

# Coos Bay District Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report Fiscal Year 2015

U.S. Department of Interior  
Bureau of Land Management





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

This is the twentieth Annual Program Summary prepared by the Coos Bay District. This report contains accomplishments made during Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 (October 2014 through September 2015) and starts recording accomplishments during the third decade of implementation (Fiscal Years 2015 through 2024). The following two pages summarize 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 2015, the District sold 23.9 million board feet (MMBF) of allowable harvest, mostly from commercial thinning. An additional 8.7 MMBF of density management sales were sold from the reserve land use allocations. These sales in the reserve are designed to improve habitat conditions for late-successional and old-growth dependent species within Late-Successional and Riparian Reserves.

The District and our many partners had another busy year implementing in-stream restoration projects in 3 stream miles on the District. The fewer miles completed this year compared to previous years was due to increased fire restrictions during in-water work periods which caused scheduling delays for in-stream restoration projects. Completion of this work is scheduled for next year. These restoration projects will provide important habitat for chinook salmon, coho salmon, steelhead trout, and both resident and searun cutthroat trout.

Coos Bay District benefits from many external partnerships and programs which allow us to use the talents of adult and student/youth volunteers. Hundreds of volunteer hours have been an essential ingredient for many of the resource achievements documented in this report.

We appreciate your interest in public lands management and look forward to your continued involvement in 2016.

Patricia Burke  
District Manager

<b>Table S-1 Coos Bay RMP Planning Area, Summary of Resource Management Actions, Directions, and Accomplishments – FY 2015</b>				
RMP Resource Allocation or Management Practice or Activity	Activity Units	Fiscal Year 2015 Accomplishments or Program Status	Totals FY 2015-2024	Projected Decadal Practices (2015-2024)
<b>Forest and Timber Resources</b>				
Regeneration harvest from the Harvest Land Base (HLB)	Acres sold	84	84	7,900
Commercial thinning (HLB)	Acres sold	751	751	2,400
Density management thinning (Reserves)	Acres sold	500	500	No Target
Timber Volume Sold (ASQ)	MMBF	23.928	23.928	270
Timber Volume Sold (Reserves)	MMBF	8.755	8.755	No Target
Pre-commercial thinning	Acres	79	79	4,600
Brush field/hardwood conversion (HLB)	Acres	0	0	100
Brush field/hardwood conversion (Reserves)	Acres	0	0	No Target
Site preparation prescribed fire	Acres	0	0	7,700
Site preparation other	Acres	10	10	No Target
Fuels Treatment (prescribed fire)	Acres	765	765	No Target
Fuels Treatment (mechanical and other methods)	Acres	328	328	No Target
Planting/ regular stock	Acres	0	0	3,200
Planting/ genetically selected	Acres	10	10	6,300
Stand Maintenance/Protection	Total acres			19,000
Vegetation control	Acres	268	268	11,100
Animal damage control	Acres	2	2	7,900
Fertilization	Acres	0	0	2,800
Pruning	Acres	0	0	900
<b>Noxious Weeds</b>				
Noxious weeds chemical control	Acres	1,208	1,208	No Target
Noxious weeds, by other control methods	Acres	299	299	No Target
Noxious weed inventory	Acres	0	0	No Target
<b>Rangeland Resources</b>				
Livestock grazing permits or leases	Total/renewed units	4	4	No Target

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Animal Unit Months (actual	AUMs	23	23	No Target
Livestock fences constructed	Miles	0	0	0
<b>Realty Actions, Rights-of-Ways, Transportation Systems</b>				
Land sales	Actions/acres	0	0	No Target
Land purchases/donations	Actions/acres	0	0	No Target
Land exchanges	Actions/acres acquired/disposed	0	0	No Target
Jurisdictional Transfer	Actions/acres disposed	0	0	No Target
R&PP leases/patents	Actions/acres	0	0	No Target
Road rights-of-way or easements acquired for public or agency use (new, renewed or amended)	Actions	13	13	No Target
Right-of-way actions other than grants (crossing plats, assignments, fee calculations, short-term permits, film permits, etc.)	Actions	185	185	No Target
Facility-type rights-of-way grants, leases or permits (new, renewed or amended)	Actions	1	1	No Target
Linear rights-of-way (new, renewed or amended)	Actions	0	0	No Target
Compliance Inspections	Actions	62	62	No Target
Withdrawals completed	Actions/acres	0	0	No Target
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) 2015. 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). The document contains tables that contain cumulative information for several programs is listed covering the second decade of implementation (FY 2005-2015) and others contain information since inception of the plan in 1995.

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 2015 was approximately \$14,183,700. This includes:

- \$11,121,700 in Oregon and California Railroad Lands (O&C) accounts,
- \$ 210,000 in Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) accounts,
- \$ 282,000 in fire accounts,
- \$ 260,000 in Timber and Recreation Pipeline Restoration accounts,
- \$ 1,249,000 in “other” accounts,
- \$ 1,061,000 in new deferred maintenance funding.

The District employed 111 full-time personnel (FTE), and a total of 14 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 2015, with an approximate average appropriation of \$15,000,000.

## 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

There were no timber sales completed in FY 2015 using Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Funds.

### Recreation Pipeline Restoration Program

In FY 2015, the Coos Bay District obligated \$120,000 of Recreation Pipeline Funds to several projects to address deferred maintenance items.

#### Umpqua Field Office (\$120,000)

- Loon Lake Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA): funds were obligated to install two waterless vault toilets to support the campground and less water usage.
- Dean Creek Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA): Funds were allocated to remove the Hinsdale House at the Rhododendron Garden.

## 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 “America The Beautiful The National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Pass”, also known as Federal Interagency Recreation Passes, 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 overall increased 47% this year over 2014 due to the increased the number of open days at Loon Lake and an increase in compliance at Sixes and Edson Campgrounds from the previous year. Tours at Cape Blanco were suspended partially thru the year, for public safety, due to an unsafe structural condition and fee revenue at the site halted. It is likely that fee revenues may increase slightly in the future due to a combination of the installation of lower water use restrooms in FY 2015 with increased number of days and sites available at Loon Lake in FY 2016.

**Table 1. Summary of Fee Recreation Sites for Fiscal Year 2015**

Fee Sites	Number of Recreation Visits	Fee Revenues
Umpqua Field Office, Loon Lake - OR11	68,932 Visits	\$79,802
Myrtlewood Field Office, Sixes/Edson - OR12	11,190 Visits	\$20,050
Myrtlewood Field Office, Cape Blanco Lighthouse – OR32	14,440 Visits	\$9,286
Total for the Coos Bay District	94,562 Visits	\$109,138

## Partnerships, Volunteers, and Financial Assistance Agreements

### 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 2015 are described throughout the Annual Program Summary.

## Volunteers

One hundred forty eight individuals donated 9,038 hours of volunteer services to the Coos Bay District to help administer the nation's public lands in FY 2015 for an estimated net worth of \$196,666.88. The vast majority of the hours donated were from recreation hosts and interns; other activities included biological monitoring, botany data base entry, environmental education and support services.

- Specific programs benefiting from volunteer efforts include:

Recreation	7360 hrs.	Biological	64 hrs.
Support Services	210 hrs.	other	1404 hrs.

## Financial Assistance Agreements

Coos Bay BLM has several Financial Assistance Agreements with State Agencies as well as Non-Governmental Organizations. Funding for Assistance Agreements in FY 2015 came from BLM appropriated dollars or Challenge Cost Share (CCS) funding.

**Table 2. FY 2015 Challenge Cost Share (CCS) and Financial Assistance Agreements (FAA) Contributions**

Partner/Project	Type	BLM Contribution
<u>Institute of Applied Ecology</u>		
Pink sand verbena monitoring	FAA	\$10,000
Pink sand verbena monitoring, for FY 2016	FAA	\$10,000
Salt Marsh Bird's Beak	FAA	\$18,000
Salt Marsh Bird's Beak, for FY 2016	FAA	\$18,000
<u>Portland State University</u>		
Western lily reintroduction	CCS	\$6,000
Western lily augmentation	CCS	\$10,000
<u>Oregon Biodiversity Information Center (ORBIC)</u>		
Plover Monitors	FAA	\$77,500
Plover Monitors, for FY2016	FAA	\$61,000
<u>National Council for Air and Stream Improvement (NCASI)</u>		
Spotted Owl Telemetry and Habitat Analysis using LiDAR	FAA	\$56,200
<u>Coos Watershed Association</u>		
Tioga In-stream and Road Surveys	FAA	\$50,000
OYCC Crew	FAA	\$10,000
North Spit Plover Habitat	FAA	\$25,000
Tioga Creek Gaging Station	FAA	\$18,000
<u>Coquille Watershed Association</u>		
Wood Placement	FAA	\$10,000
Baker Creek Culvert Removal, Design	FAA	\$40,000
North Fork Coquille Project Development and Monitoring	FAA	\$15,000
Woodward Creek In-stream Restoration	FAA	\$50,000
North Fork Coquille Knotweed Project	FAA	\$30,000

Native Seedling support – Powers and Bandon High Schools	FAA	\$5,000
<u>Partnership for the Umpqua River</u>		
Upper Umpqua Tributaries Restoration	FAA	\$25,000
West Fork Smith River, Boulder Reconfiguration	FAA	\$10,000
<u>Smith River Watershed Association</u>		
Russell, North Sister, and Bum Creeks Restoration	FAA	\$60,000
Big Creek In-stream Restoration	FAA	\$50,000
<u>Curry Soil and Water Conservation District</u>		
New River Vegetation Mapping	FAA	\$11,000
Plover Monitors	FAA	\$10,000
Plover Monitors, for FY 2016	FAA	\$10,000
Plover Habitat and Breach	FAA	\$30,000
Plover Habitat and Breach, for FY 2016	FAA	\$30,000
Exhibits	FAA	\$95,000
Wood Placement	FAA	\$18,000
<u>ACE Interns</u>		
District-wide work	FAA	\$50,000
<u>Umpqua Discovery Center</u>		
Tsalila	FAA	\$10,000
<u>Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife</u>		
West Fork Smith River Life Cycle Monitoring Project	FAA	\$75,000
Millicoma Long Nose Dace Sampling	FAA	\$6,000
<u>Coos Forest Protection Association</u>		
Hazardous Fuels Reduction and Wildfire Preparedness	FAA	\$105,000
<hr/>		
Total		\$1,114,700
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# 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 2015, 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.

Since the 1995 RMP was approved, surveys for marbled murrelets have resulted in 29,749 acres of occupied habitat being identified. Of this, 21,760 acres are within the Matrix land use allocation and 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 2015.

## **Watershed Councils and Associations**

The District continues to coordinate with and offers assistance to two watershed associations, three watershed councils and three 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

Coos Watershed Association  
Coquille Watershed Association  
Smith River Watershed Council  
South Coast Watershed Council  
Partnership for the Umpqua Rivers  
Umpqua Soil and Water Conservation District  
Coos Soil and Water Conservation District  
Curry Soil and Water Conservation District

### Field Office

Umpqua  
Umpqua/Myrtlewood  
Umpqua  
Myrtlewood  
Umpqua  
Umpqua  
Umpqua/Myrtlewood  
Myrtlewood

## **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 2015, there was no timber sale offered in the Late-Successional Reserves on the Coos Bay District.

# 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

Continuous, half-hour water surface elevation and water temperature data were collected at the West Fork Smith River in the Lower Smith River watershed. Water surface elevation/discharge and water temperature have been monitored at the West Fork Smith since 1980. The Coos Watershed Association continues to operate the Tioga Creek gaging station in the South Fork Coos River watershed under an assistance agreement with the District. Information from these sites is used for climate modeling, correlation with fish movement, culvert and bridge design, water availability calculations, and flood recurrence computations.

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 real-time precipitation which is useful for determining river stage as a response to precipitation events.

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 two 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>.

Crest Stage gage loggers continue to monitor peak river stage along the New River ACEC at Storm Ranch and Knapp Ranch. This data is valuable to justify breaching activity. These gages also monitor water temperature.

Fall Creek and Big Creek continue to monitor river stage and water temperature. This data is useful for comparison of watersheds and baseline flow comparisons for NEPA analysis.

## 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 sixth 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. Continuous summer water temperature was also monitored 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. Twenty-eight additional water temperature loggers were placed in reference reaches, in-stream habitat enhancement reaches, and at gaging stations. The District also audited and downloaded two sets of water and air temperature loggers for the Aquatic and Riparian Effectiveness Monitoring Program (AREMP).
- **Tide-gate effectiveness:** Continuous water level loggers were deployed upstream and downstream of a tide gate structure at the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area to gather tide gate performance data and inform future structure design at the site.
- **Loon Lake drain field sampling:** Water quality samples were taken at one well in the Loon Lake campground effluent drain field. The lab that processed the samples reported permissible levels of nitrogen and ammonia.
- **Spruce Reach Island mitigation:** The final Spruce Reach Island mitigation report was sent to the Oregon Department of State Lands. Mitigation was required for installation of a culvert in a tidally-influenced channel. The Department of State Lands released the District from further monitoring because criteria for successful project implementation were achieved.

## State-listed Clean Water Act 303(d) Streams

The District contains 3566.7 miles of stream on BLM Administer lands. There are 421.6 miles of ephemeral streams, 2428.7 miles of intermittent streams and 716.4 miles of perennial streams. Of those streams there are 17.3 miles that are listed by the Oregon Department of Water Quality as not meeting water quality standards for a variety of parameters: There are 14.6 miles of streams listed for temperature, 1.75 miles of stream listed for Fecal Coliform, 0.85 miles of stream listed for Dissolved Oxygen, and 0.14 miles of streams listed for other parameters such as e coli, sediment and pH. To date, the District has completed Water Quality Restoration Plans for the 29 listed streams in the Umpqua and Coos basins, and for 16 of the 22 streams in the Coquille River basin.

No WQMPs were completed by the District in FY 2015.

## **Public Water Systems Using Surface Water**

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

## **Water Rights**

The District voluntarily cancelled four water rights permits with the Oregon Water Resources Department and reported storage at five wildlife ponds at the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area.

## **Wildlife Habitat**

### **Green Tree and Coarse Woody Debris Retention**

The District did not monitor green tree or woody debris retention this year as the latest regeneration harvest sale is not yet completed.

### **Nest Sites, Activity Centers, Special Habitats and Rookeries**

#### ***Great Blue Heron and Great Egret***

There are no active great blue heron or great egret rookeries on BLM managed lands; previously three were known on the North Spit and Spruce Reach Island. These have not been active for several years.

#### ***Waterfowl***

Monitoring and maintenance of 51 wood duck boxes was conducted at Dean Creek in 2015. Monitoring of the boxes found that over 82% were being used by wildlife and 79% of wood duck nests were successful.

#### ***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. Elk forage was maintained and/or improved by mowing, prescribed fire, and noxious weed control. The 2015 fall elk count in the Dean Creek herd was 110 animals, which is 10% greater than the herd size identified in the management plan objective for the area. Fifty acres of noxious weeds, primarily loosestrife, broom, and thistle species, were manually removed. The National Public Lands Day project was at Dean Creek where over 300 trees and shrubs were planted on two acres.

#### ***Spruce Reach Island***

Northwest Youth Corps removed six acres of noxious weeds, primarily yellow-flag iris, Himalayan blackberry, and purple loostrife.

#### ***Jeffrey Pine / Oak Savannah Restoration***

Again 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. Monitoring to assess project objectives was performed in 2013 on this thirty acre project area.

## **Fish Habitat**

### **Fisheries Inventory and Assessment**

Coos Bay fisheries staff continued to work with the Coos Watershed Association and Campbell Global Timber Company on the Tioga Creek Watershed Restoration Action Plan. The Action Plan will include an assessment of fish passage at culvert crossings in the Tioga Creek sub-watershed. The survey will assess fish passage for juvenile and adult fish and determine replacement needs. In addition, the district funded the Coos Watershed Association to complete road surveys within the Tioga Creek Watershed. The road surveys will identify road segments currently at risk of contributing sediment to fish habitat. The Coos Watershed Association finished aquatic habitat inventories along approximately 12 miles of Tioga Creek in 2015. The aquatic habitat inventories will be a guide to determine future in-stream restoration work. The Action Plan will be a concerted effort to develop a detailed and prioritized plan for aquatic restoration work in the Tioga Creek sub-watershed across BLM and Campbell Global land. These efforts will be ongoing in FY 2016.

Coos Bay BLM participated as a member of the Umpqua Basin Partnership (UBP). The UBP was formed to apply for the OWEB Focused Investment Partnership Capacity Grant. The goal of the project is to obtain funding to produce a restoration action plan for the Umpqua Basin.

Fisheries staff participated in the multi-agency Coastal Cutthroat Trout Assessment by supplying data on distribution and habitat conditions.

### **Aquatic Database Management**

Coos Bay BLM received \$9,000 from the State Office through climate change funding to improve fish distribution information in the Aquatic Resources Information Management System (ARIMS) database. A contractor was hired to edit the spatial GIS fish distribution for Chinook, Coho, and steelhead across the entire district. The contractor compared Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife fish distribution data with BLM's data in ARIMS and edited accordingly.

### **Aquatic Habitat Restoration**

#### ***In-stream Habitat Restoration***

In FY 2015, Coos Bay secured funding and completed several in-stream restoration projects in cooperation with our many partners across the District. These 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.

Over three miles of fish habitat received log and boulder placement to improve fish habitat across the District. The following summarizes in-stream projects implemented during FY 2015:

Smith River Tributaries – Russell Creek, North Sister, and Bum Creek

The project sought to improve 1.7 miles of fish habitat by placing 200 logs and 700 boulders in Russell Creek, North Sister, and Bum Creek. Placement sites were located on BLM and Roseburg Resources land. Project partners for this work included BLM, Smith River Watershed Council, ODFW, and Roseburg Resources. Funding for the project came from BLM and in-kind donations.

West Fork Smith River Boulder Reconfiguration

In 2013 BLM and Partnership for the Umpqua Rivers (PUR) constructed several boulder weirs and boulder sites designed to simulate slide locations. Following construction the BLM determined one of the boulder weir sites and one of the simulated slide sites would be more beneficial for stream habitat and pose less of a risk to the adjacent road if they were reconfigured. The BLM and PUR worked together to re-design the two boulder sites and hired an excavator to reconfigure the sites. Funding for the project came from BLM.

Tioga Creek

BLM, the Coos Watershed Association, and Campbell Global Timber Company worked together to design an in-stream restoration project in Tioga Creek. Placement sites are located on BLM and Campbell Global land. The project consists of placing approximately 143 logs along 1.4 miles of Tioga Creek. The trees to be placed in Tioga Creek will be pulled over leaving the rootwads attached. The constructed log jams with rootwads will provide valuable structure currently lacking in Tioga Creek. The 2015 summer season saw increased fire restrictions which caused this project to be delayed. About one third of the project was completed during the summer of 2015; the remainder of the project will be finished during 2016.

Funding was secured from OWEB, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, and BLM Funding (RAC and BLM appropriation) as well as in-kind donations.

***In-stream Habitat Restoration Projects Planned for FY 2015, but delayed due to fire restrictions***

The summer of 2015 had increased fire restrictions during in-water work periods compared to past years. This caused scheduling delays for in-stream restoration projects planned to be implemented this season. These projects have secured funding and completed designs and will be constructed in FY 2016. Projects in this category include Elk Creek log placement, Lutsinger Creek Phase II log and boulder placement, Fitzpatrick Creek log placement, and Sawyer Creek log placement.

***In-stream Habitat Restoration Project Development***

Coos Bay BLM spent time in FY 2015 developing and securing funding along with project partners for restoration projects which will be implemented in FY 2016. Projects in this category include:

### New River Restoration

BLM worked with the Curry Soil and Water Conservation District to put together a multi benefit restoration project within the New River and Floras Creek Watersheds. The BLM portion of the restoration work will include placing log structures in New River, constructing a boat wash station at the Storm Ranch boat ramp, and treating the invasive Yellow Flag Iris along New River. The Curry SWCD is working with multiple private landowners within the Floras Creek and New River Watersheds on a variety of projects such as log placement, riparian fencing and planting, reducing bank erosion, upgrading agricultural water systems, channel meandering, and bridge placement. The projects on BLM and private land will have very meaningful beneficial effects to water quality and fish habitat. The Yellow Flag Iris treatment along New River was completed in FY 2015. Project planning and implementation for the log placement in New River is planned for FY 2016. The construction of the boat wash station will take place when the New River Management Plan is completed, likely in FY 2017.

Funding for the BLM portion of the restoration work is secured from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Bring Back the Natives/More Fish grant, BLM funding, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Funds.

### Woodward Creek

BLM spent time in FY 2015 developing and securing funding for an in-stream restoration project in Woodward Creek. Project partners include BLM, the Coquille Watershed Association, Roseburg Resources and Campbell Global. Woodward Creek, a tributary to the North Fork Coquille River, will have logs and rootwads added to the channel to increase complexity and improve fish habitat. The project has secured funding from BLM, an ODFW Restoration and Enhancement Grant, and in-kind donations and is scheduled for implementation in FY 2016.

### Upper Umpqua Tributaries

Fish biologists worked with Partnership for the Umpqua Rivers to secure BLM funding and begin design work on in-stream restoration projects within Umpqua River Tributaries in the vicinity of Elkton.

### Big Creek (Smith River Tributary)

Coos Bay worked with the Smith River Watershed Association to apply for OWEB funds, using secured BLM funding as match, to implement an in-stream restoration project in Big Creek, a tributary to the Smith River.

### Mosetown Creek (Smith River Tributary)

Coos Bay worked with the Smith River Watershed Association to apply for OWEB funds, using secured BLM funding as match, to implement an in-stream restoration project in Mosetown Creek, a tributary to the Smith River.

### ***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 that impede fish

passage remain. The Coos Bay BLM replaced a culvert on Honcho Creek during the summer of 2015 with a fish passage design. Species which will benefit from the new culvert include Coho, Steelhead, and Cutthroat Trout.

Coos Bay fish biologists coordinated annually with our recreation staff, the Curry Soil and Water Conservation District, and a local contractor to install and remove a temporary bridge for vehicle traffic at the BLM Edson Creek Campground. Installing the temporary bridge has proven to accommodate the needs of the campground by providing vehicle access to a popular group site, while also minimizing adverse effects to fish in Edson Creek.

The BLM secured \$40,000 to contribute to the design phase of the Baker Creek culvert removal project with the Coquille Watershed Association and Plum Creek Timber Company.

### ***Future Title II Restoration Projects***

Public Law 112-141 reauthorized funding for restoration projects that was previously authorized under Title II of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. However, the BLM Coos Bay District Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) was inactive for FY 2015 and approval of restoration projects for funding under Title II did not occur. A new Oregon Coastal Resources Advisory Council was appointed this year and work will proceed to identify and approve restoration project for FY 2016.

### **Riparian Improvement**

Thinning of overstocked stands (density management) to control growing space and tree species composition on 500 acres of Riparian Reserves is intended to be implemented through timber sales sold in FY 2015.

Coos Bay District organized a two-day riparian planting effort along Vincent Creek, a tributary to the Smith River. The group planted native conifers, hardwoods, and willow cuttings in areas disturbed the previous summer by an excavator log and boulder placement project. Volunteers and staff participated from Coos Bay BLM, Trout Unlimited, and Smith River Watershed Association.

The District fully decommissioned the previously closed Bear Creek Campground located adjacent to the Middle Fork Coquille River by removing the paved campground area.

Fish biologists worked with the Coquille Watershed Association and the Coos Soil and Water Conservation District on an invasive knotweed project located in the North Fork Coquille Watershed by providing funding and staff time.

Coos Bay fisheries staff coordinated the placement of erosion control measures on two road failure sites with high potential for continued sediment input to fish habitat. The project included installing erosion control fabric, seeding with native seed, applying 100% certified weed free straw, and planting willow cuttings.

## **Project Monitoring**

Coos Bay BLM fisheries conducted post project monitoring along 22 miles of streams including Yankee Run, Edson Creek, Vincent Creek, Scare Creek, Camp Creek tributaries, and the West Fork Smith River. Monitoring has shown that in-stream projects met many of the objectives. A small percentage of the logs and whole trees that were placed moved from their initial placement locations, but all remained within the project reaches and continue to improve aquatic habitat. Eight miles of pre-project assessment, design, and monitoring occurred in support of future restoration projects in Fitzpatrick Creek, Tioga Creek, Woodward Creek, New River, and Williams River.

Post construction monitoring occurred on three culverts replaced for fish passage in 2014. The culverts located in Johns Creek and two tributaries to Johns Creek were replaced with structures designed for juvenile and adult fish passage during low and high flows. The intent of the monitoring was to determine if the new culverts were allowing uninhibited passage for all life stages of fish species present during low and high flow conditions.

## **Fisheries and Youth Involvement**

Coos Bay BLM, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife – Charleston Office, and the Forest Service Powers Ranger Station mentored two students selected to participate in the American Fisheries Society Hutton Junior Fisheries Biology Program. The goal of the eight week Hutton Program is to recruit students, with an emphasis on female and minority applicants, into careers in fisheries.

Through an Assistance Agreement with the Coquille Watershed Council, funding was directed to the native seedling programs at Powers and Bandon High Schools. The funding will support ongoing operations and further development of the seedling programs at the two local high schools.

Coos Bay fish biologists taught salmon life history, habitat requirements, and riparian ecology to school groups during fieldtrips with 4th graders from Millicoma Middle School and high school students from Bandon High School.

Coos Bay BLM coordinated and hosted a career panel for approximately 20 high school students from the Coos Watershed Association's summer Bridge Program and the OYCC crew.

## **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.

Formal consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) - Roseburg Field Office was completed in FY 2015 for one timber sale project and the District’s Programmatic consultation for FY 2014-18 land management activities that may affect the Northern Spotted Owl and Marbled Murrelet. One informal consultation with USFWS was completed in FY 2015.

Biologists also reviewed 35 road use, guylines, tailhold, or other rights-of-way permits to evaluate whether consultation was necessary. There were several field trips and coordination with USFWS representatives regarding the Six Twigs timber sale project.

Programmatic Biological Opinions issued from the NMFS and USFWS cover aquatic and riparian restoration activities. Coos Bay BLM submits pre and post project reports for work covered under these programmatic Biological Opinions:

- NMFS BO: Endangered Species Act Section 7 Programmatic Consultation Conference and Biological Opinion and Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Essential Fish Habitat Response for Reinitiation of Aquatic Restoration Activities in States of Oregon and Washington (ARBO II) NWR-2013-9664, April 25, 2013.
- USFWS BO: Endangered Species Act – Section 7 Consultation Programmatic Biological Opinion for Aquatic Restoration Activities in the States of Oregon, Washington and portions of California, Idaho and Nevada (ARBO II) 01EOFW00-2013-F-0090, July 1, 2013.

Routine support and maintenance activities which “may affect” listed fish species and their habitat 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.

## **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 130 known sites on the District, 86 percent of which are protected in the reserve land use allocations. According to GIS data, the District contains 115,664 acres of nesting-roosting-foraging spotted owl habitat and 131,286 acres of spotted owl dispersal-only habitat, making the total dispersal habitat 246,950 acres.

Project-level owl surveys were conducted on 26,919 acres in three timber sale areas and detected 6 northern spotted owls and 45 barred owls. Detections do not necessarily relate to the exact numbers of individuals because numerous detections may be the same individual bird on different survey dates.

A partnership project with the National Council for Air and Stream Improvement, Inc. (NCASI) was initiated in 2012 to update survey data in 20 previously identified home ranges and to radio track spotted and barred owls to assess habitat use. . In FY 2015, the project continued telemetry and protocol surveys of spotted and barred owls and the project supports further understanding of the status of both owl species on District. Habitat data collection in 2016 was funded in FY 2015. This data assists with further development of a model to assess preferred spotted owl habitat using LiDAR analysis.

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 exceeded the recovery plan goal of one fledgling/male on the North Spit with an estimated 1.58 fledglings per male. At New River, the fledge ratio was below the Recovery Plan goal at 0.92 fledglings per male. Overall, there were approximately 150 nesting adults at North Spit and New River in 2015.

District staff completed the following Snowy Plover Management Actions in FY 2015:

- Maintained approximately 184 acres of breeding and wintering habitat on the Coos Bay North Spit (including 78 acres on Army Corps of Engineers land) by plowing encroaching beach grass.
- Augmented normal habitat maintenance by scattering oyster shells in the North Spit treatment areas to attract plover nesting.
- A winter survey was conducted at the North Spit and in the beach from New River to Floras Lake with a total of 88 snowy plovers observed. Statewide, the winter survey documented 207 snowy plovers during the winter survey.
- Protected plovers from visitors at New River ACEC and on the Coos Bay North Spit, by signing, fencing, monitoring, and public outreach. Rangers discussed plovers with 807 recreationists on the North Spit and 215 recreationists at New River.
- Continued a predator control program through Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services at the two BLM managed plover nesting sites during the 2015 nesting season.
- Northwest Youth Corp assisted in habitat improvements by hand pulling vegetation on chick dispersal corridors on the Coos Bay North Spit HRAs.
- Supported a state-wide western snowy plover monitoring program to assess reproductive success and inform management decisions.

- Supported snowy plover reproductive monitoring in partnership with Oregon Biodiversity Information Center (ORBIC).
- Worked in partnership with Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) to provide new regulatory and informational signs and outreach products to inform beach visitors of new restrictions resulting from implementation of a Habitat Conservation Plan. Because BLM and OPRD manage adjacent habitats both agencies have agreed to enforce similar restrictions.

***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 100,656 acres of suitable marbled murrelet habitat within the District, 99 percent of which are in Zone 1 (within 35 miles of the coast). Surveys were conducted in accordance to Pacific Seabird Group protocol to inform analysis and planning for two timber sale projects.

To date 27 % of habitat has been surveyed using this protocol. Table 4 summarizes murrelet survey efforts and habitat data through FY 2015.

**Table 4. Summary of acreage designated as marbled murrelet habitat, surveyed to protocol and delineated as occupied LSR in 2015.**

	Acres		
	As of 2014	Added in 2015	To Date
Total Marbled Murrelet Habitat, Coos Bay District (Note: Acreage does not include Coquille Tribal lands)	100,672 <sup>a</sup>	0	100,656 <sup>a</sup>
Marbled murrelet habitat surveyed: (Note: Survey areas must have completed the 2 year protocol to be counted.)	27,020	463	27,483
Occupied marbled murrelet sites:			
occupied sites within Matrix land use allocation	21,507	253	21,760
sites already within Reserve land use allocation	7,989	0	7,989 <sup>b</sup>
Totals	29,496	253	29,749 <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Habitat acreage is calculated from Coos Bay District GIS marbled murrelet habitat layer and has not been field verified. Quality control to the layer reduced habitat cited in the 2013 Annual Program Summary by 16 acres.

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

**Special Status Species**

***Bald and Golden Eagle***

Nine bald eagle territories and one golden eagle territory occur on District land and an additional 23 bald eagle 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 2015, biologists monitored bald eagle nesting at nine territories within the boundaries of the Umpqua

Field Office and seven bald eagle territories within the Myrtlewood Field Office. In addition, a 44-mile mid-winter driving survey was conducted again this year. District-wide surveys confirmed reproduction at eight bald eagle territories; reproduction was unconfirmed/unknown at the remaining territories. There were five active bald eagle nests documented on lands within the Umpqua Field Office, four of which were successful.

### ***Peregrine Falcon***

There are currently an estimated 19 peregrine falcon territories within Coos Bay District boundaries; two of these are located on BLM-administered lands. Five territories were surveyed in 2015. Surveys confirmed successful nesting at four territories and the outcome of the remaining was unknown.

### ***Special Status Bat Surveys***

A total of 61 bat boxes have been placed throughout the District, three of which were monitored and maintained this year. A bat education program was provided at the New River ACEC Interpretive Center.

### ***Purple Martins***

Thirty two nest boxes for Purple martins are maintained and monitored annually on the North Spit (22) and as Spruce Reach Island (10).

### ***Mardon Skipper***

Meadow restoration was conducted at North Fork Hunter Creek to maintain five acres of habitat for the Mardon skipper.

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

Within the Coos Bay District, the updated 2015 Special Status Species list includes four federally listed (threatened) fish, six Sensitive species of fish, seven Sensitive aquatic invertebrates, and three Strategic aquatic invertebrates. Projects implemented by BLM have an analysis for Sensitive SSS through the NEPA process.

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. The Southern Distinct Population Segment (DPS) of Green Sturgeon and the Southern DPS of Pacific Eulachon (Smelt) also occur on the District, but their presence is limited to the lower tidal waters of Coos Bay and the Umpqua River respectively. It is highly unlikely that the BLM would implement any actions with the potential to affect these species.

For the second consecutive year, fish biologists from the Coos Bay BLM assisted ODFW's Native Fish Investigations Program during a two week survey effort for Millicoma Long Nose Dace. Surveys this year were focused in the Tioga Creek and Williams River watersheds. Millicoma Long Nose Dace are a Sensitive species on the Special Status Species list and top 10% list for Coos Bay's SSS Sensitive priority species. ODFW was gathering information on

Millicoma Dace, a species with little known information, found only in the Coos and Millicoma Watersheds.

## **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. Two financial assistance agreements (FAA) between the BLM and Portland State University are working to recover this endangered species. An experimental reintroduction, planted in 1996, was monitored again in FY 2015. Only one plant was found flowering this year; 2011 was the first time a plant had been observed flowering. If this trend continues this introduced population may soon reach the threshold of natural regeneration. At the naturally occurring site, at least 115 plants (some plants do not come up every year) have been located up through FY 2015, a significant increase from the 39 plants when the project began in 2009. Plant numbers have continued to increase at this site suggesting that although the population is small it is relatively stable. 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 augment the population with bulbs that are currently being grown out at Portland State University. The western lily recovery goal is for 1,000 flowering plants per site.

### **Special Status Species Program**

As of FY 2014, Coos Bay BLM had 84 special status species known or suspected to occur on the district. In FY 2015, a new special status species list was released. This list contains several new species and also no longer includes species that were found to be more common than previously known. As a result, Coos Bay BLM now has 80 special status species known or suspected to occur on the District, 41 of which are documented as occurring and another 39 suspected of occurring but not yet documented. The breakdown by plant kingdom is as follows: vascular plants- 25 documented and 13 suspected; fungi – 4 documented, 7 suspected; bryophytes (mosses/liverworts) – 5 documented, 14 suspected; lichens – 7 documented, 5 suspected. The majority of the rare vascular plant species are known from unique habitats such as coastal dunes, serpentine fens, bogs, rocky cliffs, and meadows. Rare non-vascular plant species (fungi, bryophytes, and lichens) have been found in similar habitats as well as late successional and old-growth forests.

**Surveys:** During FY 2015, over 4,000 acres of surveys were conducted for special status plant species by the District's two botanists. Of the 4,000 acres, 875 acres were also surveyed for Survey and Manage plant species. The majority of these surveys were clearance surveys for proposed timber sale units. Other surveys were conducted in support of wildlife habitat, riparian restoration, R/W road construction, ERFO projects, culvert installations, communication site projects, and small fire salvage sales.

**Monitoring:** Seventeen Bureau Sensitive vascular plant sites were monitored by Field Office botanists: silvery phacelia (*Phacelia argentea*; four sites- five acres), California globe mallow

(*Iliamna latibracteata*; one site- 0.1 acre), golden fleece (*Ericameria arborescens*; one site- one acre), Howell's manzanita (*Arctostaphylos hispidula*; one site- 30 acres), dwarf Brodiaea (*Brodiaea terrestris*; one site- two acres), Wolf's evening primrose (*Oenothera wolffii*; two sites- two acres), California Phaeocollybia (*Phaeocollybia californica*; two sites- one acres), pink sand verbena (*Abronia umbellata brevifolia*; two sites- 200 acres), and Henderson's checkermallow (*Sidalcea hendersonii*; one site- one acre).

**Data Management:** The GeoBOB data base was updated with all special status species found up through FY 2014. Sites found in FY 2015 will be entered by March of 2016.

**Agreements:** Field Office Botanists managed five Financial Assistance Agreements: reintroduction of western lily (*Lilium occidentale*); augmentation of western lily (different population than the reintroduction agreement); augmentation and monitoring of silvery phacelia (*Phacelia argentea*); reintroduction and augmentation of pink sand verbena (*Abronia umbellata ssp. breviflora*); and population monitoring of salt marsh bird's beak (*Cordylanthus maritimus palustris*) and western rosemary (*Limonium californicum*).

## 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 is monitored annually for distribution, abundance and reproductive success. Approximately 150 breeding adults nested at North Spit and New River in 2015, with the majority of the birds (approximately 125) of those nesting at North Spit. Thirty-eight acres of European beachgrass were removed to improve western snowy plover habitat and other ACEC values. Signs and symbolic fencing was installed in over 3 miles of beach to inform the public about seasonal closures and regulations. In addition, BLM and Curry County, through a Cooperative Management Agreement, coordinate snowy plover protection for a county owned beach.
- 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. The river was breached in December 2014. Post breach monitoring was conducted in the fall of 2015 for a final report due in December.
- 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 December.

- Five acres of coastal sand dunes were restored by the removal of encroaching shore pine trees at Storm Ranch. This work was completed using the Northwest Youth Corps (NWYC) and BLM staff.
- Twenty acres of open dune habitat was planted with pink sand verbena, recognized the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as a species of concern, resulting in the highest population of plants (1000+) in several years.
- Four miles of trails, which are outlined in an interpretive brochure, were maintained by the Northwest Youth Corps.
- An established population of meadow knapweed was treated for a fifth year at Storm ranch with 100 percent of the plants removed.
- Worked continued on the Floras Lake Vegetation Management project. Hand-pulling on two (2) acres of the invasive European beachgrass has been completed twice a year for a sixth year. In addition, one acre of European beach grass and Canada thistle at Floras Lake were removed. This has improved habitat for three Bureau Sensitive plant species: silvery phacelia (*Phacelia argentea*), many-leaved gilia (*Gilia millifoliata*) and coastal cryptantha (*Cryptantha leiocarpa*). Wolf's Evening primrose, a Bureau sensitive plant species, was transplanted in the area in 2012. The reintroduction site was monitored again this year
- Four (4) acres of Bureau Sensitive plant species (silvery phacelia) were monitored for noxious weed encroachment.
- Two acres of yellow flag iris weed that had become established along New River were treated with herbicide in partnership with the Curry Soil and Water Conservation District through a National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Bring Back the Natives/More Fish Grant.
- Three FAA projects that occurred at New River during FY 2015 are attempting to re-introduce and monitor the several special status species. Plant monitoring occurred for pink sand-verbena and the western lily. Augmentation occurred for western lily (Endangered) at the only natural site on federal land and silvery phacelia (Bureau Sensitive).
- Three acres of noxious weeds (gorse, Scotch broom, and European beach grass ) were removed from Storm Ranch. This includes a population of gorse that became established on the New river spit was treated with herbicide.
- Ten acres of European beachgrass were 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 (*Artemisia pycnocephala*).

### **North Spit ACEC:**

- The western snowy plover is monitored annually for distribution, abundance, and reproductive success. The North Spit remains the most productive area for the threatened subpopulation of plovers in Recovery Unit One, comprised of Oregon and Washington.
- Plover habitat management projects completed this year include:
  - European beach grass removal using heavy equipment on 175 acres;
  - predator control continued by USDA Wildlife Services;
  - monitoring of the seasonally closed habitat area;
  - signs and symbolic fencing installed in over 3.5 miles of beach.
- The horse trail system was maintained and improved to clearly designate routes.
- Annual monitoring of the Bureau Sensitive pink sand verbena was completed. Seed was collected for other reintroduction projects along the Oregon Coast on BLM and Forest

Service lands. The 2014 population totaled 400,000 and although the numbers are the highest ever, seed production has actually decreased. 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. The financial assistance agreement used to do the monitoring has been upgraded to assess different monitoring methods in order to determine the reason seed production has diminished. Thirty acres of pink sand verbena habitat was maintained by the Northwest Youth Corps by pulling invasive plant species.

- Over the past 10+ years on the North Spit of Coos Bay, OHV traffic has been routed around a population of a rare Bureau Sensitive plant species- salt marsh bird's beak. However, the population had appeared to be decreasing over time so a financial assistance agreement was begun in 2010 to monitor population numbers and attempt to understand population dynamics included competition from another Bureau sensitive plant species, western rosemary (*Limonium californicum*). Monitoring of both plant populations was started in 2014 and will continue in 2016.
- Northwest Youth Corp (NYC) hand-pulled thirty acres of Scotch broom and Japanese knotweed along OHV trails on BLM administered lands.

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

- Five acres of meadow restoration was completed. Invasive trees were cut, stacked and covered for burning during the fall of 2015.
- Work began on development of a North Fork Hunter Creek/Hunter Bog Researchers Guidebook with Reid Schuller---Ecologist (Western Stewardship Science Institute) and Tim Rodenkirk—BLM Botanist to be published in 2016.
- Two miles of hiking trails within the ACEC were maintained by a local contractor.

### **Cherry Creek RNA/ACEC, Upper Rock Creek, and China Wall ACEC**

- Annual Monitoring to insure that Relevance/Importance values were maintained were conducted on these units.
- Riparian/wetland classification work was conducted in Cherry Creek RNA, Upper Rock Creek ACEC, and New River ACEC (Lost Lake and along the New river) with the Institute for Natural Resources and Oregon Biodiversity Information Center. Final report is expected in the Summer of 2016.

### **Wassen Creek ACEC**

- Sixteen heliport flyways were treated for Scotch broom and Armenian blackberry including the Steampot heliport in the Wassen Creek ACEC.
- Adjacent roadsides (21-10-12.1 and 21-9-17) were treated in the ACEC vicinity.

## **Environmental Education and Interpretation Programs**

District employees and volunteers gave 279 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 218 youth between the ages of 16 and 35, as defined by the Department of Interior. These employment opportunities are possible because of the help from partners such as the Student Conservation Association, American Conservation Experience, Northwest Youth Corps, Oregon Youth Conservation Corps and the Coos Watershed Association. Some highlights from this year include:

### **New River ACEC**

- 80 youth and their parents participated in the newly created New River Junior Explorer program. Activities included fishing, art days, nature hikes and animal tracking.
- District staff gave 21 programs to students from Port Orford, Bandon, Langlois, North Bend and Coos Bay schools in the classroom and on-site at New River. Topics covered include water habitats, habitats at New River, gold panning, owls, and salmon.
- A Student Conservation Association intern stationed at New River and was instrumental in giving programs out of the New River Nature Center and at the nearby Bullards Beach State Campground.
- Summer programs were held at the New River Nature Center to provide the public information of the unique ecology of the ACEC.
- Natural history programs were delivered to fourth graders from the Coos Bay school system. This program included three class room visits and one field visit where the students participated in restoration activities.
- Local high school students from Bandon participated in exhibit growing rare plants for the exhibits in the New River Nature Center. The high school has been instrumental in exhibit design and restoration of the ACEC over many years. Environmental education is one of the key goals in the New River management plan.

### **Loon Lake Recreation Area**

- The BLM staff and guest speakers presented 41 interpretive programs to 779 visitors. Various wildlife at Loon Lake, Smokey Bear, and Waterfall nature hikes were just some of the programs offered from May to September.

### **Northwest Youth Corps**

- The Northwest Youth Corps provided 17 weeks of labor at recreation sites, and they helped restore wildlife habitat at the New River and the North Spit ACECs. BLM staff made presentations to youth on wildlife; Leave No Trace, etc.
- For the fourth year, the Northwest Youth Corps partnered with the BLM to offer a non-residential crew program. The crew was made up of ten youth from the Coos Bay area and

they helped the BLM complete maintenance and habitat work at Bastendorff Beach, Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area, and the North Spit of Coos Bay.

## **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 2015. Both tribes are official Cooperators in the ongoing development of a new Resource Management Plan for Western Oregon Districts and have ongoing initiatives concerning disposition of portions of Coos Bay District lands.

### ***Cape Blanco Lighthouse***

The District continued involvement with our partners in facilitating public access to Cape Blanco lighthouse, Oregon's oldest remaining lighthouse. Several notable things happened during FY 2015:

- Conversion of the “4-bay garage” into the new greeting center and bookstore was completed. The work was paid for by past bookstore profits. It was opened to the public in August.
- The cast-iron sill on the south-facing window (about half way up the tower) failed, also in August. This failure was deemed to be a safety hazard and tours of the lens room were suspended for the remainder of the season.
- Even with tours suspended, almost 21,000 people visited the lighthouse, an increase of 12.7% over the FY 2014 visitor count. However, because of the safety closure, only 5,672 visitors were able to take the tour, resulting in the collection of slightly less than \$8,000 in tour fees, a reduction of about \$10,000 from FY 2014 collections.
- Although tour fees were substantially reduced during FY 2015, donations increased by over 77%. Perhaps this is a result of the public wanting to assist in providing funds for the needed repairs. Between the tour fees and donations, nearly \$12,500 was generated for future use at the facility.

### ***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 2015:

- The Friends expanded their assistance. Members participated in several garden “work days”. They also assisted in publicity and operation of three “open garden days” spanning mid-April to mid-May. Over 660 members of the public visited the garden during these Saturday events.
- Several Northwest Youth Corps (NYC) crews assisted the Umpqua Field Office botanist in completing weed removal, mulching, fertilizing, and pruning of tree and shrubs at the Hinsdale Rhododendron Garden on Spruce Reach Island. The NYC crews also assisted the botanist in habitat restoration on the rare Henderson Checker mallow sites located in and around the garden.
- The botanist continued 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 the FY 2016 house removal work while maintaining the health of the plants.

- The garden path system was completed by NYC crews. It was designed and created to allow visitors to see additional garden areas without compacting the plant root systems. This wood-chip path system is ADA-accessible.
- For the second year, an SCA intern was hired to assist in the garden and at North Spit. Garden work included plant documentation and assistance with garden maintenance tasks.
- The drip irrigation system was expanded to provide water during the hot summer months for over 240 shrubs. Water delivery was quadrupled and the East side of the garden was added to the irrigation system. This was needed because the drought conditions begun during FY 2014 continued throughout this summer, with correspondingly greater potential for plant mortality.
- A permanent irrigation system was designed, which will utilize water from the Reedsport system and provide irrigation to all garden plants. The first steps were taken to implement this plan.
- Advanced LiDAR data continued to be updated to include the added plants, mapping of the irrigation system and development of garden path locations.

## **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 2015, the Coos Bay District contributed to the local economy by selling 8 advertised timber sales containing over 32.6 MMBF of timber. Almost 700 acres of young stands were treated through contracts valued at almost \$125,000. In addition, the District issued over \$1,000,000 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. Over 670,000 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 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
District budget	\$17,532,000	\$15,762,000	\$15,040,000	\$15,950,155	\$14,183,700
Timber sale collections:					
O&C lands <sup>1</sup>	\$235,270	\$1,411,497	\$945,501	\$1,958,629	\$1,926,780
CBWR lands <sup>1</sup>	\$2,515,356	\$2,529,154	\$2,625,386	\$3,890,080	\$5,853,447
PD lands <sup>1</sup>	\$16,890	\$19,685	\$102,324	\$46,881	\$296,150
SRS Payment <sup>2</sup> to Coos	\$2,277,353	\$2,170,294	\$2,103,400	\$2,353,711	\$2,252,886
Coos (CBWR), &	\$293,172	\$257,705	\$244,819	\$294,675	\$282,052
Curry Counties	<u>\$1,269,480</u>	<u>\$1,206,006</u>	<u>\$1,442,515</u>	<u>\$1,418,583</u>	<u>\$1,396,431</u>
Total <sup>3</sup>	\$3,840,005	\$3,634,005	\$3,790,734	\$4,066,969	\$3,931,369
PILT <sup>4</sup> Payments to					
Coos and	\$186,673	\$239,514	\$378,821	\$415,574	\$389,708
Curry Counties <sup>3</sup>	\$207,141	\$213,429	\$208,571	\$247,203	\$227,871
Value of forest development contracts	\$608,256	\$583,339	\$281,504	\$249,927	\$274,145
Value of timber sales:	\$3,012,788	\$3,561,412	\$5,587,405	\$6,762,648	\$5,952,786
oral auctions (#)	(13)	(12)	(10)	(12)	(8)
negotiated sales	\$7,650	\$28,137	\$103,673	\$176,636	\$129,436
(# neg. sales)	(1)	(7)	(4)	(7)	(12)
Title II contracts	\$442,610	\$440,677	\$551,464	\$395,743	\$0
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Funds	\$575,209	\$740,706	\$0	\$0	\$0
Recreation Fee Project Receipts	\$139,016	\$145,288	\$122,651	\$58,414	\$109,138
Challenge cost share	\$257,000	\$228,200	\$433,000	\$961,950	\$1,114,700
Value-in-kind or Volunteer Efforts	\$203,200	\$88,720	\$118,500	\$278,219	\$196,666
Value of land sales	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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). 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)**

	<b>FY 2015</b>
<b>Umpqua Field Office</b>	<b>Visits</b>
Loon Lake/East Shore SRMA	69,149
Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area SRMA	379,720
Coos Bay Shorelands SRMA	82,700
ERMA Recreation Sites	41,325
Dispersed use for Umpqua ERMA	24,000
<b>Total Umpqua Field Office</b>	<b>596,894</b>
<b>Myrtlewood Field Office SRMAs</b>	<b>Visits</b>
New River ACEC/SRMA	18,175
Sixes River/Edson Creek SRMA	11,190
ERMA Recreation Sites	89,440
Dispersed Use for Myrtlewood ERMA	25,000
<b>Total Myrtlewood Field Office</b>	<b>143,805</b>
<b>Total Coos Bay District</b>	<b>671,001</b>

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 was issued for an outfitter/guide service.

## Forest Management

In FY 2015, the District offered and sold eight timber sales with a total of approximately 33.1 MMBF. Of this, approximately 6.7 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 timber sales were comprised of commercial thinning in the Matrix and density management in the Riparian Reserves. One small salvage sale was sold as a negotiated sale which involved 25 acres of burned second-growth timber on matrix lands that burned during the Yellow Point Fire of 2014.

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 2015.

Table 9 displays acres and volume from timber sales sold from the Matrix for FY 2015.

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 ASQ volume harvested from the Matrix LUA within Key Watersheds under the 1995 RMP.

Table 13 displays ASQ volume and acres by harvest type from sales sold under the 1995 RMP.

Table 14 displays acres by harvest type from sales sold from the Reserves under the 1995 RMP.

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

**Table 7. Timber Volumes Offered FY 1995 - 2015**

<b>Land Use Allocation</b>	<b>Offered FY 2015 (MMBF)</b>	<b>Offered<sup>1</sup> FY 15-24 (MMBF)</b>	<b>Offered<sup>2</sup> FY 05-14 (2<sup>nd</sup> Decade)</b>	<b>Offered FY 95-04 (1<sup>st</sup> Decade)</b>
Matrix				
GFMA	18.0	18.0	168.2	141.6
C/DB	0.3	0.3	2.8	1.1
Miscellaneous Volume <sup>3</sup>	6.7	6.7	25.3	12.4
Total ASQ Volume	25.0	25.0	196.3	155.1
Volumes from Reserves <sup>4</sup>	8.1	8.1	231.8	72.6
Total Volume Offered	33.1	33.1	428.1	227.8

<sup>1</sup> ASQ volumes from FY2012 onward include hardwood volume in the Matrix. Does not include Edson Plum CT and Ocean View CT which were previously offered but not sold as part of Edson Thin CT in FY09.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Green Peak sale which was offered but not sold in FY06. Includes Edson Thin CT which was offered but not sold in FY09. ASQ volume from FY2012 onward includes hardwood volume from the Matrix in the totals. Includes 50% of the volume from Bottoms Up CT which was sold and completely paid for as part of Rock Bottom CT in FY09; uncompleted harvest areas were repackaged as Bottoms Up CT. Hardwood volume in the Matrix from FY05 to FY11 were considered as non-ASQ volume and is included with the volume from the Reserves.

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

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

Abbreviations used in this table:

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

Through 2015, the District has offered for sale 351.4 MMBF, or only 63%<sup>1</sup> of its declared annual allowable sale quantity during the first two decades of plan implementation.

<sup>1</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> decade of 290 MMBF + 2<sup>nd</sup> decade of 270 MMBF for a total ASQ of 560.

**Table 8. FY 2015 Advertised Timber Sales**

<b>Sale Name</b>	<b>Land Use Allocation<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Volume (MBF)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Type of Harvest<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Comments</b>
Auto Reload CT	GFMA, RR, R/W	266	5945	CT, DM, R/W	177 acres are CT and 3 acres are R/W in GFMA, 86 acres are DM thinning in RR
Lucky Star VRH	GFMA, R/W	85	3137	RH, R/W	84 acres are RH and 1 acres are R/W in GFMA.
Grabb Creek CT	GFMA, RR, R/W	133	2414	CT, DM, R/W	83 acres are CT and 4 acres are R/W in GFMA, 46 acres are DM thinning in RR
Steele 23 CT	GFMA, RR, R/W	257	5662	CT, DM, R/W	154 acres are CT and 7 acres are R/W in GFMA, 96 acres are DM thinning in RR
2 Buck Shuck	GFMA, RR, R/W	198	2802	CT, DM, R/W	126 acres are DM and 3 acres are R/W in GFMA, 69 acres are DM thinning in RR
Maintenance Shop CT	GFMA, RR, R/W	86	1510	CT, DM, R/W	34 acres are CT and 1 acres are R/W in GFMA, 51 acres are DM thinning in RR
Johns Creek CT	GFMA, RR, R/W	149	2328	CT, DM, R/W	87 acres are CT and 2 acres are R/W in GFMA, 60 acres are DM thinning in RR
Weekly CT	GFMA, RR, R/W	182	1946	CT, DM, R/W	60 acres are CT in GFMA, 29 acres are CT and 1 acre are R/W in CB/D and 92 acres are DM thinning in RR
<b>Totals</b>		<b>1356</b>	<b>25,744</b>		

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes hardwood volumes from all LUAs.

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

**Table 9. Actual Acres and ASQ Volume Sold from the Matrix in FY 2015 <sup>1</sup>**

Land Use Allocation	Regeneration Harvest		Commercial Thinning	
	Acres	Volume (MMBF)	Acres	Volume (MMBF)
GFMA	84	3,121	721	12.728
C/DB	0	0	29	0.308
Totals	84	3,121	750	13.036

<sup>1</sup> 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 (only GFMA values from previous table). Includes 100% from Edson Plum CT and Ocean View CT.

**Table 10. Summary of Volume Sold <sup>1</sup>**

Sold ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (MMBF)	FY 2015	3 <sup>rd</sup> decade FY 15-24	FY15-24 Declared ASQ
ASQ Volume – Harvest Land Base <sup>2</sup>	23.928	23.928	270 <sup>5</sup>
Non ASQ Volume – Reserves <sup>3</sup>	8.745	8.745	n/a
<b>Totals</b>	<b>32.678</b>	<b>32.678</b>	n/a

<sup>1</sup> Volume from advertised sales only including modifications and R/W.

<sup>2</sup> Conifer and hardwood volume from FY2012 onward. FY05 to FY11 totals only include conifer volume.

<sup>3</sup> Conifer and hardwood volume.

<sup>4</sup> Hardwood volume from FY05 to FY11.

<sup>5</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>**

<b>Sold Unawarded (as of 9/30/14) ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (MMBF)</b>	<b>FY 2015</b>	<b>Total FY 1995 - 2015</b>
ASQ Volume – Harvest Land Base	3.137	3.137
Non ASQ Volume – Reserves (including hardwoods from all LUAs)	0.000	0.000
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3.137</b>	<b>3.137</b>

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

There is currently one sale sold and unawarded. The Lucky Star VRH sale has been protested and the field office staff is working through the protest response.

**Table 12. Matrix ASQ Volume from Key Watersheds**  
(including negotiated sales, modifications and right-of-ways)

<b>Key Watershed ASQ</b>	<b>FY 2015<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Total FY 15-24</b>	<b>FY 15-24 Decadal Projection</b>
Volume (MMBF)	0.541	0.547	30 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> From Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan ROD (Page 7)

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

Harvest Land Base	Decadal Totals				Decadal Projections <sup>1</sup>
	FY 2015	FY 15-24	FY 05-14 <sup>6</sup>	FY 95-04 <sup>7</sup>	FY 15-24
Regeneration Harvest	3.121	3.121	11.823	111.900	310.0
Commercial Thinning	19.060	19.060	148.052	46.200	11.0
Other <sup>3</sup>	<u>0.641</u>	<u>0.641</u>	<u>34.839</u>	<u>12.400</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Totals	22.822	22.822	194.714	170.500	321.0

ASQ Acres	FY 2015	FY 15-24	FY 05-14 <sup>6</sup>	FY 95-04 <sup>7</sup>	FY 15-24 <sup>4</sup>
Regeneration Harvest <sup>5</sup>	84	84	385	2316	7,600
Commercial Thinning	751	751	8,726	4028	1,100
Other <sup>3</sup>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>371</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>0</u>
Totals	846	846	9,482	6665	8,700

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

<sup>2</sup> ASQ volume includes conifer and hardwood volume from FY2012 onward. FY05 to FY11 totals only include conifer volume.

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

<sup>4</sup> Acres from Table AA-7, Coos Bay District Proposed Resource Management Plan EIS Volume II (Page 251).

<sup>5</sup> Includes hardwood conversion (Regeneration Harvest) units which contained mostly non-ASQ hardwood volume. Therefore, acres reported and only ASQ volume.

<sup>6</sup> Acres and Volumes from 2014 Coos Bay Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report

<sup>7</sup> Acres and Volumes from 2004 Coos Bay Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report

**Table 14. Acres of Harvest within the Reserve<sup>1</sup>**

Reserve Acres <sup>2</sup>	Decadal Totals			
	FY 2015	FY 15-24	FY 05-14 <sup>3</sup>	FY 95-04 <sup>4</sup>
Late-Successional Reserve	0	0	8,483	3,616
Riparian Reserve	500	500	4,381	1,575
Totals	500	500	12,864	5,191

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

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

<sup>3</sup> From 2014 Coos Bay Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report

<sup>4</sup> From 2005 Coos Bay Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report

**Table 15. ASQ Sale Acres Sold by Age Class <sup>1</sup>**

<b>Regeneration Harvest</b>	<b>Decadal Totals</b>				<b>Decadal Projection<sup>2</sup></b>
	<b>FY 2015</b>	<b>FY 15-24</b>	<b>FY 05-14<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>FY 95-04<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>FY 15-24</b>
0-79	84	84	372	382	3,100
80-99	0	0	0	1,387	1,400
100-199	0	0	11	250	2,800
<u>200+</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>297</u>	<u>600</u>
Totals	84	84	383	2,316	7,900

<b>Commercial Thinning &amp; Other</b>	<b>FY 2015</b>	<b>FY 15-24</b>	<b>FY 05-14</b>	<b>FY 95-04</b>	<b>FY 15-24</b>
30-39	0	0	176		200
40-49	302	302	2,093		1,300
50-59	154	154	2,870	4028 <sup>5</sup>	900
60-79	367	367	3,485		0
80-99	11	11	78		0
<u>100-199</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Totals	750	750	8,717	4,028	2,400

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

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

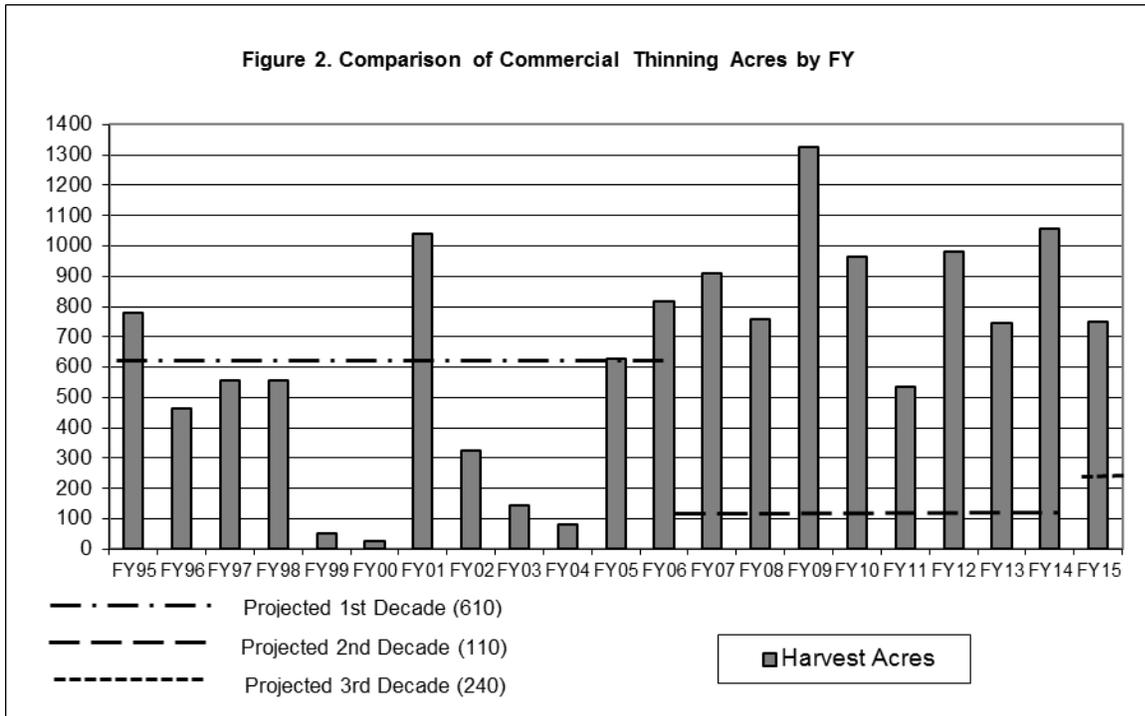
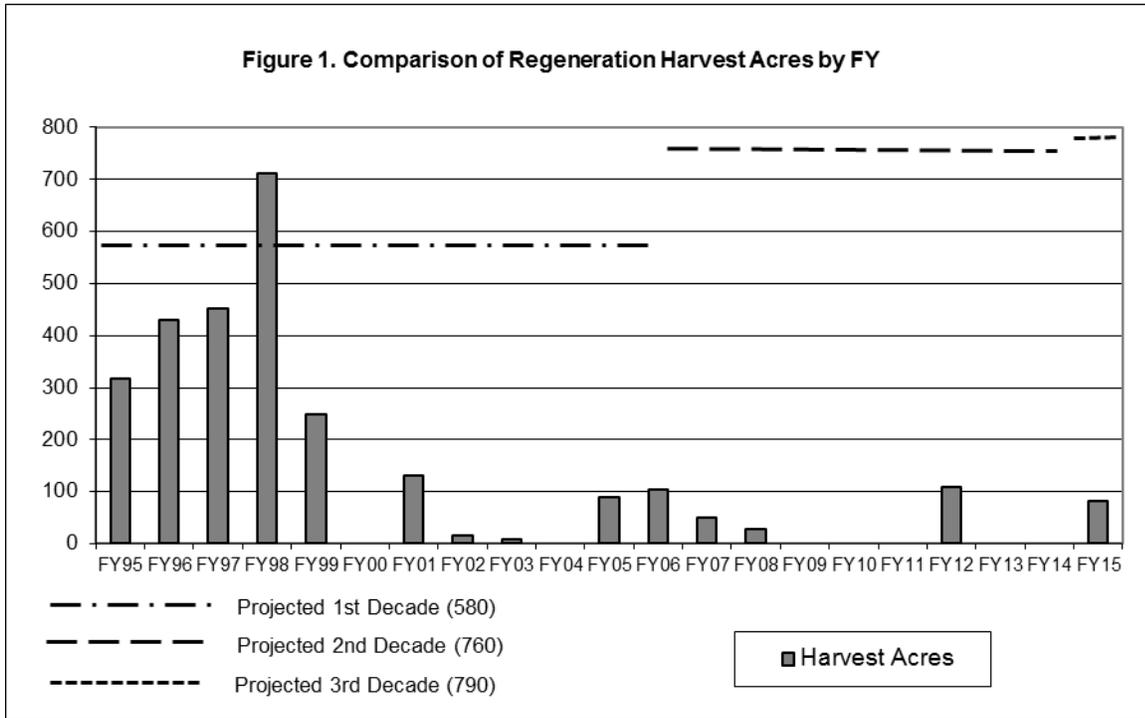
<sup>3</sup> From 2014 Coos Bay Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report

<sup>4</sup> From 2005 Coos Bay Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report (251).

<sup>5</sup> The 2005 APS used a different age class break

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.



## 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 2015, the District awarded contracts totaling approximately \$274,145 to treat the acres shown in Table 16 and 17. An additional \$99,358 in forest development money was spent on noxious weed control.

**Table 16. Annual ROD Projections and Accomplishments for Silvicultural Practices**

Type of Practice	Acres		
	Accomplished FY 2015	3rd Decade - FY 2015 to 2024 Total FY 15-24	Decadal Projection <sup>1</sup>
<u>Site Preparation</u>			
Prescribed Fire	0	0	7,700
Other	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>
Total for Site Preparation	10	10	7,700
<u>Planting</u>			
Normal Stock	0	0	3,200
Genetic Stock	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6,300</u>
Total for planting	10	10	9,500
<u>Stand Maintenance/Protection</u>			
Vegetation Control	268	268	11,100
<u>Animal Control</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7,900</u>
Total	270	270	19,000
Precommercial Thinning /Release	79	79	4,600
Brushfield/Hardwood Conversion	0	0	100
Fertilization	0	0	2,800
Pruning	0	0	900

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

## Young Stand Silviculture in Late-Successional Reserves

Silvicultural practices in the Late-Successional Reserves (LSR) have been taking place 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 2015	Total FY 95-2015
<u>Site Preparation</u>		
Prescribed Fire	0	303
<u>Other</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>574</u>
Total for Site Preparation	30	877
<u>Planting</u>		
Normal Stock	0	132
<u>Genetic Stock</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>1,401</u>
Total for planting	36	1,533
<u>Stand Maintenance/Protection</u>		
Vegetation Control	229	8,522
Animal Control (Tubing)	43	1,701
Precommercial Thinning /Release	0	10,956
Brushfield/Hardwood Conversion	0	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 2015	Total 3 <sup>rd</sup> Decade FY 2015-2024
Boughs, coniferous	Pounds	0	0
	contracts <sup>1</sup>	0	0
	value (\$)	\$0	\$0
Burls and miscellaneous	Pounds	400	400
	contracts <sup>1</sup>	1	1
	value (\$)	\$20	\$20
Christmas trees	Number	238	238
	contracts <sup>1</sup>	238	238
	value (\$)	\$1,190	\$1,190
Edibles and medicinals	Pounds	14,500	14,500
	contracts <sup>1</sup>	33	33
	value (\$)	\$725	\$725
Feed & Forage	Tons	0	0
Floral & greenery	Pounds	54,400	54,400
	contracts <sup>1</sup>	115	115
	value (\$)	\$2,620	\$2,620
Moss/ bryophytes	Pounds	0	0
	contracts <sup>1</sup>	0	0
	value (\$)	\$0	\$0
Mushrooms/ fungi	Pounds	122,300	122,300
	contracts <sup>1</sup>	304	304
	value (\$)	\$12,175	\$12,175
Ornamentals	Pounds	100	100
	contracts <sup>1</sup>	1	1
	value (\$)	\$10	\$10
Seed and seed cones	Bushels	2,800	2,800
	contracts <sup>1</sup>	8	8
	value (\$)	\$140	\$140
Transplants	Pounds	0	0
	contracts <sup>1</sup>	0	0
	value (\$)	\$0	\$0
Wood products/ firewood <sup>2</sup>	Cubic feet	21,363	21,363
	Green tons	1,035	1,035
	contracts <sup>1</sup>	171	171
	value (\$)	\$24,219	\$24,219
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>contracts<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>871</b>	<b>871</b>
	<b>value (\$)</b>	<b>\$41,099</b>	<b>\$41,099</b>

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

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

## **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. The district received one Notice of Operations, no activity on the claim occurred this year.

## **Lands and Realty**

### **Access and Rights-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.

The primary accomplishments in FY 2015 include:

- 8 temporary permits for timber hauling over existing roads.
- 20 supplements to establish fees for use of existing roads.
- 18 crossing plats for new construction under Reciprocal Rights-of-Way Agreements.
- 6 amendments to existing Reciprocal Rights-of-Way Agreements.
- 3 assignments of Reciprocal Rights-of-Way Agreements.

### **Realty Actions**

Public lands are generally available for many different types of rights-of-way, including but not limited to power lines, water lines, telephone lines, access roads and driveways, communication site leases, wind, solar and geothermal energy uses, commercial film permits and short-term or temporary use permits.

The primary accomplishments in FY 2015 include:

- 1 temporary, non-exclusive easement was acquired.
- 20 on-the ground right-of-way compliance checks completed.
- 1 Communication Site lease renewed.
- 7 linear rights-of-way renewed.
- 1 trespass issue resolved.

### **Land Tenure Adjustments**

The District did not acquire or dispose of any lands in FY 2015.

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.

**Table 19 No Net-Loss Report for FY 1998 to 2015**

Type of Action (sale, purchase, exchange)	Name / Serial Number	<u>Acquired Acres</u>						<u>Disposed Acres</u>					
		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	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Russell Purchase of land adjacent to New River ACEC (Lost Lake) February 1998  
<sup>2</sup> Bally Bandon direct sale (T. 27S., R. 14W., Section 29 Lot 3) April 1999  
<sup>3</sup> Enos Ralph direct sale (T. 27S., R. 12 W. Section 13) November 1999  
<sup>4</sup> Leslie Crum direct sale (T. 27 S, R. 11 W., Section 5) April 2000  
<sup>5</sup> Coos County Title Resolution (Coos Bay Wagon Road) September 2000  
<sup>6</sup> Russat Enterprises purchase of land in the Coos Bay Shorelands ACEC May 2001  
<sup>7</sup> William Warner purchase of land in the Dean Creek EVA February 2002  
<sup>8</sup> COE relinquishment of lands on the North Spit of Coos Bay June 2002  
<sup>9</sup> 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 2015 is as follows:

FY 2015	Activity	3 <sup>rd</sup> Decade FY 15-2024
0.0	miles of new permanent road to be constructed.	0
3.2	miles of existing road to be decommissioned.	3.2
4.3	miles of temporary road to be constructed and decommissioned as the timber sales are completed.	4.3

## 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 2015, the District treated noxious weeds on 1,507 acres; herbicide was used on 1,208 of those acres. Primary targets of herbicide spraying were Scotch broom, Armenian (Himalayan) blackberry, Japanese knotweed, gorse, purple loosestrife, Canada thistle, European beach grass, biddy-biddy, herb Robert and false brome. Six (6) acres of hand pulling was completed by the Northwest Youth Corps and the Coos Watershed youth crew at Spruce Reach. Fifty (50) acres were hand pulled by the NYC at Dean Creek. Fifty (50) acres of European beach grass at the North Spit, and two (2) acres at the New River ACEC were hand pulled by the NYC and Coos Watershed Youth Crew. An additional 130 acres was bulldozed for western snowy plover habitat at New River and Hunter Creek Habitat Restoration Areas (HRAs). Eleven (11) acres of hand pulling of various weed species was completed by contractors at multiple locations. Biological control agents were released in an area to treat about fifty (50) acres of Scotch broom. A combined 175 acres of European beach grass was plowed on the North Spit on both BLM and Army Corp of Engineer land.

Weed management efforts occurred in partnership with the Coos Watershed Association and the Oregon Department of Agriculture. The Coos Watershed Association provided a high school youth crew to assist in weed pulling and monitoring efforts. This included pulling/cutting weeds at the New River ACEC, the North Spit, Floras Lake, Spruce Reach and Hinsdale Garden.

Coos Bay BLM awarded \$30,000 to the Coquille Watershed Association (CWA) through an Assistance Agreement for work to control Japanese knotweed along the Coquille River. The CWA is working closely with the BLM and the Coos Soil and Water Conservation District to gain control of knotweed. This group, along with input from other partners, decided to focus knotweed control efforts in the North Fork Coquille Watershed. The CWA has been surveying the riparian areas within the North Fork Coquille Watershed to create an inventory of known sites. Understanding the extent of the infestation will lead the group to determine control and eradication strategies. The CWA with partners has also been creating and distributing education

materials for landowners to increase public understanding of knotweed. This work will continue into FY 2016.

Work with the Oregon Department of Agriculture was also completed for the release of biological control agents on Scotch broom at one location along Lower Mehl Creek Road. Adjacent landowners did not wish for herbicide to be sprayed on this road system and were open to alternative weed management efforts. Efforts to acquire additional biological control agents for use on Scotch broom and purple loosestrife are in the process for later this spring of FY2016.

The District continued weed inventory and weed treatment data collection using GPS. Data was downloaded into the National Invasive Species Information Management System (NISMS). The primary inventory areas were sites planned for annual treatments. Four-hundred and ten (410) acres of effectiveness monitoring associated with site visits and field review of treatments were also completed. A three-year district-wide IDIQ contract was completed and awarded to a contractor in March. Three task orders were successfully implemented. The option to extend the contract will be extended into FY2016.

Fifty-four (54) acres on twenty-eight (28) projects were seeded with 1,920 pounds of native grass seed to prevent colonization of noxious weeds.

## **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 a mix of Douglas fir, redwood, and knobcone pine within two years of treatment. Follow-up surveys are occasionally performed by pathologists from the Oregon Department of Forestry and the USDA Forest Service. If the disease is still present, the area is re-treated.

**Table 20. FY 2015 Accomplishments for Sudden Oak Death Treatments**

Type of Practice	Accomplishments (acres)	
	FY 2015	FY 2001-2015
<u>Initial Treatment</u>		
Cutting and Piling	190	1107
Pile Burning	150	942
Broadcast Burning	0	17
Herbicide	69	333
<u>Retreatment</u>		
Cutting and Piling	0	77
Pile Burning	0	67
Broadcast Burning	0	0

## Fire/Fuels Management

In FY 2015, 765 acres of prescribed fire, 58 acres of biomass removal, and 270 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 2015, the District had 11 fires that burned a total of 30 acres, 9 of which were human-caused; the other two were the result of lightning strikes. The District dispatched 51 employees to off-district wildfire assignments for a total of 752 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 treatment methods for “Other” category were biomass, manual and machine piling.

**Table 21 Hazardous Fuels Reduction Accomplishments**

Type of Practice	Accomplishments (acres)	
	FY 2015	FY 2000-2015
<u>Fuels Treatments</u>		
Prescribed Fire	765	2,495
Other	328	6,191
Total for Fuels Reduction	1,093	8,686

## Cadastral Survey

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

**Table 22 Coos Bay District Cadastral Survey Activity**

	Fiscal Year						
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Projects completed	11	4	11	6	7	7	6
Miles of survey line run	43	32	57	38	43	34	27
Monuments set	50	45	40	125	31	26	20
Survey notes and plats submitted to the Oregon State Office for final review	10	8	6	7	8	9	4

## Law Enforcement

In FY2015, the Coos Bay District Law Enforcement Program had to function with one permanently assigned Ranger and one Coos County Sheriff Deputy, working under a law enforcement contract, for the first half of the fiscal year. The second ranger position was vacant from October, 2014 to April, 2015, until the arrival of a second Ranger at the end of April. During the summer months, two rangers stationed in Nevada were detailed to the district to assist with increased patrol needs at the Loon Lake Recreation Area. A ranger from Nevada was also detailed to the district to assist with increased patrol needs during a regional music festival.

Law enforcement patrols and enforcement actions were conducted on public lands throughout the year. There were 232 incidents documented within the IMARS reporting system during the 2015 fiscal year. The major categories in which cases occurred were; extended camping/trespass residency, developed recreation sites regulations, littering/dumping, timber/firewood theft, fire prevention orders, compliance/security checks, and off highway vehicle use.

Below are some of those incidents that law enforcement officers documented and investigated:

- 177 Compliance/security checks
- 164 Supplemental rules violations
- 95 Off-highway vehicle violations
- 60 Extended camping/trespass residency
- 52 Fire prevention orders
- 22 Littering/dumping
- 10 Possession of drugs/drug equipment
- 7 Timber, firewood, and special forest product theft
- 3 Public outreach events

The BLM Rangers and BLM Contract Deputy combined issued 441 warnings, 69 Federal or State citations, made 14 arrests, and conducted 150 public or agency assists. The officers also assisted with 7 search and rescues.

The district was not able to conduct any saturation patrols due to lack of OHV grant funding as in previous years. The BLM contract Deputy K9 had to be put down for medical issues. The Deputy attended a short version of canine training and is back in service with a new K9.

Both Coos Bay District rangers assisted other BLM law enforcement programs during National Detail Operations. Rangers participated in three details to the El Centro Field Office, one detail to the ROAM event and one detail to the Burning Man event.

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

During FY 2014, the Coos Bay District completed three environmental assessments (EAs), five categorical exclusions (CXs), and four administrative determinations (DNAs). These environmental documents varied in complexity, detail and length depending on the project involved.

### **Protest and Appeals**

The District received one Protest of a forest management decision in FY 2015.

## **Research**

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

**LiDAR –based Stream Shade Model:** This project has been completed. The District received a GIS tool that enables users to re-project LiDAR point clouds onto a pseudo-hemispherical lens which emulates a fish-eye view of the point cloud at any terrain point. This allows users to estimate stream shade or canopy closure at any given point within the LiDAR acquisition area.

**LiDAR –based Forest Inventory Pilot Project:** This project has been completed. The District received regression equations that allow the District to estimate various stand characteristics anywhere within the LiDAR acquisition area. Stand characteristics include typical forest or cruise data (e.g. volume, basal area, tree density, diameter etc.).

**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 received a report from the Pacific Northwest Research Station which modeled the effects of various management scenarios on carbon fluxes in tanoak stand types. This report is available by request.

**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. Researchers continue to collect data on the post treatment effects of thinning. Measurements are expected to continue until 2019. Study reports are no longer available online unless posted by the individual authors.

**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. The information gained from the West Fork Smith River life cycle monitoring project is particularly valuable because it has over a decade of pre-project data prior to the basin wide restoration work which has occurred within the West Fork Smith River sub-watershed. The End of Year Report for the 2014-15 operating season for Coho Salmon is summarized in Table 23.

The West Fork Smith River salmonid life cycle monitoring project began in 1998 and is one of eight sites statewide. The Coos Bay District has supported the project through annual funding.

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

FY	Eggs	Smolts	Fresh Water survival (%)	Return year	Adult Returns		Marine Survival %
	deposited				Male	Female	Total
1996	-	22,412	-	1999	164	131	1.2
1997	-	10,866	-	2000	280	273	5.0
1998	205,405	14,851	7.1	2001	734	707	9.6
1999	376,545	20,091	5.3	2002	1,926	1,521	15.3
2000	721,450	17,358	2.4	2003	1,940	1,790	20.9
2001	2,044,536	15,849	0.8	2004	561	417	5.3
2002	4,853,940	23,054	0.5	2005	1,095	723	6.3
2003	5,130,275	39,576	0.8	2006	688	464	2.4
2004	1,184,220	23,242	2.0	2007	198	137	1.2
2005	2,222,612	22,504	1.0	2008	759	501	4.5
2006	1,376,200	31,017	2.3	2009	1,134	1,096	7.1
2007	352,316	38,605	10.9	2010	1,326	1,583	8.2
2008	1,511,052	41,142	2.7	2011	834	706	3.4
2009	2,706,553	31,138	1.2	2012	326	235	1.5
2010	4,830,255	27,768	0.6	2013	1,022	753	5.4
2011	1,924,663	34,000	1.8	2014	2,032	2,194	11.9
2012	574,217	40,968	7.1				
2013	2,011,293	27,167	1.4				
2014	5,563,843						

# 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 third decade of implementation, FY 2015 to 2024. 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 the first decade of implantation (FY 1995-2004), refer to the FY 2004 Coos Bay District Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report.
- For the second decade (FY2015-2014), refer to the FY 2014Coos Bay District Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report.

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 <sup>1</sup>	Reserved Minerals
Coos	93,943	60,447	6,464	414	0	161,268	7,828
Curry	3,258	0	28,762	270	0	32,290	2,589
Douglas	123,558	636	6,302	135	0	130,631	1,735
Lane	154	0	401	0	0	555	0
Totals	220,913	61,083	41,929	819	0	324,744	12,152

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

## Plan Maintenance for FY 2015

No plan maintenance was undertaken in FY 2015.

## Resource Management Plan for Western Oregon

The BLM is continuing to make progress on plan revisions for the Resource Management Plans (RMPs) for Western Oregon. The planning team held 16 public meetings in May and June of 2015. These meetings included six open houses to discuss, and receive feedback on, the alternatives and other aspects of the analysis; and nine issue-specific workshops for recreation, socio-economics, riparian management, and forest management. Reports on these meetings are posted on the RMPs website at:

[http://www.blm.gov/or/plans/rmpswesternoregon/files/Public\\_Outreach\\_Report\\_Aug2015.pdf](http://www.blm.gov/or/plans/rmpswesternoregon/files/Public_Outreach_Report_Aug2015.pdf).

In April of 2015 the BLM released the Draft RMP/Draft EIS for the RMPs for Western Oregon for public comment. The BLM received approximately 4,500 comments during the comment period from April 24 to August 21, 2015. The Draft RMP/Draft EIS contained the analysis for resource programs within western Oregon for a No Action alternative, four action alternatives, and two sub-alternatives.

- The Draft RMP/Draft EIS is available on the RMPs website at:  
<http://www.blm.gov/or/plans/rmpswesternoregon/deis.php>.
- All comments received during this comment period are available on the RMP website at:  
<http://www.blm.gov/or/plans/rmpswesternoregon/comments.php>.

The RMP revision is on a timeline to be releasing the Proposed RMP/Final EIS in the Spring of 2016, which will have a 30-day public protest period. The Proposed RMP/Final EIS will also receive a 60-day Governor's Consistency Review. The Approved RMP/Record of Decision is scheduled to be released in the Summer of 2016. The RMPs timeline is updated as needed, and can be found on the RMPs website at:

<http://www.blm.gov/or/plans/rmpswesternoregon/index.php>. More information on plan revision progress, videos created for the Draft RMP/Draft EIS, an Interactive Map of the planning area, and additional documents created during the plan revisions are all available on this same website.

## 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/files/RMPEvaluation.pdf>

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 2015 Monitoring Report.

### Effectiveness Monitoring

A new set of reports analyzing 20 years of monitoring data (1994-2013) under the Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP) have recently been published. These are:

Davis, Raymond J.; Hollen, Bruce; Hobson, Jeremy; Gower, Julia E.; Keenum, David. 2015. *Northwest Forest Plan—the first 20 years (1994–2013): status and trends of northern spotted owl habitats*. Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-GTR-xxx. Portland, OR: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station. xx p.

Davis, Raymond J.; Ohmann, Janet L.; Kennedy, Robert E.; Cohen, Warren B.; Gregory, Matthew J.; Yang, Zhiqiang; Roberts, Heather M.; Gray, Andrew N.; and Spies, Thomas A. 20XX. *Northwest Forest Plan—the first 20 years (1994-2013): status and trends of late-successional and old-growth forests*. Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-GTR-XXX. Portland, OR: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station.

Falxa, G.A.; Raphael, M.G., technical editors. 2015xx. *Northwest Forest Plan—The first 20 years (1994-2013): status and trend of marbled murrelet populations and nesting habitat*.

Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-GTR-XXXX. Portland, OR: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station. Xxx p.

Grinspoon, Elisabeth; Jaworski, Delilah; and Phillips, Richard. 2015. *Northwest Forest Plan—The First 20 Years [1994-2013] Socioeconomic Monitoring*. Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-GTR-XXX. Portland, OR: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station. Xxx p.

Miller, Stephanie A.; Gordon, Sean N.; Eldred, Peter; Beloin, Ronald M.; Wilcox, Steve; Ragon, Mark; Andersen, Heidi; Muldoon, Ariel. 2014. *Northwest Forest Plan—the first 20 years (1994-2013): watershed condition status and trend*. Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-GTR-XXX. Portland, OR: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station. Xxx p.

The reports, as well as related documents and previous monitoring reports, are available online at: <http://www.reo.gov/monitoring/reports/20yr-report/>

# Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan FY 2015 Monitoring Report

## Introduction

This report compiles the results and findings of implementation monitoring of projects initiated during the 2015 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

Since the timber sale program is of interest to both external and internal audiences, more extensive monitoring efforts is conducted on timber sale implementation. Monitoring of silvicultural and restoration projects during the past 20 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.

Table 25 reflects project contracts that have been processed through the procurement office in either the District or the State Office; Table 26 displays the distribution of projects by monitoring category.

**Table 25. Projects Monitored in FY 2015**

Project Number	Project Name	Project Identification	
01	2 Buck Shuck CT	C000-TS-2015-0030	
02	Auto Reload CT	C000-TS-2015-0001	
03	Maintenance Shop CT	C000-TS-2015-0031	
04	Steel 23 CT	C000-TS-2015-0004	
05	Weekly CT	C000-TS-2015-0033	
06	Grabb Creek CT	C000-TS-2015-0003	
07	John's Creek CT	C000-TS-2015-0032	
08	Lucky Star VRH	C000-TS-2015-0002	
09	Myrtlewood FY 2015 Tree Planting		
10	Umpqua Noxious Weed Control FY 2015	835 ac	
11	Myrtlewood Weed Control FY 2015		
12	Umpqua 2015 Manual Maintenance	Bid Item 1 – cut all	54 ac
		Bid Item 2 – hardwoods	19 ac
		Bid Item 3 – progeny site	36 ac
13	Myrtlewood 2015 Manual Maintenance	Bid Item 1 – cut all North	98ac
		Bid Item 2 – cut all South	169 ac
14	Myrtlewood FY 2015 PCT	Bid Item 1 – 14'-16'	79 ac
15	Sudden Oak Death IDIQ		
16	DCEVA - Pasture Management IDIQ		
17	Snowy Plover habitat restoration		
18	Russell, Brummet, and Camas Weaver Tie Road Repairs		
19	Bear Creek Recreation Site Restoration		
20	Fitzpatrick and Sawyer Creeks Instream Project		
21	Tioga Creeks Instream Project		
22	Yellow Point Fire Salvage		
23	Bastendorff Beach and Edson Creek Campground Boulder Placement		

**Table 26. FY 2015 Projects by Category**

Type of Project	Number of Projects
<u>Advertised Timber Sales</u>	9
...Regeneration Harvest	1
...Thinning/Density Management	7
...Salvage Sales	1
<u>Projects:</u>	
...Within Riparian Reserves	20
...Within LSRs	10
...Within ACECs	5
...Within VRM Class II or III areas	3
...Within Rural Interface Area	2
...Within Recreational Wild & Scenic Rivers	3
<b>Total number of projects</b>	<b>23</b>

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

## Findings and Recommendations

The results of the twentieth 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.

## 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.

#### Finding:

On February 18, 2014, the District Court for the Western District of Washington issued a remedy order in the case of *Conservation Northwest et al. v. Bonnie et al.*, No. 08-1067- JCC (W.D. Wash.)/No.11-35729 (9th Cir.). This was the latest step in the ongoing litigation challenging the 2007 Record of Decision (ROD) to modify the Survey and Manage (S&M) Standards and Guidelines.

The remedy order contained two components. The order:

- (1) Vacates the 2007 ROD to Remove or Modify the Survey and Manage S&M Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines, and

(2) Allows for continued project planning and implementation for projects that relied on the 2011 Consent Decree and were being developed or implemented on or before April 25, 2013 (date of the Ninth Circuit Court ruling invalidating the 2011 Consent Decree).

Vacatur of the 2007 RODs has the effect of returning the agencies to the status quo in existence prior to the 2007 RODs. The status quo existing before the 2007 RODs were signed was defined by three previous rulings where:

(1) Judge Pechman reinstated the 2001 ROD, including any amendments or modifications to the 2001 ROD that were in effect as of March 21, 2004 (CV-04-00844-MJP, 1/9/2006). This ruling incorporated the 2001, 2002, and 2003 Annual Species Reviews (ASR).

(2) Judge Pechman ordered four categories of projects exempt from compliance with the S&M standards and guidelines (CV-04-00844-MJP, 10/11/2006, “Pechman exemptions”).

(3) the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in *KSWC et al. v. Boody et al.*, 468 F3d 549 (9th Cir. 2006) vacated the 2001 ASR category change and 2003 ASR removal for the red tree vole in the mesic zone, returning the species to Category C throughout its range.

In summary, the current status of Survey and Manage is:

(1) Follow the 2001 S&M ROD and Standards and Guidelines (S&G);

(2) Apply the “Pechman exemptions;” and

(3) Implement the 2001, 2002, and 2003 ASR modifications to the S&M species list, except for the changes made for the red tree vole.

The projects listed in Table 25 either; met the exemption criteria set forth by July 6, 2011 Settlement Agreement(Pechman), do not contain habitat suitable for survey & manage species, or followed established survey protocols.

Seven timber sales involved thinning stands in stands that were less than 80 years old. These projects meet Judge Pechman’s Order exempting thinning projects in stands less than 80 years old from Survey and Manage requirements. The Lucky Star VRH timber sale is a regeneration harvest which was surveyed to established protocols. The one negotiated salvage timber sale involved removal of second-growth timber from 25 acres of matrix lands burned during the Yellow Point Fire of 2014, no habitat was present.

**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 23 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. 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. Twenty of the 23 projects listed in Table 25 were conducted in the Riparian Reserves. Some of these projects were:

<u>category</u>	<u>number</u>
silvicultural vegetation management	
pre-commercial (planting, release, etc.)	3
commercial thinning	7
riparian conversions	0
noxious weed control	2
in-stream and/or channel restoration	2
culvert replacement	0
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 23 projects listed in Table 25, seven included culvert installation. six of these involved installation of only cross-drain culverts, the remaining project was sized to meet 100-year flow.

**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 Plans of Operations were filed during FY 2015.

**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 regeneration harvest was sold in FY 2015, it is currently under protest and, as such, no activity has commenced in this project. The only other regeneration harvest sale, sold in FY 2012, is still in the process of being harvested and is not yet completed.

**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:**

Seven out of eight sales sold this year were either thinning or density management sales. These sales are compatible with the respective Management Direction as they are designed to control stocking levels to maintain tree growth and vigor. The remaining sale was a variable-retention harvest sale which is a variation of a regeneration-harvest. This sale was within the Matrix land use allocation and complies with that Management Direction.

**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:**

One regeneration sale was sold this year, 42 percent of BLM lands within that watershed are in late-successional forest.

**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 8 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:

Project inspectors monitor implementation of BMPs concurrent with timber sale and road construction operations. Overall, BMPs are being implemented as prescribed. Several field trips took place this year with specialists, inspectors, and engineers focusing specifically on construction of waterbars and other road closing techniques to better design more effective structures.

### 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 2015.

### Monitoring Requirement:

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

**Finding:**

Noxious and invasive weed control projects continued to be conducted in 2015. 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.

Fish Culvert Replacement Projects	1
In-stream Wood Placements (miles)	2.3
Noxious Weed Control	2
Density management timber sales	7
Riparian silviculture conversions	0

In-stream restoration work implemented in FY 2015 included log and boulder placement projects in the Smith River Watershed (Russell Creek, North Sister, and Bum Creek), Tioga Creek, and the West Fork Smith River. Several in-stream restoration projects planned to be implemented in FY 2015 were delayed due to increased fire restrictions. These projects are planned for implementation in FY 16 and include Elk Creek, Lutsinger Creek Phase II, Fitzpatrick Creek, and Sawyer Creek.

In-stream project development within the Coos Bay District occurred in FY 2015. Project development work includes working with partners and other landowners to assess habitat conditions and begin the layout and design of a project. Project development also includes working with partners including watershed associations and other landowners to prepare grant applications and secure funding. Specific projects in FY 2015 in the development stage included New River Restoration, Woodward Creek, Upper Umpqua Tributaries, Big Creek (Smith River) and Mosestown Creeks.

**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, Partnership for the Umpqua Rivers, Smith River Watershed Council, South Coast Watershed Council, and the Curry Soil and Water Conservation District. Assistance Agreements have been developed between the District and each of the Associations and 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). Fish biologists and hydrologists from the District also work closely with ODFW to identify and plan restoration projects.

**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 nine timber sale projects 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, meadow restoration, and bumble bee habitat planting. More detail can be found in the Wildlife Habitat and Special Area sections 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, and the New River ACEC. Snowy plover outreach is accomplished on-site and in a coordinated statewide program. Regulatory and informational signs pertaining to western snowy plover were placed in plover habitat areas in partnership with Oregon State Parks and US Fish and Wildlife Service to ensure beach visitors are aware of beach closure restrictions. Various wildlife focused programs were provided to area schools, outdoor camps, and at the Loon Lake recreation site. 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 2015 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	0
In-stream Wood Placement	2
Density management timber sales	7
Riparian silviculture conversions	0

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

**Monitoring Requirement:**

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

**Finding:**

No change from the previous year - BLM continues to work within the 1997 MOU with ODFW regarding cooperative and comprehensive aquatic habitat inventory, to identify physical

conditions threatening the continued existence and distribution of native fish stocks on federally-managed lands. Monitoring did not identify any of the 31 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 nine 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 nine timber sales in Table 25 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 was completed.

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

Other projects listed in Table 25 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 2015.

**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 twelfth 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 the endangered western lily has been addressed by a reintroduction study at New River ACEC through a Challenge Cost Share (CCS) with Berry Botanic Garden (moved to Portland State University in 2010). 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 2012 in hopes of stimulating flowering plants and reproduction at the site; the first flowering plant was seen in 2011 with two in 2013 and 2014 and a single plant in 2015. At the natural site the small population continues to increase and is now about 115 plants but will need augmentation efforts, including growing out and transplanting additional plants, to reach the recovery goal of 1,000 plants per site. Seed was collected in 2009 and a grow out has begun; transplanting could begin as early as 2016.

**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 at New River ACEC and North Spit ACECs are being restored for western snowy plovers, Siuslaw sand tiger beetles, and for several Bureau sensitive plant species including: dwarf brodiaea (*Brodiaea terrestris*), beach sagewort (*Artemisia pycnocephala*), silvery phacelia (*Phacelia argentea*), Wolf's evening primrose (*Oenothera wolfii*), many-leaf gilia (*Gilia millifoliata*), and coastal cryptantha (*Cryptantha leiocarpa*).

At the Storm Ranch portion of the New River ACEC, one additional acre of encroaching shore pine was removed to restore coastal prairie habitat. In addition, several acres of vegetation management were conducted on restored coastal meadow and dune habitat. Several of these areas have been seeded with native plants as well as a Bureau Sensitive plant species- silvery phacelia. Native plant seed previously collected from the ACEC was used to revegetate these restored habitats. At the Floras Lake portion of the New River ACEC, five acres of invasive European beachgrass was hand-pulled. These vegetative management efforts have benefited reintroduction and augmentation assistance agreement projects for two Bureau Sensitive plant species: a project to reintroduce Wolf's evening primrose and a project to augment a population of silvery phacelia. This vegetative management has also benefited three other special status species at Floras Lake: many-leafed gilia, coastal cryptantha, and dwarf brodiaea. European beach grass removal was also conducted on 15 acres at the Lost Lake portion of the New River ACEC directly benefiting two Bureau Sensitive plant species: beach sagewort and silvery phacelia. At the Storm Ranch portion of the New River ACEC, the endangered western lily was monitored at both a 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.

Over the past 10+ years on the North Spit of Coos Bay, OHV traffic has been routed around a population of a rare Bureau Sensitive plant species- salt marsh bird's beak. However, the

population had appeared to be decreasing over time so a financial assistance agreement was begun in 2010 to monitor population numbers and attempt to understand population dynamics included competition from another Bureau sensitive plant species, western rosemary. Monitoring of both plant populations was started in 2014 and will continue in 2016.

Native grass meadows and Jeffrey pine savannah habitat in the Hunter Creek ACEC continues to be expanded, enhanced, and maintained by removing the encroaching conifer. Five additional acres of meadow restoration was completed. 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.

Four sites of a Bureau Sensitive fungus, *Phaeocollybia californica*, were found on several units in the My Frona thinning sale during pre-disturbance non-vascular plant surveys in 2012. In order to assess the effect of buffering versus not buffering on these fungal sites, a monitoring project was initiated in FY 2013. Soil sampling was done at each site using genetic markers to verify the presence of *Phaeocollybia californica* at each site. The same sites will be revisited three to five years after the thinning is completed to look for the DNA of this species to determine if buffering the sites was successful and/or even necessary to maintain persistence of this species at these sites. . In addition, sporophyte (mushroom) surveys will be conducted each fall at these sites and all *Phaeocollybia* species occurring at the site will be collected and identified. Two of the sites were thinned in 2014, so the initial sporophyte surveys will begin in the fall of 2014.

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:**

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

- 2015-09 Myrtlewood Tree Planting (North Fork Chetco)
- 2015-10 Umpqua Noxious Weed Treatment (Wasson Creek)
- 2015-13 Myrtlewood Manuel Maintenance (North Fork Chetco)
- 2015-15 SOD Treatments (North Fork Chetco)

2015-17 Snowy Plover Habitat Restoration (N. Spit & New River)

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

Regarding routine restoration 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 2015. An update of the New River ACEC management Plan is planned for FY 2016.

**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 2015.

**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:

No change from last year. 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.

### Monitoring Requirement:

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

### Finding:

Nearly 2,092 public tours were presented to over 10,450 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 660 people attended open garden (public visit) day during blooming season.

### Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

## Visual Resources

### Monitoring Requirement:

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

### Finding:

Three projects listed in Table 25 were located within an VRM II or III:

- 2015-02 Auto Reload CT timber sale
- 2015-10 Umpqua Noxious Weed Treatment
- 2015-17 Snowy Plover Habitat Restoration

All projects comply with the Management Direction for VRM. The timber sale is a thinning in 70 year old timber and the other two remove noxious weeds and restore plover habitat. These projects can result in low levels of change to the characteristic landscape. They may be seen, but should not attract the attention of the casual observer.

### 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:

Three projects were located within the Umpqua River corridor, which is classified as an Eligible-but not-studied Wild and Scenic Recreational River:

- 2015-06 Grabb Creek CT timber sale
- 2015-10 Umpqua Noxious Weed Treatment
- 2015-16 DCEVA - Pasture Management IDIQ

1. The projects maintain the ORVs identified for the Umpqua River by controlling the spread of noxious weeds, maintaining pasture habitat, and the thinning sale maintains forest vegetation.

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:**

Two project listed in Table 25 were located within a Rural Interface Area:

- 2015-02 Auto Reload CT
- 2015-10 Umpqua Noxious Weed Treatment

These projects comply 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 340,000 visitors annually. To improve elk forage on the pastures, 250 acres were mowed and noxious weeds removed on 50 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:**

No recreation plans were completed in FY 2015. 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 2015, the Coos Bay District had 11 fires totaling 30 acres. None of these escaped initial attack.

### Monitoring Requirement:

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

### Finding:

No change from last year. Interdisciplinary teams review projects that produce activity fuels, such as timber sales, silvicultural treatments, and restoration efforts, to determine if the additional fuels generated create an additional fire hazard and identify mitigation measures.

### Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

## Port-Orford-Cedar

### Monitoring Requirement:

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

### Finding:

In FY 2014, 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:

No change from the previous years. 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. Some outplanting of disease-resistant seedlings has also been conducted. 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 reverted to the United States, that are managed by the BLM under the authority of the O&C Lands Act.

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

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

**Off-Highway Vehicle Designation -**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Acronyms/Abbreviations

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

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

# Appendix A

## Coos Bay District Watershed Analysis Summary

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> See footnote 4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>19</sup> The Roseburg District BLM conducted analysis with Coos Bay District input

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

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

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Name	Iteration	BLM Acres on Coos Bay District	Non-BLM Acres	Total Acres	Square Miles	Percent BLM	BLM acres: Running total of first iteration accomplishment	Percent of Coos Bay District covered by a first iteration WSA based the following total BLM acres:
<b>FY 2006</b> no watershed analysis completed								
FY 2006 1st iteration only acres							299,533	93%
<b>FY 2007</b>								
West Fork Smith River	supplement to 1st <sup>d</sup>	11,121	5,200	16,321	26	68%		
FY 07 1st iteration only acres							299,533	93%
<b>FY 2008</b>								
Sixes River	2 <sup>nd</sup>	2,107	83,726	85,833	134	2.5%		
New River Frontal	1 <sup>st</sup>	4,354	95,017	99,371	155	4.3%		
Total FY 2008 (1 <sup>st</sup> plus subsequent iteration acres)		6,461	178,743	185,204	289	4%		
FY 08 1st iteration only acres							303,887	94%
<b>FY 2009</b> no watershed analysis was competed								
FY 09 1st iteration only acres							303,887	94%
<b>FY 2010</b>								
Catching -Beaver	1 <sup>st</sup>	4,013	50,623	54,636	85	7.3%		
FY 2010 1st iteration only acres							307,900	96%
<b>FY 2011</b> no watershed analysis was competed								
FY 2011 1st iteration only acres							307,900	96%
<b>FY 2012</b> no watershed analysis was competed								
FY 2012 1st iteration only acres							307,900	96%
<b>FY 2013</b> no watershed analysis was competed								
FY 2013 1st iteration only acres							307,900	96%
<b>FY 2014</b> no watershed analysis was competed								
FY 2014 1st iteration only acres							307,900	96%
<b>FY 2015</b> no watershed analysis was competed								
FY 2015 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 2014. Only conifer volume harvested from the Matrix counts toward the ASQ volume projection. It was recognized that density management treatments within the Riparian Reserves (RR) or Late-Successional Reserves (LSR) would occur to provide habitat conditions for late-successional species, or to develop desired structural components meeting the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. It was estimated that approximately 5 MMBF could be harvested from these LUAs annually. Volume harvested from the RR or LSR LUAs does not contribute to the ASQ.

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

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

Age Class	ROD 3 <sup>rd</sup> Decadal Projection						Accomplishment FY 2015				Accomplishments FY 2015 to FY 2024				
	LUA	Regeneration Harvest		Thinning		LUA	Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut		LUA	Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut	
		Acres	Volume <sup>1</sup>	Acres	Volume <sup>1</sup>		Acres	Volume <sup>1</sup>	Acres	Volume <sup>1</sup>		Acres	Volume <sup>1</sup>	Acres	Volume <sup>1</sup>
20-29	GFMA <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0	RR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0
						LSR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0	LSR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
30-39	GFMA <sup>2</sup>	0	0	200	2.355	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0	RR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0
						LSR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	-22	-0.192	LSR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	-22	-0.192
	Sub-total	0	0	0	2.4		0	0	-22	-0.192		0	0	-22	-0.192
40-49	GFMA <sup>2</sup>	0	0	1,300	16.445	GFMA	0	0	239	3.743	GFMA	0	0	239	3.743
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	26	0.276	C/DB	0	0	26	0.276
						RR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	221	2.639	RR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	221	2.639
						LSR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0.86	LSR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0.86
	Sub-total	0	0	1,300	16.6		0	0	429	6.812		0	0	429	6.812
50-59	GFMA <sup>2</sup>	300	1.328	900	10.445	GFMA	0	0	154	3.194	GFMA	0	0	154	3.194
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	96	1.991	RR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	96	1.991
						LSR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0.285	LSR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0.285
	Sub-total	300	1.3	900	10.4		0	0	250	5.803		0	0	250	5.803
60-79	GFMA <sup>2</sup>	2,800	96.906	0	0	GFMA	81	3.060	283	8.835	GFMA	81	3.060	283	8.835
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	166	3.202	RR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	166	3.202
						LSR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0	LSR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	2,800	97.0	0	0		81	3.060	449	12.037		81	3.060	449	12.037

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

Age Class	LUA	ROD 2 <sup>nd</sup> Decadal Projection				Accomplishment FY 2015				Accomplishments FY 2015 to FY 2024					
		Regeneration Harvest		Thinning		Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut		Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut			
		Acres	Volume <sup>1</sup>	Acres	Volume <sup>1</sup>	LUA	Acres	Volume <sup>1</sup>	Acres	Volume <sup>1</sup>	LUA	Acres	Volume <sup>1</sup>	Acres	Volume <sup>1</sup>
80-99	GFMA <sup>2</sup>	1,400	52.951	0	0	GFMA	0	0	11	2.787	GFMA	0	0	11	2.787
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	17	0.193	RR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	17	0.193
						LSR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0	LSR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	1,400	53.0	0	0		0	0	28	2.980		0	0	28	2.980
100-199	GFMA <sup>2</sup>	2,800	111.698	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0	RR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0
						LSR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0	LSR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	2,800	111.7	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
200+	GFMA <sup>2</sup>	600	29.525	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0	RR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0
						LSR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0	LSR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	600	29.5	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Totals	GFMA <sup>2</sup>	7,900	292.408	2,400	29.4.0	GFMA	81	3.060	687	18.559	GFMA	81	3.060	687	18.559
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	26	0.276	C/DB	0	0	26	0.276
						RR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	500	8.025	RR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	500	8.025
						LSR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	-22	0.711	LSR <sup>3</sup>	0	0	-22	0.711
ASQ Totals		7,900	292	2,400	29		81	3.060	687	18.559		383	81	3.060	687
Non ASQ Totals		0	0	0	0		0	0	478	8.736		820	0	0	478
<b>Grand Totals</b>		<b>7,900</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>29</b>		<b>81</b>	<b>3.060</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>27.571</b>		<b>1,203</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>3.060</b>	<b>1,191</b>

<sup>1</sup> Only coniferous volume is shown. Includes only sold advertised sales. Does not include hardwood or miscellaneous volume harvested.

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

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

