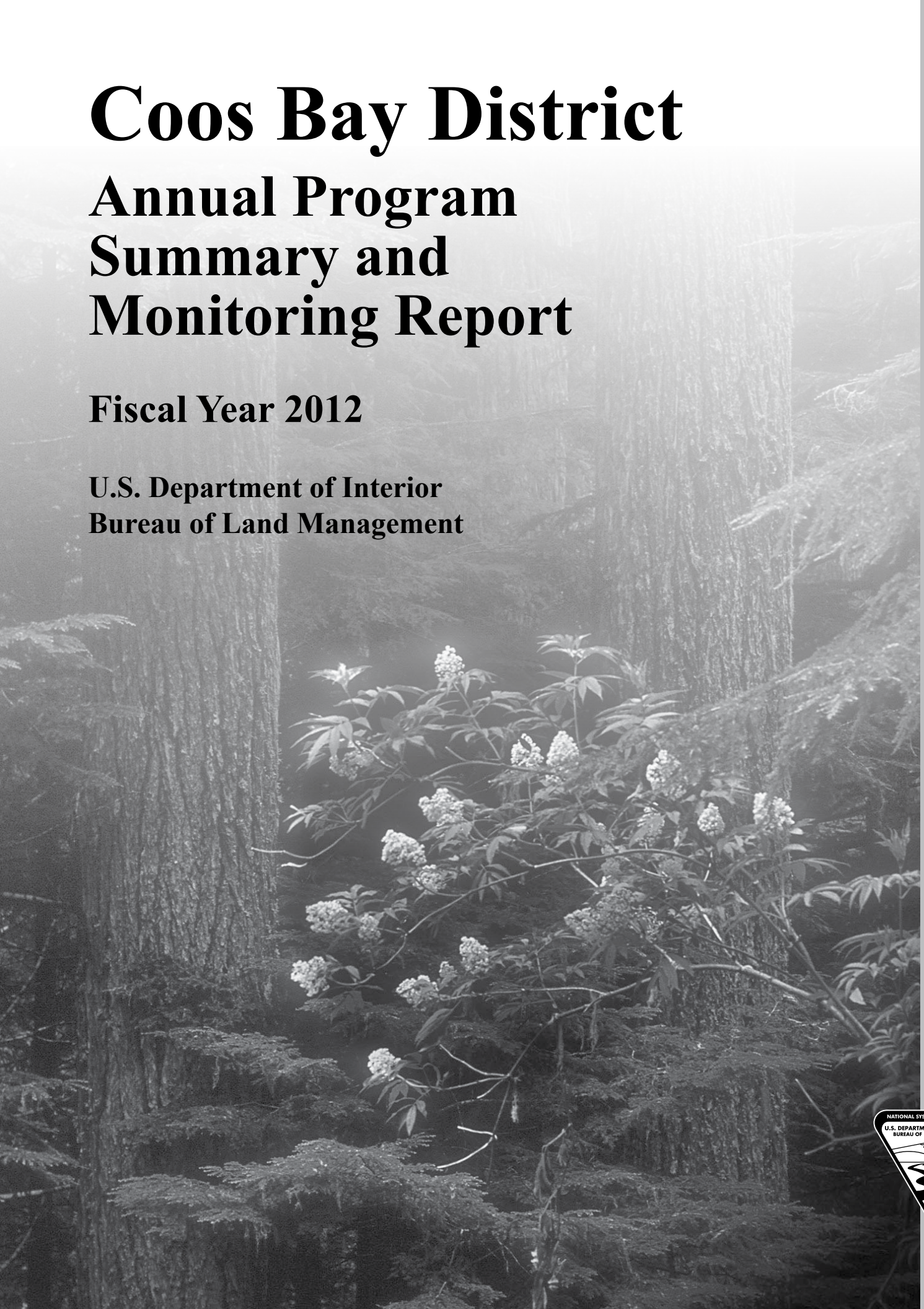
Coos Bay District

Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report

Fiscal Year 2012

U.S. Department of Interior
Bureau of Land Management



BLM

Coos Bay District

FY 2012

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.

Jerome Perez

State Director Oregon/Washington

Cover photo: Blue Ridge Area, Coos Bay District

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A Message from the District Manager

This is the seventeenth Annual Program Summary prepared by the Coos Bay District. As in past years, this report contains accomplishments made during Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 (October 2011 through September 2012) 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 manages public lands in accordance with the 1995 Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan Record of Decision. In FY 2012, the District sold 28.3 million board feet (MMBF) of allowable harvest, primarily from commercial thinning. An additional 8.8 MMBF of density management sales were sold from the reserve land use allocations. These sales are designed to improve habitat conditions for late-successional and old-growth dependent species within Late-Successional and Riparian Reserves. Eleven of the twelve sales offered for auction this year were sold.

The District and our many partners had another busy year implementing in-stream restoration projects. In total, approximately 554 logs/trees and 645 boulders were placed in 7.5 stream miles on the District; more are planned for next 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 2013.

Mark E. Johnson

District Manager

Table S-1 Coos Bay RMP Planning Area, Summary of Resource Management Actions, Directions, and Accomplishments – FY 2012

RMP Resource Allocation or Management Practice or Activity	Activity Units	Fiscal Year 2012 Accomplishments or Program Status	Totals FY 2005-2012	Projected Decadal Practices (2005-2014)
Forest and Timber Resources				
Regeneration harvest from the Harvest Land Base (HLB)	Acres sold	110	383	7,600
Commercial thinning/ density management/ uneven-age harvests (HLB)	Acres sold	981	6,916	1,100
Commercial thinning/ density management/ (Reserves)	Acres sold	460	10,552	No Target
Timber Volume Sold (ASQ)	MMBF	28.367	131.817	270
Timber Volume Sold (Reserves)	MMBF	8.811	159.818	No Target
Pre-commercial thinning	Acres	709	10,452	3,500
Brush field/hardwood conversion (HLB)	Acres	0	347	100
Brush field/hardwood conversion (Reserves)	Acres	57	959	No Target
Site preparation prescribed fire	Acres	0	893	7,500
Site preparation other	Acres	40	294	No Target
Fuels Treatment (prescribed fire)	Acres	272	1,488	No Target
Fuels Treatment (mechanical and other methods)	Acres	353	2,109	No Target
Planting/ regular stock	Acres	0	330	3,100
Planting/ genetically selected	Acres	135	1,642	6,100
Stand Maintenance/Protection	Total acres			18,300
Vegetation control	Acres	383	4,145	10,700
Animal damage control	Acres	74	1,674	7,600
Fertilization	Acres	0	0	2,800
Pruning	Acres	0	8,016	900
Noxious Weeds				
Noxious weeds chemical control	Acres	1,238	7,902	No Target
Noxious weeds, by other control methods	Acres	85	2,378	No Target
Noxious weed inventory	Acres	3,825	15,157	No Target
Rangeland Resources				
Livestock grazing permits or leases	Total/renewed units	4	4	No Target
Animal Unit Months (actual	AUMs	23	23	No Target
Livestock fences constructed	Miles	0	0	0
Realty Actions, Rights-of-Ways, Transportation Systems				
Realty, land sales	Actions/acres	0	0	No Target
Realty, land purchases	Actions/acres	0	0	No Target
Realty, land exchanges	Actions/acres acquired/disposed	0	0	No Target
Realty, Jurisdictional Transfer	Actions/acres disposed	0	0	No Target
Realty, CBWR Title Clarification	Actions/acres disposed	0	0	No Target
Realty, R&PP leases/patents	Actions/acres	0	0	No Target
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/acres	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

This Annual Program Summary is a progress report on the various programs and activities that have occurred on the District during Fiscal Year (FY) 2012. It also reports on the results of the District implementation monitoring in accordance with the 1995 Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision (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 of public land 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 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 2012 was approximately $15,762,000. This includes:

- $12,713,000 in Oregon and California Railroad Lands (O&C) accounts,
- $163,000 in Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) accounts,
- $384,000 in fire accounts,
- $767,000 in Timber and Recreation Pipeline Restoration accounts,
- $735,000 in "other" accounts,
- $1,000,000 in new deferred maintenance funding.

The District employed 107 full-time personnel (FTE), and a total of 17 part-time, temporary, term, and Student Career Experience Program employees.

In general, total appropriations for the Coos Bay District have steadily declined or remained flat during the period between 2003 and 2012, with an approximate average appropriation of $15,200,000. The District received additional funding in FY 2012 in order to complete work necessary to offer additional timber sale volume in FY 2013.

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. The 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

The Weavie Wonder Commercial Thinning (CT) was completed in FY 2012 with Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Funds. The sale was offered, sold and awarded with a volume of 4,794 thousand board feet (MBF) of commercial thinning within the Matrix and the Riparian Reserve.

Recreation Pipeline Restoration Program

In FY 2012, the Coos Bay District obligated $282,000 of Recreation Pipeline Funds to several projects to address deferred maintenance items.

Umpqua Field Office ($252,000)

- Loon Lake Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA): funds were obligated to upgrade the campground electrical system. Work will be completed during FY 2013.
- Gates for Recreation Areas: funds were obligated to install gates in the Park Creek, Smith River Falls and Vincent Creek campgrounds to enable the BLM to close the sites during the winter to reduce costs. Work was completed in the fall of 2012.

Myrtlewood Field Office ($30,000)

- New River Area of Environmental Concern (ACEC): funds were obligated to fabricate and install

interpretive exhibits in the Storm Ranch greeting center to interpret the natural and cultural resources of the ACEC as well as the BLM's actions to restore habitat for rare and threatened species. Exhibits will be installed and open to the public in FY 2013.

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. Fee revenue was up slightly (5% overall) in all fee areas this fiscal year due to a slight increase in visitation at some sites and increased fee payment compliance.

Table 1. Summary of Fee Recreation Sites for Fiscal Year 2012

Fee Sites	Number of Recreation Visits	Fee Revenues
Umpqua Field Office, Loon Lake - 0R11	49,204 Visits	$113,439
Myrtlewood Field Office, Sixes/Edson - OR12	10,215 Visits	$15,473
Myrtlewood Field Office, Cape Blanco Lighthouse – OR32	20,424 Visits	$16,376
Total for the Coos Bay District	79,843 Visits	$145,288

Partnerships, Volunteers, and Cost Share Projects

Partnerships

The District continues to maintain partnerships with over 30 federal, state and county agencies, watershed associations/ councils, private timber companies and non-profit organizations. These partners help the District leverage funds and provide on-the-ground support to accomplish habitat restoration, resource protection, environmental education and other projects. Specific details on partners and the projects they helped the District accomplish in FY 2012 are described throughout the Annual Program Summary.

Volunteers

One hundred and twenty seven individuals donated 4,436 hours of volunteer service to the Coos Bay District to help administer the nation's public lands in FY 2012, for an estimated net worth of $88,720. The vast majority

of the hours donated were from recreation site hosts; other activities included biological monitoring, forestry projects, road culvert inventory, botany data base entry and environmental education. Some highlights are:

- Over 76 volunteers participated in the North Spit National Public Lands Day celebration.
- Specific programs benefiting from volunteer efforts include:

Recreation	4116 hrs.	Biological	200 hrs.
Cultural	40 hrs.	Riparian & forestry	30 hrs.
Environmental Ed.	30 hrs.	Wild horse & burro	20 hrs.

Cost Share Projects

Challenge Cost Share (CCS) contributions utilized by the District in FY 2012 are shown in Table 2. Other partnership projects were funded through Financial Assistance Agreements (FAA).

Table 2. FY 2012 Challenge Cost Share / Financial Assistance Agreements Contributions

Project	Type	BLM Contribution
Youth Education	CCS	$17,000
New River Learning Center	CCS	$8,000
Snowy plover recovery	FAA	$116,200
Snowy plover outreach	FAA	$9,000
Marine Debris Clean-up	CCS	$5,000
Dean Creek Elk Viewing	CCS	$5,000
Western lily recovery	FAA	$6,000
Western lily augmentation	FAA	$10,000
Point Reyes Birds Beak	FAA	$12,000
Pink sand verbena monitoring	FAA	$10,000
Smith River watershed restoration	FAA	$30,000
Total		$228,200

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 2012; 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 2012.

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.

Watershed Group	Field Office
Coos Watershed Association	Umpqua
Coquille Watershed Association	Umpqua/Myrtlewood
Smith River Watershed Council	Umpqua
South Coast Watershed Council	Myrtlewood
Partnership for the Umpqua Rivers	Umpqua
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 2012, the Gold Burchard DM timber sale was offered. This sale was developed in accord with the management recommendations contained in the South Coast – Northern Klamath LSR Assessment. In addition to activity in 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 gaging station in the Lower Smith River watershed. This station has been in operation since 1980 and is 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 once during 2012 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 Project:** For a third consecutive year, summer 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 eight additional proposed thinning units and one proposed alder conversion unit. Post-harvest data will also be collected in these units for comparison.

Summer water temperature was continuously monitored on four streams in the Umpqua Resource Area. Post in-stream enhancement temperatures were taken to compare with pre-enhancement temperatures and to determine if structure placements are contributing to reduced summer stream temperatures.

- **Tide-gate effectiveness**: Continuous tilt loggers were attached to three BLM tide gates to assess total time open and maximum opening per tide cycle. Continuous water level loggers were deployed at one tide gate 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 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 (303(d) Streams) 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 2012.

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 the 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 one on Spruce Reach Island. Surveys confirm that the North Spit locations are still abandoned, as well as the Spruce Reach Island rookery.

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 six at Wasson Lake.

Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area

The Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area is a 1,095-acre Watchable Wildlife site managed jointly by the BLM and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. This year, approximately 350 acres were mowed and an additional 50 acres were mowed, raked, and baled to improve elk forage on the pastures. Since the 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 five years; this year, there were 22 calves born. 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 20 acres and six acres of blackberry were treated with herbicides.

Jeffrey Pine / Oak Savannah Restoration

This year, five acres of oak/Jeffrey pine savannah were treated in the North Fork Hunter Creek ACEC by cutting and piling encroaching conifer. This work benefits a variety of wildlife species, most notably mardon skipper butterflies, a special status species, that are found in the area.

Fish Habitat

Fisheries Inventory and Assessment

Spawning Surveys – No spawning surveys were conducted in FY 2012.

Aquatic Habitat Restoration

In-stream Habitat Restoration

In FY 2012, a substantial amount of in-stream restoration work occurred in the Umpqua and Myrtlewood Field Offices in cooperation with our many partners across the District. The log, whole tree and boulder placement projects will aid in the recovery of spawning and rearing habitat for coho salmon, Chinook salmon, steelhead trout, and both resident and searun cutthroat trout. 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 in-stream structures.

In total, approximately 554 logs/trees and 645 boulders were placed in 7.5 stream miles on the District. The following describes each project implemented during FY 2012:

North Fork Coquille Watershed Restoration Project

Log and whole tree placements were accomplished by helicopter and excavator in Alder Creek on BLM-administered lands and the upper mainstem Middle Creek on both BLM and private lands (Menasha Corp/ Campbell Group). A total of 199 logs and whole trees were placed in approximately 3.5 stream miles in 2012. Since the first phase of the watershed-scale North Fork Coquille River 5th field watershed project in 2008, approximately 2,020 logs/trees and 10 boulder weirs have been placed in forested areas of the watershed on public and private lands.

Project partners for this year's work included the Coquille Watershed Association, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), and the Menasha Corporation/Campbell Group. The project was funded by the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) and in-kind funding contributions from the Coos Bay District.

	BLM		Private		Total	
Stream Reach	miles	logs/trees	miles	logs/trees	miles	logs/trees
Alder Creek/ Middle Creek	0.9	61	-	-	0.9	61
Upper Mainstem Middle Creek	1.6	60	1.0	78	2.6	138
Totals	2.5	121	1.0	78	3.5	199

West Fork Smith River Watershed Restoration Project (Phase III)

The in-stream restoration work planned for the third phase of the West Fork Smith River project in FY 2012 was postponed because the Partnership for the Umpqua Rivers did not obtain funding prior to the in-stream work period. However, funding was secured in October, 2012 and the third phase is scheduled for the summer of 2013.

Vincent Creek In-stream Habitat Restoration Project

Vincent Creek, a tributary to the mainstem Smith River, is dominated by bedrock, affording minimal spawning and rearing habitat for salmonids or other native fish species. In order to improve instream habitat condition in short- and long-term, 315 logs and 645 boulders were placed by an excavator in 3.5 stream miles in cooperation with the Smith River Watershed Council and Roseburg Resources (private timber company).

	BLM			private			total		
Stream Reach	miles	logs	boulders	miles	logs	boulders	miles	logs	boulders
Vincent Creek	1.9	163	322	1.6	152	323	3.5	315	645

Swamp Creek In-stream Habitat Restoration Project

In cooperation with the Coquille Watershed Association, the Myrtlewood Field Office placed 40 logs in 0.5 stream miles in Swamp Creek, a tributary to Big Creek. The Swamp Creek project was originally part of the 2011 Big Creek/Elk Creek project, but the work wasn't completed until 2012. The logs were placed by excavator on private lands by the watershed association's crew and the project partners include the Coquille Watershed Association, ODFW and Plum Creek Timber Company.

Fish Passage Restoration

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.

Three fish passage culverts were installed in Lausch Creek, East Fork China Creek and an unnamed tributary to South Fork Elk Creek . Two contracts were also awarded in FY 2012 to replace fish passage culverts on a tributary to Yankee Run and a tributary to Sandy Creek.

The Coos Watershed Association replaced two fish passage culverts on tributaries to Wren Smith Creek, a tributary to Daniels Creek in the Coos River watershed, and replaced a culvert with a bridge on Wilson Creek on the Coos Bay Wagon Road near Sumner. The projects were funded by the Coos Bay RAC in 2010 via Title II of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000.

Future Title II Restoration Projects

Public Law112-141 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 2012, $440,677.00 became available for projects that would benefit resources on or near Federal lands after reinstitution 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	$197,146
Curry	$ 57,406
Douglas	$186,125

The RAC reviewed 19 projects submitted for Title II funding and approved 11 projects. Table 34 displays the types of projects approved for funding; specific project details are available at the Coos Bay District Office.

Table 3. Title II Projects Approved for Funding in FY 2012

Type of Project	Number of Projects Selected in Coos County	Douglas County	Curry County	Title II Funding
In-stream restoration	0	3	0	$138,218
Culvert replacement	0	0	0	$0
Watershed restoration	0	0	0	$0
Road-related restoration	0	0	0	$0
Noxious weed control	0	0	0	$0
Helipond maintenance	0	1	0	$44,999
Monitoring	0	0	0	$0
Infrastructure improvements		1	0	$4,500
Other	4	2	0	$252,960
Totals	4	7	0	$440,677

Riparian Improvement

Thinning of overstocked stands (density management) to control growing space and tree species composition on 381 acres of Riparian Reserves is intended to be implemented through timber sales sold in FY 2013. In addition, native conifer and hardwood species were planted on BLM land along 1.0 mile of Edson Creek in coordination with the South Coast Watershed Council. The BLM removed the non-native Himalayan blackberries at the site prior to planting.

Project Monitoring

Approximately seven stream miles were monitored during FY 2012 for pre- and post-project in-stream habitat conditions on important salmon streams. Post-project monitoring was conducted on the 2011 Big Creek/Elk Creek in-stream restoration project, the West Fork Smith River Watershed Restoration project, the North Fork Coquille Watershed Restoration project (Middle Creek/Alder Creek/Honcho Creek) and pre-project monitoring in Vincent Creek in the Smith River watershed.

Monitoring has shown that many of the objectives of the projects have already been met, largely as a result of the flood and high-water events that occurred in January 2012. A small percentage of the logs and whole trees that were placed moved from their placement sites, but all remained within the project reaches.

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 “may affect” federal actions proposed within the habitat of listed species. Consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) occurs on “may affect” activities.

One informal consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service - Roseburg Field Office was completed in FY 2012 for a commercial thinning project. The District completed a re-consultation on the Sudden Oak Death Treatment Program in cooperation with the Rouge River-Siskiyou National Forest. This formal consultation covers treatments programmatically over the next five years. In addition, the District initiated formal consultation for the Soup Creek Variable Retention Harvest project to incorporate “Ecological Forestry Principles” as a follow-up to the Coos Bay Wagon Road Pilot Project. Coordination of this project included several field trips with partners to inform the planning process. Biologists also reviewed approximately 24 road-use, guyline, tailhold, or other rights-of-way permits to evaluate whether consultation was necessary.

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. Aquatic and riparian restoration activities are covered by Endangered Species Act Section 7 Programmatic Consultation and Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Essential Fish Habitat Consultation for Fish Habitat Restoration Activities in Oregon and Washington, CY2007- CY2012

(June 27, 2008), National Marine Fisheries Service #P/NWR/2008/03506, commonly referred to as the Aquatic Restoration Biological Opinion (ARBO). "May affect" routine support and maintenance activities are covered under the Endangered Species Act Section 7 Programmatic Consultation and Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Essential Fish Habitat Consultation for Programmatic Activities of the USDA Forest Service, USDI Bureau of Land Management, and Bureau of Indian Affairs/ Coquille Indian Tribe, April 21, 2011 [National Marine Fisheries Service #P/NWR/2010/02700(BLM), referred to as 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 respectfully. It is highly unlikely that the BLM would implement any actions with the potential to affect these species.

One formal consultation with National Marine Fisheries Service was completed in FY 2012 for foredune breaching activities in the New River ACEC.

In addition, District staff reviewed the draft Aquatic Restoration Biological Opinion (ARBO II) which contains proposed project design criteria. Staff also worked with the US Forest Service and NMFS in developing project design criteria for Sudden Oak Death (SOD) treatments for inclusion in ARBO II, expected to go into effect in FY 2013.

Interagency Special Status Species Program - Wildlife

Federal Threatened and Endangered Species

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. According to GIS data, the District contains 115,063 acres of nesting-roosting-foraging spotted owl habitat and 216,288 acres of spotted owl dispersal-only habitat.

Project-level owl surveys were conducted for two timber sale EAs and for SOD treatments in FY 2012. Surveyors had 17 northern spotted and 134 barred owl detections in the timber sale areas and eight spotted and seven barred in the SOD areas (Curry County). Detections do not necessarily relate to the exact numbers of individuals because a detection may be the same individual bird on different survey dates.

Demographic owl surveys were also completed on District lands in cooperation with the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station (PNW), Roseburg BLM, Oregon State University (OSU) and Weyerhaeuser Co., as part of the Northwest Forest Plan Demographic Study.

Western Snowy Plover

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 one fledgling/male, but below this goal at New River ACEC. The Oregon population reached the Recovery Goal of 250 plovers for Oregon and Washington.

District staff completed the following Snowy Plover Management Actions in FY 2012:

- 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 scattering oyster shells in the North Spit treatment areas to attract plover nesting.
- Restored habitat through mechanical treatments on 30 acres at the New River ACEC.
- Completed a plover winter count on approximately 17.5 miles of beach.
- Monitored compliance and educated 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 2012 nesting season.

Marbled Murrelet

Surveys for marbled murrelets have been conducted on the Coos Bay District since 1989 and intensive habitat survey efforts began in 1993. There are currently 100,672 acres of suitable marbled murrelet habitat within the District, 99 percent 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 2012.

Table 4 summarizes murrelet survey efforts and habitat data through FY 2012.

Table 4. Summary of acreage designated as marbled murrelet habitat, surveyed to protocol and delineated as occupied LSR in 2012 on the Coos Bay District, BLM.

	Acres		
	As of 2011	Added in 2012	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.

Special Status Species

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 2012, 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. Information is shared with the Oregon Eagle Foundation.

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 2012. Surveys confirmed nest occupancy at two locations, occupancy was unconfirmed at the other sites.

Special Status Bat Surveys

A known Townsend's big-eared bat roost was monitored for the ninth year at the Vincent Creek Guard Station. One acoustic and one exit count survey were conducted at the site and Townsend's bats were observed. Informational signs were placed at this location to inform visitors about the importance of the house to this sensitive species. Surveys continued at the Spruce Reach Island house (old Hinsdale house). Two sensitive species, fringed myotis and Townsend's big-eared bat, are among the bat species potentially monitored at this location. Baker Quarry was also monitored for presence of three bat species this year.

A total of 61 bat boxes have been placed throughout the District, 18 of which were monitored and maintained this year, including two that required removal.

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.

Pileated Woodpeckers

BLM biologists monitored 5,000 acres across four previous snag creation projects sites to assess presence of pileated woodpeckers. Pileated woodpeckers are considered keystone species because they are primary cavity excavators who create important habitat for a variety of species. The snag creation projects were conducted in areas where snags were deficit within a watershed. Monitoring of this will help the BLM evaluate project success. One pileated woodpecker was noted during the monitoring.

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

Western lily (Lilium occidentale) 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. With the implementation of two financial assistance agreements (FAA), the BLM and Portland State University are funding work to recover this endangered species. An experimental reintroduction, planted in 1996, was monitored again in FY 2012. No plants were observed flowering this year; last year was the first time a plant had been observed flowering. Significant vegetation thinning was done

around the site this year. Hopefully this will result in more flowering plants in the next couple of years and the long awaited first reproduction at the site. At the naturally occurring site, over 80 plants have been located up through FY 2012, a significant increase from the 39 plants when the project began 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

Coos Bay BLM has 48 Bureau Sensitive special status plant species known to occur on the District and another 39 suspected of occurring on the District, for a total of 87 special status species. The breakdown by plant kingdom is: vascular plants- 34 documented, four suspected; fungi- three documented, nine suspected; bryophytes (mosses/liverworts)- four documented, 14 suspected; lichens- seven documented, nine suspected. The majority of these species are known from unique habitats such as coastal dunes, serpentine fens, bogs, rocky cliffs and meadows.

Surveys: During FY 2012, over 7,400 acres of surveys were conducted for special status plant species; the majority of which were clearance surveys for proposed timber sales. Other surveys were conducted in support of wildlife habitat, riparian restoration, road construction, culvert installation and communication site projects.

Monitoring: Five Bureau Sensitive vascular plant sites were monitored: California globe mallow (*Iliamna latibracteata*; 0.1 acre), Golden Fleece (*Ericameria arborescens*; 2.0 acres), Howell's manzanita (*Arctostaphylos hispidula*; 26 acres), dwarf Brodiaea (*Brodiaea terrestris*; 2 acres) and Henderson's checker mallow (*Sidalcea hendersonii*; 2 acres).

Data Management: The GeoBOB database was updated to reflect special status survey information up through FY 2011. Sites found in FY 2012 will be entered by the end of December 2012. Additionally, some historic vascular plant sites entered into Oregon Biodiversity Information Center database need to be reviewed and will be done with the help of state office personnel in FY 2013.

Agreements: The District has six Financial Assistance Agreements (FAA) which involve work on re-introduction and/or augmentation and monitoring of several special status species: reintroduction of western lily and augmentation of western lily- two separate projects/agreements, reintroduction of Wolf's evening-primrose (Oenothera wolfii), augmentation of silvery phacelia (Phacelia argentea), reintroduction and augmentation of pink sand verbena (Abronia umbellata brevifolia) and population monitoring of salt marsh bird's beak (Cordylanthus maritimus palustris).

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. Thirty 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 2012. In addition, BLM and Curry County, through a Cooperative Management Agreement, coordinate snowy plover protection for a county owned beach. In 2012, the county beach saw the first plovers successfully nesting since 2002.
- As part of a New River Health project, the BLM secured a fill/removal permit from the Army Corp of Engineers to breach across the foredune. The temporarily breached foredune is key to improving connectivity with the ocean in order to enhance estuarine characteristics of the river and to provide relief from flooding neighboring land owners.
- 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.
- One and a half mile of fence that excludes cattle from grazing on the banks of New River was repaired after being damaged by a high water event in January 2012.
- Three 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. Seed collected from a native plant species, yellow sand verbena, was planted in the area. In addition, seed of six other native dune species was collected for use on future dune restoration work.
- Thirty acres of noxious and invasive weeds (gorse, Himalayan blackberry, meadow knapweed, scotch broom, yellow flag iris, and Acacia) were removed.
- Four miles of trails were maintained by the Northwest Youth Corps.
- An establishing population of meadow knapweed was targeted for a third year at Storm ranch with 100 percent of the plants removed.
- Five acres were prescription burned at Floras Lake as part of the habitat management project that seeks to restore habitat for several rare Bureau sensitive plant species by controlling the infestation of European beachgrass. In June, two Bureau sensitive plants were transplanted in the treatment area- 300 plants of Wolf's Evening primrose and 300 plants of silvery phacelia. These populations were transplanted and will be monitored under two existing FAAs: one to reintroduce Wolf's evening primrose and another to augment the existing population of silvery phacelia.
- Eight acres of European beachgrass were hand-pulled in the fall and again in the spring as part of a three year FAA enhancement project and one acre was sprayed with herbicide at Floras Lake by the South Coast Watershed Council. This project is intended to control European beachgrass and provide additional habitat for three special status plant species: silvery phacelia, many-leaf gilia, and seaside cryptantha.
- Two acres of European beachgrass was removed near 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.

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:
  - European beach grass removal using heavy equipment on 76 acres;
  - predator control continued by USDA Wildlife Services;
  - monitoring of the seasonally closed habitat area;
  - signs and symbolic fencing installed in over three miles of beach.
- The horse trail system was maintained and improved to clearly designate routes.
- Thirty acres of pink sand verbena (Bureau Sensitive) habitat was maintained by the Northwest Youth Corps by pulling invasive plant species. Annual monitoring of the Bureau sensitive pink sand verbena was completed and the population reached the highest numbers yet recorded with 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. This year's FAA work included different monitoring methods to try and determine what is causing diminished 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 was maintained again this year. This barrier reroutes off-highway vehicles around the site of these two rare plant species. This is the third year of more intense population monitoring of the salt marsh bird's beak with the population reaching the highest numbers yet at over 916,079 plants on BLM land. This increase in the population is partially due to the log barrier that keeps vehicle traffic routed around the mud flat area where the largest portion of the population exists despite the dense population of the local salt marsh pickle weed.

North Fork Hunter Creek ACEC:

- Five acres of conifers were cut, piled and burned this year to remove encroaching conifers and restore meadow habitat.
- Surveys for Mardon Skipper, were conducted as part of a management plan that is being developed for the Hunter Creek area. The management plan is being authored by the Xerces Society, and should be available in FY 2013.
- The Northwest Youth Corps maintained two miles of hiking trails within the ACEC.

Cherry Creek RNA/ACEC and China Wall ACEC

The District completed monitoring to ensure the relevant and important values if these ACECs was maintained.

Environmental Education and Interpretation Programs

District employees and volunteers gave 2,864 interpretation and environmental education programs in the region this year. The District continues to participate in the Tsalila (pronounced sa-LEE-la) Education Days in Reedsport and the Natural Resource Education Days at South Slough National Estuarine Research

Reserve. Both of these events offer kids the opportunity to participate in learning stations taught by resource professionals to learn about forestry, wildlife, fisheries and hydrology. The District also employed 423 youth between the ages of 16 and 25. All of these programs are made possible with the help of partners such as the U.S. Forest Service, Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Youth Conservation Corps, Coos Watershed Association, Oregon State University Extension Service, local tribes and private timber companies. Some highlights from this year include:

New River ACEC

- 1,442 people participated in nature walks, educational special events, environmental education field trips and public contacts throughout the year.
- Local schools, including 130 students from Sunset Middle School, participated in field trips to learn about dune ecology and local wildlife while also completing scientific experiments.

Loon Lake Recreation Area

- The BLM staff and guest speakers presented 14 programs to 385 visitors.
- In an effort to reduce operating budgets at the park, the BLM decreased the number of afternoon kid programs offered at the park this year.

Northwest Youth Corps

- The Northwest Youth Corps provided 36 weeks of labor at recreation sites, and they completed plover habitat restoration on the North Spit. BLM staff made presentations to youth on wildlife, Leave No Trace, etc.
- New this year, the Northwest Youth Corps partnered with the BLM to offer a non-residential crew program. The crew was made up of six youth from the Coos Bay area and they helped the BLM complete timber sale marking and GPS work.

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).

Government-to-government level meetings were held with both tribes during FY 2012 concerning aspects of Coos Bay District work. Both tribes are working to formalize their "cooperating agency" status for the revision of the new Resource Management Plan for Western Oregon. The BLM and CIT have finalized a Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU) specifying their role in developing the forthcoming planning effort. An MOU with the CTCLUSI for their assistance in the RMP process is under development. The BLM has also signed an Assistance Agreement (AA) with the CIT for their help in forestry management.

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 higher than in 2011. During FY 2012:

- 20,000 visitors came to the lighthouse; this was up 2 percent from FY 2011 totals.
- 13,000 of these visitors toured the lighthouse lens room, which was an increase of about 9 percent from 2011 totals.
- Tour fees and donations collected during FY 2012 generated nearly $15,500 for future use at the facility.
- A replacement for the present bookstore was agreed upon by the six-party Cape Blanco Partnership, as the current facility has structural deficiencies which cannot be remedied. The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department has been overseeing work to convert the unused "4-bay garage" into the new greeting center and bookstore. The work is being paid for by past bookstore profits.

O. H. Hinsdale Garden

The Coos Bay District continued coordination with the American Rhododendron Society (ARS) at the O. H. Hinsdale woodland garden. During FY 2012:

- John Hammond, President of the Scottish Chapter of the ARS, continued his research into the history of plants in the Hinsdale Garden. He recently authored a documentary report providing background for the Rhododendron "species" collection.
- Garden maintenance tasks were assisted by several Northwest Youth Corps crews. Their work included weed removal, shrub mulching, and vegetation clearing around the horse barn.
- With the assistance of an ARS volunteer, the BLM Umpqua Field office botanist continued her work pruning many of the existing shrubs to help restore their long-term health. Pruning back tall vegetation adjacent to the house was also continued; 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 utilized to provide water during the hot summer months for over 130 shrubs, including those planted by the ARS during FY 2010 and FY 2011.
- Advanced LiDAR data continued to be updated to include the added plants and mapping of the irrigation system location.
- Over 140 people visited the garden during two open days in the blooming season.
- Initial work was begun to assist local residents in creation of a "Friends" group to support work at the garden.

North Spit – Camp Castaway

FY 2012 saw confirmation for the location of an early historic archaeological site on BLM land on the North Spit of Coos Bay. The first Euro-Americans to camp for a prolonged period in the Coos Bay area were U.S. Army dragoons (horse soldiers) from Company C, First Cavalry, who arrived in January, 1852, when their U.S. Army troop transport ship, the Captain Lincoln, was blown off course and wrecked. About 45 soldiers and ship's crew were left stranded on North Spit. They dismantled the ship and created a temporary camp – called "Camp Castaway", where they spent the next four months guarding the ship's cargo and arranging for its transfer to their original destination, Port Orford. While at Camp Castaway they interacted with the Native people from Coos Bay, who assisted in providing fresh food and preparing the cargo for transport.

This was an important event in development of Euro-American communities around Coos Bay. Although reminiscences of several soldiers were later published in local histories, the actual site of the shipwreck and the associated camp became lost over time, and several generations of researchers have speculated as to where it

was located.

In FY 2011, initial test excavations were conducted at a locality proposed by Dr. Scott Byram, based on data he uncovered at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Material recovered during this initial testing was consistent with a pre-civil war encampment. Dr. Mark Tveskov, Director of the Southern Oregon University Laboratory of Anthropology (SOULA) has experience investigating Company C at Fort Lane, where they were stationed in 1855-56. He was asked to lead further excavations at the North Spit locality. In July, 2012, he brought his archaeological field school to the site and conducted more extensive excavations, with the goal of ascertaining if the long-lost site of Camp Castaway had actually been relocated.

Based on the objects and features uncovered during these excavations, Dr. Tveskov has concluded the site was indeed the locality of Camp Castaway. Artifact analysis, research concerning the ship, camp life and cargo, and report production from the field school excavations continue, with a final report due at the end of FY 2013.

Financial and/or logistic support for this project is being provided by several organizations besides the Coos Bay BLM, including: Byram Archaeological Consulting, LLC, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Maritime Heritage Program, SHN Consulting Engineers and Geologists, Inc., The Coquille Indian Tribe and the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians.

Socioeconomic

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

In FY 2012, the Coos Bay District contributed to the local economy by selling 12 timber sales containing over 37.2 MMBF of timber. Almost 1,800 acres of young stands were treated through contracts valued at $470,000. In addition, the District issued over $7,600,000 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. Almost 600,000 people recreated on lands managed by the Coos Bay District this past year. These visitors add to the tourism industry in the area.

Table 5 displays the summary of socioeconomic activities for the Coos Bay District.

Table 5. Coos Bay RMP, Summary of Socioeconomic Activities and Allocations

Program Element	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
District budget	$13,527,000	$16,343,000	$17,875,000	$17,532,000	$15,762,000
Timber sale collections:					
O&C lands [1]	$2,837,615	$1,520,035	$1,141,476	$235,270	$1,411,497
CBWR lands [1]	$2,606,792	$683,869	$1,501,883	$2,515,356	$2,529,154
PD lands [1]	$32,608	$910	$2,634	$16,890	$19,685
SRS Payment[2] to Coos	$6,164,518	$5,548,066	$5,000,109	$2,277,353	$2,170,294
Coos (CBWR), &	$771,753	$694,577	$625,977	$293,172	$257,705
Curry Counties	$3,813,643	$3,432,278	$3,093,288	$1,269,480	$1,206,006
Total[3]	$10,749,914	$9,674,921	$8,719,375	$3,840,005	$3,634,005
PILT[4] Payments to					
Coos and	$13,453	$341,996	$82,526	$186,673	$239,514
Curry Counties [3]	$117,785	$259,710	$207,155	$207,141	$213,429
Value of forest development contracts	$668,811	$792,480	$1,285,320	$608,256	$583,339
Value of timber sales:	$985,987	$2,574,053	$2,190,139	$3,012,788	$3,561,412
oral auctions (_#)	(7)	(18)	(8)	(13)	(12)
negotiated sales	$104,601	$32,773	$24,804	$7,650	$28,137
(_# neg. sales)	(7)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(7)
Title II contracts	$0	$0	$3,382,841	$442,610	$440,677
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Funds	$3,318,426	$1,441,760	$936,700	$575,209	$740,706
Recreation Fee Project Receipts	$157,540	$160,559	$166,363	$139,016	$145,288
Challenge cost share	$56,000	$197,000	$112,500	$257,000	$228,200
Value-in-kind or Volunteer Efforts	$183,686	$237,821	$538,660	$203,200	$88,720
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 6 outlines visitation at each of the District's developed recreation sites, Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA), and Extensive Recreation Management Areas (ERMA) in 2012. The ERMA includes all of the recreation sites and BLM administered lands outside of SRMAs.

Table 6. Extensive and Special Recreation Management Areas (ERMA/SRMA)

Umpqua Field Office	**FY 2012 Visits**
Loon Lake/East Shore SRMA	49,204
Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area SRMA	342,000
Coos Bay Shorelands SRMA	92,500
ERMA Recreation Sites	40,000
Dispersed use for Umpqua ERMA	23,700
Total Umpqua Field Office	**523,704**
Myrtlewood Field Office SRMAs	**Visits**
New River ACEC/SRMA	16,105
Sixes River/Edson Creek SRMA	10,215
ERMA Recreation Sites	20,424
Dispersed Use for Myrtlewood ERMA	24,510
Total Myrtlewood Field Office	**71,254**
Total Coos Bay District	**594,958**

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 a bicycle race was issued out of the BLM State Office for lands in 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 2012, the District offered and sold twelve timber sales with a total of approximately 37.2 MMBF (Table 11). One timber sale was offered but did not sell (approximately 5.5 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 7, but not in Table 8.

The offered FY 2012 timber sales were comprised of regeneration harvest, commercial thinning in the Matrix, density management in the Riparian Reserve, and density management in the Late-Successional Reserve.

One timber sale (Lost and Found CT) was part of a sale previously sold and returned to the government. Only 50 percent of the volume for these timber sales was reportable in contributing to the District's Allowable Sale Quantity commitment (approximately 1.1 MMBF). Table 8 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 7 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 8 describes in detail the timber sales offered for sale during FY 2012.

Table 9 displays acres and volume from timber sales sold in the Matrix for FY 2012.

Table 10 displays a summary of volume sold under the 1995 RMP from the Harvest Land Base (the Matrix LUA) and the Reserves.

Table 11 displays the summary of volume currently 'sold-but-not-awarded' by the District under the 1995 RMP.

Table 12 displays the ASQ volume/acres harvested from the Matrix LUA and ASQ volume from Key Watersheds under the 1995 RMP.

Table 13 displays the ASQ volume included in sales sold by harvest type under the 1995 RMP.

Table 14 displays the acres of Reserve included in sales sold by harvest type under the 1995 RMP.

Table 15 displays the acres by age class and harvest type included in sales sold under the 1995 RMP.

Table 7. Timber Volumes Offered FY 2005 - 2012

Land Use Allocation	Offered FY 2012 (MMBF) [1]	Offered FY 05-12 (MMBF) [2]
Matrix		
GFMA	24.6	135.9
C/DB	0.0	2.8
Miscellaneous Volume [3]	2.7	17.8
Total ASQ Volume	27.3	156.5
Volumes from Reserves [4]	14.2	191.4
Total Volume Offered	41.5	347.9

[1] ASQ volumes from FY2012 onward include hardwood volume in the Matrix.
[2] Includes Green Peak sale which was offered but not sold in FY 2006. Includes Edson Thin CT which was offered but not sold in FY 2009. ASQ volume from FY2012 onward includes hardwood volume from the Matrix in the totals. Hardwood volume in the Matrix from FY 2005 to 2011 were considered as non-ASQ volume and is included with the volume from the Reserves.
[3] Includes ASQ volume from modifications and negotiated sales.
[4] Includes non-ASQ volume from advertised sales, modifications, and negotiated sales.

Abbreviations used in this table:
GFMA General Forest Management Area
C/DB Connectivity/Diversity Blocks
MMBF Million Board Feet
ASQ Allowable Sale Quantity

Table 8. FY 2012 Advertised Timber Sales

Sale Name	Land Use Allocation [1]	Acres	Volume (MBF) [2]	Type of Harvest [3]	Comments
Wintergreen CT	GFMA, RR	155	4,273	CT, DM, R/W	83 acres are CT and 6 acres are R/W; all in the GFMA. 66 acres are DM thinning in the RR (GFMA).
Swayne Creek CT	GFMA, RR	194	3,607	CT, DM, R/W	143 acres are CT and 7 acres are R/W; all in the GFMA. 44 acres are DM thinning in the RR (GFMA).
Golden Burchard DM	GFMA, RR, LSR	331	5,540	CT, DM, R/W	92 acres are CT in the GFMA. 65 acres are DM thinning in the RR (GFMA). 173 acres are DM thinning and 1 acre is R/W; all in the LSR..
Note: Sale Offered & did not sell. It is not included in the totals.					
Wooly Mammoth CT	GFMA, RR	228	3,374	CT, R/W	167 acres are CT and 5 acres are R/W; all in the GFMA. 56 acres are DM thinning in the RR (GFMA).
Blue Ridge C&BP	GFMA	29	1,205	CT, R/W	18 acres are CT and 11 acres are R/W; all in the GFMA.
Blue 25 CT	GFMA, RR	166	3,096	CT, DM, R/W	118 acres are CT and 5 acres are R/W; all in the GFMA. 42 acres are DM thinning and 1 acre is R/W; all in the RR (GFMA).
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: Sale offered but not sold in FY11. It was reoffered and sold in FY12. It is included in the totals.					
Broken China DMT	LSR	79	899	DM, RH	22 acres are DM thinning and 57 acres are RH (hardwood conversion); all in the LSR.
Lost and Found CT	GFMA, RR	121	2,274	CT, DM	54 acres are CT in the GFMA. 67 acres are DM thinning in the RR (GFMA).
Weavie Wonder CT	GFMA, RR	175	4,794	CT, DM, RW	122 acres are CT and 3 acres are R/W; all in the GFMA. 50 acres are DM thinning in the RR (GFMA).
Wagon Road Pilot	GFMA, RR	127	6,140	RH, CT, DM, R/W	110 acres are RH, 9 acres are CT, and 4 acres are R/W; all in the GFMA. 4 acres are DM thinning in the RR (GFMA).
Brushy Bald CT	GFMA	61	1,603	CT, R/W	59 acres are CT and 2 acres are R/W; all in the GFMA.
Totals		**1,673**	**38,315**		

[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 8 includes the full acreage and volume sold for Lost and Found CT timber sale. The subsequent tables reflect only the 50% of the volume and acreages that was allocated to the District's ASQ (approximately 1.1 MMBF).

Table 9. Actual Acres and ASQ Volume Sold from the Matrix in FY 2012 [1]

Land Use Allocation	Regeneration Harvest Acres	Regeneration Harvest Volume (MMBF)	Commercial Thinning Acres	Commercial Thinning Volume (MMBF)
GFMA	110	5.690	981	20.262
C/DB	0	0	0	0
Totals	110	5.690	981	20.262

[1] ASQ volumes from FY2012 onward include hardwood volume in the Matrix.
This table does not include miscellaneous volume sold as modifications, negotiated sales or R/W from advertised sales.

Table 10. Summary of Volume Sold [1]

Sold ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (MMBF)	FY 2012	FY 05-12	FY05-14 Declared ASQ
ASQ Volume – Harvest Land Base [2]	28.367	131.817	270 [5]
Non ASQ Volume – Reserves [3]	8.811	159.818	n/a
Matrix Non ASQ Hardwood Volume [4]		3.587	n/a
Totals	**37.178**	**295.222**	n/a

[1] Volume from advertised sales only.
[2] Conifer and hardwood volume from FY2012 onward. FY05 to FY11 totals only include conifer volume.
[3] Conifer and hardwood volume.
[4] Hardwood volume from FY05 to FY11.
[5] 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 11. Summary of Volume Sold but Unawarded [1]

Sold Unawarded (as of 9/30/12) ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (MMBF)	FY2012[2]	Total FY 1995 - 2012
ASQ Volume – Harvest Land Base	6.052	6.052
Non ASQ Volume – Reserves (including hardwoods from all LUAs)	0.088	0.088
Totals	**6.140**	**6.140**

[1] Includes volume from advertised sales only.
[1] Includes the following sale: FY12 Wagon Road Pilot.

Table 12. Matrix ASQ Volume and Acres Sold by Allocations
(including negotiated sales, modifications and right-of-ways)

Harvest Land Base	FY 2012	Total FY 05-12	FY 05-14 Decadal Projection
ASQ Volume (MMBF) [1]			
Matrix	31.027	149.453	321.0 [3]
AMA	0.0	0.0	0.0
ASQ Acres			
Matrix [2]	1,189	7,585	8,700 [4]
AMA	0	0	0
Key Watershed ASQ Volume (MMBF)	0.602	12.465	30 [5]

[1] ASQ volume includes conifer and hardwood volume from FY2012 onward. FY05 to FY11 totals only include conifer volume.
[2] Includes hardwood conversion (Regeneration Harvest) which contained mostly non-ASQ hardwood volume. Therefore, acres reported and only ASQ volume.
[3] Volumes calculated from Table BB-7, Coos Bay District Proposed Resource Management Plan EIS Vol. II (Page 259).
[4] Acres from Table AA-7, Coos Bay District Proposed Resource Management Plan EIS Volume II (Page 251).
[5] From Coos Bay District Proposed Resource Management Plan EIS (Page 3).

Table 13. Matrix ASQ Volume and Acres Sold by Harvest Type

Harvest Land Base	FY 2012	Total FY 05-12	FY 05-14 Decadal Projection [1]
ASQ Volume (MMBF) [2]			
Regeneration Harvest	5.690	11.722	310.0
Commercial Thinning	20.262	112.878	11.0
Other [3]	5.075	24.853	0.0
Totals	31.027	149.453	321.0

ASQ Acres	FY 2012	Total FY 05-12	FY 05-14 Decadal Projection [4]
Regeneration Harvest [5]	110	383	7,600
Commercial Thinning	981	6,916	1,100
Other [3]	98	286	0
Totals	1,189	7,585	8,700

[1] Volumes calculated from Table BB-7, Coos Bay District Proposed Resource Management Plan EIS Vol. II (Page 259).
[2] ASQ volume includes conifer and hardwood volume from FY2012 onward. FY05 to FY11 totals only include conifer volume.
[3] Includes negotiated sales, modifications, and right-of-ways.
[4] Acres from Table AA-7, Coos Bay District Proposed Resource Management Plan EIS Volume II (Page 251).
[5] Includes hardwood conversion (Regeneration Harvest) units which contained mostly non-ASQ hardwood volume. Therefore, acres reported and only ASQ volume.

Table 14. Acres of Harvest within the Reserve[1]

Reserve Acres [2]	FY 2012	Total FY 05-12
Late-Successional Reserve	79	7,301
Riparian Reserve	381	3,251
Totals	460	10,552

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

Table 15. ASQ Sale Acres Sold by Age Class [1]

Regeneration Harvest	FY 2012	Total FY 05-12	FY 05-14 Decadal Projection[2]
0-79	110	372	3,200
80-99	0	0	700
100-199	0	11	3,100
200+	0	0	600
Totals	110	383	7,600

Commercial Thinning & Other	FY 2012	Total FY 05-12	FY 05-14 Decadal Projection [2]
30-39	0	176	0
40-49	9	1,838	600
50-59	39	2,706	500
60-79	933	2,103	0
80-99	0	78	0
100-199	0	15	0
Totals	981	6,916	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 and 2 display comparisons of the actual acres sold from the Matrix by Fiscal Year (FY).

These values include hardwood conversion acres but do not include timber sale R/W acres.

Figure 1. Comparison of Regeneration Harvest Acres by FY

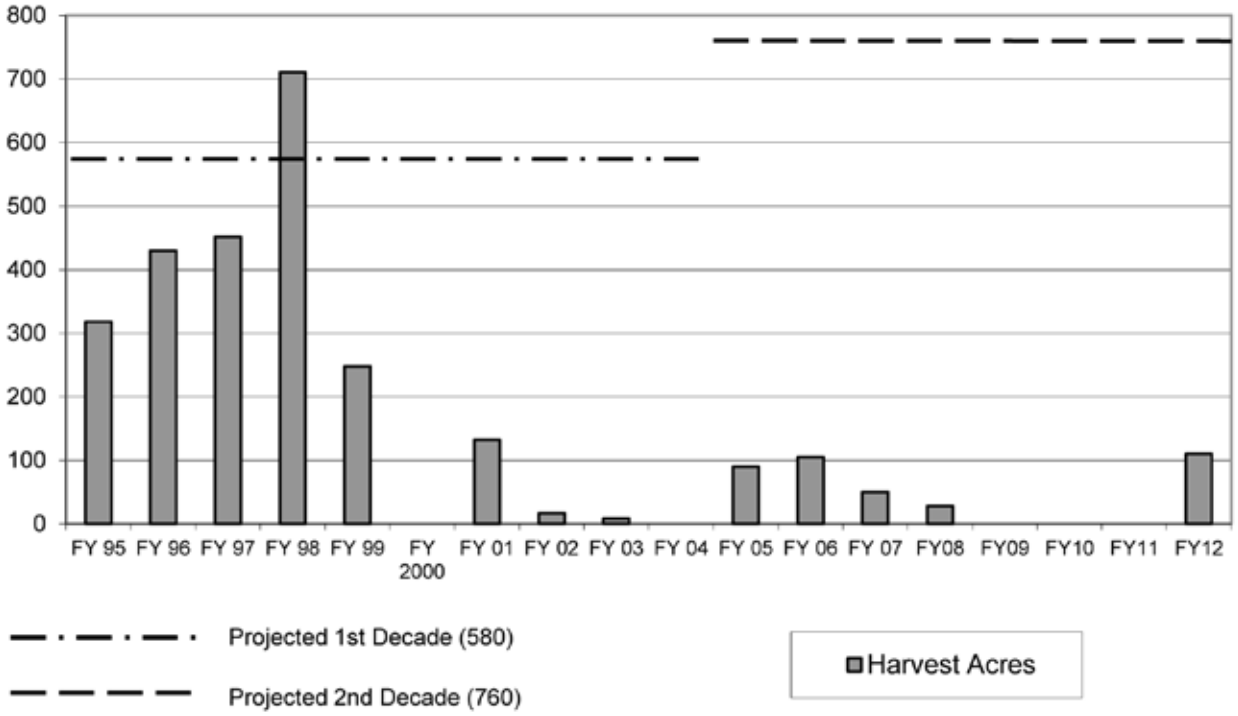
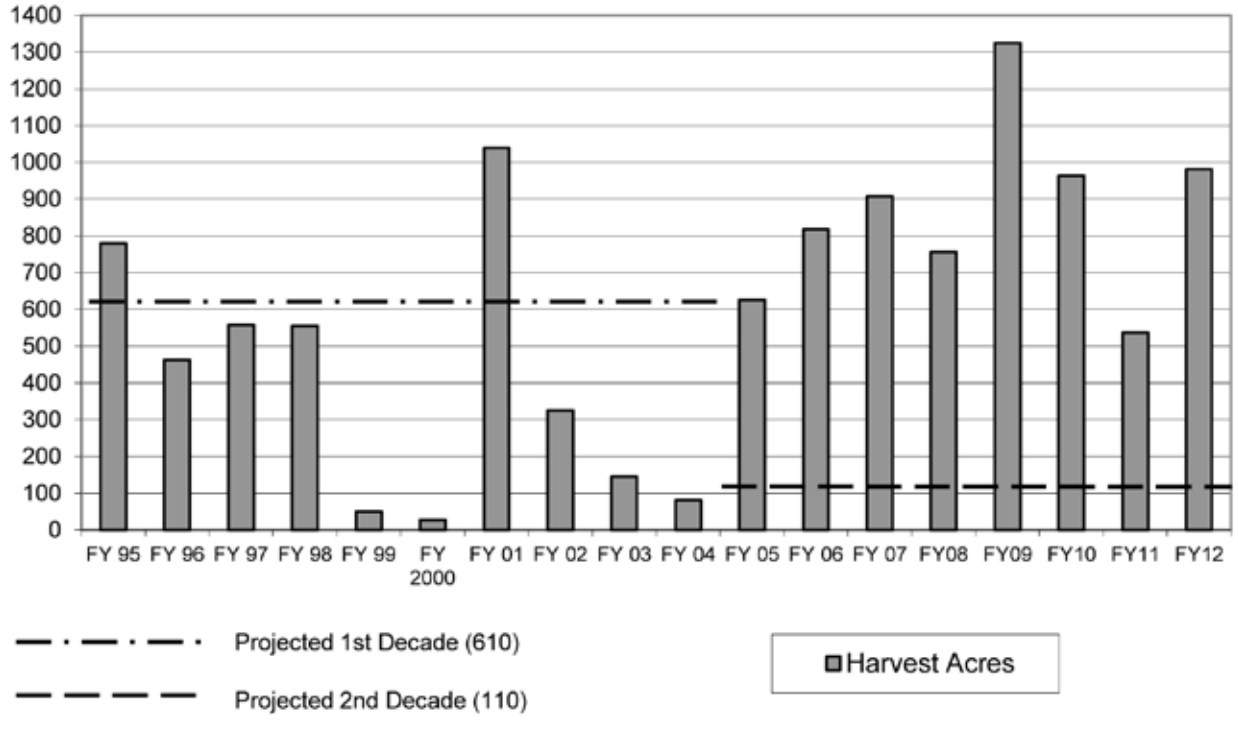


Figure 2. Comparison of Commercial Thinning Acres by FY



Silvicultural Practices

The implementation of many silvicultural practices is proportional to the amount of regeneration harvest acres accomplished. 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 2012, the District awarded contracts totaling approximately $470,062 to treat the acres shown in Table 16 and 17. An additional $113,277 in forest development money was spent on noxious weed control and road maintenance for access to project areas.

Table 16. Annual ROD Projections and Accomplishments for Silvicultural Practices

Type of Practice	Acres Accomplished FY 2012	2nd Decade - FY 2005 to 2014 Total FY 05-12	2nd Decade - FY 2005 to 2014 Decadal Projection [1]
Site Preparation			
Prescribed Fire	0	893	7,500
Other	40	294	0
Total for Site Preparation	40	1,187	7,500
Planting			
Normal Stock	0	330	3,100
Genetic Stock	135	1,642	6,100
Total for planting	135	1,972	9,200
Stand Maintenance/Protection			
Vegetation Control	383	4,145	10,700
Animal Control	74	1,674	7,600
Total	457	5,819	18,300
Precommercial Thinning /Release	709	10,452	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 17.

Table 17. Silvicultural Practices in Late-Successional Reserves

Type of Practice	Accomplishments (acres) FY 2012	Total FY 95-2012
Site Preparation		
Prescribed Fire	0	258
Other	240	518
Total for Site Preparation	240	776
Planting		
Normal Stock	0	132
Genetic Stock	250	1,167
Total for planting	250	1,299
Stand Maintenance/Protection		
Vegetation Control	154	8,013
Animal Control	236	1,533
Precommercial Thinning /Release	89	10,899
Brushfield/Hardwood Conversion	57	959
Fertilization	0	141
Pruning	0	36

Special Forest Products

In addition to the advertised timber sales described in the Timber Management section, the District sold a variety of special forest products as shown in Table 18. The sale of special forest products follows the guidelines contained in the Oregon/Washington BLM Special Forest Products Procedure Handbook.

Table 18. Summary of Special Forest/Natural Product Sales

RMP Authorized product sales	Unit of measure	FY 2012	Total 2nd Decade FY 2005-2014
Boughs, coniferous	Pounds	200	86,800
	contracts[1]	1	58
	value ($)	$10	$1,843
Burls and miscellaneous	Pounds	0	2,100
	contracts[1]	0	3
	value ($)	$0	$210
Christmas trees	Number	210	1,281
	contracts[1]	210	1,281
	value ($)	$1,050	$6,405
Edibles and medicinals	Pounds	16,100	30,950
	contracts[1]	28	45
	value ($)	$805	$1,225
Feed & Forage	Tons	0	0
Floral & greenery	Pounds	41,000	629,413
	contracts[1]	110	1,937
	value ($)	$2,090	$31,630
Moss/ bryophytes	Pounds	0	2,100
	contracts[1]	0	3
	value ($)	$0	$210
Mushrooms/ fungi	Pounds	162,975	1,364,758
	contracts[1]	584	4,929
	value ($)	$16,100	$134,199
Ornamentals	Pounds	0	0
	contracts[1]	0	0
	value ($)	$0	$0
Seed and seed cones	Bushels	1,000	1,500
	contracts[1]	3	6
	value ($)	$50	$210
Transplants	Pounds	0	5,389
	contracts[1]	0	14
	value ($)	$0	$144
Wood products/ firewood [2]	Cubic feet	33,062	329,063
	Green tons	1,033	1,899
	contracts[1]	268	1,675
	value ($)	$25,462	$109,577
TOTALS	**contracts[1]**	**1,204**	**9,951**
	value ($)	**$45,567**	**$285,653**

[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 were required this year.

Minerals

There are 83 active mining claims on the Coos Bay District. No Notice of Operations were received.

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 for timber. On the majority of the District, this has been accomplished through Reciprocal Rights-of-Way Agreements with adjacent land owners.

In FY 2012, the following actions were accomplished:

- 3 temporary permits for timber hauling over existing roads.
- 3 temporary permit terminations.
- 7 supplements to establish fees for use of existing roads.
- 8 crossing plats for new construction under Reciprocal Rights-of-Way Agreements.
- 3 amendments to existing Reciprocal Rights-of-Way Agreements.
- 7 ‘swap-outs’ of road use deficient investments.

No Reciprocal Right-of-Way Agreements were done in FY 2012.

Land Tenure Adjustments

The District did not acquire or dispose of any lands in FY 2012.

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 is not included in the Act. Table 19 displays the results for the No Net-Loss policy on the District, which is the same as last year.

Table 19 No Net-Loss Report for FY 1998 to 2012

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 2012 is as follows:

FY 2012	Activity	2nd Decade FY 05-2012
0.7	miles of new permanent road to be constructed.	9.9
4.3	miles of existing road to be decommissioned.	37.9
6.3	miles of temporary road to be constructed and planned to be decommissioned as the timber sales are completed.	44.2

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 2012, the District treated noxious weeds on 1,323 acres; herbicide was used on 1,238 of those acres. Primary targets of herbicide spraying were Scotch broom, French broom, Armenian (Himalayan) blackberry, Japanese knotweed, gorse, Biddy-biddy and False brome. Fifty five acres of hand pulling was done by the Northwest Youth Corps at the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area, the North Spit and the 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 South Coast Watershed Council to control European beachgrass at Floras Lake and improve habitat for three special status plant species, the Coos County Weed Board for a herbicide cost-share program and Oregon State University to support the search for new biological control agents for gorse.

The District continued weed inventory using GPS units and data was downloaded into the National Invasive Species Information Management System. More than twice the planned inventory was completed with the assistance of two interns participating in the Conservation and Land Management Internship program. In all, 3,825 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 December 2013.

To prevent invasive plant establishment in areas of disturbed soil, 1,340 pounds of native grass seed was seeded on 47 acres related to 20 different projects (such as culvert replacements).

Sudden Oak Death

The 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.

Table 20. FY 2012 Accomplishments for Sudden Oak Death Treatments

	Accomplishments (acres)	
Type of Practice	FY 2012	FY 2001-2012
Initial Treatment		
Cutting and Piling	203	708
Pile Burning	98	504
Broadcast Burning	0	17
Herbicide	14	14
Retreatment		
Cutting and Piling	0	77
Pile Burning	64	67
Broadcast Burning	0	0

Hazardous Materials Management

In FY 2012, 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:

- One investigation of potential hazardous waste sites on public lands.
- One critical response and removal involving illegal dumping on public lands.
- Three investigations, removal and disposal actions for illegal dumping of boats/car on public lands.
- Disposed of hazardous waste generated from normal work activities such as computers, batteries, flammable paints to proper recycling facilities.
- Corrected three findings for July 2011 CASHE audit at Warehouse.

Fire/Fuels Management

In FY 2012, 273 acres of prescribed fire, 50 acres of biomass removed, and 303 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 2012, the District had 31 fires that burned a total of 61 acres, of which 11 human-caused and burned 3.84 acres. The District dispatched 54 employees to off-district wildfire assignments for a total of 560 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) are listed in Table 21. The treatment methods for "Other" category were biomass, manual and machine piling.

Table 21 Hazardous Fuels Reduction Accomplishments

	Accomplishments (acres)	
Type of Practice	FY 2012	FY 2000-2012
Hazardous Fuels Treatments (2823)		
Prescribed Fire	272	477
Other	303	2,538
Wildland Urban Interface (2824)		
Prescribed Fire	0	1,016
Other	50	3,021
Total for Hazardous Fuels Reduction	625	6,941

Table 22 Coos Bay District Cadastral Survey Activity

	Fiscal Year						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Projects completed	4	6	9	11	4	11	6
Miles of survey line run	36	39	43	43	32	57	38
Monuments set	35	19	27	50	45	40	125
Survey notes and plats submitted to the Oregon State Office for final review	3	5	5	10	8	6	7

Cadastral Survey

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

In addition to the above accomplishments, the Cadastral Survey unit in Coos Bay accomplished the following in 2012:

- A cost share survey with Roseburg Resources Co. in the Oxbow Fire area.
- A multi-agency survey including the identification of accreted lands to facilitate future land tenure actions.

Law Enforcement

In FY 2012, 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, the Nevada BLM Chief Ranger and a California BLM Ranger assisted with increased patrols of the BLM Loon Lake Recreation Area. Roseburg BLM Law Enforcement also assisted at Loon Lake during weekends when recreation use was high.

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 236 Law Enforcement Incidents. Highlights included the following:

- 67 timber, fuelwood, and forest product theft
- 66 off-highway vehicle violations
- 50 supplemental rule violations (developed areas)
- 33 littering/dumping violations
- 19 passenger vehicle violations (i.e. license, registration)
- 19 camping violations
- 16 creating hazard/nuisance (disorderly conduct)
- 14 vandalism (Government property)
- 9 fire prevention orders
- 8 closure violations
- 8 abandoned property (vehicles, tents)
- 6 theft of other equipment
- 5 liquor law violations (minors in possession)
- 5 possession of drugs/drug equipment (marijuana)
- 4 breaking and entering (Government structures, vehicle)
- 2 nonpayment recreation fees

The Coos County Sheriff's Office/BLM Contract Deputy conducted four arrests for subjects in possession of warrants and for a subject stealing equipment from a BLM contractor. A BLM Ranger also made four arrests for subjects in possession of warrants and for a subject in violation of parole.

The BLM Rangers and the BLM Contract Deputy combined issued over 70 Federal or State violation notices. Law Enforcement operations also included three search-and-rescue incidents, four motor vehicle accident investigations, and response to reports of human remains. In addition, the BLM Rangers and BLM Contract Deputy provided a minimum of six assists to both the public and other law enforcement agencies.

The Coos Bay District Law Enforcement Program oversaw two small saturation patrols of the North Spit Shorelands during the snowy plover closure and an archaeological dig, which involved officers from the U.S. Forest Service, Coos County Sheriff's Office, and Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department. BLM Rangers also provided assistance to California BLM (Imperial Sand Dunes Recreation Area) and to Nevada BLM (Post-Burning Man) in response to off-District law enforcement needs.

National Environmental Policy Act Analysis and Documentation

During FY 2012, the Coos Bay District completed six environmental assessments (EAs), seven categorical exclusions (CXs), and six administrative determinations (DNAs). These environmental documents varied in complexity, detail and length depending on the project involved.

Protest and Appeals

The District received four Protests on forest management decisions in FY 2012 and one Appeal of a previous Protest denial.

Research

The Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) based Stream Shade model is a new initiative started on the District in FY 2012.

The Cooperative Forest Ecosystem Research (CFER) provides current information on ongoing research projects throughout western Oregon. CFER is a cooperative program between the 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 Stream Shade Model: The District, in coordination with the BLM's Oregon State Office, has entered into an interagency agreement with the US Forest Service Remote Sensing Application Center (RSAC), in Salt Lake City Utah, to enhance a stream shade model, developed on the District, using LiDAR. Estimates of shade, during the summer, from topography or forest vegetation are often used as a surrogate for stream temperature changes. Forest trees block incoming solar radiation which is the primary heat source contributing to stream heating. The US Forest Service RSAC unit proposes to:

1. Determine an optimal plot radius. The idea is to understand the point of diminishing returns at increasing distances from a stream, where forest vegetation provides little additional benefit to shade.
2. Develop a correlation between LiDAR data and more precise streamside hemispherical photography data. A strong correlation would indicate that LiDAR could be used in place of more expensive field gathered photography data.
3. Investigate the strength of relationship between field gathered photography and Geographic Information System (GIS) existing grids and routines.

Information from these studies will determine the suitability of the current LiDAR shade model and improvement options, or alternatively to pursue the development of a different approach.

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. The data from 900 ground plots has been completed and data is being analyzed by a third party contractor. The combination of LiDAR data, ground data, and satellite imagery will be used to identify basic stand statistics and species group types.

LiDAR Stream Delineation Pilot Project: The 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. Methods are being tested on the Big Creek 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 to 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 2011-12 operating season show the following were the estimated number of out-migrants for each species: 27,768 coho smolts; 7,215 coho fry; 956 chinook fry; 5,910 steelhead juveniles, and 7,424 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 552 steelhead trout.

Table 23. Freshwater and Marine Survival for West Fork Smith River Salmonid Life-Cycle Monitoring for Coho Salmon.

	Eggs		Fresh Water	Return	Adult Returns		Marine Survival %	
FY	deposited	Smolts	survival (%)	year	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	2011	834	706	3.4	-
2009	2,706,553	31,138	1.2					
2010	4,830,255	27,768	0.6					
2011	1,924,663							

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/.

Resource Management Plan 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, FY 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 24 to reflect acquisitions and disposals between 1995 to 2004.

Table 24. (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 2012

Two plan maintenance items were undertaken in FY 2012.

Refinement of Timber Resources Management Actions/Direction

This plan maintenance allows hardwood volume harvested from Matrix lands to be included in the District's allowable sale quantity totals. Previously, hardwood harvest in the Matrix was accounted for separately from the allowable sale quantity.

Update of Best Management Practices Related to Road and Landing Construction

This plan maintenance modifies the conservation practices listed in the Conservation Practices for Road and Landing Construction section of Appendix D in the 1995 Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan. Instruction Memorandum No. OR-2011-074 (dated 09/14/2011) includes direction for the District to update its RMP with a new list of Best Management Practices (BMPs). All of the Western Oregon BLM Districts updated their BMPs to include the most current methods of preventing sediment delivery to stream channels from road construction and use.

Resource Management Plan for Western Oregon

The BLM initiated a new RMP revision effort with the issuance of a Notice of Intent on March 9, 2012.

Seven public meetings were held throughout western Oregon in May 2012. Public comments on issues, planning criteria and other management guidance were requested by July 5, 2012; however, the timeline was later extended until October 5, 2012. Almost 90 percent of the comment responses were submitted via email, and approximately 45 percent of all responses were "form letters". In total, 584 comment responses were received. These comments will be analyzed to help develop the Proposed Planning Criteria and State Director Guidance, identify planning issues, and refine the scope of planning effort.

A final Scoping Report is currently being written and, when complete, will be available on the BLM's RMP Revision website at http://www.blm.gov/or/plans/rmpswesternoregon/

The goal is to have a Draft RMP/EIS available for public comment in 2014 and a final plan by 2015.

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 2011 in conjunction with evaluations on the Resource Management Plans for the other Western Oregon BLM Districts. The Resource Management Plan Evaluation Report for Western Oregon Districts was finalized in August of 2012. The report can be found on the Oregon BLM's planning website: http://www.blm.gov/or/plans/

The plan evaluations showed that timber sales associated with the lands allocated to sustained yield timber production have continued to depart substantially from the assumptions of the 1995 RMP determination of the Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ). The reduced levels of regeneration harvest sales and acceleration of thinning from the harvest land base has been a long-term trend since 1999. Accelerated rates of thinning without replenishment of younger forest stands through regeneration harvest means that opportunities for thinning will eventually be exhausted. The current approach to a forest management regime that deviates so considerably from the RMP assumptions used in determination of the ASQ is not sustainable at the declared ASQ level.

There is new information and changed circumstances relevant to management direction and land use allocations for the northern spotted owls. The new Recovery Plan for the northern spotted owl was completed in 2011 and includes recovery actions not addressed in the 1995 RMPs. Current and proposed spotted owl critical habitat does not align with land use allocations in the 1995 RMPs. There are new listings, recovery plans (or draft recovery plans), and designations of critical habitat for many other fish, plant, and terrestrial species.

The evaluations concluded that most decisions in the current RMPs are still valid and that BLM can continue to implement them, however, based on the above information it found a need for changes to the timber and wildlife programs and minor changes to most other programs. A plan revision is warranted. This is the appropriate mechanism for the BLM to comprehensively review the mix of resource uses and protections and adjust RMP objectives and associated land use allocations and management direction as needed.

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 2012 Monitoring Report.

Effectiveness Monitoring

A new set of reports analyzing 15 years of monitoring data (1994-2008) under the Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP) have recently been published. These are:

Davis, Ray; et al. 2011. Northwest Forest Plan- the First 15 years (1994-2008): Summary of Key Findings. R6-RPM-TP-03-2011.

Moeur, Melinda; et.al. 2011. Northwest Forest Plan-the First 15 years (1994-2008): Status and Trends of Late-successional and Old-growth Forests. PNW-GTR-853.

Raphael, Martin G.; Falxa, Gary A.; Dugger, Katie M.; Galleher, Beth M.; Lynch, Deanna; Miller, Sherri L.; Nelson, S. Kim; Young, Richard D. 2011.Status and Trend of Nesting Habitat for the Marbled Murrelet under the Northwest Forest Plan. PNW-GTR-848.

Davis, Raymond J.; Dugger, Katie M.; Mohoric, Shawne; Evers, Louisa; Aney, William C. 2011. Northwest Forest Plan-the first 15 years (1994-2008): Status and Trends of Northern Spotted Owl Populations and Habitats. PNW-GTR-850.

Lanigan, Steven H.; Gordon, Sean N.; Eldred, Peter; Isley, Mark; Wilcox, Steve; Moyer, Chris; Andersen, Heidi. 2012. Northwest Forest Plan-the first 15 years (1994-2008): Watershed Condition Status and Trend. PNW-GTR-856.

Grinspoon, Elisabeth and Richard Phillips. 2011. Northwest Forest Plan The First 15 Years [1994-2008]: Socioeconomic Status and Trends. R6-RPM-TP-02-2011.

Gary Harris (tech ed). 2011. Northwest Forest Plan - The First 15 Years [1994-2008]: Effectiveness of the Federal-Tribal Relationship. R6-RPM-TP-01-2011.

The reports, as well as related documents and previous monitoring reports, are available online at: http://www.reo.gov/monitoring/reports/15yr-report/index.shtml.

Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan FY 2012 Monitoring Report

Introduction

This report compiles the results and findings of implementation monitoring of projects initiated during the 2012 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, projects selected for implementation monitoring was conducted by identifying 20 percent of projects approved in that fiscal year and supplementing that selection with additional individual projects needed to fulfill the 20 percent requirement.

However, since the timber sale program is of interest to both external and internal audiences; more extensive field monitoring efforts is conducted on timber sale implementation. Monitoring of silvicultural and restoration projects during the past 17 years has demonstrated consistent compliance with RMP monitoring requirements; most projects being continuations of previously monitored projects and, in most instances, contain the same contractual requirements. Review of these projects will be limited only to the documentation.

Timber sales 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 percent of the projects are reviewed, other questions require 100 percent review.

20% of 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 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.

FY 2012 timber sale projects selected for field review are:

2012-04	Wagon Road Pilot	OR120-2012-35
2012-07	Blue Ridge Beam Path & Comm. Site	OR120-2012-04
2012-12	Blue 25	OR120-2012-06

Projects carried over from previous years:

2011-01	Signal Fire DM	OR120-2011-30
2011-06	Holey Foley DM	OR120-2011-03
2011-11	Burchard Creek DM	OR120-2011-02
2010-01	Belieu Creek CT	OR120-2010-32
2010-06	Little Paradise Ridge DM	OR120-2010-03
2007-26	Scattered Skeeter DM	OR120-TS-07-35

Table 25. Projects Monitored in FY 2012

Project Number	Project Name	Project Identification	
01	Broken China CT	OR120-12-30	
02	Swayne Creek CT	OR120-12-05	
03	Winter Green CT	OR120-12-02	
04	Wagon Road Pilot	OR120-12-35	
05	Wooley Mammoth CT	OR120-12-03	
06	Weavie Wonder CT	OR120-12-34	
07	Blue Ridge Beam Path & Comm. Site	OR120-12-04	
08	Burchard Creek CT	OR120-12-07	
09	Brushy Bald CT	OR120-12-36	
10	Lost & Found CT	OR120-12-33	
11	Blue 25 CT	OR120-12-06	
12	South Camp Salvage	OR120-12-300	
13	Umpqua FY12 Tree Planting	Bid Item 1AB – initial	171 ac
14		Bid Item 3AC – interplant	51 ac
15	Myrtlewood FY12 Tree Planting		
16	Umpqua Noxious Weed Control FY2012		1000 ac
17	Myrtlewood Noxious Weed Control		
18	Umpqua 2012 Manual Maintenance	Bid Item 1 – cut all	364 ac
19		Bid Item 2 – hardwoods	63 ac
20	Myrtlewood 2012 Manual Maintenance	Bid Item 1 – cut all-North	63 ac
21		Bid Item 2 – circle cut-South	186 ac
22	Umpqua FY 2012 PCT	13'x 13'	133 ac
23	Myrtlewood FY 2012 PCT	13'x 13'	339 ac
24	Elk Creek Culvert Replacement		
25	Slide Ck,, China Ck Culvert Replacements		
26	Lausch Creek Culvert Replacement		
27	Oxbow Culverts		
28	Lone Pine Culverts		
29	Little Paradise Creek Bridge Replacement		
30	Upper Sandy Creek Culvert Replacement		
31	Burnt Mt. Tie Rd Culverts		
32	Yankee Run Trib. Culvert Replacement		
33	Alder Creek Culverts		
34	Vaughn Creek Culverts		
35	SOD Treatments		
36	North Fork Coquille In-stream		
37	Vincent Creek In-stream		

Table 26. FY 2012 Projects by Category

Type of Project	Number of Projects
Advertised Timber Sales	12
….Regeneration Harvest	1
….Thinning/Density Management	11
….Salvage Sales	1
Noxious Weeds	2
….Within Riparian Reserves	33
….Within LSRs	17
….Within ACECs	4
….Within VRM Class II or III areas	1
….Within Rural Interface Area	1
….Within Recreational Wild & Scenic Rivers	1
Total number of projects	37

Note: project numbers are not additive; a single project may occur within multiple categories.
The Wagon Road Pilot timber sale contained both regeneration harvest (Matrix) and density management (Riparian Reserve).

Findings and Recommendations

The results of the eighteenth 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.

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

This year, a detailed review of Best Management Practices (BMPs) in timber sale contract files and their respective environmental assessment document was conducted. Almost all the BMPs that were identified in the EA were incorporated into the contract. A few minor discrepancies relating to road use were identified and steps have been undertaken to improve the contract preparation process.

Field review this year again focused on implementation of BMPs. Key findings from field examinations show that BMPs are being implemented as specified and are working as intended. Soil stabilization practices, consisting of applying seed and mulch, is working as intended to prevent soil erosion. Similarly, road winterization and closure practices (such as Surface Infiltration Enhancement & Recolonization techniques) are implemented and functioning as intended. Monitoring this year detected a better overall placement and construction of road barricades. '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.

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 2012, 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 (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.

Finding:

The projects listed in Table 25 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, do not contain habitat suitable for survey & manage species, or followed established survey protocols.

Ten of the twelve timber sales involved thinning stands that were less 80 years old and met the Settlement Agreement exemption criteria (Pechmen Exemption (a)). One sale, Wagon Road Pilot, involved regeneration harvest in stands less that 80-years old and was surveyed according to protocols. The South Camp Salvage sale involved removal of wind-blown trees from within the road prism and does not contain habitat for Survey and Manage species.

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 37 projects listed in Table 25.

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 25 did 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 25 were reviewed and activities within the Riparian Reserves were consistent with the RMP management direction.

Thirty-three of the 37 projects listed in Table 25 were conducted in the Riparian Reserves. Some of these projects were:

category	number
silvicultural vegetation management	
pre-commercial (planting, release, etc.)	8
commercial thinning	11
riparian conversions	1
noxious weed control	2
in-stream and/or channel restoration	2
culvert replacement	12
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 37 projects listed in Table 25, 17 included culvert installation. Ten of the 12 culvert replacement projects were sized to meet 100-year flow. A bridge and Burnt Mountain Tie culvert replacement involved only ditch relief culverts. The five timber sales similarly only involved ditch relief culverts.

Monitoring Requirement:

6a. Are all mining structures, support facilities, and roads located outside the Riparian Reserves?

6b. Are those located within the Riparian Reserves meeting the Management Direction for Riparian Reserves?

6c. 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 FY 2012.

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 25 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 non-native 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 had been followed.

Finding:

One variable retention harvest timber sale was sold this past fiscal year, but has not yet been implemented.

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:

Wagon Road Pilot (2012-04) and Blue 25 CT (2012-12) were consistent with the Management Direction for the respective land use allocations. The Wagon Road PilotPilot involved regeneration harvest in the Matrix in conjunction with density management in the Riparian Reserve. Blue 25 involved both commercial thinning in the Matrix and density management in the Riparian Reserve. Blue Ridge Beam Path (2012-07) emphasized maintaining communication capability from the communication site in its project design.

Although not selected for field monitoring, the South Camp Salvage sale (2012-300) was reviewed for consistency. This sale involved the salvage of trees that were windthrown 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:

The Wagon Road Pilot, which involved a variable retention harvest prescription sale, was sold this fiscal year. The applicable watershed analysis is the East Fork Coquille Watershed Analysis (updated 2005). The 5th field exceeds the 15 percent retention requirement.

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 12 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:

2012-04	Wagon Road Pilot	OR120-2012-35
2012-07	Blue Ridge Beam Path & Comm. Site	OR120-2012-04
2012-12	Blue 25 CT	OR120-2012-06
2011-01	Signal Fire DM	OR120-2011-30
2011-06	Holey Foley DM	OR120-2011-03
2011-11	Burchard Creek DM	OR120-2011-02
2010-01	Belieu Creek CT	OR120-2010-32
2010-06	Little Paradise Ridge DM	OR120-2010-03
2007-26	Scattered Skeeter DMT	OR120-TS-07-35

No activity occurred on the Wagon Road Pilot sale this year and only road construction occurred on Blue 25 and Burchard Creek thinning projects.

A detailed examination of BMPs was conducted for the three timber sales selected in 2012. The respective environmental assessment for each sale was extensively reviewed to identify Best Management Practices. The BMPs were then cross referenced with the timber sale contract for each sale. The Wagon Road Pilot contract contained all the relevant BMPs from the EA. The contracts for Blue Ridge Beam Path & Comm. Site and Blue 25 did not contain specific BMPs related to road work and road use. These have subsequently been brought to the Field Office's attention and steps are being undertaken to correct this oversight.

Field reviews were conducted 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-treatment zones adjacent to streams, and full suspension yarding over streams.

Of the five sales on which yarding occurred this year, four contained streams within their units that required full suspension over the stream channels; Signal Fire DM, Holey Foley DM, Belieu Creek CT, and Little Paradise Ridge DM. In all four instances, yarding was conducted such that trees were directionally yarded away from stream areas.

The integrity of the no-treatment zones was field verified on the five 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, adjacent trees had been felled into the no-treatment zones and the residual slash was left on-site. Although some soil was exposed outside of the no-treatment zones during the yarding process, no off-site soil movement is expected owing to the amount of residual slash and duff.

Final skid road decommissioning was completed on the Scattered Skeeter DMT sale. The Surface Infiltration Enhancement & Recolonization techniques implemented on the primary ground-based haul roads are very effective. Woody debris is scattered back onto the roadway and will be effective at abating erosion and inhibiting unauthorized vehicular access. In fact, conifer seedlings were observed among the scattered debris.

Road decommissioning was also completed on the Holey Foley DM sale. The roads were well ripped, de-compacting all previously compacted areas, and had a very heavy layer of mulch applied; grass was observed germinating on-site. However, given the steep grade of the decommissioned roads, waterbars should have also been constructed.

As part of road decommissioning in the Signal Fire DM sale a culvert was removed from an intermittent stream. Following culvert removal, the stream channel was restored to the original width and grade. However, the pipe excavation left 3-foot vertical slopes, which should have been sloped to reduce soil raveling. Work is ongoing with the engineering staff to design specifications to remedy this on future contracts.

Monitoring detected better overall construction of road barricades this year; Holey Foley DM, Scattered SkeeterDM, and Belieu Creek CT sales had robust construction and good placement.

Road construction and renovation work was active on Blue 25; soil stabilization work had yet to be initiated at the time of this report.

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 and Myrtle Point 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 2012.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

Noxious and invasive weed control projects continued to be conducted in 2012. 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 12
In-stream Wood Placements. 2
Noxious Weed Control. 2
Density management timber sales 9
Riparian silviculture conversions 1

Several instream projects are being developed for potential implementation in the Smith River Watershed in FY 2013. They include the third phase of the watershed-scale project in the West Fork of Smith River (Smith River watershed) and log and boulder placements in Scare Creek and North Sister Creek. A beaver-exclusion project is also planned for an off-channel pond/oxbow in the West Fork Smith River watershed.

With the exception of the beaver exclusion project, all of the projects in development include work on both public and private lands. The full scope of the restoration work that may occur in in FY 2013 is dependent upon the watershed council partners receiving funding from the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board or other funding sources.

Preliminary layout and planning has also occurred for the implementation of "Phase II" of the Vincent Creek and Scare Creek instream restoration projects tentatively scheduled to begin in FY 2014.

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 three selected timber sale projects for FY 2012 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. A backpacker awareness sign was placed in the Bandon area in partnership with Oregon State Parks and US Fish and Wildlife Service to ensure hikers are aware of beach closure restrictions in the area. Bat programs are offered at area schools and at the Loon Lake recreation site. An interpretative sign was placed at the Vincent Creek House to provide awareness of the value of the structure to sensitive bat species. 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 sections 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 2012 listed below were implemented this season; the remainder are 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 4
In-stream Wood Placement 2
Density management timber sales 9
Riparian silviculture conversions 1

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

Monitoring Requirement:

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

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 three selected timber sales in Table 25 were reviewed. The respective EAs 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 three 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 occured.

Review of the active previously selected timber sales reveal 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 that may affect listed species 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 the UFWS and the 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 and BLM at a state and regional scale. Data from surveys of bald eagles, snowy plovers, marbled murrelets, northern spotted owl, 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 2012.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

The Coos Bay BLM implemented the ninth year of predator control for the protection of 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 the Coos Bay BLM for management actions to support western snowy plover recovery.

Since 1996, 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. Extensive vegetation thinning was done at the reintroduction site in FY 2012; hopefully, this will result in additional flowering plants and reproduction at the site. The first and only flowering plant was seen in 2011. The small natural population continues to increase and is around 80 plants 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 the USFWS and NMFS. The District Manager represents the District on the Level 2 Team. Approved protocol for marbled murrelets and 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 in the New River and North Spit ACECs are being restored for western snowy plovers, Siuslaw sand tiger beetles and for several Bureau sensitive plant species these include: dwarf brodiaea, beach sagewort, silvery phacelia, Wolf's evening primrose, many-leaf gilia and coastal cryptantha.

At the New River ACEC, three acres of encroaching shore pine trees were removed to restore sand dune habitat.

Native plant seed was collected and used to revegetate this project and future restoration efforts. Five acres of invasive European beachgrass were prescription burnt in the fall at Floras Lake and an acre of this was sprayed with glyphosate in the spring to support two Bureau sensitive plant species; the reintroduction of Wolf's evening primrose and the augmentation of silvery phacelia. In addition, handpulling of beach grass at the site continues, which has benefitted three existing Bureau sensitive plant species: many-leafed gilia, silvery phacelia, and coastal cryptantha. Western lily was monitored at both the reintroduction site and at the natural occurring site at Muddy Lake, where the population continues to increase, but still needs augmentation efforts to reach the recovery goal of 1,000 flowering plants per site.

A 26 acre area around the Bosley Butte Communication Site was cut, handpiled, and burned in 2011 as part of a fuels reduction project to protect this communication facility in case of wildfire. This area has the largest population of Howell's manzanita on the Coos Bay District and is a Bureau sensitive plant species. Existing manzanita plants were flagged, and burn piles were located away from these plants as this species does not resprout after fire like some manzanita species. As this species has adapted to grow in early seral habitats where there is little competition from other shrub species, it was thought that prescribed fire would be beneficial by removing the thick brush that had outcompeted the Howell's manzanita. A post burning survey in 2011 found 369 Howell's manzanita plants. This 26 acre site was revisited in FY 2012 to assess how well these remaining plants were doing and to see if there was significant reproduction. The FY 2012 survey found a few new Howell's manzanita plants, but it is still too early to assess if the population will ultimately increase in number from the prescribed burn or if the population numbers will remain relatively unchanged.

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

Native grass meadows in the Hunter Creek ACEC are being expanded, enhanced and maintained by removing the encroaching conifer. In FY 2012, an additional five acres of conifer were cut, piled and burned. 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:

Three projects listed in Table 25 were located within an ACEC:

2012-16	Umpqua Noxious Weed Treatment. (N. Spit & Roman Nose)
2012-21	Myrtlewood 12 Manual Maintenance Bid Item 2 (North Fork Chetco)
2012-36	SOD Treatments (North Fork Chetco)

These projects are intended to a) control the spread of noxious weeds, b) limit the spread of sudden oak death, and c) maintain conifer within recently treated areas. These projects are designed to maintain the integrity of the relevant and important values for which the ACEC was established.

Regarding 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 FY 2012. 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 FY 2012.

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 located 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 NEPA documentation for all projects in Table 25. 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:

The District continued to maintain long-standing MOUs which facilitate communication with each of the two local tribes whose area of interest extends to Coos Bay BLM lands, the CIT and CTCLUSI. The District Native American Coordinator, as well as other staff and management, maintain a working relationship with these federally-recognized tribes.

An additional MOU with the CIT was signed during FY 2012, specifying their role in the upcoming revision of the Western Oregon RMP. An Assistance Agreement for their support with forestry management also was completed with the CIT this FY. Work on an additional MOU with the CTCLUSI specifying their role in the RMP process is ongoing.

Representatives from both tribes participated in the Camp Castaway archaeological excavations and they continue to maintain involvement in the project.

Monitoring Requirement:

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

Finding:

Nearly 2,600 public tours were presented to over 13,000 visitors at the oldest remaining lighthouse in Oregon. The tour and associated interpretive displays illustrate the life of lighthouse keepers and their families during the time when this was a remote outpost.

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 140 people attended two public visitation days 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:

One project listed in Table 25 was located within an VRM II or III:

2012-16 Umpqua Noxious Weed Treatment. (Spruce Reach).

This project is intended to reduce the spread of noxious weeds by controlling targeted species on Spruce Reach Island. The project complies with the Management Direction for VRM.

Conclusion:

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:

One project was located within the Umpqua River corridor, which is classified as an Eligible-but not-studied Wild and Scenic Recreational River:

2012-16 Umpqua Noxious Weed Treatment. (Umpqua Eden).

1. The projects maintains the ORVs identified for the Umpqua River by controlling the spread of noxious weeds Bid Item 3 (Himalaya sp.) of the Umpqua Noxious Weed Control.

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 Wild and Scenic 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 25 was located within a Rural Interface Area:

2012-16 Umpqua Noxious Weed Treatment. (Blue Ridge area).

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 to 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."
- Mailing directly 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, 150 acres were mowed and noxious weeds removed on 30 acres. These actions will ensure 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:

One recreation plan was completed in FY 2012, the Bastendorff Beach Cooperative Management Plan, which set up a cooperative management relationship between the BLM, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department and the Coos County Parks Department for Bastendorff Beach and Coos Head. A list of completed management plans for recreation site and trails is listed below:

Umpqua Field Office

Bastendorff Beach Cooperative Management Plan, completed 2012.

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 2001.

Smith River Falls & Vincent Creek Campgrounds Site Plans - completed 1999.

Big Tree recreation site - recreation plan completed 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 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 16 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.

Finding:

No change from previous monitoring reviews; noxious weed contracts have not changed over the past several years. The contract specifies that weeds will 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 2012, the Coos Bay District had 31 fires totaling 61 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, silivicultural 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 2012, the Coos Bay District did not collect seed 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. This includes 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 and 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 (BMPs) - Methods, measures, or practices designed to prevent or reduce water pollution. Not limited to structural and nonstructural controls, and procedures for operations and maintenance. Usually, BMPs are applied as a system of practices rather than a single practice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Off-Highway Vehicle Designation -

Open: Designated areas and trails where off-highway vehicles may be operated subject to operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in BLM Manuals 834l and 8343.

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

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

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

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

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

Public Domain Lands (PD) - Original holdings of the United States never granted or conveyed to other

jurisdictions, or reacquired by exchange for other public domain lands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Threatened or Endangered Species

Proposed Threatened or Endangered Species

Candidate Species

State Listed Species

Bureau Sensitive Species

Bureau Assessment Species

Bureau Tracking Species

Species of Concern

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

Acronyms/Abbreviations

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

MMBF	-	Million Board Feet
MOU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
NEPA	-	National Environmental Policy Act
NFP	-	Northwest Forest Plan
NHS	-	National Historic Site
NRDA	-	Natural Resource Damage Assessment
NOAA	-	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
OCEAN	-	Oregon Coastal Environment Awareness Network
O&C	-	Oregon and California Revested Lands
ODFW	-	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
ODOT	-	Oregon Department of Transportation
OHV	-	Off-Highway Vehicle
OSU	-	Oregon State University
PAC(s)	-	Provincial Advisory Committee(s)
PD	-	Public Domain Lands
PIMT	-	Provincial Implementation Monitoring Team
PL	-	Public Law
PNW	-	Pacific Northwest Research Station
POC	-	Port-Orford-Cedar
R&PP	-	Recreation and Public Purpose
REO	-	Regional Ecosystem Office
RH	-	Regeneration Harvest
RIEC	-	Regional Interagency Executive Committee
RMP	-	Resource Management Plan
RMP/ROD	-	The Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision
ROD	-	Record of Decision
RR	-	Riparian Reserve
R/W	-	Right-of-Way
SEIS	-	Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement
S&M	-	Survey and Manage
SRMA	-	Special Recreation Management Areas
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	1st	13,826	26,088	39,914	62	35%		
Middle Fork Coquille	1st	42,773	101,145	143,918	225	30%		
Total FY 94		56,599	127,233	183,832	287	31%	56,599	18%
FY 95								
Sandy Creek [2]	2nd	5,943	6,785	12,728	20	47%		
Smith River [3]	1st	2,826	1,853	4,679	7	60%		
Paradise Creek	1st	6,648	5,590	12,238	19	54%		
Middle Creek	1st	19,393	13,063	32,456	51	60%		
North Coquille [4]	1st	7,544	20,275	27,819	43	27%		
Fairview [5]	1st	6,725	12,533	19,258	30	35%		
Middle Umpqua Frontal [6] (Waggoner Ck Drainage)	1st	1,050	2,335	3,385	5	31%		
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]	2nd/ 3rd	10,374	13,620	23,994	37	43%		
Middle Smith River	1st	22,400	29,909	52,309	82	43%		
Mill Creek	1st	24,506	60,653	85,159	133	29%		
Oxbow	1st	23,463	17,956	41,419	65	57%		
Lower South Fork Coquille	1st	7,353	48,716	56,069	88	13%		
West Fork Smith River	1st	11,121	5,200	16,321	26	68%		
Tioga Creek [8]	1st	15,788	8,866	24,654	39	64%		
Total FY 96 (includes 1st, 2nd / 3rd iteration acres)		115,005	184,920	299,925	469	38%		
FY 96 1st iteration only		104,631	171,300	275,931	431	38%	205,416	64%
FY 97								
Big Creek [9]	2nd	10,083	6,586	16,669	26	60%		

[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.

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
Smith River [10]	2nd it. ac.	33,519	35,875	69,394	108	48%		
(North Smith)	1st it. ac.	3,694	68,210	71,904	112	5%		
Upper Middle Umpqua	1st	7,235	22,206	29,441	46	25%		
Middle Main Coquille/ No. Fk. Mouth/ Catching Ck.	1st	5,728	83,858	89,586	140	6%		
North Fork Chetco	1st	9,263	16,299	25,562	40	36%		
Total FY 97 (1st plus subsequent iteration acres)		69,522	233,034	302,556	473	23%		
FY 97 1st iteration acres only		25,920	190,573	216,493	338	12%	231,336	72%
FY 98								
Middle Umpqua Frontal [11]	2nd	22,634	40,505	63,139	99	36%		
Lower Umpqua [12]	1st	1,548	58,688	60,236	94	3%		
Hunter Creek [13]	1st	3,564	24,609	28,173	44	13%		
Total FY 98 (1st plus subsequent iteration acres)		27,746	123,802	151,548	237	18%		
FY 98 1st iteration only acres		5,112	83,297	88,409	138	6%	236,448	73%
FY 99								
South Fork Coos River	2nd it. ac.	15,788	8,866	24,654	39	64%		
	1st it. ac.	16,047	117,371	133,418	208	12%		
East Fork Coquille	1st	45,636	38,369	84,005	131	54%		
Lobster Creek [14]	1st	1,402	42,723	44,125	69	3%		
Total FY 99 (1st plus subsequent iteration acres)		78,873	207,329	286,202	447	28%		
FY 99 1st iteration only acres		63,085	198,463	261,548	409	24%	299,533	93%
FY 2000								
South Fork Coos River [15]	3rd	31,835	126,237	158,072	247	20%		
Total FY 2000 (1st plus subsequent iteration acres)		31,835	126,237	158,072	247	20%		
FY 2000 1st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%
FY 2001								
North Fork Coquille[16]	2nd	36,861	61,606	98,467	154	37%		

[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

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
South Fork Coos River [17]	3rd	31,835	126,237	158,072	247	20%		
Total FY 2001 (1st plus subsequent iteration acres)		68,696	187,843	256,539	401	27%		
FY 2001 1st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%
FY 2002								
Oxbow[18]	2nd	23,463	17,956	41,419	65	57%		
Upper Umpqua [19]	2nd	6,396	19,511	25,907	40	25%		
Total FY 2002 (1st plus subsequent iteration acres)		29,859	37,467	67,326	105	44%		
FY 2002 1st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%
FY 2003								
Middle Umpqua River[20]	2nd	22,626	40,513	63,139	99	36%		
Total FY 2003 (1st plus subsequent iteration acres)		22,626	40,513	63,139	99	36%		
FY 03 1st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%
FY 2004								
add'l chapters for Middle Umpqua River	2nd	22,626	40,513	63,139	99	36%		
Total FY 2004 (1st plus subsequent iteration acres)		22,626	40,513	63,139	99	36%		
FY 04 1st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%
FY 2005								
Mill Creek-Lower Umpqua River[21]	2nd	24,800	61,100	85,900	134	29%		
Total FY 2005 (1st plus subsequent iteration acres)		24,800	61,100	85,900	134	29%		
FY 05 1st 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.

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 1st iteration only acres							299,533	93%
FY 2007								
West Fork Smith River	supplement to 1st[d]	11,121	5,200	16,321	26	68%		
FY 07 1st iteration only acres							299,533	93%
FY 2008								
Sixes River	2nd	2,107	83,726	85,833	134	2.5%		
New River Frontal	1st	4,354	95,017	99,371	155	4.3%		
Total FY 2008 (1st plus subsequent iteration acres)		6,461	178,743	185,204	289	4%		
FY 08 1st iteration only acres		4,354	95,017	99,371	155	4.3%	303,887	94%
FY 2009 no watershed analysis was competed								
FY 09 1st iteration only acres							303,887	94%
FY 2010								
Catching -Beaver	1st	4,013	50,623	54,636	85	7.3%		
FY 2010 1st iteration only acres							307,900	96%
FY 2011 no watershed analysis was competed								
FY 2011 1st iteration only acres							307,900	96%
FY 2012 no watershed analysis was competed								
FY 2012 1st 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 2012. 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)

	ROD 2nd Decadal Projection					Accomplishment FY 2012					Accomplishments FY 05 to FY 2014				
		Regeneration Harvest		Thinning			Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut			Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut	
Age Class	LUA	Acres	Volume [1]	Acres	Volume [1]	LUA	Acres	Volume [1]	Acres	Volume [1]	LUA	Acres	Volume [1]	Acres	Volume [1]
	GFMA [2]	0	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0
20-29	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	1	0.011
						LSR [3]	0	0	0	0	LSR [3]	0	0	29	0.353
	Sub-total	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	30	0.364
	GFMA [2]	0	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	14	0.045	176	2.311
30-39	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]	4	0	119	1.447
						LSR [3]	0	0	0	0	LSR [3]	23	0	742	8.255
	Sub-total	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		41	0.045	1,037	12.013
	GFMA [2]	0	0	600	5.0	GFMA	0	0	9	0.178	GFMA	14	0.175	1,836	27.939
40-49	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	2	0.063
						RR [3]	0	0	7	0.120	RR [3]	63	0.048	708	10.723
						LSR [3]	46	0.151	22	.098	LSR [3]	426	0.719	2,133	29.077
	Sub-total	0	0	600	5.0		46	0.151	38	0.396		503	0.942	4,679	67.802
	GFMA [2]	0	0	500	6.0	GFMA	0	0	39	0.627	GFMA	92	0.878	2,660	38.539
50-59	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	46	1.052
						RR [3]	0	0	9	0.186	RR [3]	62	0.113	1,433	20.734
						LSR [3]	0	0	0	0	LSR [3]	179	0	2,653	40.481
	Sub-total	0	0	500	6.0		0	0	48	0.813		333	0.991	6,792	100.806
	GFMA [2]	3,200	122.0	0	0	GFMA	110	5.008	933	19.203	GFMA	252	9.458	2,045	39.827
60-79	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	58	1.377
						RR [3]	0	0	364	7.165	RR [3]	10	0.002	809	15.158
						LSR [3]	11	0.018	0	0	LSR [3]	53	0.018	904	11.798
	Sub-total	3,200	122.0	0	0		121	5.026	1,297	26.368		315	9.478	3,816	68.160

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

		ROD 2nd Decadal Projection				Accomplishment FY 2012					Accomplishments FY 05 to FY 2014			
		Regeneration Harvest		Thinning			Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut			Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut	
Age Class	LUA	Acres	Volume [1]	Acres	Volume [1]	LUA	Acres	Volume [1]	Acres	Volume [1]	LUA	Acres	Volume [1]	Acres	Volume [1]
80-99	GFMA [2]	700	20.0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	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	110	5.008	981	20.008	GFMA	380	10.967	6,810	110.132
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	3	0.073	106	2.492
						RR [3]	0	0	380	7.471	RR [3]	139	0.163	3,108	48.604
						LSR [3]	57	0.169	22	.098	LSR [3]	681	0.737	6,495	90.413
ASQ Totals		7,600	310.0	1,100	11.0		110	5.008	981	20.008		383	11.040	6,916	112.624
Non ASQ Totals		0	0	0	0		57	0.169	402	7.569		820	0.900	9,603	139.017
Grand Totals		**7,600**	**310.0**	**1,100**	**11.0**		**167**	**5.177**	**1,383**	**27.577**		**1,203**	**11.940**	**16,519**	**251.641**

[1] Only coniferous volume is shown. 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.

Appendix B-2: Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) Reconciliation

Evaluation Period: FY05-14		Coos Bay District South Coast – Curry SYU					
		FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 05 thru 14	
		CCF	MBF	CCF	MBF	CCF	MBF
ASQ Volume **1	Advertised & Sold	21,243	11,848	49,139	28,367	234,523	131,817
	Negotiated	22	16	375	199	2,563	1,553
	Modification	4,653	2,742	4,035	2,461	27,266	16,082
	5450-5 (Short form)	466	285	107	65	1,448	883
	Totals:	**26,384**	**14,891**	**53,656**	**31,092**	**265,800**	**150,335**
Autonomous Program Summaries **2	Key Watershed	1,153	668	938	602	21,274	12,465
	5900 (Salvage/Forest Health)	803	484	895	543	40,789	22,659
	5810 (Timber Pipeline)	5,140	2,867	7,829	4,476	135,673	75,888
Planned Total ASQ for FY 2005 thru FY 2014						**450,000** [3]	**270,000** [4]
Planned ASQ for Key Watersheds for FY 2005 thru FY 2014						**40,000** [3]	**24,000** [4]
Non - ASQ Volume	Advertised & Sold	30,000	16,387	15,624	8,811	300,596	163,405
	Negotiated	24	17	145	84	1,631	973
	Modification	5,221	2,985	5,161	3,096	38,179	22,322
	5450-5 (Short form)	14	9	266	163	951	571
Totals:		**35,259**	**19,398**	**21,1956**	**12,154**	**341,357**	**187,271**
Autonomous Program Summaries **2	Key Watershed	569	328	770	416	59,840	32,660
	5900 (Salvage/Forest Health)	16,835	9,324	3,087	1,803	150,276	82,927
	5810 (Timber Pipeline)	2,463	1,384	2,854	1,589	111,059	60,788
All Volume (ASQ + Non – ASQ)	Advertised & Sold	51,243	28,235	64,763	37,178	535,119	295,222
	Negotiated	46	33	520	283	4,194	2,526
	Modification	9,874	5,727	9,196	5,557	65,445	38,404
	5450-5 (Short form)	480	294	373	228	2,399	1,454
Grand Totals:		**61,643**	**34,289**	**74,852**	**43,246**	**607,157**	**337,606**
Autonomous Program Summaries **2	Key Watershed	1,722	996	1,708	1,018	81,114	45,125
	5900 (Salvage/Forest Health)	17,638	9,808	3,982	2,346	191,065	105,586
	5810 (Timber Pipeline)	7,603	4,251	10,683	6,065	246,732	136,676

**1 Volume from the Harvest Land Base that "counts" (is chargeable) towards Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) accomplishments. ASQ volume includes conifer and hardwood volume in the Matrix for FY2012 onward. Hardwood volume in the Matrix from FY05 to FY 2011 is included with the Non-ASQ volume.

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

3 CCF Volume for the period calculated as follows: Planned Total ASQ = (45,000 CCF X 10 yrs)
Key Watershed ASQ = (4,000 CCF X 10 yrs)

MBF Volume for the period calculated as follows: Planned Total ASQ = (27,000 MBF X 10 yrs)
Key Watershed ASQ = (2,400 MBF X 10 yrs)

United States Department of the Interior

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Coos Bay Office
1300 Airport Lane
North Bend, OR 97459

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(Spine Text)