Marbled Murrelet Habitat, Coos Bay District (Note: Acreage does not include Coquille Tribal lands)	100,672 ^a	0	100,672 ^a
Marbled murrelet habitat surveyed: (Note: Survey areas must have completed the 2 year protocol to be counted.)	25,731	0	25,731
% of total murrelet habitat surveyed to protocol	26%		26%
Marbled murrelet occupied LSR : (Note: Represents only LSR acreage delineated as marbled murrelet occupied.)	28,902	0	28,902 ^b

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

^b Total acreage is computed from GIS coverage cbmmocc05, so they do not total across.

Interagency Special Status Species Program (ISSSP) - Wildlife

Bald Eagle

There are nine bald eagle territories on District land and an additional 22 territories on adjacent ownerships within the District boundary. At present, there are no known bald eagle roost sites on BLM land in the Coos Bay District. In FY 2011, biologists monitored nesting at nine sites within the boundaries of the Umpqua Field Office and eight sites within the Myrtlewood Field Office. In addition, a mid-winter driving survey (approximately 45 miles) in the Myrtlewood Field Office was conducted again this year.

Peregrine Falcon

There are currently an estimated 19 peregrine falcon sites within Coos Bay District boundaries; two of these are located on BLM-administered lands. Six eyries (nest sites) were surveyed in 2011.

Special Status Bat Surveys

Bat monitoring as part of Oregon Grid Project was not accomplished this year; effort focused on analyzing the data collected over the past six years. Bat surveys, apart from the Grid Project, were also conducted at two locations. A known Townsend's big-eared bat roost was monitored for the eighth year at the Vincent Creek Guard Station. One acoustic and one exit count survey was conducted at the site and Townsend's bats were observed. Surveys continued at the Spruce Reach Island house (old Hinsdale house) to gain an understanding of the importance of the house for special status bats. Two sensitive species, fringed myotis and Townsend's big-eared bat, are among the bat species potentially monitored at this location.

A total of 61 bat boxes have been placed throughout the District, 18 of which were monitored and maintained this year. A staff biologist continued an active bat education program in the local area. Several hundred students, campground visitors and others are reached through this program.

Fisher

Coos Bay BLM continued surveys to assess fisher habitat and presence on District. Surveys covering 1,738 acres using remote infrared cameras were conducted in potential habitats on District. Scat detection dogs were used to conduct additional fisher surveys. Two dogs and their handlers covered approximately 14,000 acres over the summer months. DNA testing analyzed potential samples; no fishers were detected.

Siuslaw Tiger Beetle Surveys

BLM biologists partnered with FWS, FS and The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation to perform Siuslaw tiger beetle surveys along the Oregon coast. Surveys were conducted on beaches in the New River ACEC. This work was performed with funds provided by the Interagency Special Status Species fund in support of understanding distributions across the range.

Interagency Special Status Species Program - Aquatic

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

Interagency Special Status Species Program - Plants

Federal Threatened and Endangered Species - Plants

Western lily is the only federally listed plant on BLM managed lands on the District. Two populations, one natural and one introduced, occur at the New River ACEC. There are no other known sites of this rare species on federal lands. Two Challenge Cost Share partnerships between the BLM and Portland State University are working to recover this endangered species. An experimental reintroduction, planted in 1996, was monitored again in FY 2011. This project reached a milestone with the first flowering plant since the reintroduction was undertaken. Unfortunately the flowering stem was browsed and no seed was produced. The outlook appears good for more flowering plants and the first seed production in subsequent years. At the naturally occurring site, 95 plants have been located up through FY 2011, a significant increase from the 39 plants in 2009. Hydrologic studies indicate that there is no perched water table at the site and that the plants all occur within a narrow band of elevation of about 50 cm. This information will be useful in selecting sites around the lake to transplant additional plants in future years to help augment this small population. The western lily recovery goal is for 1,000 flowering plants per site.

Special Status Species Program (SSSP) - Plants

The District has 103 Bureau Sensitive special status plant species, 42 vascular plants and 61 non-vascular species (fungi, lichens, mosses, and liverworts), that are either documented or suspected to occur. The majority of these species are known from unique habitats such as coastal dunes, serpentine fens, bogs, rocky cliffs, and meadows.

During FY 2011, approximately 6,000 acres of surveys were conducted for Special Status plant species. The majority of these surveys were clearance surveys for proposed timber sales. Other surveys were conducted in support of meadow restoration, wildlife habitat, riparian restoration, R/W road construction, culvert installation, and communication site projects.

Four Bureau Sensitive special status vascular plants were monitored again this year: California globe mallow (0.1 acre), Golden Fleece (2.0 acre), Howell's manzanita (26 acres), and Henderson's checker mallow (2 acres).

Under the Financial Assistance Agreement (FAA) program, re-introduction and monitoring of several special status species occurred in 2011: western lily (two FAAs), Wolf's evening-primrose, silvery phacelia, pink sand verbena, and salt marsh bird's beak.

Special Areas

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

New River ACEC:

- The Western Snowy Plover was monitored for distribution, abundance, and reproductive success. Twenty-five acres of habitat were maintained through mechanical treatments at the New River ACEC. New River/Bandon beach continues to be one of the most productive areas for the threatened subpopulation of plovers in Oregon in 2011. In addition, formal consultation on the management of New River Western Snowy Plover Habitat Restoration Area (13420-2011-F-0072) was completed. This Biological Opinion will guide activities in the plover habitat until 2021.
- As part of a New River Health project, the BLM and the Army Corp of Engineers continued discussions to finalize permits for breaching of the foredune. Annual breaching is key to improving connectivity with the ocean in order to enhance estuarine characteristics of the river and to provide relief from flooding on neighboring lands. In addition, consultation with NOAA Fisheries for Oregon Coast coho salmon continued; a Biological Opinion is in processing.

- Cooperative Management Agreements between local ranchers and the BLM continued. This allows for limited livestock grazing on federal land in exchange for no grazing on private riparian land.
- Northwest Youth Corps constructed a split rail fence between a private parcel of property and Lower Fourmile to differentiate between public and private land.
- Four FAA projects are attempting to re-introduce and monitor the following special status species: western lily, augmentation of western lily, silvery phacelia, and Wolf's evening primrose.
- Five acres of coastal sand dunes were restored by the removal of encroaching shore pine trees. This work was completed using the Northwest Youth Corps (NWYC) and BLM staff.
- Twenty-five acres of European beach grass was removed to improve western snowy plover habitat and other ACEC values.
- One acre of European beachgrass were removed at Floras Lake to enhance habitat for silvery phacelia during National Public Lands Day.
- Five acres of European beachgrass was removed at Floras Lake and Lost Lake by the Northwest Youth Corps and BLM staff to improve habitat for two Bureau sensitive special status plant species, silvery phacelia and coastal sagewort.
- Three acres of European beachgrass were hand-pulled in the fall and again in the spring as part of a three year FAA enhancement project at Floras Lake with the South Coast Watershed Council. Invasive European beachgrass is invading the habitat of three special status plant species- silvery phacelia, many-leaf gilia, and seaside cryptantha. This project is intended to control European beachgrass and provide additional habitat for these rare plant species.
- Three acres of noxious weeds (gorse, Himalayan blackberry, meadow knapweed, and scotch broom) were removed from Storm Ranch.
- Northwest Youth Corps maintained four miles of trails.

North Spit ACEC:

- The western snowy plover was monitored for distribution, abundance, and reproductive success. The North Spit remains the most productive area for the threatened subpopulation of plovers in Oregon. Plover habitat management projects completed this year include:
 - removal of noxious weeds from 30 acres;
 - removal of European beach grass using heavy equipment on 80 acres;
 - predator control continued by USDA Wildlife Services.
 - annual monitoring of the seasonally closed habitat area
- The horse trail system was maintained by the Northwest Youth Corp.
- Annual monitoring of pink sand verbena was completed and the population reached the highest numbers yet recorded at over 240,000 reproductive plants. North Spit contains the largest known population of this species and, for the past decade, has acted as the sole seed bank for several other re-introduction efforts elsewhere on the Oregon coast. Although plant numbers are the highest ever, seed production has actually decreased. Future FAA work will include trying to determine what is causing this decrease in seed production

- Two Bureau sensitive plant species, salt marsh bird's beak and western marsh rosemary, are currently being protected by a log barrier that BLM has maintained for several years. This barrier reroutes off-highway vehicles around the site of these two rare plant species.

North Fork Hunter Creek ACEC:

- The Northwest Youth Corps maintained two miles of hiking trails within the ACEC.
- Restoration continued of the Jeffrey pine/oak savannah habitat by removing encroaching conifer from both Jeffrey pine and Oregon white oak savannahs. A total of 20 acres of Jeffrey pine/oak savannah habitat was restored.
- Five acres were broadcast burned on the meadow near Wren Pond to remove thatch and improve meadow conditions. Botany staff monitored this project to see how the native and non-native plant species in the meadow would respond to the burning. The percent of native versus non-native species did not change from pre-burn to post burn.

North Fork Chetco ACEC:

- Completed treatment on 68 acres to contain the spread of the fungus that causes sudden oak death disease. Five units were cut, piled, and burned; the areas are scheduled to be re-planted during the winter of 2011.

Environmental Education and Interpretation Programs

More than 25,400 visitors participated in a variety of interpretive and environmental education programs, as well as public contact provided by Coos Bay District staff and volunteers. This total is down approximately 10,000 people from last year, probably due in part to fewer people travelling due to personal economics, when District seasonal staff started, and other factors. Some highlights from this year are:

Tsalila - the Umpqua River Festival

- The Tsalila Partnership focused on the Education Days this year, again cancelling the annual weekend Festival due to a shortage of grant funding.
- Over 2,070 third through fifth grade students participated in the three Education Days to learn about science, social studies and Oregon history. Students came from a four-county area including Bandon, Coos Bay, North Bend, Reedsport, Myrtle Point, Coquille, Roseburg, Myrtle Creek, Canyonville, Yoncalla, Elkton, Cottage Grove, Port Orford and Sutherlin.
- BLM funding was used to reimburse schools for the cost of busses to attend; rent items such as tents, port-a-potties, work crews and instructors; purchase equipment, etc.
- Volunteers for this three-day event came from the Umpqua Discovery Center, a variety of agencies and organizations, retired teachers, and the Reedsport Charter High School. BLM staff taught learning stations about snowy plovers, fish, ground water, and how to use a compass and GPS unit.
- Two field trips were held for sixth and seventh graders at a local stream. Students learned about salmon anatomy, forestry, solar energy, water flow, adaptations, and macroinvertebrates.

New River ACEC

- 149 people participated in nature walks, educational special events, environmental education field trips and public contacts throughout the summer.
- The Ellen Warring Learning Center was opened to the public on fewer weekends this year due to replacement of the floor and preparation for painting.

Loon Lake Recreation Area

- The seasonal interpreter and guest speakers, many of them BLM staff, presented 39 programs to over 630 visitors. Programs were held on weekends for the entire family or just for kids.
- The Jr. Ranger activity packet for children 6 to 12 years old was very popular this summer and was in high demand. Doing the activities in the packet, children learn about flora, fauna, map reading, and water safety.

Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area:

- New hosts at Dean Creek continues to talk to visitors about elk while doing light maintenance at the main viewing area. A total of 2,198 visitors were contacted by the hosts. In addition, a few formal interpretive programs were presented to a variety of groups, including Elderhostel and schools.

Other Projects

- District staff conducted 87 environmental education and interpretive programs for schools, garden clubs, Northwest Youth Corps, scouts and other interested groups on topics such as elk, habitat restoration, cultural history, snowy plovers, wildlife adaptation, bats, geology and ‘Leave No Trace’.
- Forestry education for 200 fifth and sixth graders was conducted again this year. Partners for this program included South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve, Society of American Foresters, Oregon State University Extension Service, Eastern Oregon University, and Oregon Department of Forestry.
- Sixty-one people participated in National Public Lands Day at New River ACEC, where they all received a brief presentation on beach grass and its impacts to beach flora and fauna.

Cultural Resources Including American Indian Values

Native American Consultation

Native American consultation focused on the two federally-recognized tribes with offices in the area – the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians (CTCLUSI) and the Coquille Indian Tribe (CIT).

During 2011, the CIT engaged the Secretary of Interior to conduct a Pilot project within the Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) lands, which represent a portion of the CIT aboriginal homeland. In April, the Department of Interior endorsed the CIT working with the BLM to develop the “Coos Bay Pilot” – a timber sale to be conducted using the techniques suggested by Dr. ’s Norm

Johnson and Jerry Franklin. The BLM modified its cooperative agreement with the CIT to reflect this initiative, providing \$117,000 for their technical expertise and on-the-ground work. This cooperative project continues into FY 2012.

The CTCLUSI and BLM continue discussions about the future of BLM-administered land on Bastendorff Beach and the adjacent Coos Head uplands.

Cape Blanco Lighthouse

The District continued involvement with our Partners in facilitating public access to Cape Blanco lighthouse, Oregon's oldest remaining lighthouse. Overall, the numbers were slightly lower than in 2010, which reflect the continuing regional trend for families to reduce spending in this economic climate. During FY 2011:

- 20,000 visitors came to the lighthouse; this was down 9% from FY 2010 totals.
- Over 12,250 of these visitors toured the lighthouse lens room, which was a decrease of about 7% from 2010 totals.
- Tour fees and donations generated nearly \$16,500 for use at the facility.
- The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department historic architect completed a contract for painting the exterior lighthouse structure; this was financed with BLM fee revenue.
- Bookstore sales increased slightly (2.3%) from FY 2010 levels.

O. H. Hinsdale Garden

The Coos Bay District continued coordination with the American Rhododendron Society (ARS) at the O. H. Hinsdale garden. FY 2011 was a busy year at the garden; highlights of the activities are as follows:

- ARS provided nearly 80 new shrubs in November, the final installment of replacement plants obtained through the ARS Endowment Grant. Volunteers from ARS Chapters throughout Western Oregon gathered to replant over 30 rhododendron “species” into the garden.
- John Hammond, President of the Scottish Chapter of the ARS, identified the 50 Camellias in the garden that led to the ARSs conclusion this is the best collection of early 1950s Camellias in any Oregon public garden.
- During spring and summer, weeding and other garden maintenance tasks were assisted by several Northwest Youth Corps crews and a Dean Creek Youth Corps crew (from nearby Reedsport). Their work included weed removal, shrub mulching / fertilizing and planting the azaleas provided the previous fall through the ARS grant.
- BLM botanist pruned many the existing rhododendrons and camellias to help restore their long-term health with the assistance of ARS volunteers. Pruning back tall shrubs adjacent to the house was also begun; this is a multi-year effort to allow access to the structure for future work while maintaining the health of the plants.
- A drip irrigation system was installed to provide water for the newly-transplanted shrubs during the hot summer months.
- Advanced LiDAR data continued to be used for mapping the added plants and locating the new irrigation system.

Wells Creek Guard Station

FY 2011 saw the initial use of the recently repaired Wells Creek Guard Station that is a Civilian Conservation Corps-built forest guard station managed by the District. A wildlife crew, contracted to conduct protocol surveys for fisher, utilized this facility during July. In September, Northwest Youth Corps camped at the facility while servicing the “Cycle Oregon” bike trip in this part of the coast.

Socioeconomic

The Coos Bay District contributes to local, state, national and international economies through monetary payments, sustainable use of BLM-managed lands and resources, and use of innovative contracting and other implementation strategies.

In FY 2011, the Coos Bay District contributed to the local economy by selling 13 timber sales containing over 32.8 MMBF of timber. Over 1,700 acres of young stands were treated through contracts valued at \$322,000. In addition, the District issued over \$2,500,000 worth of contracts to complete projects such as: stand exams, timber marking, road maintenance, weed removal, and biological surveys. These funds came primarily from reforestation and timber accounts. The BLM continued to provide amenities such as developed and dispersed recreational opportunities. Approximately 650,000 people recreated on lands managed by the Coos Bay District this past year. These visitors add to the tourism industry in the area.

Table 6 displays the summary of socioeconomic activities for the Coos Bay District.

Table 6. Coos Bay RMP, Summary of Socioeconomic Activities and Allocations

Program Element	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
District budget	\$13,647,000	\$13,527,000	\$16,343,000	\$17,875,000	\$17,532,000
Timber sale collections:					
O&C lands ¹	\$8,355,760	\$2,837,615	\$1,520,035	\$1,141,476	\$235,270
CBWR lands ¹	\$1,730,790	\$2,606,792	\$683,869	\$1,501,883	\$2,515,356
PD lands ¹	\$745,955	\$32,608	\$910	\$2,634	\$16,890
SRS Payment ² to Coos Coos (CBWR), & Curry Counties	\$6,835,408 \$855,743 <u>\$4,228,684</u>	\$6,164,518 \$771,753 <u>\$3,813,643</u>	\$5,548,066 \$694,577 <u>\$3,432,278</u>	\$5,000,109 \$625,977 <u>\$3,093,288</u>	\$6,849,465 \$857,503 <u>\$4,237,381</u>
Total ³	\$11,919,835	\$10,749,914	\$9,674,921	\$8,719,375	\$8,719,375
PILT ⁴ Payments to Coos and Curry Counties ³	\$13,550 \$118,634	\$13,453 \$117,785	\$341,996 \$259,710	\$82,526 \$207,155	\$186,673 \$207,141
Value of forest development contracts	\$916,000	\$668,811	\$792,480	\$1,285,320	\$608,256
Value of timber sales: oral auctions (_#)	\$4,526,989 (9 auctions)	\$985,987 (7 auctions)	\$2,574,053 (18 auctions)	\$2,190,139 (8 auctions)	\$3,012,788 (13 auctions)
negotiated sales (_# neg. sales)	\$72,425 (12)	\$104,601 (7)	\$32,773 (3)	\$24,804 (2)	\$7,650 (1)
Title II contracts	\$667,253	\$0	\$0	\$3,382,841	\$442,610
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Funds	\$1,094,000	\$3,318,426	\$1,441,760	\$936,700	\$575,209
Recreation Fee Project Receipts	\$156,457	\$157,540	\$160,559	\$166,363	\$139,016
Challenge cost share	\$139,000	\$56,000	\$197,000	\$112,500	\$257,000
Value-in-kind or Volunteer Efforts	\$182,325	\$183,686	\$237,821	\$538,660	\$203,200
Value of land sales	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Funds collected as timber is harvested.

² Payments to Counties under Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (Public Law 110-343).

³ To simplify reporting information and to avoid duplicating reporting, all payments to Coos and Curry counties are reported by the Coos Bay District; payments to Douglas and Lane counties are reported by the Roseburg and Eugene Districts respectively.

⁴ PILT (Payments in Lieu of Taxes) are Federal payments made annually to local governments to help offset losses in property taxes due to nontaxable Federal lands within their boundaries.

Recreation

Recreation Sites Managed and Visitor Use

Table 7 outlines visitation at each of the District’s developed recreation sites, Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA), and Extensive Recreation Management Areas (ERMA) in 2011. The ERMA includes all of the recreation sites and BLM administered lands outside of SRMAs.

Table 7. Extensive and Special Recreation Management Areas (ERMA/SRMA)

	FY 2011
Umpqua Field Office	Visits
Loon Lake/ East Shore SRMA	43,026
Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area SRMA	360,000
Coos Bay Shorelands SRMA	96,300
ERMA Recreation Sites	57,292
<u>Dispersed use for Umpqua ERMA</u>	<u>30,600</u>
Total Umpqua Field Office	587,218
Myrtlewood Field Office SRMAs	Visits
New River ACEC/SRMA	16,011
Sixes River/ Edson Creek SRMA	10,252
ERMA Recreation Sites	17,307
<u>Dispersed Use for Myrtlewood ERMA</u>	<u>24,510</u>
Total Myrtlewood Field Office	68,080
Total Coos Bay District	655,298

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

Special Recreation Permits (SRP) Issued:

One Special Recreation Permit for Cycle Oregon was issued out of the BLM State Office for lands in Medford, Roseburg, Eugene and Coos Bay Districts.

Forest Management

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

In FY 2011, the District offered and sold thirteen timber sales with a total of 28.2 MMBF. One timber sale was offered but did not sell (approximately 7.0 MMBF). In addition to the advertised

sales, approximately 5.8 MMBF of timber was sold as miscellaneous volume including small negotiated sales and contract modifications. This miscellaneous volume is included in Table 8, but not in Table 9.

Timber sales offered in FY 2011 were comprised of thinning sales; commercial thinning in the Matrix, and density management in the Riparian Reserve and the Late-Successional Reserve.

Due to the current poor economic conditions, approximately 4.4 MMBF of timber from portions of three previously sold timber sales (South Powerstrip CT, Jerusalem CT, and Lost Harry CT) were returned to the government.

Four timber sales (High Voltage CT, McLee CT, Cam Shaft CT, and Reseed CT) were parts of sales previously sold and returned to the government. Only 50% of the volume for these timber sales was reportable in contributing to the District's Allowable Sale Quantity commitment (approximately 4.6 MMBF). Table 9 includes the full acreage and volume sold for these sales. All other tables and graphs (including tables in Appendix B) incorporate the reduced acreage and volumes.

Table 8 displays the volume of timber offered by the District under the 1995 RMP. The declared Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) for the District is 27 MMBF. This ASQ, once determined and declared, is an annual regulatory commitment in the O & C Act; however, full implementation may be restricted by budget appropriations or unusual market conditions.

Table 9 describes in detail the timber sales offered for sale during FY 2011.

Table 10 displays acres and volume from timber sales sold in the Matrix for FY 2011.

Table 11 displays a summary of volume sold under the 1995 RMP from the Harvest Land Base (the Matrix LUA) and the Reserves.

Table 12 displays the summary of volume currently 'sold-but-not-awarded' by the District under the 1995 RMP.

Table 13 displays the ASQ volume/acres harvested from the Matrix LUA and ASQ volume from Key Watersheds under the 1995 RMP.

Table 14 displays the ASQ volume included in sales sold by harvest type under the 1995 RMP.

Table 15 displays the acres of Reserve included in sales sold by harvest type under the 1995 RMP.

Table 16 displays the acres by age class and harvest type included in sales sold under the 1995 RMP.

Table 8. Timber Volumes Offered FY 2005 - 2011

Land Use Allocation	Offered FY 2011 (MMBF)	Offered FY 05-11 (MMBF) ¹
Matrix		
GFMA	15.4	114.6
C/DB	1.6	2.8
Miscellaneous Volume ²	2.8	15.1
Total ASQ Volume	19.8	132.5
Volumes from Reserves ³	21.2	178.6
Total Volume Offered	41.0	311.1

¹ Includes Green Peak sale which was offered but not sold in FY06. Includes Edson Thin CT which was offered but not sold in FY09.

² Includes ASQ volume from modifications and negotiated sales.

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

Abbreviations used in this table:

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

MMBF Million Board Feet
 ASQ Allowable Sale Quantity

Table 9. FY 2011 Advertised Timber Sales

Sale Name	Land Use Allocation ¹	Acres	Volume (MBF) ²	Type of Harvest ³	Comments
Little Camp DM	LSR	264	4,370	DM, R/W	258 acres are DM thinning and 6 acres are R/W; all in the LSR.
Burchard Creek CT	GFMA, RR	338	7,050	CT, DM, R/W	235 acres are CT and 19 acres are R/W; all in the GFMA. 84 acres are DM thinning in the RR (GFMA).
Note: Burchard Creek CT was offered, but did not sell. It is not included in the totals.					
Holey Foley DM	LSR	144	2,108	DM, R/W	141 acres are DM thinning and 3 acres are R/W; all in the LSR.
Wells Creek DM	LSR	95	1,189	DM, R/W	93 acres are DM thinning and 2 acres are R/W; all in the LSR.
High Voltage CT	GFMA, RR	60	1,482	CT, DM	41 acres are CT in the GFMA and 19 acres are DM thinning in the RR (GFMA).
McLee CT	GFMA, RR	83	854	CT, DM, RH	47 acres are CT in the GFMA. 26 acres are DM thinning and 10 acres are RH (hardwood conversion); all in the RR (GFMA).
Signal Fire DM	LSR	141	1,962	DM, R/W	138 acres are DM thinning and 3 acres are R/W; all in the LSR.
East Yankee CT	GFMA, RR	174	2,519	CT, DM, R/W	103 acres are CT and 4 acres are R/W; all in the GFMA. 67 acres are DM thinning in the RR (GFMA).
Green Chain CT	GFMA, C/DB, RR	108	2,787	CT, DM, R/W	38 acres are CT and 1 acre is R/W, all in the GFMA. 58 acres are CT and 4 acres are R/W; all in the C/DB. 7 acres are DM thinning in the RR (GFMA).
Bob N Weave DM	LSR	166	2,829	DM, RW	163 acres are DM thinning and 3 acres are R/W; all in the LSR.
Sandy Quarry CT	GFMA, RR	220	5,823	CT, DM, R/W	161 acres are CT and 6 acres are R/W; all in the GFMA. 52 acres are DM thinning and 1 acre is R/W; all in the RR (GFMA).

Cam Shaft CT	GFMA, RR	150	2,529	CT, DM	104 acres are CT in the GFMA and 46 acres are DM thinning in the RR (GFMA).
Reseed CT	GFMA, RR	209	4,430	CT, DM	162 acres are CT in the GFMA and 47 acres are DM thinning in the RR (GFMA).
Upper Camp Salvage	LSR	1	17	MS	1 acre of Mortality Salvage (MS) in the LSR.

Note: Upper Camp Salvage sold as an advertised sealed bid sale. It is not included in the totals. It is included with the negotiated (miscellaneous) non-ASQ entries in other tables.

Totals **1,814** **32,882**

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

² Includes hardwood volumes from all LUAs.

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

Table 9 includes the full acreage and volume sold for High Voltage CT, McLee CT, Cam Shaft CT, and Reseed CT timber sales. The subsequent tables reflect only the 50% of the volume and acreages that was allocated to the District’s ASQ (approximately 4.6 MMBF).

Table 10. Actual Acres and ASQ Volume Sold from the Matrix in FY 2011 ¹

Land Use Allocation	Regeneration Harvest		Commercial Thinning	
	Acres	Volume (MMBF)	Acres	Volume (MMBF)
GFMA	0	0	479	9.652
C/DB	0	0	58	1.377
Totals	0	0	537	11.029

¹ Includes parts of High Voltage CT, McLee CT, East Yankee CT, Green Chain CT, Sandy Quarry CT, Cam Shaft CT, and Reseed CT.
This table does not include miscellaneous volume sold as modifications, negotiated sales or R/W from advertised sales.

Table 11. Summary of Volume Sold ¹

Sold ASQ/Non ASQ Volume(MMBF)	FY 2011	FY 05-11	FY05-14 Declared ASQ
ASQ Volume – Harvest Land Base ²	11.848	103.450	270 ³
Non ASQ Volume – Reserves ²	15.719	135.994	n/a
Matrix Non ASQ Hardwood Volume	0.088	3.587	n/a
Reserves Non ASQ Hardwood Volume	0.580	15.013	n/a
Totals	28.235	258.044	n/a

¹ Volume from advertised sales only.

² Conifer volume.

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

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

Table 12. Summary of Volume Sold but Unawarded ¹

Sold Unawarded (as of 9/30/11) ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (MMBF)	FY2011	Total FY 1995 - 2011
ASQ Volume – Harvest Land Base	0	0
Non ASQ Volume – Reserves (including hardwoods from all LUAs)	0	0
Totals	0	0

¹ Includes volume from advertised sales only.

Table 13. Matrix ASQ Volume and Acres Sold by Allocations
(including negotiated sales, modifications, and right-of-ways)

Harvest Land Base	FY 2011	Total FY 05-11	FY 05-14 Decadal Projection
ASQ Volume (MMBF)			
Matrix	14.606	118.426	321.0 ²
AMA	0.0	0.0	0.0
ASQ Acres			
Matrix ¹	553	6,396	8,700 ³
AMA	0	0	0
Key Watershed ASQ Volume (MMBF)	0.668	11.863	30 ⁴

¹ Includes hardwood conversion (Regeneration Harvest) units which contained mostly non-ASQ hardwood volume. Therefore, all the acres are reported but only ASQ volume is included.

² Volumes calculated from Table BB-7, Coos Bay District Proposed Resource Management Plan EIS Vol. II (Page 259).

³ Acres from Table AA-7, Coos Bay District Proposed Resource Management Plan EIS Volume II (Page 251).

⁴ From Coos Bay District Proposed Resource Management Plan EIS (Page 3).

Table 14. Matrix ASQ Volume and Acres Sold by Harvest Type

Harvest Land Base	FY 2011	Total FY 05-11	FY 05-14 Decadal Projection¹
ASQ Volume (MMBF)			
Regeneration Harvest	0.0	6.032	310.0
Commercial Thinning	11.029	92.616	11.0
<u>Other²</u>	<u>3.577</u>	<u>19.778</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Totals	14.606	118.426	321.0
ASQ Acres			
Regeneration Harvest ⁴	0	273	7,600
Commercial Thinning	537	5,935	1,100
<u>Other²</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>0</u>
Totals	553	6,396	8,700

¹ Volumes calculated from Table BB-7, Coos Bay District Proposed Resource Management Plan EIS Vol. II (Page 259).

² Includes negotiated sales, modifications, and right-of-ways.

³ Acres from Table AA-7, Coos Bay District Proposed Resource Management Plan EIS Volume II (Page 251).

⁴ Includes hardwood conversion) units that contained mostly non-ASQ hardwood volume.

Table 15. Acres of Harvest within the Reserve Sold by Harvest Types ¹

Reserve Acres ²	FY 2011	Total FY 05-11
Late-Successional Reserve	810	7,222
Riparian Reserve	201	2,870
Totals	1,011	10,092

¹ Includes advertised sales only.

² Includes Density Management and Hardwood Conversion acres in Reserves.

Table 16. ASQ Sale Acres Sold by Age Class ¹

Regeneration Harvest	FY 2011	Total FY 05-11	FY 05-14 Decadal Projection ²
0-79	0	262	3,200
80-99	0	0	700
100-199	0	11	3,100
<u>200+</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>600</u>
Totals	0	273	7,600

Commercial Thinning & Other	FY 2011	Total FY 05-11	FY 05-14 Decadal Projection ²
30-39	0	176	0
40-49	65	1,829	600
50-59	117	2,667	500
60-79	355	1,170	0
80-99	0	78	0
<u>100-199</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>0</u>
Totals	537	5,935	1,100

¹ Includes advertised sales from Harvest Land Base only.

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

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

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

Figure 1. Comparison of Regeneration Harvest Acres by FY

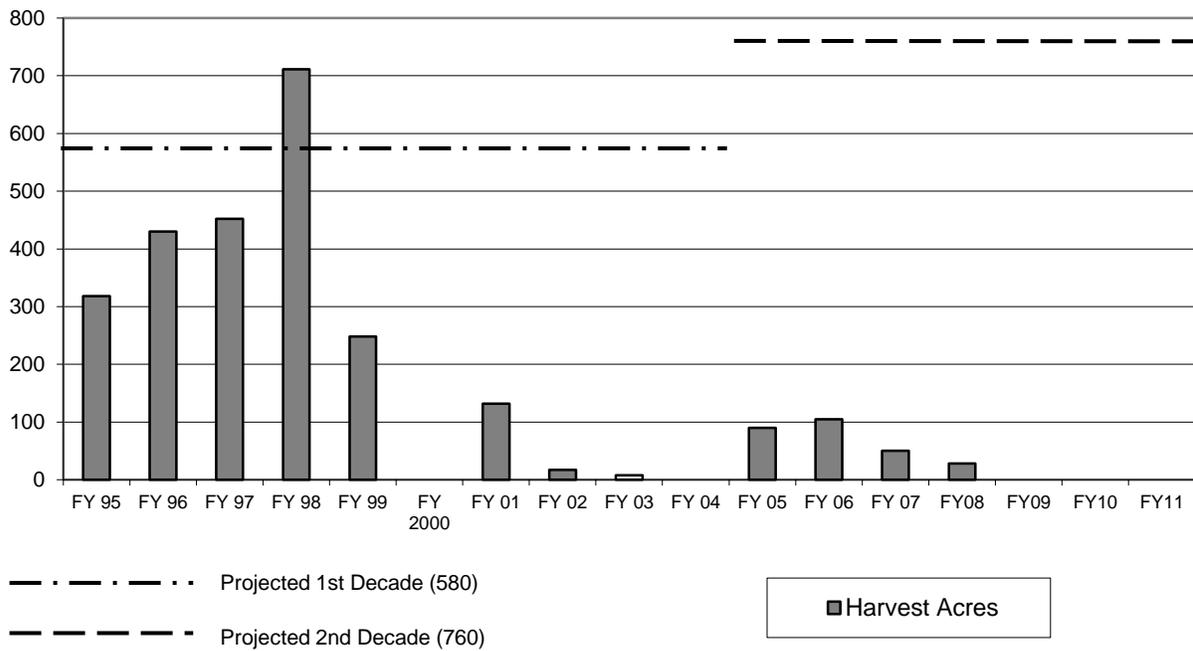
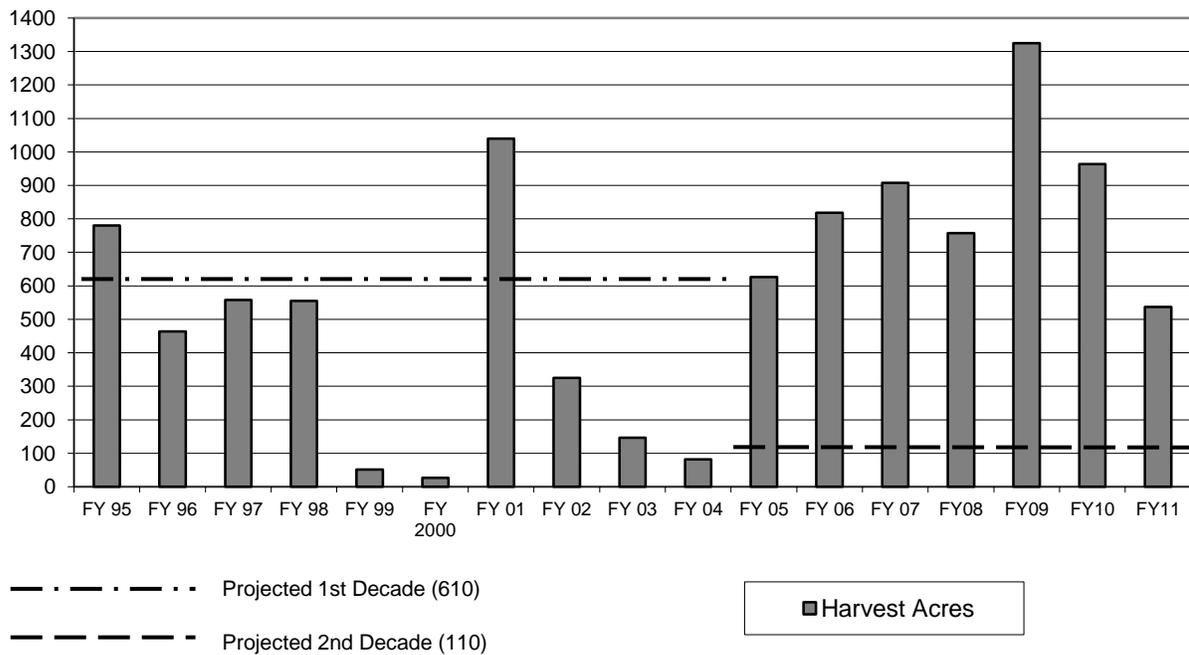


Figure 2. Comparison of Commercial Thinning Acres by FY



Silvicultural Practices

Implementation of many silvicultural practices is proportional to the amount of regeneration harvest on the District. Litigation and Endangered Species Act provisions continue to affect the amount of many reforestation practices the District undertakes, such as site preparation, tree planting, animal control, and stand maintenance.

In FY 2011, the District awarded contracts totaling approximately \$322,713 to treat the acres shown in Table 17 and 18. An additional \$267,800 in forest development money was spent on noxious weed control and \$17,743 was spent on removing obsolete fencing from progeny test sites.

Table 17. Annual ROD Projections and Accomplishments for Silvicultural Practices

Type of Practice	Acres		
	Accomplished FY 2011	Total FY 05-11	Decadal Projection ¹
Site Preparation			
Prescribed Fire	0	893	7,500
Other	<u>0</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>0</u>
Total for Site Preparation	0	1,147	7,500
Planting			
Normal Stock	0	330	3,100
Genetic Stock	<u>71</u>	<u>1,507</u>	<u>6,100</u>
Total for planting	71	1,837	9,200
Stand Maintenance/Protection			
Vegetation Control	189	3,762	10,700
Animal Control	12	1,600	7,600
Precommercial Thinning /Release	1,018	9,743	3,500
Brushfield/Hardwood Conversion	0	347	100
Fertilization	0	0	2,800
Pruning	0	8,016	900

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

Young Stand Silviculture in Late Successional Reserves

Silvicultural practices in the Late-Successional Reserves (LSR) have been proceeding in stands less than 20-years old since FY 1995, as shown in Table 18.

Table 18. Silvicultural Practices in Late-Successional Reserves

Type of Practice	Accomplishments (acres)	
	FY 2011	Total FY 95-2011
Site Preparation		
Prescribed Fire	0	258
Other	<u>0</u>	<u>278</u>
Total for Site Preparation	0	536
Planting		
Normal Stock	0	132
Genetic Stock	<u>86</u>	<u>917</u>
Total for planting	86	1,049
Stand Maintenance/Protection		
Vegetation Control	19	7,859
Animal Control	84	1,297
Precommercial Thinning /Release	353	10,810
Brushfield/Hardwood Conversion	111	902
Fertilization	0	141
Pruning	0	36

Special Forest Products

In addition to the advertised timber sales described in the Timber Management section above, the District sold a variety of special forest products as shown in Table 19. The sale of special forest products follows the guidelines contained in the Oregon/Washington BLM Special Forest Products Procedure Handbook.

Table 19. Summary of Special Forest/Natural Product Sales

RMP Authorized product sales	Unit of measure	FY 2011	Total 2 nd Decade FY 2005-2014
Boughs, coniferous	Pounds	850	86,600
	contracts ¹	2	57
	value (\$)	\$30	\$1,833
Burls and miscellaneous	Pounds	0	2,100
	contracts ¹	0	3
	value (\$)	\$0	\$210
Christmas trees	Number	220	1,071
	contracts ¹	220	1,071
	value (\$)	\$1,100	\$5,355
Edibles and medicinals	Pounds	10,100	14,850
	contracts ¹	15	17
	value (\$)	\$325	\$420
Feed & Forage	Tons	0	0
Floral & greenery	Pounds	67,100	588,413
	contracts ¹	202	1,827
	value (\$)	\$3,375	\$29,540
Moss/ bryophytes	Pounds	0	2,100
	contracts ¹	0	3
	value (\$)	\$0	\$210
Mushrooms/ fungi	Pounds	111,865	1,201,783
	contracts ¹	349	4,345
	value (\$)	\$10,545	\$118,099
Ornamentals	Pounds	0	0
	contracts ¹	0	0
	value (\$)	\$0	\$0
Seed and seed cones	Bushels	200	500
	contracts ¹	1	3
	value (\$)	\$10	\$160
Transplants	Pounds	0	5,389
	contracts ¹	0	14
	value (\$)	\$0	\$144
Wood products/ firewood ²	Cubic feet	49,871	296,001
	Green tons	886	866
	contracts ¹	246	1,407
	value (\$)	\$31,392	\$84,115
TOTALS	contracts¹	1,035	8,747
	value (\$)	\$46,777	\$240,086

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

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

Energy and Minerals

Energy

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

Minerals

There are 83 active mining claims on the Coos Bay District. One Notice of Operations was submitted (a request for seasonal occupancy of an existing claim), no compliance inspections performed, and no notices of non-compliance issued. The District received numerous inquiries on recreational mining.

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 Rights-of-Way Agreements with adjacent land owners.

In FY 2011, the following actions were accomplished:

- 1 temporary permit for timber hauling over existing roads.
- 16 temporary permit terminations.
- 14 supplements to establish fees for use of existing roads.
- 12 crossing plats for new construction under Reciprocal Rights-of-Way Agreements.
- 6 amendments to existing Reciprocal Rights-of-Way Agreements.
- 4 ‘swap-outs’ of road use deficient investments.
- 1 Reciprocal Right-of-Way Agreement.

Land Tenure Adjustments

- The District did not acquire or dispose of any lands in FY 2011.

The Oregon Public Lands Transfer and Protection Act of 1998, PL 105-321, established a policy of “No Net Loss” of O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) lands in western Oregon. The Act requires that, “...when selling, purchasing, or exchanging land, BLM may neither 1) reduce the total acres of O&C or CBWR lands nor 2) reduce the number of acres of O&C, CBWR, and Public Domain lands that are available for timber harvest below what existed on October 30, 1998.... The redesignation of lands associated with establishment of the Coquille Forest noted above is not included in the Act. Table 20 displays the results for the No Net Loss policy on the District, which is the same as last year.

Table 20. No Net Loss Report for FY 98 to 2011

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

¹ Russell Purchase of land adjacent to New River ACEC (Lost Lake) February 1998

² Bally Bandon direct sale (T. 27S., R. 14W., Section 29 Lot 3) April 1999

³ Enos Ralph direct sale (T. 27S., R. 12 W. Section 13) November 1999

⁴ Leslie Crum direct sale (T. 27 S, R. 11 W., Section 5) April 2000

⁵ Coos County Title Resolution (Coos Bay Wagon Road) September 2000

⁶ Russat Enterprises purchase of land in the Coos Bay Shorelands ACEC May 2001

⁷ William Warner purchase of land in the Dean Creek EVA February 2002

⁸ COE relinquishment of lands on the North Spit of Coos Bay June 2002

⁹ Legislated transfer to Douglas County of parcel of Umpqua Jetty/Lighthouse October 2004

Transportation/Roads

A summary of road construction and decommissioning approved in conjunction with timber sales for FY 2011 is as follows:

FY 2011	Activity	2 nd Decade FY 05-2011
0.5	miles of new permanent road to be constructed.	9.2
9.8	miles of existing road to be decommissioned.	33.6
7.4	miles of temporary road to be constructed and planned to be decommissioned as the timber sales are completed.	37.9

Noxious Weeds

Efforts on the Coos Bay District continue to reduce noxious and invasive weed infestations and prevent their spread to valuable resources. Treatments are concentrated on primary routes of dispersal, special areas and special status species habitats. In FY 2011, the District controlled weeds on 1,110 acres; herbicide was used on 1,030 of those acres. Primary targets of herbicide spraying were Scotch broom, French broom, Armenian (Himalayan) blackberry, Japanese knotweed, and gorse. Much of the hand pulling was done by the Northwest Youth Corps at Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area, the North Spit, Blue Ridge and New River ACEC.

Additional weed management efforts occurred in partnership with Coos and Curry County Weed Advisory Boards; Coos, Curry and Umpqua Soil and Water Conservation Districts; the Coquille, Coos and South Coast Watershed Councils and Oregon State University.

The District continued its use of assistance agreements with the Curry Weed Advisory Board to conduct Early Detection/Rapid Response (EDRR) activities, the Umpqua Soil and Water Conservation District for gorse control and weed inventory, the South Coast Watershed Council to control European beachgrass at Floras Lake and improve habitat for three special status plant species, and OSU to support the search for new biological control agents for gorse.

The District consolidated weed data into one database using state and national data standards. Inventory was conducted using GPS units and downloaded into the National Invasive Species Information Management System. More than twice the planned inventory was completed with the assistance of a student participating in the youth initiative program. In all, 3,035 acres were inventoried.

The District initiated an Environmental Assessment for the use of herbicides to control invasive plants, Sudden Oak Death, and manage vegetation for safety and infrastructure protection. The EA is scheduled to be completed in FY 2013.

To prevent invasive plant establishment in areas of disturbed soil, 2,070 pounds of native grass seed was requested and 1,050 pounds were seeded on 13 projects.

Sudden Oak Death

Coos Bay District was notified of the first Sudden Oak Death (*Phytophthora ramorum*) infection site on BLM-managed lands in 2001. The District continues to treat infected sites on BLM lands and coordinates with the State of Oregon on treatment activities on adjoining private landowners, State, and Forest Service lands.

Treatments for the pathogen involve cutting, piling, and burning cut material to include the infected plants and adjacent vegetation. Treatment areas are then planted with Douglas fir within two years of treatment. Follow-up surveys are performed by pathologists from the Oregon Department of Forestry and the USDA Forest Service until the area has been determined to be disease free for two successive years. If the disease is still present, the area is re-treated.

NEPA analysis was completed to allow the use of glyphosate and imazapyr to control re-sprouting of tanoak at treated infected sites.

Table 21. FY 2011 Accomplishments for Sudden Oak Death Treatments

Type of Practice	Accomplishments (acres)	
	FY 2011	FY 2001-2011
Initial Treatment		
Cutting and Piling	125	545
Pile Burning	116	305
Broadcast Burning	0	17
Retreatment		
Cutting and Piling	74	77
Pile Burning	0	3
Broadcast Burning	0	0

Hazardous Materials Management

In FY 2011, the Coos Bay District Hazardous Materials program consisted of a number of actions including investigations, emergency responses, removals, clean-ups, and coordination, as summarized below:

- 3 investigations of potential hazardous waste sites on public lands.
- 1 time-critical response and removal action involving illegal dumping on public lands.
- Conducted investigation, removal and disposal actions at one BLM facility that consisted of no hazardous wastes generated by BLM activities.

- Disposed of hazardous waste generated from normal work activities, such as fluorescent light tubes, flammable paints and batteries to Lane County Glenwood hazardous waste facility.
- Corrected 20 findings from July 2011 CASHE audit at inspected facilities.

Fire/Fuels Management

All fuels treatment activities were accomplished in accordance with the Oregon Smoke Management and Visibility Protection Plans. In FY 2011, 186 acres of prescribed fire and 144 acres of manual site preparation occurred to prepare sites for reforestation. No smoke intrusions into designated areas occurred as a result of fuels treatment projects on the District.

In FY 2011, the District had four human caused fires totaling 0.5 acres. The District dispatched 11 employees to off-district wildfire assignments for a total of 121 workdays.

Rural Interface Areas/Wildland Urban Interface Areas

The Hazardous Fuels Reduction program was introduced as a result of the catastrophic fire season of FY 2000. The definition of wildland urban interface (WUI) in the National Fire Plan is much broader than that of “Urban Interface Areas” in the District’s RMP. The acres treated under each program, Hazardous Fuels treatments (2823) and Wildland Urban Interface (2824) is listed in Table 22. The treatment methods for “Other” category were manual and machine piling.

Table 22 Hazardous Fuels Reduction Accomplishments

Practice	ROD Acres	Acres FY 00 thru 10	Acres FY 2011	Acres FY 2000 to 2011
Hazardous Fuels Treatments (2823)				
Prescribed Fire	N/A	163	42	205
Other	N/A	2,106	0	2,124
Wildland Urban Interface (2824)				
Prescribed Fire	N/A	872	144	1016
Other	N/A	2,827	144	2971
Total for Hazardous Fuels Reduction		5,986	330	6316

Cadastral Survey

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

Table 23 Coos Bay District Cadastral Survey Activity

	Fiscal Year						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Projects completed	6	4	6	9	11	4	11
Miles of survey line run	25	36	39	43	43	32	57
Monuments set	33	35	19	27	50	45	40
Survey notes and plats submitted to the Oregon State Office for final review	8	3	5	5	10	8	6

In addition to the above accomplishments, the Cadastral Survey unit in Coos Bay accomplished the following in 2011:

- Provided oversight and led a cooperative survey project for the Klamath Falls Resource Area utilizing surveying students from Oregon Institute of Technology.
- Completed a cost share survey with Roseburg Resources Co. in the Oxbow Fire area.
- Completed survey projects for the BIA on the Yakima Indian Reservation and for the Coquille Indian Tribe.

Law Enforcement

In FY 2011, the Coos Bay District Law Enforcement Program continued to function with two BLM Rangers and one Coos County Sheriff’s Office Deputy working under a law enforcement contract. During the summer months, four BLM Law Enforcement Rangers from Nevada and California BLM were detailed to the Loon Lake Recreation Area for increased patrols during the high recreation use period.

Law enforcement actions on public lands conducted by both BLM Rangers and the Coos County Sheriff’s Office/BLM Contract Deputy involved investigations/compliance patrols exceeding 379 law enforcement incidents. Highlights included the following:

- 58 supplemental rule violations (developed areas)
- 41 littering/dumping violations
- 35 off-highway vehicle violations
- 25 timber, fuelwood, and forest product theft
- 21 camping violations
- 12 vandalism (Government property)

- 10 campfire-related violations (fire restrictions)
- 9 passenger vehicle violations (i.e. license, registration)
- 9 possession of drugs/drug equipment (marijuana)
- 8 wildlife violations (i.e. plover closures, bear baiting)
- 4 abandoned vehicles
- 3 interference (investigation/employee)
- 3 burglary (Government structures)
- 2 explosive devices
- 2 unsafe target shooting
- 1 unauthorized use
- 1 vegetation removal
- 1 disorderly conduct
- 1 assault

The Coos County Sheriff’s Office/BLM Contract Deputy conducted five arrests for subjects in possession of warrants or for subjects (i.e. sex offenders) in violation of probation stipulations. In addition, the BLM Contract Deputy discovered a felon in possession of firearms on public land. A BLM Ranger also arrested a sex offender in violation of probation stipulations.

The BLM Rangers and BLM Contract Deputy combined issued over 51 Federal violation notices and over 94 written warnings for offenses occurring on public land. Law enforcement operations also included five search-and-rescue incidents, four motor vehicle accident investigations, recovering human remains, and investigation of a drowning. BLM Rangers and the BLM Contract Deputy provided a minimum of four public assists with over eleven assists to other law enforcement agencies.

The Coos Bay District Law Enforcement Program oversaw a saturation patrol of the North Spit during the snowy plover closure, which involved officers from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, Coos County Sheriff’s Office, and Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department. BLM Rangers also provided assistance to Nevada BLM (horse gather, post-Burning Man) and California BLM (Imperial Sand Dunes Recreation Area) in response to off-District law enforcement needs.

National Environmental Policy Act Analysis and Documentation

During FY 2011, the Coos Bay District completed 1 environmental assessments (EAs), 13 categorical exclusions (CXs), and 8 administrative determinations (DNAs). These environmental documents varied in complexity, detail, and length depending on the project involved.

Protest and Appeals

The District received two Protests on forest management decisions in FY 2011 and one Appeal of a previous Protest denial.

Research

No new initiatives in research were started on the District in FY 2011.

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

Highlights of on-going research on the District are listed below:

LiDAR –based Forest Inventory Pilot Project: The District, in conjunction with the Oregon State Office and in collaboration with the USFS PNW Research station, is evaluating the potential for Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) to provide large scale, high resolution forest inventory data. LiDAR returns were sampled and stratified at a 1/8 acre grid scale for the BLM portion of the 2008 South Coast LiDAR acquisition. Thirty different strata were identified and 900 ground plots are being installed to collect forest and habitat data in order to develop equations that correlate the LiDAR returns with forest conditions. At its completion, the District expects to have inventory data at a 1/8 acre scale for the entire 230,000 acres of BLM LiDAR coverage area. The ground-plot data collection has been completed and data is being analyzed at the PNW research station.

LiDAR Stream Delineation Pilot Project: BLM in western Oregon, in conjunction with state and other federal partners, is evaluating the use of LiDAR imagery to assist in delineation of streams. The goal of this pilot project is to develop techniques and procedures for deriving hydrographic features from existing LiDAR data. The target for the resulting delineation is an update to the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) and BLM Hydrography Publication dataset. Phase one was completed this past summer (on Ashland Creek) and the second phase is scheduled for the Kilchis and Little North Santiam watersheds in the BLM Tillamook Resource Area and the North Fork Coquille watershed in the Coos Bay District.

Tanoak Carbon Modeling: The District is collaborating with the Pacific Northwest Research Station to consolidate information from existing studies on tanoak (*Lithocarpus densiflorus*), collect additional data from BLM stands in Curry county, and model the effects of management scenarios on carbon fluxes in tanoak stand types. The District expects to receive a general technical report containing the current state of the knowledge of tanoak stand dynamics and the outputs of the various modeled scenarios in assist in management of tanoak stand types.

West Fork Smith River Salmonid Life-Cycle Monitoring (Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife): As part of the monitoring of the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) and the BLM are conducting a multi-year research study on production and survival of salmonid fishes with the primary focus on Oregon Coast coho salmon. The importance of this study is that it estimates the freshwater and marine survival of both juvenile and adult salmonids and freshwater population numbers. This monitoring will be helpful in assessing the population of adult coho and chinook salmon and steelhead trout in a watershed with mixed federal and private ownership, as well as required monitoring of the State of Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds.

This study began in 1999 and is one of eight sites Statewide. The Umpqua Field Office, in coordination with the ODFW Salmonid Life-Cycle Monitoring Project, supported the operation of smolt and adult salmonid traps on the West Fork Smith River.

The End of Year Report for the 2010-11 operating season show the following were the estimated number of out-migrants for each species: 31,138 coho smolts; 52,527 coho fry; 1,195 chinook fry; 8,086 steelhead juveniles, and 5,531 trout. A total of 2,909 adult coho spawners were estimated to have returned to the basin. Based on mark and re-capture spawning survey numbers, the returning adult spawner estimates were 462 steelhead trout.

Table 24. Freshwater and Marine Survival for West Fork Smith River Salmonid Life-Cycle Monitoring for Coho Salmon.

FY	Eggs		Fresh Water survival (%)	Return year	Adult Returns		Marine Survival %	
	deposited	Smolts			Male	Female	Total	Female
1996	-	22,412	-	1999	160	104	1.2	0.9
1997	-	10,866	-	2000	295	243	5.0	4.5
1998	-	14,851	7.2	2001	787	715	9.6	9.8
1999	291,955	20,091	5.5	2002	2,036	1,423	15.3	14.2
2000	642,747	17,358	2.4	2003	1,941	1,790	20.9	20.62
2001	2,099,982	16,019	0.8	2004	561	417	5.3	5.3
2002	4,542,580	23,054	0.5	2005	1,111	734	6.3	8.0
2003	5,130,275	39,576	0.8	2006	688	464	2.4	-
2004	1,169,503	25,242	2.0	2007	198	137	1.2	-
2005	1,841,711	22,504	1.2	2008	759	501	4.5	-
2006	1,292,703	31,017	2.4	2009	1,134	1,096	7.1	-
2007	472,662	38,605	8.2	2010	1,326	1,583	8.2	-
2008	1,415,752	41,142	2.7					
2009	2,706,553	31,138	1.2					
2010	4,830,255							

- **Vegetation response to variable density thinning in young Douglas-fir forests:** The Coos Bay District hosts two study sites included in the Density Management and Riparian Buffer Study. The Density Management and Riparian Buffer Study is a collaborative effort among the BLM, Pacific Northwest Research Station, US Geological Society, and Oregon State University to develop and test options for young stand management to create and maintain

late-successional forest characteristics in western Oregon. A study overview and links to reports and papers generated by this study can be found on the Internet at <http://ocid.nacse.org/nbii/density/>.

RMP Maintenance and Amendments

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

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

Table 1 published in the Coos Bay RMP ROD is shown below as Table 25 to reflect acquisitions and disposals between 1995 to 2004.

Table 25. (Revised) BLM-Administered Land in the Planning Area by County (In Acres)

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

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

Plan Maintenance for FY 2011

No plan maintenance was undertaken in FY 2011.

2007 Survey and Manage Amendment to the Northwest Forest Plan

On December 17, 2009, the District Court for the Western District of Washington issued an order in *Conservation Northwest et al. v. Sherman et al.*, Case No. 08-1067-JCC (W.D. Wash.) that set aside the 2007 Record of Decision for the “Final Supplemental to the 2004 Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement To Remove or Modify the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines.”. In response, the government and environmental groups entered into settlement negotiations in April 2010, and the Court approved a Settlement Agreement on July 6, 2011.

The Settlement Agreement stipulated that projects within the range of the northern spotted owl are subject to the Survey and Manage Standards and Guidelines of the previous 2001 Record of Decision, subject to modifications specified in the 2011 Settlement Agreement.

The Agreement makes four modifications to the 2001 ROD: (a) acknowledges existing exemption categories (2006 Pechman Exemptions); (b) updates the 2001 Survey and Manage species list; (c) establishes a transition period for application of the species list; and, (d) establishes new exemption categories (2011 Exemptions).

Western Oregon Resource Management Plan Revisions (WOPR)

The BLM completed an RMP revision effort in December 2008. On July 16, 2009, the Secretary of the Interior withdrew the 2008 RODs/RMPs and the western Oregon districts reverted to implementing the 1995 RMPs.

On March 31, 2011, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia vacated and remanded the Secretary of the Interior’s decision to withdraw the 2008 RODs/RMPs (*Douglas Timber Operators et al. v. Salazar*) effectively returning the districts to the 2008 RMPs.

Plaintiffs in the *Pacific Rivers Council V. Shepard* litigation filed a partial motion for summary judgment in the U.S. District Court for the District of Oregon on Endangered Species Act (ESA) claims and requested the court to vacate and remand the 2008 RODs/RMPs. A magistrate judge issued findings and recommendations on September 29, 2011 and recommended granting the Plaintiffs motion for partial summary judgment on their ESA claim. The Court recommended setting aside the agency action, vacating the 2008 RODs and reinstating the 1995 Resource Management Plans as the appropriate remedy. The Court will review and rule on any objections prior to issuing a final order.

Given the current uncertainty surrounding planning in western Oregon, Coos Bay District designed projects to conform to both the 2008 ROD/RMP and the 1995 ROD/RMP. Consequently, projects have been consistent with the goals and objectives in both the 1995 and 2008 RMP.

Resource Management Plan Evaluations

National BLM policy and federal regulations (43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), §1610.4-9) require that resource management plans be evaluated every five years. Plan evaluation is the process of determining if land use plan decisions and NEPA analysis are still valid and whether the plan is being implemented. The Coos Bay District last evaluated its RMP in 2004.

A formal evaluation of the Coos Bay District RMP was conducted in 2011. The evaluation report is in the process of finalization and should be available to the public in sometime in 2012.

Resource Management Plan Monitoring

Provincial Implementation and Effectiveness monitoring of the Northwest Forest Plan are conducted at higher levels, larger spatial scales, and longer duration. The nature of questions concerning effectiveness monitoring generally require some maturation of implemented projects and research in order to discern results. Specific implementation monitoring at the Coos Bay District level follows this section in the Resource Management Plan FY 2011 Monitoring Report.

Province Level Implementation Monitoring

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

Effectiveness Monitoring

No new reports were issued in 2011 by the Interagency Regional Monitoring Program. Multiple reports were issued in 2005 and 2006 commensurate with the 10 year implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan.

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

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

The status and trend of owl and marbled murrelet habitat on federal land is updated every five years. Additional information on the Effectiveness Monitoring program is available on the internet (<http://www.reo.gov/monitoring>).

Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan FY 2011 Monitoring Report

Introduction

This report compiles the results and findings of implementation monitoring of projects initiated during the 2011 fiscal year as part of the Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan. It meets the requirements for monitoring and evaluation of resource management plans at appropriate intervals within BLM planning regulations (43 CFR 1610.4-9). This monitoring plan does not identify all the monitoring conducted on the Coos Bay District; activity and project plans may identify monitoring needs of their own.

Process

In previous years, selecting projects for implementation monitoring was done by identifying 20% of projects approved in that fiscal year and supplementing that selection with additional individual projects needed to fulfill the 20% requirement.

However, since implementation of timber sales is of interest to both external and internal audiences, more extensive field monitoring efforts will be conducted on timber sale implementation. Monitoring of silvicultural and restoration projects during the past 16 years has demonstrated consistent compliance with RMP monitoring requirements, most projects being continuations of previously monitored projects and, in most instances, containing the same contractual requirements.

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

Table 26 reflects project contracts that have been processed through the procurement office in either the District or the State Office. Table 27 displays the distribution of projects by monitoring category.

The Monitoring Plan in Appendix L of the Coos Bay District RMP/ROD requires that management actions within selected categories be reviewed to determine if those actions were consistent with the RMP Management Direction. The type of project selected for monitoring depends upon the particular monitoring question; some monitoring questions require that only 20% of the projects are reviewed, other questions require 100% review.

20% of the actions within the following categories are to be reviewed:

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

100% of the actions within the following categories are to be reviewed:

- actions within Riparian Reserves to determine if watershed analysis was completed.
- new structures and improvements within a Riparian Reserve.
- actions within Late-Successional Reserves.
- actions within rural interface areas.
- actions within or adjacent to Wild and Scenic Rivers.

Table 26. FY 2011 Project Numbers

Project Number	Project Name	Project Identification	
01	Signal Fire DM	OR120-2011-30	
02	Little Camp DM	OR120-2011-01	
03	ReSeed CT	OR120-2011-36	
04	High Voltage CT	OR120-2011-07	
05	Cam Shaft CT	OR120-2011-35	
06	Holey Foley DM	OR120-2011-03	
07	McLee CT	OR120-2011-08	
08	East Yankee CT	OR120-2011-31	
09	Green Chain CT	OR120-2011-32	
10	Wells Creek DM	OR120-2011-04	
11	Burchard Creek CT	OR120-2011-02	
12	Bob N Weave DM	OR120-2011-33	
13	Sandy Quarry CT	OR120-2011-34	
14	Upper Camp Salvage	OR120-2011-301	
15	Umpqua FY11 Tree Planting	Bid Item 1AB – initial	14 ac
16		Bid Item 3AA – interplant	9 ac
17	Myrtlewood FY11 Tree Planting	Bid Item 1A – initial	49 ac
18		Bid Item 2A – SOD	108 ac
19	Edson Butte Road Renovation		
20	Umpqua Noxious Weed Control FY2010	Bid Item 1 – Broom sp.	275 ac
21		Bid Item 2 – Knotweed	1 ac
22		Bid Item 3 – Himalaya sp.	400 ac
23	Myrtlewood Noxious Weed Control		
24	Weekly Creek Culvert Replacement & Road Renovation		
25	Umpqua 2011 Manual Maintenance	Bid Item 1 – cut brush	201 ac
26		Bid Item 2 – hardwoods	64 ac
27	Myrtlewood 2011 Manual Maintenance	Bid Item 1 – cut all-North	124 ac
28		Bid Item 2 – circle cut - South	17 ac
29	Umpqua FY 2011 PCT	Bid Item 1 – 13’x 13’	274 ac
30		Bid Item 2 – 15’x 15’	278 ac
31	Myrtlewood FY 2011 PCT	Bid Item 1 – 13’x 13’	200 ac
32		Bid Item 2 – 13’x 13’	460 ac
33		Bid Item 3 – 15’x 15’	75 ac
34	Little Cherry Creek Slashing and Piling		
35	SOD Treatments		

FY 2011 timber sale projects selected for field review are:

2011-01	Signal Fire DM	OR120-2011-30
2011-06	Holey Foley DM	OR120-2011-03
2011-08	East Yankee CT	OR120-2011-31
2011-11	Burchard Creek	OR120-2011-02

Projects carried over from previous years:

2010-01	Belieu Creek CT	OR120-2010-32
2010-04	Brummit Road Prism	OR120-2010-325
2010-06	Little Paradise Ridge DM	OR120-2010-03
2009-14	Hatchet Job DM	OR120-TS-09-08
2008-24	Purdy Creek DM	OR120-TS-08-01
2007-26	Scattered Skeeter DMT	OR120-TS-07-35

Table 27. FY 2011 Projects by Category

Type of Project	Number of Projects
Advertised Timber Sales	14
....Regeneration Harvest	0
....Thinning/Density Management	13
....Salvage Sales	1
Noxious Weeds	4
Within Riparian Reserves	33
Within LSRs	17
Within ACECs	1
Within VRM Class II or III areas	1
Within Rural Interface Area	1
Within Recreational Wild & Scenic Rivers	3
Total number of projects in Table 26	35

Note: project numbers are not additive; a single project may occur within multiple categories.

Findings and Recommendations

The results of the seventeenth year of monitoring evaluation continue to support earlier observations that the District is in compliance with the Management Direction of the Coos Bay District RMP.

Key findings from field examinations show that Best Management Practices are being implemented as specified and are working as intended. Soil stabilization practices, consisting of applying seed and mulch to soil exposed by roads related activities, are enacted. This is working as intended to prevent soil erosion. Similarly, road winterization and closure practices are implemented and functioning as intended. Waterbars were effective in reducing sedimentation, but as cited in last year’s report, the effectiveness could be increased by more robust construction

in some instances. ‘No-harvest’ buffers in timber sales adjacent to intermittent and perennial streams were designated in accordance with the respective NEPA document. Field review reveals that the requirement for full suspension over stream channels was met; no ‘off-site’ soil movement into the stream system was detected.

Review of contract files determined that seasonal or daily timing restrictions on timber sale activities adjacent to occupied or unsurveyed spotted owls and murrelets habitat were in compliance.

Last year’s monitoring report made the recommendation to replant hardwood conversion areas with a high percentage of red cedar in order to more quickly obtain the desired species mix for that area. Review of last year’s planting records revealed that, in most cases, cedar and other minor conifer species were planted at various percentages.

Coos Bay District Specific Monitoring Questions

All Land Use Allocations

Monitoring Requirement:

1. At least 20 percent of all management actions will be examined for compliance with the current guidance for the survey & manage program.

For most of FY 2011, the current guidance for the survey & manage program was compliant with either the 2001 *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines* - without implementation of the annual species review process or Judge Pechman’s 2006 District Court Order. This was due to ongoing litigation against the 2007 Record of Decision eliminating the Survey and Manage mitigation measure.

On July 6, 2011, the Court filed approval of a Settlement Agreement resulting from the December 17, 2009 order issued by the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington in *Conservation Northwest, et al. v. Sherman, et al.*, No. 08-1067-JCC (W.D. Wash.). The 2011 Settlement Agreement makes four modifications to the 2001 ROD:

- (A) acknowledges existing exemption categories (2006 Pechman Exemptions);
- (B) updates the 2001 Survey and Manage species list;
- (C) establishes a transition period for application of the species list; and
- (D) establishes new exemption categories (2011 Exemptions).

The portion of the 2011 Settlement Agreement that most directly applies to projects on the District is the Pechman Exemptions. Briefly, this particular criteria exempting certain projects from the requirements of survey & manage is;

- a. thinning projects in stands younger than 80 years old;
- b. replacement or removal of culverts on roads that are part of the road system;
- c. in-stream improvement projects, channel and floodplain reconstruction, or riparian planting; and
- d. non-commercial hazardous fuel treatments where prescribed fire is applied and /or includes thinning of stands younger than 80 years old.

Finding:

The projects listed in Table 26 either meet the exemption criteria set forth by July 6, 2011 Settlement Agreement, were initiated prior to the Western Washington District Court’s invalidation of the 2007 Record of Decision eliminating the Survey and Manage mitigation measure, or do not contain habitat suitable for survey & manage species.

Twelve of the fourteen timber sales involved thinning stands that were less 80 years old and met the Settlement Agreement exemption criteria (Pechmen Exemption (a)). One sale, McLee CT, contained a hardwood conversion area, but was actually a resale of an unlogged portion of a 2007 timber sale and met the Survey & Manage requirements in place at time of the initial sale. The other sale involved removal of wind-blown trees from within the road prism.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Riparian Reserves

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

Watershed analysis had been completed prior to initiation of all 35 projects listed in Table 26.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

The types of projects listed in Table 26 do not modify Riparian Reserve widths.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

The types of silvicultural projects being implemented are intended to reduce the amount of noxious weeds and promote survival or growth of desirable riparian vegetation. Most timber sale projects that have a Riparian Reserve component contain treatments to provide for growing space for large conifers, enhance understory development, or restore some hardwood dominated areas to conifer species. These are consistent with the Management Direction for Riparian Reserves.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

All projects listed in Table 26 were reviewed and activities within the Riparian Reserves were consistent with the RMP management direction.

Thirty-three of the 35 projects listed in Table 26 were conducted in the Riparian Reserves. Some of these projects were:

<u>category</u>	<u>number</u>
silvicultural vegetation management	
pre-commercial (planting, release, etc.)	15
commercial thinning	13
riparian conversions	1
noxious weed control	4
in-stream and/or channel restoration	0
culvert replacement	2
road decommissioning/improvement	2
sudden oak death treatment	ongoing

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

Of the 35 projects listed in Table 26, five contained culvert installation. Weekly Creek culvert replacement (project 2011-24) is located in a fish-bearing stream and is sized to meet a 100-year flow. The three timber sales that contained culvert installation and the Edson Butte Road Renovation project involved only ditch relief culverts.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

No change from the previous year - There are no mining structures or support facilities within the District. No Plan of Operations have been filed during fiscal year 2011.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Late-Successional Reserves

Monitoring Requirement:

1. What activities were conducted or authorized within Late-Successional Reserves and how were they compatible with the objectives of the Late-Successional Reserve Assessment? Were the activities consistent with RMP Management Direction, and Regional Ecosystem Office review requirements and the Late-Successional Reserve assessment?

Finding:

Review of LSR projects listed in Table 26 indicates that they followed Management Direction. The projects are designed to accelerate development of late-successional habitat by, promoting the survival of conifer species, controlling tree stocking, removing noxious weeds or containing sudden oak death disease. These types of silvicultural activities are discussed in the South Coast – Northern Klamath Late-Successional Reserve Assessment and do not require further review by the REO.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

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

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Matrix

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

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

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

East Yankee (2011-08) and Burchard Creek (2011-11) commercial thinning and Signal Fire (2010-06) and Holey Foley (2011-06) density management timber sales are consistent with the Management Direction for the respective land use allocation. Both types of sales are designed to control stocking levels to maintain tree growth and vigor.

Although not selected for field monitoring, the Upper Camp Salvage sale (2011-04) was reviewed for consistency. This sale involved the salvage of six trees that had fallen into actively used roads.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

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

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Air Quality

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

Dust abatement measures were not required on any of the 14 timber sale projects.

Conclusion:

Overall, RMP requirements have been met.

Water and Soils

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

The following projects were reviewed, including those from previous years:

2011-01	Signal Fire DM	OR120-2011-30
2011-06	Holey Foley DM	OR120-2011-03
2011-08	East Yankee CT	OR120-2011-31
2011-11	Burchard Creek	OR120-2011-02
2010-01	Belieu Creek CT	OR120-2010-32
2010-06	Little Paradise Ridge DM	OR120-2010-03
2009-14	Hatchet Job DM	OR120-TS-09-08
2008-24	Purdy Creek DM	OR120-TS-08-01
2007-26	Scattered Skeeter DMT	OR120-TS-07-35

No activity occurred on Burchard Creek thinning project and only road renovation was completed on Holey Foley DM; these projects were reviewed to determine whether appropriate BMPs were included in the respective contracts. The review concluded that the contract contained the BMPs necessary to avoid potential impacts to water quality.

The remaining projects were reviewed in the field to determine whether contractual BMPs were implemented and worked as intended. All seven of the remaining projects had activity during this year. The most common BMPs utilized to protect water quality were: soil stabilization following soil disturbance, no-treatments zones adjacent to streams, and full suspension yarding over streams.

Final soil stabilization work, consisting of applying seed and mulch, was completed on East Yankee CT. Mulch was applied in sufficient quantities to prevent any off-site soil movement; grass seed had germinated at various rates. Road decommissioning was also completed, although on several roads, construction of the waterbars could have been more robust. Final soil stabilization work was in progress on Hatchet Job and Purdy Creek.

Of the seven sales with active yarding, only Scattered Skeeter, Purdy Creek DM, and Little Paradise Ridge DM were observed to contain any yarding across stream areas. Full suspension over the stream channel was obtained on these few corridors. In the other sales, yarding was conducted such that trees were yarded away from stream areas. Although some soil was exposed during the yarding process, no off-site soil movement is expected owing to residual slash and duff layer.

The integrity of the no-treatment zones was field verified on the seven active thinning sales. These areas are delineated primarily by not marking trees for removal within the specified distance from either perennial or intermittent streams. In a few cases, trees had been felled into the no-treatment zones and the residual slash was left on-site.

Road renovation work on East Yankee CT resulted in exposed soils immediately adjacent to a fish-bearing stream. This work was conducted in June, but by October grasses had naturally regenerated to such a sufficient density that no off-site soil movement is expected.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

No change from the previous year. The District does not have agreements with the cities of Myrtle Point or Coquille that use water from source water watersheds, involving multiple ownerships including BLM lands. However, the District has informed Coquille of at least some of the proposed timber sale projects in their Source Water Protection Areas.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

No change from the previous year. No in-stream flow needs were identified in FY 2011.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

Noxious and invasive weed control projects continued to be conducted in 2011. Silvicultural treatments to control stocking of overstocked stands and restore conifer species to hardwood-dominated areas are routinely conducted as part of large timber sale projects.

Culvert Replacement Projects -	2
In-stream Wood Placement -	5
Noxious Weed Control –	4
Density management timber sales -	13
Riparian silviculture conversions -	0

Several instream projects are being developed for potential implementation in 2012. They include the third consecutive year of stream habitat restoration efforts in the West Fork of Smith River (Smith River watershed), the Vincent Creek watershed (also located in the Smith River watershed), and, if funding is secured, several locations in the North Fork Coquille River 5th field watershed (2012 would be the 5th consecutive year for this watershed). In addition, a road improvement project that includes two fish-passage culverts is also planned for Wren Smith Creek, in the South Fork Coos River watershed.

All of these projects include work on both public and private lands. The full scope of the restoration work that may occur in the in 2012 is dependent upon the watershed council partners receiving funding from the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board.

It is anticipated that between five and seven fish-passage culvert replacement contracts will be awarded in 2012. This work would be accomplished with deferred maintenance funding.

Monitoring Requirement:

5a. What is the status of the reconstruction of roads and associated drainage features identified in watershed analysis as posing a substantial risk?

5b. What is the status of closure or elimination of roads to further Management Direction for Riparian Reserves and to reduce the overall road mileage within Key Watersheds?

5c. If funding is insufficient to implement road mileage reductions, are construction and authorizations through discretionary permits denied to prevent a net increase in road mileage in Key Watersheds?

Finding:

5a. No change from the previous year – Roads requiring deferred maintenance are identified through general condition surveys and timber sale preparation, not through watershed analysis. This maintenance usually revolves around drainage concerns; i.e., ditch cleaning, minor culvert installation, and sometimes water dip/bar construction. These roads do not constitute a ‘substantial risk’ and maintenance needs are addressed as funding and project opportunities arise.

5b. As in previous years, most closure opportunities are in conjunction with timber sales and most new construction and some older roads not needed for near term management are often decommissioned. Forest management actions within Key Watersheds continue to meet the no-net gain in road mileage.

5c. No change from the previous year –It is not policy to deny access to lands of private parties. BLM will review any request and fulfill its obligations under the appropriate laws and regulations governing issuance of such permits.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

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

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Wildlife Habitat

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

None of the four selected timber sale projects for FY 2011 identified special habitats; most other projects were in previously disturbed areas.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

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

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

Wildlife interpretation focused primarily on snowy plover, elk, bats and watershed health. Snowy plover outreach is accomplished on-site and in a coordinated statewide program. Bat programs are offered at area schools and at Loon Lake. Elk and watershed activities and displays are BLM's contribution to a partnership Umpqua watershed festival, Tsalila. Interpretive hikes and evening programs at recreation sites were used to discuss more general wildlife topics. More detail can be found in the Environmental Education and Wildlife Habitat section of this Annual Program Summary.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Fish Habitat

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

Several of the projects funded in FY 2011 listed below were implemented this season; the remainder is scheduled to be implemented next year. Silvicultural treatments consisting of stocking control of overstocked stands and restoration of some hardwood dominated areas to conifer species are routinely conducted as part of large timber sale projects.

Culvert Replacement Projects -	2
In-stream Wood Placement -	5

Density management timber sales - 13
Riparian silviculture conversions - 0

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

Monitoring Requirement:

2. The Annual Program Summary will report on the status of cooperation with federal, tribal, and state fish management agencies to identify and eliminate impacts associated with poaching, harvest, habitat manipulation, and fish stocking which threaten the continued existence and distribution of native fish stocks inhabiting federal lands. The Summary will also identify any management activities or fish interpretive and other user-enhancement facilities which have detrimental effects on native fish stocks.

Finding:

No change from the previous year - BLM continues to work within the 1997 MOU with ODFW, regarding cooperative and comprehensive aquatic habitat inventory, to identify physical conditions threatening the continued existence and distribution of native fish stocks on federally-managed lands. Monitoring did not identify any of the 35 projects had a detrimental effect on fish stocks.

Monitoring Requirement:

3. At least 20 percent of the files on each year's timber sales and other relevant actions will be reviewed annually to evaluate documentation regarding fish species and habitat and related recommendations and decisions in light of policy and RMP management direction. If mitigation was required, review will ascertain whether such mitigation was incorporated in the authorization document, and the actions will be reviewed on the ground after completion to ascertain whether the mitigation was carried out as planned.

Finding:

The four selected timber sales in Table 26 were reviewed. The NEPA assessed potential impacts that might occur to fish habitat or water quality. Design features such as no-treatment zones adjacent to streams and full suspension yarding over streams were incorporated to eliminate or reduce impacts. Field review of implemented projects indicates that the design measures were implemented.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Special Status and SEIS Special Attention Species Habitat

Monitoring Requirement:

1. Each year at least 20 percent of all management actions will be selected for examination prior to project initiation and re-examined following project completion to

evaluate documentation regarding special status species and related recommendations and decisions in light of ESA requirements, policy, and RMP management direction. If mitigation was required, review will ascertain whether such mitigation was incorporated in the authorization document, and the actions will be reviewed on the ground after their completion to ascertain whether the mitigation was carried out as planned.

Finding:

The four selected timber sales in Table 26 were reviewed. NEPA documentation indicates that both listed and non-listed special status species were addressed in development of projects. Activities within the habitat of listed species (under the Endangered Species Act) were evaluated and, if necessary, consultation with the respective regulatory agency under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act occurred.

Review of the active previously selected timber sales revealed that applicable seasonal restrictions were complied with during sale implementation.

Other projects listed in Table 26 are either identical to previous projects or do not contain habitat for special status species. Those projects were reviewed at that time or were covered under programmatic consultation with the respective agency.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

No change from the previous year. Coordination with FWS and NMFS occurs during Level 1 Team discussions and consultation for proposed projects for listed species. The RMP provides overall direction for management of northern spotted owls and marbled murrelets.

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

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

No acquisitions occurred or were undertaken in FY 2011.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

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

Since 1997, the recovery of western lily has been addressed by a reintroduction study at New River ACEC through a Challenge Cost Share (CCS) with Berry Botanic Garden. In 2009, another CCS was begun to monitor and augment a small natural population of western lily found in 2003 in the New River ACEC. Both these CCS projects address the 1998 recovery plans for the species with the eventual goal of reaching 1,000 flowering plants per site. In FY 2010 these CCS projects were moved into the Financial Assistance Agreement (FAA) program. In addition, the project was transferred from Berry Botanic Gardens to Portland State University in 2011. The reintroduced population had its first flowering plant in 2011 and the small natural population continues to increase but will need augmentation efforts, which have been started, to reach the recovery goal of 1,000 plants per site.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

No change from the previous year. The Section 7 consultation streamlining process developed in FY 1996 was used again this year. Coos Bay biologists participate on Level 1 Teams with both USFWS and NMFS. The District Manager represents the District on the Level 2 Team. Approved protocol for marbled murrelets, disturbance buffers for bald eagles, and current guidelines for northern spotted owls were used in preparation of all biological assessments for the consultation process with the USFWS. Yearly monitoring ensures that Terms and Conditions are followed in all project activities. In addition, the District participates on the team implementing the Western Snowy Plover Recovery Plan in Recovery Unit 1. Coos Bay BLM continues to place a high priority on implementing as many of the measures recommended for recovery of Western Snowy Plovers as possible. Financial Assistance Agreement funds were successfully obtained for much of this work and also for monitoring of a western lily population found on district.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

Open dune communities at New River and North Spit ACECs are being restored for western snowy plovers, Siuslaw sand tiger beetles, and for several Bureau sensitive plant species including: dwarf brodiaea, beach sagewort, silvery phacelia, Wolf’s evening primrose, many-leaf gilia, and coastal cryptantha.

At the New River ACEC, five acres of encroaching shore pine trees were removed to restore sand dune habitat. Nine acres of invasive European beachgrass were removed from silvery phacelia habitat. On three of these nine acres the beachgrass removal also benefitted two other Bureau sensitive plant species, many-leafed gilia and coastal cryptantha. Western lily was monitored and the Muddy Lake population continues to increase but still needs augmentation efforts to reach the recovery goal of 1,000 flowering plants per site.

Over the past 10+ years on the North Spit of Coos Bay, OHV traffic has been routed around a population of a rare Bureau sensitive plant species, salt marsh bird’s beak. The actual area that the population occurs in has decreased. A project will monitor population numbers to determine the extent of the decline and attempt to understand how population numbers could be augmented.

Encroaching conifer is being removed to expand, enhance, and maintain Jeffrey pine/oak savannah habitat in the Hunter Creek ACEC. In 2011, 20 acres of hand-piled slash was burned in support of this meadow enhancement. In addition, a monitoring project set up in a meadow next to Wren Pond in 2010 was monitored to assess the effects of the prescribed fire that was done in 2010. The results in 2011 appear to indicate that the percentage of native versus exotic graminoids was almost exactly the same pre-burn as post-burn. This area will be monitored for two more years to see if the percentage of native versus exotic graminoids changes. These meadows are unique in that they contain a high percentage of native plants and few weeds. They also support numerous species dependent on open meadow habitat, such as the mardon skipper and other rare butterfly species.

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

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Special Areas

Monitoring Requirement:

1. Annually, at least 20 percent of the files on all actions and research proposals within and adjacent to special areas will be reviewed to determine whether the possibility of

impacts on ACEC values was considered, and whether any mitigation identified as important for maintenance of ACEC values was required. If mitigation was required, the relevant actions will be reviewed on the ground, after completion, to ascertain whether it was actually implemented.

Finding:

One project listed in Table 26 was located within an ACEC:
2011-18 Myrtlewood FY11 Tree Planting - Bid Item 2A.

This project is a continuation of ongoing efforts to limit the spread of sudden oak death. The project involved planting conifer within a recently treated area within the North Fork Chetco ACEC.

In regards to routine activities within ACECs, more detail can be found in the Special Area Section of this Annual Program Summary.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

No management plans have been prepared or revised during 2011. An update of the North Spit Plan, which includes the North Spit ACEC, was completed in FY 2006. Management plans for other ACECs within the Umpqua Field Office are completed.

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

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

No research or environmental education initiatives were conducted in the Cherry Creek RNA or the Powers Environmental Education Area in 2011.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

Existing actions within ACECs are consistent with the ‘relevant and important values’ for which that ACEC was established. A list of routine activities within ACECs can be found in the Special Area Section of this Annual Program Summary.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

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

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Cultural Resources Including American Indian Values

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

No change from last year. Cultural resources were addressed in the documentation for all projects in Table 26. Clearances for projects are a routine part of the analysis; no sites were identified. Furthermore, all contracts contain stipulations protecting cultural resources if discovered during implementation.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

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

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

Nearly 2,500 public tours were presented to over 12,250 visitors at the oldest remaining lighthouse in Oregon. The tour and associated interpretive displays illustrate the life of lighthouse keepers and their families during the time when this was a remote outpost.

Several public presentations were given about the history, development and future of the O. Howard Hinsdale garden in order to acquaint people with this cultural resource. Over 240 people attended the public visitation day during blooming season.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Visual Resources

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

As in the previous year, only one project was located within a VRM III designated area: Bid Item 2 (Knotweed) of the Umpqua Noxious Weed Control (Project 2011-21). The project is intended to reduce the spread of noxious weeds by controlling targeted species; the location within the VRM III is the old Wells Creek Guard Station. The project complies with the Management Direction for VRM.

Conclusion:

Overall, RMP requirements have been met.

Wild and Scenic Rivers

Monitoring Requirement:

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

2. The Annual Program Summary will report progress on preparation and revision of Wild and Scenic River management plans, their conformance with the Management

Direction for Riparian Reserves, and the degree to which these plans have been implemented.

Findings:

Three projects were located within the Umpqua River corridor, which is classified as an Eligible-but not-studied W&S Recreational River:

- 2011-21 Bid Item 1 (Broom sp.) of the Umpqua Noxious Weed Control
- 2011-21 Bid Item 2 (Knotweed) of the Umpqua Noxious Weed Control
- 2011-21 Bid Item 3 (Himalaya sp.) of the Umpqua Noxious Weed Control

1. These projects maintain the ORVs identified for the Umpqua River by controlling the spread of noxious weeds

2. No change from the previous year – there are no Designated Wild and Scenic corridors within the Coos Bay District. While specific management plans have not been developed, management plans have been developed for the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area, which is within an Eligible W&S Recreational River segment. Implementation continues in accordance with the plan and RMP Management Direction.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Rural Interface Areas

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

One project listed in Table 26 was located within a Rural Interface Area:

- 2011-21 Bid Item 2 (Knotweed) of the Umpqua Noxious Weed Control

The project is intended to reduce the spread of noxious weeds by controlling targeted species. This complies with the Management Direction for Rural Interface Areas.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Socioeconomic Conditions

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

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

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

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

No change from the previous year. Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area, situated just outside of Reedsport, OR, is a highly popular Watchable Wildlife site attracting approximately 365,000 visitors annually. To improve elk forage on the pastures, 308 acres were mowed, 114 acres were burned, and noxious weed removed on 30 acres. These actions will assure that the Dean Creek Elk Viewing area remains as a major tourist attraction in western Douglas County.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Recreation

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Findings:

No new recreation plans were complete in FY 2011. A list of completed management plans for recreation site and trails is listed below:

Umpqua Field Office

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

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

Myrtlewood Field Office

- Cape Blanco Business Plan – completed 2005.
- New River ACEC/SRMA Management Plan - completed 1995. Plan Update completed in 2004. Visitor use monitoring plan initiated in FY 2001.
- Sixes River SRMA - Recreation Area Management Plan - completed FY 2000.
- Hunter Creek Bog ACEC Management Plan - completed 1996 (trail planning FY 1999).
- Euphoria Ridge Trail - completed 1999.
- Doerner Fir trail plan & trail head construction - completed FY 1999.
- Cape Blanco Lighthouse National Historic Site - Interim Management Plan completed 1996.

Recreation sites are being managed in accordance with these plans.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Timber Resources

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

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

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

Silvicultural information is displayed in Table 18 of this Annual Program Summary. Intensive forest practices are dependent upon regeneration harvest; the amount of intensive reforestation practices is commensurate with the acres of regeneration harvest, both of which are below projections.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Noxious Weeds

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Findings:

No change from previous monitoring reviews; noxious weed contracts have not changed over the past several years. The contract specifies that weeds be hand-pulled adjacent to live streams. This complies with the Management Direction for Riparian Reserves to “use control methods that do not retard or prevent attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives.”

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Fire/Fuels Management

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

The Wildland Fire Decision Support System is used for wildfires escaping initial attack. In FY 2011 the Coos Bay District had four human caused fires totaling 0.5 acres. None of these escaped initial attack.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

No change from last year. Interdisciplinary teams review projects that produce activity fuels, such as timber sales, silvicultural treatments, and restoration efforts, to determine

if the additional fuels generated create an additional fire hazard and identify mitigation measures.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Port-Orford-Cedar

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

In FY 2011, the Coos Bay District made no field collections from Port-Orford-cedar trees. Most of the collections from all of the breeding zones have been made within the Coos Bay District.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

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

Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Off-Highway Vehicle Designation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Acronyms/Abbreviations

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

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

Appendix A

Coos Bay District Watershed Analysis Summary

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ See footnote 4

⁶ Roseburg District BLM prepared this document

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹⁵ Listed as version 1.2. Replaces the FY 1996 Tioga Creek and the FY 1999 South Fork Coos River documents

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

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

¹⁷ Replaces the FY 1996 Tioga Creek, and the FY 1999 and FY 2000 South Fork Coos River documents

¹⁸ Replaces the FY 1996 Oxbow document.

¹⁹ The Roseburg District BLM conducted analysis with Coos Bay District input

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

²¹ Replaces the FY 1996 Mill Creek document.

Coos Bay District Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report – FY 2011

Name	Iteration	BLM Acres on Coos Bay District	Non-BLM Acres	Total Acres	Square Miles	Percent BLM	BLM acres: Running total of first iteration accomplishment	Percent of Coos Bay District covered by a first iteration WSA based the following total BLM acres:
FY 2006 no watershed analysis completed								
FY 2006 1 st iteration only acres							299,533	93%
FY 2007								
West Fork Smith River	supplement to 1 st	11,121	5,200	16,321	26	68%		
FY 07 1 st iteration only acres							299,533	93%
FY 2008								
Sixes River	2 nd	2,107	83,726	85,833	134	2.5%		
New River Frontal	1 st	4,354	95,017	99,371	155	4.3%		
Total FY 2008 (1 st plus subsequent iteration acres)		6,461	178,743	185,204	289	4%		
FY 08 1 st iteration only acres		4,354	95,017	99,371	155	4.3%	303,887	94%
FY 2009 no watershed analysis was completed								
FY 09 1 st iteration only acres							303,887	94%
FY 2010								
Catching -Beaver	1 st	4,013	50,623	54,636	85	7.3%		
FY 2010 1 st iteration only acres							307,900	96%
FY 2011 no watershed analysis was completed								
FY 2011 1 st iteration only acres							307,900	96%

Appendix B

Comparison Between ROD Projections and Actual Harvest

Table B-1 displays the anticipated acres and volume to be harvested from the Matrix LUA by age class, either by regeneration harvest and/or commercial thinning and selective cut/salvage for the second decade, as well as the accomplishments for FY 2011. Only conifer volume harvested from the Matrix counts toward the ASQ volume projection. It was recognized that density management treatments within the Riparian Reserves (RR) or Late-Successional Reserves (LSR) would occur to provide habitat conditions for late-successional species, or to develop desired structural components meeting the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. It was estimated that approximately 5 MMBF could be harvested from these LUAs annually. Volume harvested from the RR or LSR LUAs does not contribute to the ASQ.

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

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

Age Class	ROD 2 nd Decadal Projection						Accomplishment FY 2011						Accomplishments FY 05 to FY 2014						
	Regeneration Harvest		Thinning		Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut		Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut		Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut				
	LUA	Acres	Volume ¹	Acres	Volume ¹	LUA	Acres	Volume ¹	LUA	Acres	Volume ¹	LUA	Acres	Volume ¹	LUA	Acres	Volume ¹		
20-29	GFMA ²	0	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	0	0	
						RR ³	0	0	0	0	0	RR ³	0	0	0	1	0.011	0.011	
						LSR ³	0	0	0	0	0	LSR ³	0	0	0	29	0.353	0.353	
	Sub-total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0.364	0.364	
30-39	GFMA ²	0	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0	0	GFMA	14	0.045	176	2.311	2.311	0	
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						RR ³	0	0	0	0	0	RR ³	4	0	0	119	1.447	1.447	0
						LSR ³	0	0	0	0	0	LSR ³	23	0	0	742	8.255	8.255	0
	Sub-total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0.045	1,037	12.013	12.013	0	0
40-49	GFMA ²	0	0	600	5.0	GFMA	0	0	65	0.906	GFMA	14	0.175	1,827	27.761	27.761	0	0	
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	2	0.063	0.063	0	0	0
						RR ³	0	0	39	0.543	RR ³	63	0.048	701	10.603	10.603	0	0	0
						LSR ³	0	0	304	4.714	LSR ³	380	0.568	2,111	28.979	28.979	0	0	0
	Sub-total	0	0	600	5.0	0	0	0	408	6.163	0	457	0.791	4,641	67.406	67.406	0	0	0
50-59	GFMA ²	0	0	500	6.0	GFMA	0	0	117	1.967	GFMA	92	0.878	2,621	37.912	37.912	0	0	0
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	46	1.052	1.052	0	0	0
						RR ³	0	0	67	1.128	RR ³	62	0.113	1,424	20.548	20.548	0	0	0
						LSR ³	0	0	231	2.882	LSR ³	179	0	2,653	40.481	40.481	0	0	0
	Sub-total	0	0	500	6.0	0	0	0	415	5.977	0	333	0.991	6,744	99.993	99.993	0	0	0
60-79	GFMA ²	3,200	122.0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	297	6.779	GFMA	142	4.450	1,112	20.624	20.624	0	0	0
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	58	1.377	C/DB	0	0	58	1.377	1.377	0	0	0
						RR ³	5	0	89	1.964	RR ³	10	0.002	445	7.993	7.993	0	0	0
						LSR ³	0	0	258	3.944	LSR ³	42	0	904	11.798	11.798	0	0	0
	Sub-total	3,200	122.0	0	0	0	5	0	702	14.064	0	194	4.452	2,519	41.792	41.792	0	0	0

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

Age Class	LUA	ROD 2 nd Decadal Projection				Accomplishment FY 2011				Accomplishments FY 05 to FY 2014					
		Regeneration Harvest	Thinning	Regeneration Harvest	Thinning/Selective Cut	Regeneration Harvest	Thinning/Selective Cut	Regeneration Harvest	Thinning/Selective Cut	Regeneration Harvest	Thinning/Selective Cut	Regeneration Harvest	Thinning/Selective Cut		
		Acres	Volume ¹	Acres	Volume ¹	LUA	Acres	Volume ¹	Acres	Volume ¹	LUA	Acres	Volume ¹	Acres	Volume ¹
80-99	GFMA ²	700	20.0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	78	1.285
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR ³	0	0	0	0	RR ³	0	0	26	0.348
						LSR ³	0	0	0	0	LSR ³	0	0	21	0.277
	Sub-total	700	20.0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	125	1.910
100-199	GFMA ²	3,100	147.0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	8	0.411	15	0.231
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	3	0.073	0	0
						RR ³	0	0	0	0	RR ³	0	0	12	0.183
						LSR ³	0	0	0	0	LSR ³	0	0	13	0.172
	Sub-total	3,100	147.0	0	0		0	0	0	0		11	0.484	40	0.586
200+	GFMA ²	600	21.0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR ³	0	0	0	0	RR ³	0	0	0	0
						LSR ³	0	0	0	0	LSR ³	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	600	21.0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Totals	GFMA ²	7,600	310.0	1,100	11.0	GFMA	0	0	479	9.652	GFMA	270	5.959	5,829	90.124
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	58	1.377	C/DB	3	0.073	106	2.492
						RR ³	5	0	195	3.635	RR ³	139	0.163	2,728	41.133
						LSR ³	0	0	793	11.540	LSR ³	624	0.568	6,473	90.315
ASQ Totals		7,600	310.0	1,100	11.0		0	0	537	11.029		273	6.032	5,935	92.616
Non ASQ Totals		0	0	0	0		5	0	988	15.175		763	0.731	9,201	131.448
Grand Totals		7,600	310.0	1,100	11.0		5	0	1,525	26.204		1,036	6.763	15,136	224.064

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

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

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

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