2000

ANNUAL PROGRAM SUMMARY
And Monitoring Report
for the

1300 Airport Lane
North Bend, Oregon 97459

(February 2001)

A Message from the District Manager

This is the fifth Annual Program Summary prepared by the Coos Bay District. As in past years, we are reporting the progress made in implementing the decisions and commitments in the Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan Record of Decision. Included are fiscal year 2000 (October 1999 through September 2000) accomplishments, as well as summaries of accomplishments in previous years. Tables S-1 and S-2 summarize many of the resource management actions, direction, and accomplishments for fiscal year 2000 and cumulative accomplishments for fiscal years 1995 or 1996 through 2000.

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

The road to fully implementing the Resource Management Plan has been challenging the past couple of years because of court challenges and the preparation of the Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for amending the standards and guidelines for survey and manage, protection buffer, and other mitigation measures. With these amended standards and guidelines, I am confident that the Coos Bay District can proceed with full plan implementation to restore and enhance our natural resources, while producing a flow of forest products to support local communities.

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

Sue E. Richardson
District Manager

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

RMP Resource Allocation or Management Practice or Activity	Fiscal Year 2000 Accomplishments	Cumulative Accomplishments 1995-2000 Timber 1996-2000 Other	Projected Decadal Practices
Regeneration harvest (acres offered)	0	1,914	5,800
Commercial thinning/ density management/ uneven-age harvests (acres offered)	57	2,619	6,100
Site preparation prescribed fire (acres)	106	1,494	7,600
Site preparation other (acres)	348	1,140	1,000
Prescribed burning (hazard reduction acres)	0	0	No Target
Prescribed burning (wildlife habitat and forage reduction acres)	0	0	No Target
Natural or artificial ignition prescribed fire for ecosystem enhancement (acres)	0	0	No Target
Stand Maintenance/Protection (total acres)			64,000
Vegetation control (acres)	2,655	23,803	56,100
Animal damage control (acres)	917	4,385	7,900
Pre-commercial thinning (acres)	3,458	11,796	34,800
Brush field/hardwood conversion (acres)	0	184	1,200
Planting/ regular stock (acres)	315	2,641	2,200
Planting/ genetically selected (acres)	319	2,641	5,400
Fertilization (acres)	0	22,740	12,000
Pruning (acres)	201	1,767	8,700
New permanent road const (miles/acres [1])	1.3/5.5	15.0/80.1	18.6/100
Roads fully decommissioned/ obliterated (miles/acres [1])	6.45/15.6	10.45/45.6	No Target
Roads decommissioned (miles/acres [1])	14.1/34	66.5/319	No Target
Roads closed/ gated (mile [2])	5.1	13.9	No Target
Timber sale quantity offered (mm board feet)	2.9	116.4	320
Timber sale quantity sold (mm cubic feet)	0.5	180.1	530
Noxious weed control, chemical (sites/acres)	0	0	No Target
Noxious weed control, other (sites/acres)	1,000	1,610 acres	No Target
Livestock grazing permits or leases (total/renewed units/animal unit months)	6/6/496	6/6/496	No Target

[1] Bureau managed lands only
[2] Roads closed to the general public, but retained for administrative or legal access

Table S-2. Coos Bay RMP, Summary of Non-Biological Resource or Land Use Management Actions, Directions and Accomplishments

RMP Resource Allocation or Management Practice	Activity Units	Fiscal Year 2000 Accomplishments	Cumulative Accomplishments 1996-1999
Realty, land sales	(actions/acres)	2/3	3/5
Realty, land acquisitions	(actions/acres)	0	1/71
Realty, land exchanges	(actions/acres acquired/disposed)	0	1/75/320
Realty, Jurisdictional Transfer (Coquille Forest, USFWS Oregon Islands Wilderness)	actions/acres disposed	0	2/5,420
Realty, CBWR Title Clarification	actions/acres disposed	1/192	1/192
Realty, R&PP leases/patents	(actions/acres)	0	1/129
Realty, road rights-of-way acquired for public/agency use	(actions/miles)	0	5/1
Realty, road rights-of-way, permits or leases granted	(actions/miles)	0	9/8.4
Realty, utility rights-of-way granted (linear/areal)	(actions/miles/acres)	1/0.25/0.1	8/53/83
Realty, withdrawals completed	(actions/acres)	0	5/2,810
Realty, withdrawals revoked	(actions/acres)	0	0
Mineral/energy, total oil and gas leases	(actions/acres)	0	0
Mineral/energy, total other leases	(actions/acres)	0	0
Mining plans approved	(actions/acres)	0	1/300
Mining claims patented	(actions/acres)	0	0
Mineral material sites opened	(actions/acres)	0	0
Mineral material sites, closed	(actions/acres)	0	0
Recreation, maintained off highway vehicle trails	(units/miles)	1/6	1/6
Recreation, maintained hiking trails	(units/miles)	6/26	6/26
Recreation, sites managed	(units/acres)	15/3,456	15/3,456
Cultural resource inventories	(sites/acres)	0/0	109/252
Cultural/historic sites nominated	(sites/acres)	0	0
Hazardous material sites	(identified/cleaned)	3/3	15/15

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

List of Appendices

Introduction

This Annual Program Summary (APS) is a requirement of the *Coos Bay District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan* (RMP/ROD). It is a progress report on the various programs and activities that have occurred on the District during Fiscal Year (FY) 2000, and provides an indication of some upcoming activities for FY 2001. It also summarizes the results of the District implementation monitoring accomplishments in accord with Appendix L of the RMP/ROD and the District Monitoring Plan. Cumulative information covering the periods of 1995-2000 for several programs is discussed in the APS. Additional detailed information is available in background files and data bases from the Coos Bay District Office.

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

Both the NFP and RMP/ROD embrace the concepts of ecosystem management at a much broader perspective than had been traditional in the past. Land Use Allocations were established in the NFP covering all federal lands within the range of the spotted owl. Analysis such as watershed analysis and Late-Successional Reserve Assessments are conducted at a broader scale and involve other land owners in addition to BLM. These analyses look at resource values from a landscape level, with an ecosystem perspective. Requirements to conduct standardized surveys or inventories for special status species have been, or will be, developed for implementation at the regional scale.

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

The Coos Bay District administers approximately 324,650 acres located in Coos, Curry, Douglas, and Lane counties. Under the NFP and the RMP/ROD management of these lands are included in three primary Land Use Allocations: the Matrix, where the majority of commodity production will occur; Late-Successional Reserves, where providing habitat for late-successional and old-growth forest related species is emphasized; and Riparian Reserves, where maintenance of water quality and the aquatic ecosystem is emphasized. The RMP established objectives for management of 17 resource programs occurring on the District. Not all land use allocations and resource programs are discussed individually in a detailed manner in this APS because of the overlap of programs and projects. Likewise, a detailed background of the various land use allocations or resource programs is not included in the APS to keep this document reasonably concise. Complete information can be found in the RMP/ROD and supporting Environmental Impact Statement, both of which are available at the District office.

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

Budget

The District budget for FY 2000 was approximately $16,185,300. This included approximately $975,400 in the Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) accounts, $12,088,400 in the Oregon and California Railroad Lands (O&C) accounts, $935,300 in the Jobs-in-the-Woods account, $160,200 in the fire account, $1,244,500 in the Timber and Recreation Pipeline Restoration accounts, and $781,500 in "other" accounts.

During FY 2000 the District employed 172 full-time employees, and a total of 39 part time, temporary, term, and cooperative student employees. The number of temporary, term, and cooperative student employees on board varied throughout the year.

Total appropriations for the Coos Bay District have been relatively stable during the period between 1997 and 2000, with an approximate average appropriation of $15,664,000.

Pipeline Restoration Fund

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

Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Funds

The following actions were completed in FY 2000 with the Timber Sale Restoration Funds:

- The following field work was completed on the Green Cedar regeneration harvest timber sale scheduled for FY 2000 and 2001, with an anticipated volume of 11,904 CCF/7,440 MBF, 120 acres in the Matrix.
  - Red tree vole surveys, including tree climbing
  - Survey and Manage (S&M) species surveys for plants, fungi, and mollusk

  Based on the survey work completed in FY 2000, the sale has been deleted from the FY 2001 Sale Plan.

- Mother Goose commercial thinning and density management timber sale scheduled for FY 2001, with and anticipated volume of 5,400 CCF/3,000 MBF, 865 acres in the Matrix and Riparian Reserve.
  - P-line road location

- Burnt Ridge commercial thinning and density management timber sale re-scheduled for FY 2001, with an anticipated volume of 1,620 CCF/900 MBF, 130 acres in the Matrix and Riparian Reserves.
  - Red tree vole surveys, including tree climbing

- Tioga Creek density management timber sale with a potential for 1,000 acres of density management and 9,600 CCF/6,000 MBF of Late-Successional Reserve (LSR) volume scheduled for FY 2001 or FY 2002.
  - EA and Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) work, stand evaluation
  - Stand examination
  - Sale layout, engineering and design

- East Fork Coquille analysis area with a potential for a 423 acre regeneration harvest area and a potential 312 acre density management in LSR, with an anticipated Matrix volume of 33,920 CCF/21,200 MBF and an anticipated LSR volume of 4,000 CCF/ 2,500 MBF scheduled for FY 2003.
  - Second year marbled murrelet survey

- Middle Creek commercial thinning and density management timber sale scheduled for FY 2002 with an anticipated volume of 20,340 CCF/11,300 MBF, 1,085 acres in Matrix and Riparian Reserves. This project also includes 65 acres of potential hardwood conversion.
  - Stand exam contract, 2,333 acres
  - EA and IDT analysis
  - Sale layout, engineering and design

- Camas LSR analysis area with a potential for 670 acres of density management in the LSR and anticipated volume of 10,800 CCF/5,600 MBF scheduled for FY 2002.
  - Second year marbled murrelet survey
  - Del Norte salamander habitat surveys (S&M amphibian)
  - Botanical surveys
  - EA and IDT analysis
  - Unit boundary layout and individual tree marking

- Big Creek analysis area with a potential for 1,164 acres of commercial harvest treatments including regeneration harvest, commercial thinning, and density management and anticipated volume of 16,200 CCF/10,300 MBF scheduled for FY 2001 and FY 2002.
  - Red tree vole surveys
  - Mollusk surveys
  - Unit boundary layout and design

The following actions are proposed for completion in FY 2001 with the Timber Sale Restoration Funds:

- Mother Goose commercial thinning and density management timber sale
  - Complete EA and IDT work
  - Stand examination
  - Sale layout, post, paint, and traverse
  - Road design and appraisal
  - Cruise and appraise
  - Contract preparation

- Tioga Creek density management timber sale
  - Road engineering and design
  - Sale layout, post, paint and traverse
  - Individual tree marking
  - Cruise and appraise and
  - Contract preparation

- Burnt Ridge commercial thinning timber sale
  - Map red tree vole reserve areas
  - Post, paint, and traverse unit boundary changes
  - Cruise and appraise the remaining sale area
  - Contract preparation

- Camas LSR analysis area
  - Botanical surveys
  - Sale layout, engineering and design
  - Post, paint, and traverse
  - Individual tree marking
  - Cruise and appraise
  - Contract preparation

- Big Creek analysis area
  - Individual tree marking
  - Cruise and appraise
  - Contract preparation

Recreation Pipeline Restoration Funds

Twenty five percent of these funds are dedicated to recreation backlog projects on O&C Districts of western Oregon. The funds are intended to reduce infrastructure replacement or facility maintenance needs and resolve critical visitor safety or recreation management needs or issues identified in land use plans. Recreation site resource protection needs can also be met. In FY 2000, the Coos Bay District obligated $438,792 of recreation pipeline funds to the following projects:

Umpqua Resource Area = $276,363
Loon Lake water system renovation and other capitol improvements - $274,059
Smith River Falls, Vincent Creek and Park Creek campground renovation - $2,304

Myrtlewood Resource Area = $162,429
Trail construction - $980
Floras Lake foot bridge replacement (purchase bridge) - $54,258
Sixes River and Edson Creek campground improvements - $87,172
Cape Blanco Lighthouse Maintenance Assessment - $20,019

Recreation Fee Demonstration Program

In March 1998, the Coos Bay District received approval for establishing its Recreation Pilot Fee Demonstration Project under authority of Section 315 of Public Law 104-134. This authority allows the retention and expenditure of recreation fees for operations and maintenance of recreation sites where the fees were collected. A special account was established for each Resource Area in the District, in which fees for camping and other recreation uses at Loon Lake, East Shore, Sixes River and Edson Creek Campgrounds as well as sale of Golden Passports would be deposited.

At the end of FY 2000, a total of $107,515 was deposited in the account. Receipts included $96,677 for Loon Lake/East Shore; $2,926 for Sixes River campground; $6,617 for Edson Creek campground; $625 for one Special Recreation Permit issued in FY 1999 and $670 from the sales of Golden Age and Golden Eagle Passports. Fee collection costs are estimated to be $44,000. A total of $77,377 was utilized for the operation and maintenance of the fee sites.

Challenge Cost Share Projects and Volunteers, Partnerships and Collaborative Projects

Partnerships/Volunteer Work:

- **Coos Regional Bikeway and Trails Partnership:** The purpose of the partnership is to develop and implement a comprehensive regional trails plan focusing on Coos County and surrounding areas. Partners include some 45 local, state and federal agencies and private businesses and interests. Additional entities will be added to the partnership. Contributions for FY 2000 include: BLM $5,000, USFS $3,800, Coos County $5,000, Oregon State Parks $3,500, Elliot State Forest $3,000. Accomplishments include: hiring a Resource Assistance for Rural Environments (RARE) student through the University of Oregon to develop the comprehensive regional trails plan; use of AmeriCorps and Northwest Youth Corps crews to complete the BLM Blue Ridge and Euphoria Ridge trails, state parks trails, and other trails; and produce a hiking and water trails brochure to complement the bicycle brochure. The following web site, www.coostrails.com, was also developed and maintained.

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

management; educational activities; and management advising. $1,000 was collected in donations and use of coin operated binoculars at Dean Creek Viewing area.

- **Cape Blanco Lighthouse Cooperative Management Partnership:** The Cape Blanco Lighthouse National Historic Site (NHS) is managed by BLM under agreement with the U.S. Coast Guard. Cooperative partners include: the Confederated Tribe of Siletz Indians of Oregon, the Coquille Indian Tribe, and Oregon Parks and Recreation Department which includes the Oregon State Historic Preservation Officer. Friends of Cape Blanco operated tours, collected voluntary donations and managed gift and book sales. Revenues collected through October 2000 were $25,290, kept in an account by Oregon State Parks.

- **Oregon Costal Environments Awareness Network (OCEAN)**: Mission is to provide a forum to plan, facilitate and promote information and programs related to natural and cultural resources for residents and visitors to the region. Partners include: Bay Area Chamber of Commerce, Coos County Parks, House of Myrtlewood, Marshfield High School, Shoreline Education for Awareness, Menasha Corporation, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve, U.S. Forest Service - Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area (NRA) and Powers Ranger District, Wavecrest Discoveries INC, City of Myrtle Point, Coast to Crest Interpreters League INC., Egret Communications, Coos County Historical Society, Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians, Gold Beach Chamber of Commerce, Umpqua Discovery Center.

- **Umpqua Discovery Center:** Information and education center in Reedsport. Partners include: U.S. Forest Service, City of Reedsport, et.al. BLM provided some financial support for a summer temporary interpretive specialist who provided visitor information and interpretation at the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area.

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

Volunteers

In FY 2000, the Coos Bay District had 37 individual volunteer and 1 group agreements that contributed approximately 8,600 hours of work, worth an estimated $111,600. In addition, Coos County Prisoners (20 different inmates) contributed approximately 2,000 hours of maintenance work to the Coos Bay District worth an estimated $26,900. Cost to the BLM for volunteers is about 20 percent or $27,600.

Activities or Programs benefitting from volunteers included:

Recreation/Visitor Services - 5,227 hours; 49 percent
Facilities Maintenance - 5,227 hours; 49 percent
Wildlife - 40 hours; < 1 percent
Botany - 10 hours; < 1 percent
Forestry - 9 hours; < 1 percent
Forest Development - 6 hours; < 1 percent
O&C Road Maintenance - 80 hours; < 1 percent

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

Challenge Cost Share Contributions utilized by the District in FY 2000 are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. FY 2000 Challenge Cost Share Contributions

Project	Cooperator(s)	Amount
Western Lily experimental introduction	Berry Botanic Garden	$5,000
Dean Creek Wetland enhancement	ODFW, Ducks Unlimited, and Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	$8,000
Dean Creek Meadow Renovation	Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	$1,700
Dean Creek Fertilization	Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	$1,000
Dean Creek Duck Box Installation	ODFW	$700
Fish Habitat Surveys	ODFW	$35,000
Juvenile Fish Surveys	ODFW	$8,000
Aquatic Habitat/Juvenile Fish	ODFW	$22,000
China Creek Culvert Replacement	Coquille Watershed Association, Coos County	$52,000
Western Snowy Plover nesting/predation study	ODFW, TNC, USFS	$30,000
Western Snowy Plover signing	USFS, ODFW, and OR State Parks	$2,500
Pink sand verbena re-introducation	OR Dept of Agriculture	$5,000
Total		$170,900

Progress of Resource Management Plan Implementation

Land Use Allocations - Changes and Adjustments

Coquille Tribal Forest

The Coquille Restoration Act (PL 101-42) of 1989 established the Coquille Forest as part of the Coquille Tribe Self-sufficiency plan. In 1996, the Act was amended to identify approximately 5,400 acres within Coos County which have been transferred from BLM to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), to be held in trust for the Coquille Tribe as the "Coquille Forest". The Coquille Tribe assumed management of these lands in September 1998.

The Coquille Forest is to be managed under the NFP similar to adjacent BLM land. BLM has provided information to the Coquille Tribe on past land management activities such as timber harvests, road development, and restoration projects, and provided data about the resources, such as forest stand ages and volumes, soils, streams, fish, and wildlife.

The legislation also provided for redesignating Public Domain (PD) lands to Oregon and California Railroad (O&C) and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) lands of "equivalent timber value" to help "maintain the current flow of revenue" to the counties. BLM identified approximately 8,200 acres of PD Matrix forest lands for redesignation as O&C or CBWR lands within the tribe's service area, as summarized in the Plan Maintenance section of this APS. The notice redesignating the identified PD lands was published in the *Federal Register*, Vol. 65, No. 96 on May 17, 2000 with an effective date of July 16, 2000.

Land Acquisitions and Disposals

The net change in the District Land Use Allocations (LUA) as a result of land acquisitions and disposals in FY 2000 are as follows:

- The Matrix LUA is reduced by approximately 1 acre as a result of a direct land sale.
- The Connectivity LUA is reduced by approximately 2 acres as a result of a direct land sale.
- The Matrix LUA is reduced by approximately 137 acres and the LSR LUA is reduced approximately 55 acres as a result of as a result of the Coos Bay Wagon Road title resolution.
- The District did not acquire any lands in FY 2000.

Unmapped LSRs

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

As a result of the marbled murrelet surveys, 14,946 acres of occupied habitat have been identified within the Matrix since the RMP was approved. These lands are now being managed as unmapped LSRs.

Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives

Watershed Analysis

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

Watershed analysis includes:

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

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

As of the end of FY 2000, 22 first iteration watershed analysis documents covering 93 percent of the BLM lands on Coos Bay District have been prepared (Tables 2 and 3). The remaining District lands, not covered by a watershed analysis, are in subwatersheds where BLM land represents less than 8 percent of the subwatershed. The District will visit those lands through watershed analysis on an as needed basis. See Appendix A for more details on watershed analysis documents for the District.

Table 2. Coos Bay District BLM Acres Covered by First Iteration Watershed Analysis Documents:		
	Coos Bay District Cumulative BLM Acres	Cumulative Percent of Coos Bay District BLM Acres
1st Iteration Analyses completed FY 1994 through FY 1999	299,533	93
1st Iteration Analyses completed through FY 2000	299,533	93

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

Watershed Councils

The District coordinates and offers assistance to a number of watershed associations. This provides an excellent forum for exchange of ideas, partnering, education and promoting watershed-wide restoration. As shown in Table 4, the District is active with 12 watershed associations including the Tenmile Lakes Basin Partnership, Coos, Coquille, Southwest Coos, Floras Creek, Elk/Sixes River, Port Orford, Euchre Creek, Hunter Creek/Pistol River, Lower Rogue, Chetco River and Winchuck River in FY 2000. The South Coast Coordinating Council joins activities of several South Coast associations. Biologists, hydrologists and other specialists attended monthly technical advisory or projects committee meetings and assist with on the ground project reviews with watershed association coordinators and other agency personnel. In some cases District specialists have designed restoration projects, where the association did not have other feasible or economic alternatives. Examples include Little Creek (tributary to Twomile Creek) culvert replacement, Boulder Creek (tributary to Euchere Creek) bridge and Myrtle Creek (tributary to Middle Fork Coquille) boulder/gravel recruitment projects that were designed by BLM engineering and hydrology specialists this past year.

The District developed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for Cooperative Restoration and a separate Land Use Agreement (1998) for the purpose of expenditures of funds under the Wyden Amendment. The purpose of the MOU was to provide a framework to coordinate, stream, riparian, and upland restoration projects and management practices within the South Coast Basin watersheds, on public and private lands that would improve watershed health. In addition, the District receives numerous requests to share this MOU as a template for formalizing governmental/association relationships.

The District also supported the South Coast Watershed Coordinating Council (SCWC) through a $10,000 JITW Wyden project for GIS training and technical support. This allowed the SCWC to complete their watershed assessments for south coast watersheds, required for OWEB grants.

Table 4. Coos Bay District Involvement with Local Watershed Councils		
Watershed Association	Field Office	Status of Involvement 1999/2000
Tenmile Lakes Basin Partnership	Umpqua	Occasionally attend monthly meetings.
Coos	Umpqua	Attend monthly council meetings. Specialists participate in technical field reviews, and have designed/administered several projects.
Coquille	Umpqua/ Myrtlewood	Member of executive council. Attend regular monthly meetings. Specialists attend technical projects meetings and field visits. Participate with interagency/association stewards by maintaining a booth at the Coos county fair.
Southwest Coos	Myrtlewood	Attending meetings.
Floras Creek*	Myrtlewood	Attend meetings.
Elk/Sixes River*	Myrtlewood	Attend some meetings and technical advisory meetings. Specialists occasionally visit project sites.
Port Orford*	Myrtlewood	Attend some meetings and technical advisory meetings. Specialists occasionally visit project sites.
Euchre Creek*	Myrtlewood	Attend some meetings and technical advisory meetings. Specialists occasionally visit project sites.
Hunter/Pistol River*	Myrtlewood	Attend some meetings and technical advisory meetings. Specialists occasionally visit project sites.
Lower Rogue*	Myrtlewood	Attend some meetings and technical advisory meetings. Specialists occasionally visit project sites.
Chetco River*	Myrtlewood	Attend some meetings and technical advisory meetings. Specialists occasionally visit project sites.
Winchuck River*	Myrtlewood	Attend some meetings and technical advisory meetings. Specialists occasionally visit project sites.
South Coast Coordinating Council	Myrtlewood	Attend meetings. Participate in educational outreach and Curry county fair.

* Member of South Coast Coordinating Council

Watershed Restoration and Jobs-in-the-Woods

In FY 2000 watershed analysis continued to assist in the identification of the District's watershed restoration projects and BLM projects were coordinated with local watershed associations projects and priorities to supplement District projects. "Jobs-in-the-Woods" (JITW) funding is part of a regional collaborative effort to improve the health of the land and restore watersheds while at the same time providing economic assistance to local communities.

Accomplishments in FY 2000 included the following work and assistance projects as shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Jobs-in-the-Woods FY 2000 Accomplishments

Type of Work	Number of Projects	Funding	Jobs created - Workdays
In stream habitat and structure restoration	20	$372,350	604
Road ROW restoration	4	$149,381	299
Riparian zone restoration	5	$70,000	140
Upland zone restoration	7	$145,000	280
Monitoring for implementation	4	$59,700	118
Wyden Authority Projects on Private Lands	11	$241,000	

Many of the projects noted above were accomplished using worker trainee crews hired by the local watershed associations under agreements. In addition to the direct hire of their crews on public lands, the District assisted the watershed associations on other lands under the Wyden Amendment. Wyden amendment work was principally in support of culvert replacement to remove fish blockages and stream enhancement. Wyden amendment work is included in Table 5 above. Other District support of the watershed associations included: technical design of projects; technical review of proposed projects; survey, design, and contract administration; and project review and management support.

A Jobs-in-the-Woods stream enhancement project.

Late-Successional Reserve Assessments

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

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

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

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

Matrix

15 Percent Analysis

The NFP/ROD (page C-44) and Coos Bay District RMP ROD (page 53) require that the BLM and USFS provide for the retention of late-successional/old-growth fragments in the matrix where little remains. The standards and guidelines are to be applied to any fifth field watershed in which federal forest lands are currently comprised of 15 percent or less late-successional forest, considering all land allocations. In preparing watershed analysis documents the District completed an initial screening of watersheds including lands managed by the Siuslaw and Siskiyou National Forests for compliance with the 15 percent retention standards and guidelines. Results of this analysis was reported in the watershed analysis documents. All Coos Bay District FY 95 to 2000 sales sold under the NFP have complied with the 15 percent rule using the initial analysis.

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

Only the Lower Coquille River and the Middle Main Coquille River fifth field watersheds have less than 15 percent late-successional forest (see Table 6). Regeneration harvest in these two watersheds will be deferred until the 15 percent standard is met.

Regeneration harvest will also be deferred at least one decade in the Whaleshead Creek and Lower Coos River/Coos River watersheds listed in Table 6 in order to be sure that harvesting will not reduce the late-successional forest component below 15 percent.

Table 6. Fifth Field Watersheds With Deferred Regeneration Harvest

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

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

Program Accomplishments

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

Air Quality

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

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

Water and Soils
Fiscal Year 2000 Summary

Water

The East Fork Coquille Water Quality Restoration Plan has been completed and forwarded to Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), and the Big Creek (Middle Fork Coquille) and Upper Smith River (Umpqua, shared with Roseburg BLM) are nearly complete. This represents 4 of 32 stream segments (13%) that were listed by DEQ for temperature exceedances during the summer in District watersheds (See Table 7).

In the South Coast Basin, continuous summer period stream water temperatures were measured at 10 sites and "all in one day" low flows at 9 sites to determine general baseline conditions for the 303(d) Big Creek Water Quality Restoration Plan development. Similarly, water temperatures and low flows were measured for the "in progress" 303(d) Water Quality Restoration Plans including North Fork Coquille (10 temperature and 10 low flow sites), South Fork Coquille (6 temperature and 6 low flow sites) and the North Fork Chetco (9 temperature and 9 low flow sites). Total water monitoring activity associated with 303(d) plan development in the South Coast Basin on the District included 35 temperature sites and 34 low flow sites for a total of 69 sites.

In the Umpqua Basin, continuous summer period stream water temperatures were measured at 12 sites and "all in one day" low flows at 12 sites to determine general baseline conditions for the 303(d) West Fork Smith River Water Quality Restoration Plan development.

Streamflow and temperature were measured at eight small forested gaging stations for long-term trends. These stations are distributed throughout the Oregon Coast and Siskiyou Mountains physiographic provinces. They have been operated under a cooperative agreement with Douglas and Coos Counties and the Oregon Water Resources Department.

Table 7. Coos Bay District Water Quality Management Plans Status

Basin ***Umpqua*** Sub ***Umpqua***

Name & Description	**Parameter**	**Criteria/Season**	**Field Office/Status**
Buck Creek Mouth to West Fork	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua/ Addition [1]
Herb Creek Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua/ Addition
Paradise Creek Mouth to East/ West Forks	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua
Russel Creek (Smith River) Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua/ Addition
Smith River, West Fork Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua/ Addition
Soup Creek Mouth to North Fork	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua/ Addition
South Sisters Creek (Smith River) Mouth to headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua/ Addition/ Near Completion

Basin ***South Coast*** Sub ***Chetco***

Name & Description	**Parameter**	**Criteria/Season**	**Field Office/Status**
Alder Creek Mouth to headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua/ Addition
Belieu Creek Mouth to headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood/ Addition
Big Creek Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood/ Near Completion
Bravo Creek Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood/ In Progress
Burnt Creek Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua/ Addition
Cedar Creek Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua/ Addition
Cherry Creek Mouth to Little Cherry	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua/ In Progress

Chetco River, North Fork Mouth to Bravo Creek	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood/ In Progress
Coquille River, East Fork Mouth to Lost Creek	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood/ Completed

Table 7. Coos Bay District Water Quality Management Plans Status (continued)

Basin ***South Coast*** Sub ***Chetco***

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

Sixes River Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood
Tioga Creek Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua/ Addition
Woodward Creek Mouth to headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua/ Addition

[1] New segments identified on DEQ's final 1996-1998 303(d) listing.

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

Hydrology specialists completed detailed surveying and assessment at five existing and discontinued water gauging stations in support of the regional curves project. The purpose was to create products that indicate hydrologic and geomorphological relationships for ungauged watersheds that will be useful in watershed restoration and evaluating flood risk.

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

The Hydrologists and Soil Scientists were actively involved with field review, unit design and stream buffer width determinations for commercial thinning and regeneration harvest units proposed in both matrix and Late-Successional Reserve (LSR) land allocations across the District.

So far, 17,317 miles of streams have been reviewed and densified where necessary in the hydrography Geographic Information System (GIS) theme update (streams and hydrology/fisheries attributes). This difficult project is about 60 percent complete.

A Student Career Employment Program (SCEP) hydrologist is being trained under the direction of the senior hydrologist.

Watershed restoration training enabled BLM specialists to evaluate streams more proficiently and identify reference sites and conditions, as well as aid in design of projects.

Soils

The District decommissioned 20.5 miles of roads, either through rock berm closures, gates, or by fully decommissioning the road surface. Work was located across all three counties within the District.

Road surfaces have been improved on 0.62 miles for drainage to reduce sediment delivery in the North Fork Chetco Key Watershed. This was done in conjunction with road decommissioning

work.

A new type of erosion control method (Sedimats and dry mulch) was applied to disturbed areas and in streambeds to capture sediment during project implementation.

An assessment of the winged sub-soiler attachment was conducted on JITW projects to determine the effectiveness of implement and operator use.

Soil Scientists monitored the impact of low ground pressure equipment within a commercial thinning sale for compaction and disturbance levels. Limitations based on soil moisture were added to the contract to prevent late spring and early fall harvesting that could increase levels of compaction above RMP guidelines.

Soil Scientist, Silviculturists, Wildlife Biologists and Fuel Specialist worked together as an IDT to facilitate machine piling of slash in lieu of broadcast burning to accomplish site preparation needs.

Waste and borrow areas were designated on numerous projects and road maintenance sites for stable placement of end hauled materials. Waste areas associated with timber sale or private party crossings were conducted through on-site visits, aerial photo interpretation and slope stability modeling.

Soil Scientists and Hydrologists attended several conferences and workshops to increase skills and knowledge levels for erosion control, large wood function in streams and ecosystem restoration.

Projects were monitored during and after implementation to ensure project construction in compliance with planned designs, as well as to evaluate new techniques and procedures.

Summary Information for Fiscal Year 1996-1999

Water temperature was measured at 47 sites in 1999, and approximately 94 sites in the 1996-1998 period in support of assessment for watershed analysis, riparian plan monitoring or 303(d) Water Quality Restoration Plan Development. Low flows were measured at 19 sites and relative humidity at 4 sites in 1999 in support of Water Quality Restoration Plan development. Continuous streamflow and temperature were measured at eight small forested gaging stations in 1999 and seven in the 1996-1998 period. All gaging stations consist of small house structures, which were totally rebuilt and instrumented with updated equipment in FY 98. Automated precipitation equipment was maintained at two long-term recording sites from 1996-1999. Four additional project or special assessment precipitation sites for watershed analysis and slide hazard studies were developed and maintained during FY 88. Two monitoring studies were completed evaluating the effects on water quality from aerial fertilization of timber stands during 1996-1997.

The District completed updating the streams lakes and ponds GIS layer in 15 fifth field watersheds for a total of 7,993 miles in 1999 and 4,010 stream miles in 1998.

Several sites were monitored to determine the levels of compaction from past and current

activities in forest stands. Several active slides were monitored for movement. Compliance monitoring for turbidity was completed at a number of culvert replacement and instream restoration projects. Other project monitoring was completed in accordance with the RMP Appendix L Monitoring Plan including evaluation of timber sales and other project activities.

Municipal Watersheds

The District has lands within two municipal watersheds. The city of Myrtle Point has a community water system within the North Fork Coquille watershed (83,865 BLM acres) and serves approximately 1,100 residences. The city of Coquille at times uses the Coquille watershed as a reserve source (157,931 BLM acres) and serves approximately 1,800 residences. These sources are filtered and pumped from river alluvium. No reports of contamination or water quality violations from BLM lands have been received.

Updated Stream Information

The District completed updating a portion of the streams, lakes, and ponds GIS themes as shown in Table 8. The streams, lakes, and ponds linework has been reviewed and edited in 17 fifth field watersheds. Streams have been added on private lands in the watershed from USGS cartography files and imagery based methods, except where noted. Selected fish attributes have been recorded with the coverages, except where noted.

A review of the Middle Fork and East Fork Coquille 5th field watersheds as a sample reveals that the average increase in stream densification during hydrography updates is averaging between 12-20 percent. The GIS streams theme update for the District is about 60 percent complete.

State-listed Clean Water Act 303d Streams

The District lands encompass portions of 32 state-listed 303(d) segments, identified by the DEQ, requiring the development of water quality assessments and water quality management plans. Stream segment name, parameter, criteria, season, responsible Field Office and current plan development status is shown in Table 7.

RMP Modified Site Treatments

Minimize Intensive Burning - Due to a mandated moratorium on burning west of Longitude 120 degrees by the Secretary of Interior this spring, an emphasis was placed on pile burning this year. Within the Myrtlewood Resource Area, of the 107 total acres of site preparation, 81 acres were piled either by hand or machine prior to burning. Piling using a clam shell bucket or a thumb and bucket was used on many acres in the Sandy Creek drainage but not burned until FY 2001. Evaluation of this technique by the Soil Scientist and Silvicultural staff determined that excessive compaction and surface disturbance occurred. Most of the available organic matter was pushed off the top of the soil surface and the majority of woody materials were placed in the piles and burned. Walking the machinery across the slash to minimize compaction did not occur as planned.

As a result, the RMP level of compaction was exceeded on these machine piled units. One large 68 acre unit in the Rock Creek drainage was successfully piled by an operator walking on the slash and piling the larger diameter materials. After the piles were burned in November of 2000 (FY 2001) the soil was inspected and determined to have been burned at a moderate to hot

intensity by the Soil Scientist.

Minimize soil disturbance and erosion **-** The Soil group coached, trained, and inspected the work accomplished under this year's JITW Road Decommissioning and Improvement project. A sub-soiling implement was used for the fully decommissioned roads and landing areas. The evaluation of this method determined that the depth and lateral fracture of the compacted volume was greater than 80 percent of the treated area. The soil surface was left in a roughened condition that required a more diligent effort to mulch using a mechanical blower/ seeder mulching operation. A blanket of straw mulch 3/4 of an inch over the disturbed areas is recommended.

RMP Best Management Practices

Best Management Practices (also sometimes called design features) are conservation measures that are either preventive, or modify the project in some way to achieve soil protection and meet water quality goals. They are normally developed through the NEPA process, and incorporated in project designs.

Several new types of erosion control methods were tested on projects this year. The first was an instream biodegradable turbidity filter. Water was routed around culvert removals, along roads that were being decommissioned, to reduce plugging and risk of failure. Then an erosion control blanket was laid in the bottom of the stream channel to capture fine sediment when flowing water was returned to the excavated channel grade. (See left photograph below.) This method proved to be effective to remove fine sediment from the water column at periods of normal low flow. This reduced turbidities in both in quantity and duration.

The use of a blown dry straw mulch in place of hydromulch was undertaken this year for the majority of erosion control applications. (See right photograph below.) An overall improvement in surface protection prior to growth of applied grass seed was noted. In some instances seed was applied too late for germination to occur, and the straw mulch was able to provide the required protection.

Table 8. Streams GIS Theme Update Progress		
Watershed (Fifth Field)	Miles Reviewed/ Updated	Needs:
Siltcoos_Frontal (1710020701)	746	State Office okay for ARIMS[1]
Name not assigned (1710030302)	1,361	Checked for ARIMS READY
Middle_Umpqua_ Frontal (1710030304)	610	ARIMS READY
Loon_Lake_Camp_ Creek (1710030305)	764	ARIMS READY
Upper_Smith_River (1710030306)	1,140	Checked for ARIMS READY
Lower_Smith_River (1710030307)	1,558	State Office okay for ARIMS
Lower_Umpqua_Frontal (1710030308)	721	Checked for ARIMS READY
South_Fork_Coos (1710030401)	1,806	ARIMS READY
Millicoma_River (1710030402)	745	ARIMS READY
Lakeside_Frontal (1710030403)	532	State Office okay for ARIMS
Coos_Bay (1710030404)	1,150	Checked for ARIMS
North_Fork_Coquille (1710030505)	1,063	ARIMS READY
Middle_Main_Coquille (1710030506)	700	ARIMS READY
South_Fork_Coquille (1710030502)	500	Private lands densification, fish info and checked for ARIMS READY
Middle_Fork_Coquille (1710030503)	2,345	Fish info, checked for ARIMS READY
East Fork Coquille (1710030504)	1,140	Fish info, checked for ARIMS READY
Lower_Coquille (1710030507)	436	State Office okay for ARIMS

[1] ARIMS is the BLM's Aquatic Resources Information Management System. It is a stand alone attribute database that links to the GIS streams, lakes and hyd points themes.

Wildlife Habitat

The focus of the wildlife program under the Coos Bay District RMP has been wildlife species inventory and monitoring (including Survey and Manage), marbled murrelet protocol surveys for timber sale and other project clearances, western snowy plover management, formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and the monitoring of snags and down wood. Additionally, the Wildlife Program on Coos Bay District is working to expand emphasis on active resource stewardship and restoration in addition to supporting other programs. Biologists are looking for opportunities, fostering partnerships and planning for restoration projects. Biologists are integral members on NEPA planning teams, watershed analyses, and LSR Assessments.

Green tree retention

RMP direction is to retain six to eight green conifer trees per acre in the General Forest Management Area and 12 to 18 green conifers per acre in the Connectivity/Diversity Blocks. The retained trees are to be distributed in variable patterns to contribute to stand diversity. Selected conifers should be representative of pre-harvest species and size composition, but be of sufficient size and condition to survive harvest and site preparation treatments and continue growing through the next rotation.

In FY 2000, the Umpqua Resource Area did not accomplish any post-harvest green tree monitoring. The Myrtlewood Resource Area completed surveys on about 69 acres for wildlife tree retention in FY 2000. Monitoring results in Resource Areas are still being analyzed.

Snag and Snag recruitment

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

The District completed a monitoring plan and database for wildlife trees and snags in FY 97. The plan has landscape, pre-project, post-project, harvest unit monitoring through time, salvage, and snag modeling sections.

In FY 2000, the Umpqua Resource Area completed 32 acres of pre- or post-harvest snag surveys or monitoring. The Myrtlewood Resource Area completed surveys on approximately 20 acres of pre-harvest snag surveys and 69 acres of post-harvest snag monitoring. Monitoring results have

not been analyzed to date.

The Myrtlewood Resource Area successfully competed for Jobs-in-the-Woods (JITW) funding to create snags in a deficient portion (about 1,000 acres) of the District (Sandy Creek area). A contract was awarded and tree selection began in FY 2000. Snag creation will begin in FY 2001.

Coarse woody debris retention and recruitment

Guidelines in the Coos Bay District RMP require that a minimum of 120 linear feet per acre of decay class 1 and 2 logs that are 16 inches or greater in diameter and 16 feet or greater in length. These logs must be retained and well distributed following regeneration harvest on Matrix lands.

A District down log monitoring plan and database were completed in 1998 to provide standard and consistent procedures for monitoring down log abundance, condition and distribution on lands administered by the Coos Bay District. The Myrtlewood Resource Area has completed down log monitoring at the project level on 144 acres. Monitoring results have not been analyzed to date.

Nest Sites, Activity Centers, Special Habitats and Rookeries

Osprey
No regular monitoring of these nest sites is conducted. No monitoring was accomplished in FY 2000.

Great Blue Heron
A great blue heron and great egret rookery is located on a 3-acre area of the Coos Bay North Spit. The rookery has been monitored annually each spring since 1996. This effort is in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's (ODFW) heron survey program. The site is thought to be the northern most breeding site for great egrets on the Pacific Coast. In 2000, no nests were observed. The Spruce Reach Island rookery was not monitored.

Waterfowl
Fifty-eight wood duck boxes were monitored and maintained at the Dean Creek Elk Viewing area and other District sites.

Aluetian Canada Goose

Purple Martins
In April of 2000, 20 new nest boxes were installed. Fifteen were added to pilings off the BLM boat ramp in the same area as the 9 older boxes (for a total of 24 on the Coos Bay North Spit) and 5 boxes were put up on two pilings in the bay directly behind the US Army Corps of Engineers (COE) office near downtown Coos Bay. Six of the 24 boxes on the North Spit were subsequently used by purple martins and none of the 5 behind the COE office were used. These 5 boxes will be removed in they are not used during the 2001 breeding season. Boxes are cleaned and maintained each fall by Coos Bay BLM personnel.

Coos Bay BLM personnel also checked boxes placed on pilings in the bay off the north end of Millicoma Marsh in October of 2000. Two of those 7 boxes were used by nesting purple martins. This area may well be a more attractive location for the martins (more sheltered and perhaps more food). BLM will continue to monitor all boxes in cooperation with the local Audubon Society. This information will provide a complete picture of how many purple martins are nesting in the bay, and where they are nesting.

Mourning Doves
BLM biologists participated in a statewide survey of mourning doves in cooperation with the USFWS. One transect route was surveyed in May 2000. Three mourning doves were heard and one was observed.

Neotropical Migrant Birds
Surveys this year marked the fifth year of monitoring 250 acres for neo-tropical migrant bird species composition and relative abundance to evaluate potential impacts of visitor use at New River Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). This monitoring is scheduled for a five-year period to evaluate changes over time, but may continue beyond 2000 to better correlate with visitor use data that was not collected over the last five years. Water levels were extremely high all season, several of the survey stations points were under water the entire season (but were still monitored).

To date, the surveys are providing considerable information on both migratory and resident bird use in the New River Area. For instance, both Allen's and Rufous hummingbirds have been observed breeding in the area. This is now the southernmost record of Rufous hummingbirds breeding and the northernmost record for breeding Allen's hummingbirds. A new species added this season- the Vesper Sparrow marks the eightieth breeding species recorded at New River ACEC. This is the only known site along the Oregon Coast that they breed (several singing males were noted over the course of the season which indicates an attempt to breed).

Other rarities discovered during the migration: a common grackle (there are very few Oregon records, this was not a breeding bird), black swifts (they migrate through here to their breeding grounds in northern Washington and British Columbia), (a rare bird species in Oregon with only one known nesting site in the Oregon Cascades), and bank swallow (a very rare finding in Coos County as this species breeds regularly in Eastern Oregon). Bald Eagles were seen along the river on several occasions, as were Peregrine Falcons. Aleutian Canada geese were seen in the

hundreds (and thousands) passing overhead to feed in the vicinity of Storm Ranch in the Spring (late April/early May).

The area continues to attract enormous quantities of shorebirds during the Spring migration (late April/ early May), since water levels were so high, they were not stopping as much as in past years (they feed on the open mudflats when the water levels are lower- 2 years ago when river levels were much lower).

Bats

Under the JITW program, five bat boxes were placed in campgrounds and in timber sale units in the District. These boxes will provide interim habitat in areas where natural roost sites are lacking. Monitoring of 20 bat boxes took place in FY 2000.

Elk Habitat

The Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area is a 1,095 acre watchable wildlife site that is jointly managed by BLM, ODFW and Dean Creek Wildlife, Inc. This year approximately 250 acres of meadows were mowed with BLM equipment and labor to improve elk forage. Another 8 acres were plowed and disked. Four of these acres were reseeded with annual rye grass and 4 acres were left fallow for observation sake. This work was accomplished to control Reed canary grass. The technique is based on recent research that has found an effective way to control this invasive species is to weaken the rhizomes through annual plowing. Early results showed substantial impact to the grass which was less vigorous and shorter. The Reed canary grass grew poorly the following spring, allowing other plants such as clover a chance to establish and grow.

BLM personnel also removed 185 thistle plants to prevent thistle invasion across the area. In FY 2000, the District completed two Challenge Cost Share Projects with Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation and ODFW. These projects resulted in the seeding of 12 acres and fertilization of 90 acres of meadow to improve elk forage. BLM was able to accomplish much of the pasture management at a reduced cost through the acquisition of a free used plow that was refurbished for a relatively small amount.

A Challenge Cost Share project with Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation and ODFW resulted in better drainage of the east-end pasture through a retrofit of a culvert to eliminate plugging of the ditch by beavers. A portion of the funds from this challenge cost share will also be used to create a vegetative screen on Highway 138 while creating an open water/wetland mitigation site. Also in 2000, Ducks Unlimited completed a topographical study and provided a suggested management plan. BLM has been working with several partners and agencies to reach agreement on measures that will increase drainage in some areas while diversifying habitats where possible.
With an emphasis on the Roosevelt Elk section, (ROD p. 29) 1.35 miles of road were fully decommissioned by the Myrtlewood Field Office (East Fork Coquille fifth field). An additional 12.9 miles of road were closed in the same area.

Late-Successional Reserve Habitat Improvement

Two IDTs were initiated in FY 99 to conduct an NEPA analysis of density management and other treatments within LSR #261 (Tioga Creek and East Fork Coquille subwatersheds). The teams completed draft environmental assessments in FY 2000. These proposed projects are expected to help set these stands on a faster trajectory toward old growth characteristics.

Special Status Species/Habitat, Wildlife

Survey and Manage/Protection Buffer note:

> The Coos Bay District has been able to implement the management/action direction associated with Survey and Manage/Protection Buffer species through FY 2000. The adaptive management application of experience gained in implementing this management/action direction has resulted in the consideration of possible adjustments. This information in the APS for Survey and Manage/Protection Buffer species is not meant to be comprehensive or exhaustive.

Survey and Manage/Protection Buffer Species:

Mollusks

The District contains habitat for three mollusk species listed in Appendix C of the RMP (*Megomhix hemphilli*, *Prophysoan coeruleum,* and *Prophysoan dubium).* Surveys for these species began in 1998. District-wide, 400 acres were surveyed to protocol with another 135 acres surveyed one time only (some first visits for protocol surveys were conducted in FY 99). As a result of these surveys, 47 sites were discovered. A total of 4,010 acres have now been surveyed District-wide for mollusks since 1998 bringing a total of 860 known sites into our database.

Red Tree Vole

The District has been assessing red tree vole habitat for all projects using established protocol. In FY 2000, 1,269 acres were surveyed in support of the timber sale program. As a result of these surveys, 478 red tree vole sites were found. Confirmation through tree climbing was accomplished on 843 trees. Climbing, under the supervision of biologists, was performed by Coos Bay District staff and contractors through the Coquille Watershed Association under the JITW program. Of the trees climbed a total of 829 nest trees were found; 212 were confirmed active, 266 were confirmed inactive and 351 were confirmed non-red tree vole nest trees. Based on these findings, there were on average 0.65 nest trees per acre.

Del Norte Salamander

Surveys for Del Norte salamanders began in 1996 for ground disturbing activities occurring within the species range. All newly discovered sites for this species were protected from disturbance activities. Approximately 12,653 acres have been assessed for since 1997 (with 920 acres completed in 2000). A total of 53 locations have been discovered to date (0 in 2000) and the sites have been buffered according to management recommendations.

Terrestrial Threatened/Endangered Species

Consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) occurs on all activities proposed within habitat of listed species. An interagency Level 1 Review Team of biologists from the BLM, USFWS, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is involved early to assist in the analysis and, if needed, modification of project plans and Biological Assessments.

A large portion of the District wildlife program's resources are directed toward gathering and interpreting information to ensure compliance with ESA and the land use plan. A total of 13 consultations were conducted in FY 2000. These consultations included snowy plover management, permits and R/W agreements, fish habitat restoration, and a recreation project. Three of the projects were cancelled (by BLM or a permitee) over the course of the consultation process. In addition, biologists reviewed at least 26 road use, guyline or tailhold permits to evaluate if consultation was necessary.

Northern Spotted Owl

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

Although the Coos Bay District did not conduct any owl surveys in FY 2000, surveys were completed on District lands through cooperation with the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station (PNW), Roseburg BLM, Oregon State University (OSU), the Coquille Indian Tribe, Weyerhaeuser Co., and The Timber Company. Data were shared in order to maintain current owl data records for Coos Bay District lands.

Bald Eagle

There are 8 bald eagle territories on District land and an additional 19 territories on other ownerships within the District boundary. All ownerships within the District boundary can potentially support eagle-nesting territories. At present, there are no known bald eagle roost sites on BLM lands in the Coos Bay District, but there could potentially be roosts on all ownerships within the District boundaries. In FY 2000, biologists monitored nesting at five sites. Coos Bay District biologists also provided funding and participated in a new survey to monitor nesting bald eagles in the Umpqua and Coos basins. The monitoring was in partnership

with the Oregon Eagle Foundation, OSU, U.S. Forest Service and ODFW.

Marbled Murrelet

Surveys for murrelets have been conducted on the Coos Bay District since 1989 and intensive survey efforts began in 1993. About 18.5 percent (18,455 acres) of suitable murrelet habitat on District has been surveyed to Pacific Seabird Group protocol for murrelets. This percentage is lower than the figure reported in 1999 due to a redefinition of protocol surveys. Throughout the District, 149 occupied sites have been found. Most are in the northern part of the District where marbled murrelet activity is generally higher. There are currently 99,970 acres of suitable marbled murrelet habitat within the District, 99 percent of which is in Zone 1 (within 35 miles of the coast). Table 9 summarizes murrelet survey efforts through 2000.

Western Snowy Plover

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

Work continued in the Natural Resource Damage Assessment realm (NRDA) of the 1999 New Carissa shipwreck that occurred adjacent to prime plover habitat on the Coos Bay North Spit. Data was collected during the 1999 breeding season and following winter was summarized in a report prepared by Oregon Natural Heritage Program. This information will be used in negotiations with the Responsible Party at the conclusion of damage assessment.

Newly Hatched Snowy Plovers

Table 9. Acres of Murrelet Habitat, Acres Surveyed to Protocol, and Acres Occupied as of 2000

Area	Cumulative Acreage Prior to 2000	Acreage Added in 2000	Total Acreage to Date
Murrelet Habitat (MMH Theme):	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Murrelet Habitat Coos Bay District (Does not Includes Coquille Tribe Lands)	99,004 [1]	0	99,970 [2]
Murrelet Habitat Surveyed to Protocol: *Note: Survey areas must have completed all requirements of the 2 year protocol.*			
Myrtlewood Field Office	N/A	454	N/A
Umpqua Field Office	N/A	750	N/A
Total Murrelet Habitat Surveyed to Protocol Coos Bay District	18,001 [3]	454	18,455
Percent of Total Murrelet Habitat Surveyed to Protocol			18. [5]
Murrelet Occupied LSR Acreage: *NOTE: These acres are not necessarily newly protected areas. Some were designated owl core areas (LSR) and approximately 60 percent of Coos Bay District lands are in Riparian Reserve.*			
Myrtlewood Field Office	7,668	1,750	9,418 [4]
Umpqua Field Office	5,528	0	5,528 [5]
Total Murrelet Occupied Acreage Coos Bay District	13,196	1,750	14,946

Abbreviations used in this Table
N/A = Not Available
TEC = Turnstone Environmental Consultants, Inc., contract surveys
MRA = Myrtlewood Field Office, in house
URA = Umpqua Field Office

[1] From the FY 1999-2000 Timber Sale Biological Assessment (C98-01)
[2] Acreage is calculated from GIS marbled murrelet habitat coverage cbmmh98.
[3] From the FY 1999-2000 Timber Sale Biological Assessment (C98-01) dated 10 August 1998, page 14. Includes adjustments in FY's 97, 98 and 99.
[4] Acreage is calculated from marbled murrelet occupied site summary in Visual dBASE.
[5] Acreage is estimated from GIS coverage cbmmocc00.

Actions in FY 2000 included:

- Restored 15 over-wash areas to total approximately 80 acres at New River ACEC.
- Disked 130 acres of encroaching beachgrass to restore and maintain nesting habitat on the Coos Bay North Spit.
- Monitored nesting success at three BLM nesting sites through a cooperative effort with Oregon Natural Heritage Program, USFS, USFWS, ODFW, and COE.
- Completed a winter count on about 17.5 miles of beach.
- Participated on the Oregon Western Snowy Plover Working Team (the chairperson has been a

BLM representative for the past four years).
- Provided the lead role in NRDA for the New Carissa Incident.
- Placed signs and ropes on approximately four miles of beach to direct beach users away from plover nesting sites.
- Hired an interpretative specialist to monitor compliance and educate visitors at the Floras Lake portion of New River ACEC. The specialist described closure restrictions and explained reasons to visitors.
- Created a variety of educational materials under a challenge cost share project with Oregon Parks and Recreation Department. Materials included "table tents", book marks and postcards for use at local restaurants, hotels and visitor centers.
- Provided a leadership role in organizing a field tour for high-level managers responsible for management of lands containing snowy plover habitat. The tour increased awareness for many and provided an opportunity to focus on and coordinate strategies for recovery.

Other Species of Concern

Peregrine Falcon

Within the Coos Bay District, there are no known peregrine falcon nest sites on BLM land; there is one site on Fish and Wildlife Service land and another suspected on State land. In total, there may be 6-8 other nest sites on all ownerships within the District boundary. No peregrine falcons nest sites were inventoried in 2000.

Townsend's Big-eared Bat

Townsend's big-eared bats were monitored as part of the overall bat monitoring as previously described under Special habitats.

Environmental Education

District Wildlife Biologists were involved with a variety of environmental education activities in 2000. They organized a local event to celebrate International Migratory Bird Day. The event, held at a local mall, included displays, slide shows, crafts, a live peregrine falcon and bird walks. An estimated 440 people were contacted during this event. Biologists also participated in the "Tsalila" Watershed Festival and School Programs. The program included classroom presentations and field trips for Reedsport schools. Lessons learned from the school program were presented at the three-day festival along with hands-on learning opportunities and "edutainment". The program focuses on healthy watersheds, local native American traditions within these watersheds and restoration of watersheds in the Umpqua basin.

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

Survey and Manage/Protection Buffer and Special Status Species (Plants)

Special Status and Survey and Manage/Protection Buffer note:

> The District continued to implement BLM Policy 6840 (Special Status Species) and Survey and Manage/Protection Buffer standard and guidelines in FY 2000. This included surveying for these species prior to habitat-disturbing activities, surveying in Late-Successional Reserves, entering species location and survey information in the Interagency Species Management System (ISMS) database, designing field level management for known sites based on current management recommendations, and monitoring the effectiveness of our proposed management. The information in this program summary for these species is not intended to be comprehensive.

Survey and Manage/Protection Buffer Species

Surveys for Survey and Manage/Protection Buffer species were conducted according to approved protocols on approximately 1,800 acres in FY 2000 for fungi, vascular plants, lichens and bryophytes. Many new locations of these species, mostly fungi, were located as a result of these surveys (Table 10).

Table 10. Number of Known Sites by Taxa Groups of Survey and Manage/Protection Buffer Plant Species (some species are counted in more than one category). Sites cumulative since 1994.

	Status[1]				
Taxa Group (# documented species)	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Protection Buffer
Fungi	77	2	264	127	182
Lichens	71	0	87	452	0
Bryophytes	52	47	8	62	38
Vascular Plants	1	1	0	0	0

[1] Abbreviations used in this Table

Component 1	=	Manage Known Sites
Component 2	=	Survey Prior to Ground Disturbing Activities
Component 3	=	Extensive Surveys
Component 4	=	General Regional Surveys
PB	=	Protection Buffer Species. Some species may in more than one category

In addition to the project acres surveyed, the District completed a contract where 5,200 acres of Late-Successional Reserves were surveyed for lichens, bryophytes, and terrestrial mollusks. These surveys began in October 1999 and were completed in January 2000. This project also located many new locations of Survey and Manage species. These locations are included in Table 10.

Special Status Plant Species

The District continues to conduct clearances for special status plant species prior to project implementation and management to reduce the likelihood of the species becoming listed under the Endangered Species Act. Currently there are 50 documented special status plant species known to occur on BLM-managed lands within the District (Table 11). The majority of these locations are in special areas and unique habitats (coastal dunes, serpentine meadows). The District has been involved in several proactive projects with numerous partners (federal, state, and private organizations) looking at methods to recover federal and state listed plant species. A plant species new to Oregon (*Atriplex levcophylla*) was discovered within New River ACEC in September, 2000.

Table 11. Number of sites by taxa groups of special status plant species (some species are included in more than one list).

	Status[1]					
Taxa Group (# documented species)	FL	SL	FC	BS	AS	TS
Fungi (6)	0	0	0	0	0	12
Lichens (4)	0	0	0	1	3	1
Bryophytes (2)	0	0	0	0	14	0
Vascular Plants (51)	2	8	0	22	34	49

[1] Abbreviations used in this Table
FL = Federally Listed Endangered or Threatened
SL = State Listed Endangered or Threatened
FC = Federal Candidate
BS = Bureau Sensitive
AS = Bureau Assessment Species
TS = Bureau Tracking Species

Endangered Plant Species - The District continued involvement in species wide monitoring, seed collection, and habitat-enhancement efforts for the federally endangered western lily (*Lilium occidentale*). We continued our partnership with the Center for Plant Conservation (Berry Botanic Garden) on experimentally re-introducing this species. This was the fourth year of monitoring the population.

The District also continued efforts with the State of Oregon to introduce the state endangered pink sand verbena (*Abronia umbellata* ssp. *brevifolia*) at New River and North Spit ACECs.

Candidate and BLM Sensitive Species - The District continued monitoring efforts for salt marsh-bird's-beak in the Coos Bay estuary. Population levels in 2000 decreased from previous years, most likely due to an extended dry period during seed germination. Salt marsh habitat continues to re-colonize within the areas on the bayside road that have been closed to vehicles.

Fairy Bells

Western Trillium

Port Orford Cedar (POC)

In FY 2000, the extensive aerial photo survey of dead or dying POC that was completed last year is being digitized into the existing GIS inventory data of BLM lands.

Port Orford cedar trees near roads and streams on the Coos Bay District are at a high risk for infection by the root disease caused by *Phytophthora lateralis*. In the roadside areas that are actively managed to limit the spread of *Phytophthora lateralis* the District continues to seasonally wash vehicles, sanitize roadside POC, close selected roads, summer haul on dirt roads, and exclude the cutting of POC boughs.

Fish Habitat

The Coos Bay District Fishery Program during FY 2000 continued the on-going work of implementing the aquatic portion of the NFP**.** The District is staffed with seven full-time Fishery Biologists and one term position. Major duties are divided among the following workloads: watershed restoration, watershed analysis, NEPA documentation, timber sale and other project reviews, inventory and data collection, biological assessment preparation and Section 7 consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). Additionally the District has been very active in providing fisheries expertise to four local watershed councils in support of the State's Plan for Salmon and Watersheds.

Fisheries Inventory and Assessment

Smolt and Adult Trap Operation
The District in coordination with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) supported the operation of a smolt and adult trap on the West Fork of the Smith River. This facility will be helpful in assessing the population of adult coho and chinook salmon and steelhead trout in a non-key watershed (17,100 acres) with mixed federal and private ownership. Incidentally caught coastal cutthroat trout were counted, but not marked. Reports for the 1999-2000 operating season show the following: coho smolts 14,851; coho fry 3,605; chinook smolts 3,789; steelhead smolts 4,704 and trout fry 5206. Adult trapping showed that 17 adult chinook, 97 adult coho, and 404 adult steelhead were caught.

Spawning Surveys
Fisheries personnel in the Myrtlewood Resource Area conducted numerous spawning surveys for fall chinook salmon, coho salmon, and winter steelhead trout. This information is used for general monitoring purposes, as well as for analyzing population trends. Throughout the spawning season 10 separate stream reaches, totaling approximately 8.0 miles, were surveyed on a weekly basis. Surveyors observed 10 chinook salmon, and 11 chinook redds; 311 coho salmon and 355 coho redds; and 46 steelhead and 185 steelhead redds. This information will be summarized in a report, and distributed to the ODFW, and other resource management agencies. The Umpqua Resource Area reported conducting numerous surveys including 2 long term index reaches (7.25 miles) and restoration project monitoring (3.2 miles).

Aquatic Habitat Surveys
The Myrtlewood Resource Area conducted 18 miles of aquatic habitat inventory under contract with the ODFW. This information will be used in various watershed analysis efforts, as well as helping focus our individual watershed restoration efforts. The Umpqua Resource Area conducted 13 miles of aquatic habitat inventory on Tioga Creek a Tier 1 Key watershed under contract with the ODFW.

Aquatic Habitat Restoration

Fish Passage Restoration
One culvert was replaced within the Myrtlewood Resource Area to improve anadromous and resident fish passage. This work improved passage to roughly 1.0 mile of habitat upstream. This project was located on private land, and was done using the Wyden Amendment spending authority. In addition in FY 2000, several other culverts were determined to have passage problems, and are now planned for replacement in FY 2001 and FY 2002.

One fish passage culvert was replaced within the Umpqua Resource Area, and 3 fish passage culverts were modified to pass juvenile fish on BLM lands. Survey work was completed on 5 culvert sites for future replacement. The Fitzpatrick Creek ERFO "low water crossing" was completed this year and implemented designs to pass fish without the need for a new culvert.

Instream Habitat Restoration
Within the Myrtlewood Resource Area, large wood was placed in two separate stream channels, increasing the habitat complexity in over 1.5 miles of anadromous fish bearing waters. In total, over 200 pieces of large wood were placed in stream channels. The large wood structures were designed and installed in nick-points, to mimic naturally occurring wood accumulations seen in healthy stream environments. No cable or epoxy anchoring techniques were necessary. Both of these projects were done using an innovative road-based yarding machine - in an attempt to minimize riparian impacts. Because of their expertise, fisheries personnel from the Myrtlewood Resource Area were also instrumental in helping to implement a large in-stream restoration project with the US Fish and Wildlife Service in Alaska. This specialized project was done using teams of draft horses.

The projects mentioned above were enhanced by adding large amounts of thinning slash and brush bundles to individual structure sites in order to mimic the small and medium sized organic material found on natural logjams. This work will increase structure complexity and overall effectiveness.

Within the Umpqua Resource Area, the West Fork Smith River Restoration Plan was in it's second year of implementation in FY 2000. One boulder weir was constructed on a splash dam river reach to collect gravel for spawning and create pool habitat for rearing juvenile salmonids, 120 boulder clusters were placed to reduce river energy and provide cover, and 15 whole conifer trees were lined to the channel to provide complex structure and cover.

Over 40 large conifer logs were placed in a critical habitat stream reach for coho salmon to enhance overwinter cover. Steelhead trout, and resident and sea-run cutthroat trout will also benefit.

A Wyden partnership with a private timber company made it possible to construct 4 step weirs to enhance in-stream habitat and ease migration for juvenile salmonids.

Table 12 summarizes the of Instream Habitat Restoration projects completed in the Umpqua

Resource Area.

Table 12. Summary of Instream Habitat Restoration projects completed in the Umpqua Resource Area		
Watershed/Ownership	Number of Structures	Stream Miles Enhanced
Umpqua Watershed BLM	1 boulder weir, 7 step weirs, 120 boulder clusters, 15 whole trees	5.0 mi.
Coquille Watershed BLM	43 logs	1.5 mi.

Sediment Reduction and Road Decommissioning
Road related restoration activities to reduce sediment contributions and restore natural hydrologic function continued to be a focus on the District. The Myrtlewood Resource Area decommissioned and/or closed approximately 17.4 miles of road. This work is expected to restore natural hydrologic function and reduce the potential for future road failures that could damage fish habitat. The Umpqua Resource Area fully decommissioned 3.1 miles of valley bottom floodplain roads.

Fisheries and Aquatic Education

Myrtlewood fisheries personnel continued to educate local school students, teachers, professional societies, special interest groups, and the general public on aquatic resources and watershed related issues. Numerous grade school classes from around the state were taken to intertidal areas, where they learned important aspects of the marine environment. In addition, teachers and volunteers were given instruction on how to interpret the intertidal environment as part of the Shoreline Education Awareness (SEA) program.

Fishery biologists in the Umpqua Resource Area gave presentations to local schools on salmon life histories and habitat requirements, and participated in “Careers Day” at the local community college. Fishery biologists participated in middle and high school field trips conducted through the annual Tsalila celebration at Reedsport. Other Tsalila activities included a habitat restoration booth and fish-painting demonstrations. Area fishery biologists participated with the ODFW in the Free Fishing Day angler education event; a booth at the Umpqua Fly Fishers Expo; and fishing and outdoor environmental awareness and ethics demonstrations at the Loon Lake Celebration. Umpqua Resource Area fishery biologists organized and participated in tidepool education field trip for several hundred students of the Jackson County school district.

Figure 1: A BLM Fisheries Biologist helping elementary school students identify an intertidal organism

Technical Expertise and Support

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

ESA Section 7 Consultation

Two Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESU's) for anadromous fish are listed on the Coos Bay District. The Umpqua River cutthroat trout was de-listed as an endangered species this year. The Oregon Coast and Southern Oregon/Northern California coho salmon remain listed as threatened. All "may affect" projects were consulted on and the Biological Assessments (BAs) included major categories such as timber sales, restoration activities, recreation activities and routine program support actions. Umpqua Resource Area fishery biologists completed three BAs for larger projects in the range of the Oregon Coast coho salmon during the fiscal year. Fishery Biologists in the Myrtlewood Resource Area completed one BA for a large project.

Project Monitoring

Three in-stream restoration projects were monitored in the Myrtlewood Resource Area to determine effectiveness, and record the actual channel changes that took place after having been in place for a year or more. Monitoring methods included long-term photo points and channel cross section transects to record substrate deposition, scour, and other channel alterations (See Figures 2-4). In addition, pre and early post project monitoring was done for a in-stream projects implemented in FY 2000. This monitoring included the establishment of long-term photo points and channel cross-section transects.

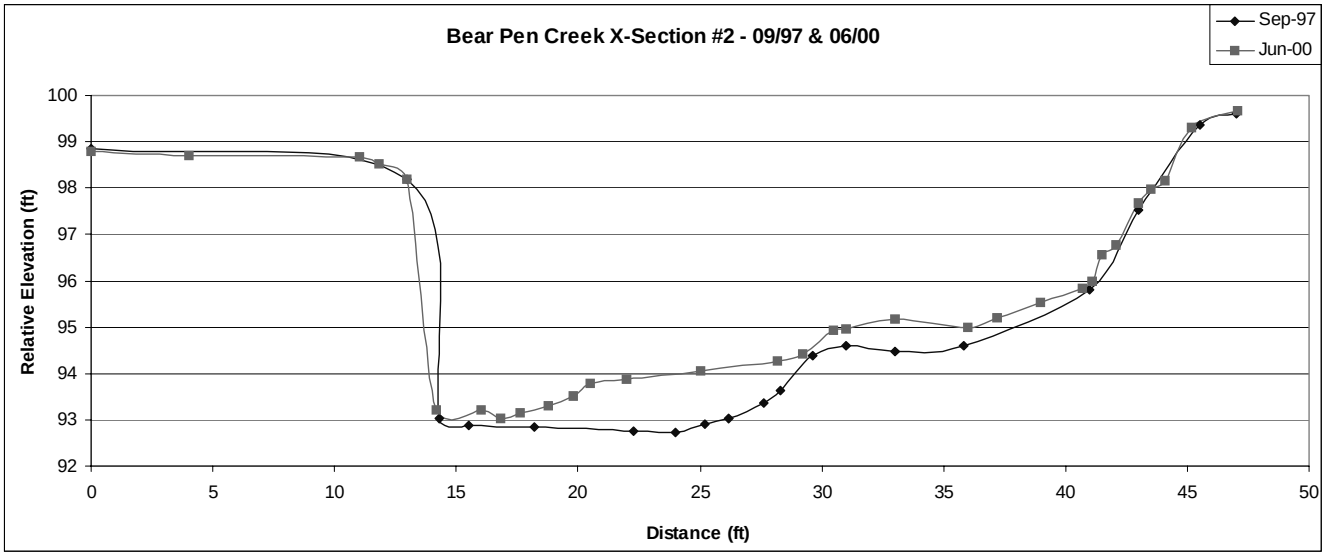


Figure 2. An example of before (1997) and after (2000) channel cross section data for the Bear Pen Creek in-stream restoration project. Notice the channel bed elevation increasing as a result of gravel deposition caused by the large wood additions.

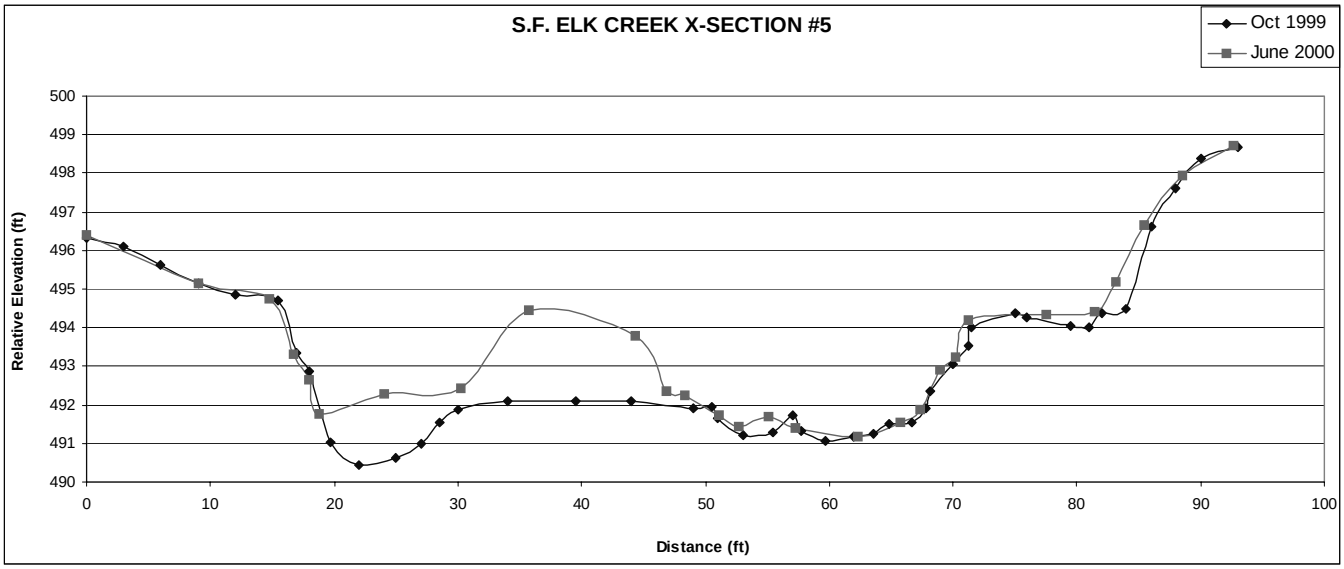


Figure 3. An example of before (1999) and after (2000) channel cross section data for the South Fork Elk Creek in-stream restoration project. Notice that there has been substantial gravel deposition as a result of

the large wood additions.

Figure 4: Photo point monitoring of the Steel Creek in-stream restoration project.

Pre- and post- project monitoring was completed in the Umpqua Resource Area for 5 habitat restoration projects and 7 culvert replacement/retro-fit projects. Monitoring methods included conducting pebble counts, stream mapping, habitat inventories, and establishing photo points (Table 13). Data collected will be compared with reference reaches and baseline information to determine the effectiveness of each project and to monitor changes in habitat condition.

Table 13. Monitoring completed for 2000/2001 restoration projects

Project	Photo Points	Pebble Counts	Spawning Surveys	Stream Mapping
Big Creek LWM/Clusters, FY 2001	X	X	X	X
West Fork Smith R. LWM, Weir, and Clusters	X	X	X	
Fitzpatrick Creek ERFO Low-water-crossing.	X		X	
House and Bear Wallow Step Weirs	X		X	
Alder Creek LWM	X		X	X
FY 01 Culverts - WF Buck Cr. Hog Ranch Cr. Clabber Cr. Slideout Cr. Cedar Cr. Moon Cr. Cherry Cr.	X		X	

Abbreviations used in this Table: LWM - Large Woody Material
ERFO - Emergency Relief Federally Owned

Special Areas

The District has 11 designated special areas including one Research Natural Area (Cherry Creek), nine Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) (Wassen Creek, Tioga Creek, North Fork Coquille, China Wall, New River, North Spit, Hunter Creek Bog, North Fork Hunter Creek, and North Fork Chetco), and one Environmental Education Area (Powers). Currently New River, Hunter Creek Bog, and North Fork Hunter Creek have completed management plans. Future plans are being proposed for the other ACEC within the next few years.

Implementation activities within the ACECs included the following:

New River:

- Continued implementation and maintenance of trails plan.
- Had a site host present for portion of year to monitor visitor use.
- Continued western snowy plover management and had volunteer monitoring recreation use.
- Treated approximately 75 acres of European beachgrass on beach foredune.

North Spit:

- Continued the operation and maintenance of North Spit boat ramp.
- Monitoring was completed for great blue heron/great egret rookery, salt marsh bird's beak, and western snowy plover distribution and reproductive success.
- Compliance monitoring was completed for seasonal western snowy plover closures, sensitive plant area, and inland areas closed to vehicle traffic.
- Erected purple martin nest boxes on pilings and dolphins adjacent to BLM lands and monitored them for use.
- Maintained western snowy plover habitat through disking of inland habitat areas and provided herbicide and assistance with herbicide application project by ODFW on an inland habitat area.
- Helped US Coast Guard with project to replace navigational marker on the North Jetty.
- Assisted Pacific Power and Light Co. project to dig up and relocate utility lines from Foredune Road to South Dike Road due to erosion on Foredune.
- Completed required NEPA work (CX) for Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) project to reconfigure/relocate FAA towers that are tied to North Bend Airport operations. Coordinated and assisted FAA workers with on-the-ground aspects of completing this project.

Cultural Resources Including American Indian Values

During FY 2000 the District continued involvement at Cape Blanco, with a sixth full season of lighthouse tours. The analysis of lighthouse visitor data was updated to include five seasons of tours. Results show a consistent pattern of visitation, with over 23,000 visitors during FY 2000. A contract was let for an engineering assessment of the lighthouse condition to assist in future

planning activities.

The District, in partnership with the Coquille Indian Tribe, conducted additional field work at the Bridge Maintenance Shop site (35CS64). Although numerous artifacts were recovered during these excavations, the hearth (firepit) feature discovered during initial 1978 excavations was not relocated. Further investigation may be scheduled for FY 2001. The District cooperated with the Coquille Indian Tribe in protection of sensitive ridge-top meadows on Coquille Forest lands by authorizing a temporary road closure to prevent motorized vehicle access. The environmental assessment for a permanent road closure will be forthcoming in FY 2001.

The cultural program again assisted a Passport In Time project (excavation of a 19^{tth} Century Army post) conducted by the Siuslaw National Forest. In addition, an historical report was commissioned to better understand Federal activities which have been conducted on the North Spit of Coos Bay. Results included obtaining a series of 1892 photographs showing Jetty construction from the Library of Congress. These excellent photographs formed the basis for an exhibit, which was on display for two months at the Coos County Historical Society Museum, is currently on display at the North Lincoln County Historical Museum and is scheduled for display at the BLM Yaquina Head Visitor's Center.

In addition to these specific activities, the cultural program has been involved in clearance of ground-disturbing project localities and evaluation of cultural resource potential for District projects. Cultural resources were addressed in decisions made concerning 46 proposed undertakings: including trail and road construction/renovation; culvert replacement; hazard tree removal in recreation sites; riparian and stream enhancement; and timber management projects. RMP requirements were met.

Archaeological excavations at Bridge Maintenance Shop site (35CS64) during FY 2000.

Visual Resources

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

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

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

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

District VRM specialists analyzed all surface disturbing actions within VRM Class II or III areas during the year. There were several projects involving the upgrade of seven developed recreation sites, that were designed in order to retain or partially retain the existing character of the landscape.

Rural Interface Areas

No projects conducted in FY 2000 were within the Rural Interface Areas as identified in the RMP.

Socioeconomic Conditions

The District provides employment opportunities for local companies, contractors, and individuals in the implementation of the RMP and NFP. Timber sales, silvicultural treatment projects such as thinning, planting trees, repair of storm damaged roads, the collection of Special Forest Products including ferns, mushrooms, and firewood, and the recreational use of public lands all provide employment opportunities.

The Coos Bay District, in coordination with other federal, state and local governments, participates in the NFP Jobs-in-the-Woods/Watershed Restoration program. The program provides on-the-job training opportunities for workers displaced from forestry related work. The workers are hired to work on crews restoring fish and forestry habitat. In addition to hiring crews, part of the money is used to hire local area contractors to do restoration work on public lands and approximately $241,000 were used for restoration activities on private and state lands

under authorization from the "Wyden Amendment". Table 5 (page 13) displays the projects located on the District in FY 2000.

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

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

- Oregon Coastal Environment Awareness Network (OCEAN): BLM continues to be involved with OCEAN. This past year BLM helped with maintaining partnerships, natural resource educational calendars, and program development.

- Coos County Tourism Development: BLM played a significant role in coordinating the Tourism Strategic and Implementation Plan for Coos County and is currently involved in implementing several strategies that were recommended through the planning process. The most noteworthy is the Coos County Regional Trails Partnership.

The District also maintains recreation facilities (such as campgrounds, hiking trails, boat ramps and wildlife viewing facilities) that enhance the quality of life in the area and attract tourist expenditures in local communities.

Table 14 displays the summary of Socio-Economic Activities and Allocations for the Coos Bay District.

Table 14. Coos Bay RMP, Summary of Socio-Economic Activities and Allocations					
Program Element	Fiscal Year 96	Fiscal Year 97	Fiscal Year 98	Fiscal Year 99	Fiscal Year 2000
District budget	$13,576,000 $1,000,000 [1]	$14,377,000 $1,092,000 [2]	$13,102,000 $698,000 [3]	$14,288,000	$16,185,300
Timber sale collections, O&C lands [4]	$7,514,103	$8,777,514	$3,661,050	$7,659,559	$4,905,687
Timber sale collections, CBWR lands [4]	$2,691,012	$3,817,918	$3,119,637	$4,534,667	$2,160,060
Timber sale collections, PD lands [4]	$1,019,334	$3,952,825	$1,374,631	$513,210	$410,596
Payments to Coos and (Coos) Curry Counties (Curry) (O&C/CWBR) [5] (Total)	$4,819,791 $2,665,930 $7,485,721	$4,636,761 $2,564,692 $7,201,453	$3,982,022 $2,463,454 $6,445,476	$3,818,377 $2,362,217 $6,180,594	$5,915,712 $2,260,979 $8,176,691
Payments to Coos and (Coos) Curry Counties (PILT) [5] (Curry) (Total)	$39,581 $72,098 $111,679	$6,537 $56,801 $63,338	$9,102 $65,158 $74,260	$4,438 $52,592 $57,030	$7,127 $62,305 $69,432
Value of forest development contracts	$2,329,000	$2,108,626	$1,436,360	$1,470,000	$1,009,000
Value of timber sales, oral auctions (_#) and negotiated sales (_#)	$9,996,710 (10 auctions) $240,784 (27 negotiated)	$11,763,814 (10 auctions) $3,322,658 (27 negotiated)	$14,734,146 (9 auctions) $228,719 (8 negotiated)	$105,795.70 (1 auction) $89,894 (8 negotiated)	$10,082 $42,788 (9 negotiated)
Jobs-in-the-Woods funds in contracts	$1,340,042	$1,273,329	$1,276,300	$728,000	$935,300
Timber Sale/Recreation Pipeline Restoration Funds			$544,917	$1,435,000	$1,244,500
Recreation Fee Demonstration Project Receipts			$84,050	$115,800	$107,515
Challenge cost share project contributions	$44,000	$68,000	$37,000	$66,100	$170,900
Value-in-kind or Volunteer Efforts	$260,100	$238,400	$469,600	$249,600	$111,600
Value of land sales	0	0	0	$10,050	$45,100

[1] Included a special FY 96 appropriation for flood damage.
[2] Included a special FY 97 appropriation for flood damage and carry over funds from the FY 96 flood appropriation.
[3] Included carry over funds from the FY 96 flood appropriation and the FY 97 flood appropriation.
[4] Funds collected as timber is harvested.
[5] To simplify reporting information and to avoid duplicating reporting, all payments to Coos and Curry counties have been reported by the Coos Bay District. Payments to Douglas and Lane counties have been reported by the Roseburg and Eugene Districts respectively.

Acronyms in table:
O&C = Oregon and California Railroad lands PD = Public Domain lands

CWBR = Coos Bay Wagon Road lands

PILT = Payments In Lieu of Taxes

Employment Trends

The southern Oregon coast showed mixed results during 1999. Curry County experienced strong growth in overall employment, while Coos County added only 10 jobs. Curry County showed strong growth in the trade and services sectors, while the construction sector lost jobs. Coos County showed strength in the construction and services sectors, while the trade sector lost jobs. The manufacturing sectors in both counties showed overall declines because of decreases in lumber and wood products employment, the dominant industry.

Statewide lumber and wood products employment has continued the downward trend which began in 1989, decreasing by 1,700 jobs between 1998 and 1999. Total lumber and wood products employment in 1999 averaged 57,300 jobs within Oregon. Coos and Curry Counties mirrored the statewide trend, losing 150 and 10 jobs respectively, between 1998 and 1999. Tables 15, 16, and 17 provide detailed information on employment by industry for Oregon, Coos County, and Curry County. Data for 2000 is scheduled for release in March 2001 by the Oregon Employment Department.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes, O&C Payments, and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Payments were made in FY 2000 as directed in current legislation. The specific amounts paid to the counties under each revenue sharing program in FY 2000 are displayed in Table 14.

New legislation (P.L. 106-393, Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000) was signed October 30, 2000, that extends "safety-net" payments through FY 2006. The law establishes a new formula for calculating payments which is based on selecting the highest three years in the eligibility period (1986-1999). The law also allows for annual increases in the payment based on Consumer Price Index information. O&C and CBWR Payments in FY 2001 will be based on this new legislation.

During April 2000, the Bureau of Census completed its decadal census. It is anticipated that this data will be released beginning April of 2001 and continuing through 2003. Significant opportunities exist to compare the 2000 data to the 1990 data and to examine trends. Where census data was used in developing the District Resource Management Plan, opportunities will exist to update information.

Environmental Justice

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

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

Table 15. Resident Labor Force, Employment by Industry, Oregon													
	1970	1980	Average 1984-88 Baseline	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Civilian Labor Force	864,500	1,295,000	1,362,400	1,491,000	1,508,000	154,200	1,596,000	1,640,000	1,656,200	1,719,700	1,727,600	1,763,700	1,760,500
Unemployment	61,700	107,000	104,800	82,000	90,000	116,000	116,000	89,000	80,300	101,600	100,600	98,600	100,400
Total Wage and Salary Employment	709,200	1,044,600	1,068,680	1,251,900	1,250,800	1,274,200	1,308,400	1,362,900	1,418,400	1,476,600	1,524,400	1,551,800	1,572,400
Total Manufacturing	172,300	215,100	203,240	220,300	211,700	209,000	211,700	221,300	229,300	235,800	243,600	246,100	240,800
Lumber & Wood Products (& Paper)	76,200	79,900	75,060	73,200	65,800	63,800	62,700	63,300	61,300	59,800	60,200	59,000	57,300
Other Manufacturing	96,100	135,200	128,180	147,100	145,900	145,200	149,000	158,000	168,000	176,000	183,400	187,100	183,500
Total Non-Manufacturing	536,900	829,500	865,440	1,031,600	1,039,000	1,065,200	1,096,700	1,141,600	1,189,100	1,238,900	1,282,800	1,305,700	1,331,600
Construction & Mining	30,800	48,800	35,800	54,000	53,000	52,000	55,700	62,900	70,400	79,400	83,300	83,400	84,700
Transportation, Communications & Utilities	48,700	60,500	58,040	64,500	65,200	65,700	66,800	68,900	71,300	73,500	74,900	76,200	77,700
Trade	162,000	255,600	269,680	313,100	314,300	318,700	328,900	344,100	357,000	365,900	377,500	383,400	387,900
Finance, Insurance& Real Estate	36,000	70,000	69,360	80,300	83,200	86,000	84,600	87,800	87,200	91,000	94,800	95,200	95,400
Services & Miscellaneous	112,700	191,400	231,180	296,200	296,900	311,800	328,300	343,200	362,900	382,600	402,800	412,100	425,400
Government	146,700	203,200	201,360	223,500	226,400	231,000	232,600	234,700	240,200	246,600	249,500	255,300	260,500

Table 16: Resident Labor Force, Employment by Industry, Coos County													
	1970	1980	Average 1984-88 Baseline	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Civilian Labor Force	22,050	29,410	27,492	27,290	27,180	27,120	28,030	27,870	27,460	28,290	27,600	27,560	26,790
Unemployment	1,860	4,060	3,078	2,440	2,470	2,950	3,040	2,400	2,020	2,610	2,670	2,770	2,340
Total Wage and Salary Emp.	17,390	20,880	18,878	19,560	19,380	19,520	20,040	20,410	20,640	21,180	21,120	20,910	20,920
Total Manufacturing	6,580	5,130	4,510	3,680	3,240	3,200	3,210	3,090	3,020	2,980	2,970	2,680	2,550
Lumber & Wood Products	5,440	3,930	3,236	2,370	1,880	1,850	1,850	1,820	1,800	1,780	1,800	1,530	1,380
Other Manufacturing	1,140	1,200	1,274	1,310	1,360	1,350	1,360	1,270	1,220	1,200	1,170	1,150	1,170
Total Non-Manufacturing	10,810	15,750	14,372	15,880	16,140	16,330	16,830	17,320	17,610	18,200	18,150	18,230	18,370
Const. & Mining	460	710	476	690	720	710	670	720	790	790	840	810	850
Trans., Comm. & Utilities	1,560	1,740	1,382	1,430	1,450	1,390	1,410	1,400	1,430	1,490	1,410	1,320	1,300
Trade	2,890	4,350	4,316	4,890	5,000	5,040	5,330	5,330	5,330	5,320	5,230	5,080	4,930
Finance, Ins. & Real Est.	740	940	786	810	830	860	940	990	870	890	890	880	910
Services & Misc.	2,190	3,090	3,132	3,390	3,370	3,480	3,620	4,010	4,090	4,330	4,410	4,500	4,690
Government	2,970	4,920	4,280	4,680	4,750	4,850	4,850	4,870	5,110	5,390	5,370	5,650	5,680

Table 17: Resident Labor Force, Employment by Industry, Curry County													
	1970	1980	Average 1984-88 Baseline	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Civilian Labor Force	5,310	7,130	8,250	9,760	9,740	8,050	8,160	8,370	8,210	8,570	8,400	8,450	8,360
Unemployment	370	900	746	570	590	730	740	650	620	820	790	740	610
Total Wage and Salary Emp.	3,580	4,670	4,676	5,690	5,650	5,490	5,580	5,830	5,860	6,020	6,060	6,120	6,260
Total Manufacturing	1,470	1,130	1,100	1,020	970	860	870	860	830	850	890	900	890
Lumber & Wood Products	1,310	890	960	730	680	650	640	630	630	630	650	640	630
Other Manufacturing	160	240	140	290	290	210	230	230	200	220	240	260	250
Total Non-Manufacturing	2,110	3,540	3,574	4,670	4,680	4,640	4,720	4,970	5,030	5,170	5,170	5,230	5,370
Const. & Mining	100	200	222	310	340	290	320	350	350	350	360	400	380
Trans., Comm. & Utilities	190	190	180	250	230	230	240	240	250	260	250	260	260
Trade	550	1,030	1,140	1,530	1,540	1,520	1,530	1,730	1,750	1,800	1,790	1,780	1,830
Finance, Ins. & Real Est.	130	220	226	290	280	290	320	330	340	330	330	310	320
Services & Misc.	280	590	754	950	980	1,000	1,040	1,050	1,090	1,110	1,130	1,200	1,300
Government	860	1,310	1,054	1,340	1,310	1,300	1,280	1,270	1,260	1,310	1,300	1,280	1,290

Recreation

Recreation use statistics have been tracked and documented in the Recreation Management Information system (RMIS). The 2000 summary follows:

Umpqua Resource Area	197,400	acres
Myrtlewood Resource Area	128,430	acres
Number of BLM acres within the Coos Bay District	325,830	acres

Visitation in the Coos Bay District generally showed an increase from use in 1999. Table 18 outlines visitation at each of the Districts developed recreation sites, Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA), and Extensive Recreation Management Areas (ERMA). The ERMA includes all of the recreation sites and areas outside of SRMAs.

Table 18. Extensive and Special Recreation Management Areas (ERMA/SRMA)

Umpqua Resource Area SRMAs	Acres	Visits
Loon Lake SRMA [1]		
Loon Lake Campground	78.86	97,980
East Shore Campground	51.51	2,460
Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area SRMA	1,095.00	477,000
Coos Bay Shorelands SRMA [2]	1,726.45	26,081
Umpqua SRMA Total	2,951.82	603,521
Umpqua ERMA & Recreation Sites		
Smith River Falls Campground	81.29	5,000
Vincent Creek Campground	3.5	2,500
Fawn Creek Campground	5	250
Park Creek Campground	60	9,550
Big Tree Recreation Site	20	600
Sub Total Developed Sites	169.79	17,900
Dispersed use	194,278	181,400
Umpqua ERMA Total	194,448	199,300
Total Umpqua Resource Area	**197,400**	**804,221**

Table 18. Extensive and Special Recreation Management Areas (continued)		
Myrtlewood Resource Area SRMAs		
New River ACEC/SRMA	1,168	1,080
Sixes River SRMA [3]		
Sixes River Campground	120	1,238
Edson Creek Campground	45	2,457
Myrtlewood SRMA Total	1,333	4,775
Myrtlewood ERMA & Recreation Sites		
Cape Blanco Lighthouse (NHS)	32	22,001
Burnt Mountain Campground	38	954
Bear Creek (Site open to walk-in only 1999)	80	10,950
Palmer Butte Scenic Overlook	40	536
Sub Total Developed Sites	190	34,441
Dispersed Use	126,978	174,726
Myrtlewood ERMA Total	127,097	209,167
Total Myrtlewood Resource Area	**128,430**	**213,942**
Total Coos Bay District	**325,830**	**1,018,163**

[1] Loon Lake SRMA includes Loon Lake and East Shore Campgrounds.
[2] Includes the North Spit ACEC, North Spit Boat Ramp and the Bastendorff Beach access area that is managed by Coos County Parks. Does not include Bastendorff County Campground.
[3] Sixes River SRMA includes Sixes River and Edson Creek Campgrounds.

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

The number of recreation participants on the Coos Bay District BLM lands in FY 2000 is estimated to be 1,995,878. One visitor may participate in several recreation activities.

Recreation use permits for camping & day use issued at campgrounds and fees collected in 2000:

Recreation Use Permits (RUP) Issued:	#Permits	Fees Collected
Loon Lake/East Shore	9,166	$ 96,677
Sixes River Campground	469	$ 2,926
Edson Creek Campground	832	$ 6,617
District Total RUPs & Collections	10,467	$106,220

Special Recreation Permits (SRP) Issued:

Umpqua Resource Area collected $625 for one SRP issued in FY 1999 for commercial tours to view the New Carissa ship wreck on the North Spit with 3,500 visitors.

Recreation Trails Managed

Umpqua Resource Area	Miles	Use type	Visits
Loon Lake Waterfall Trail	1	Hike	4,500
Blue Ridge multi-use Trail	12	Hike/bike/horse/OHV	1,400
Big Tree	0.5	Hike/interpretive	400
Total	13.5		6,300

Myrtlewood Resource Area			
Doerner Fir Trail #T801	0.8	Hike/interpretive	588
New River (7 Trails) #T802	3.5	Hike,interpretive	500
Hunter Creek Trails #T803	2.5	Hike	400
Euphoria Ridge Trail #T804	6	Mtn. Bike	600
Total 12.8		2,088	

Coos Bay District Total Trails	26.3	8,388

Off-Highway Vehicle Designations Managed (acres):

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

Backcountry Byways: Currently there are no plans to develop any of the 5 back country byways proposed in the RMP.

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

- Constructed additional trails at Blue Ridge and Euphoria Ridge.
- Reconstructed 10 campsites at Loon Lake.
- Replaced picnic tables and grills in the Loon Lake day use area.
- Hazard tree assessments were completed for Loon Lake, Each Shore, Sixes and Edson campgrounds. Some trees were removed or pruned at Loon Lake, East Shore, and Edson Creek recreation areas.

Status of Recreation and Management Plans:

Umpqua Resource Area

- Coos Bay Shorelands SRMA - complete 1995.
- Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area SRMA-- Completed 1993, Amended 1998.
- Loon Lake SRMA Operations Plan - completed 1997 - Begin Management Plan FY 99.
- Park Creek Campground Site Plan - completed 1998.
- Smith River Falls & Vincent Creek Campgrounds Site Plans completed FY 99.
- Big Tree recreation site - recreation plan completed FY 99.
- Blue Ridge Multi-use trail - Completed 1998.
- Wassen Creek ACEC - Began scoping for the Trail and interim ACEC plan.
- Bastendorff Beach - Managed by Coos County under a Right of Way permit.
- No plans or schedule for proposed Tioga SRMA & Big Bend Recreation Site, other proposed trails, or the District OHV implementation plan.

Myrtlewood Resource Area

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

Interpretation and Environmental Education Programs/Projects:

- Interpretive Plans Completed (prior years)
  - Cape Blanco Light House and connected sites
  - New River ACEC - Interpretive plan for 4 sites with in the ACEC.
  - New River ACEC - Interpretive garden for native vegetation.
  - Draft District Environmental and Outreach Strategy.

- **Interpretive panels/exhibits Completed**
  - New River SRMA/ACEC - designed one portal sign, one bronze dedication plaque, and 4 interpretive panels for Floras Lake area.
  - Developed new interpretive panels/information boards for Park Creek, Smith River Falls and Vincent Creek Campgrounds.
  - Assisted with development of interpretive panels for 2 ODOT wayfinding points on US 101.
  - Developed 2 ACE Student exhibits.
  - Exhibits for Coos County Fair, state fair, Reedsport Tsalila festival, et.al.
  - Developed 2 exhibits and participated in Tsalila events.
  - Developed 2 career fair exhibits.
- **Environmental Educational Programs and Videos Produced**
  - Developed the following video programs:

- Tsalila
- 3 videos with ODFW an S.T.E.P. program.
- 1 video “Tour the Coos Watershed” for Coos Watershed Association.
- Snag Blasting Safety training
- Logging With a Harvester and Forwarder
- In Stream Structure With Horses
- Special Forest Products
- Engineering Designs on the Coos Bay District
- Road Decommissioning
- Tidepool training video for CCIL
- South Slough Reserve
- Chinook Spawning
- Tree Climbing for Red Tree Vole Nests
- Lower Umpqua Tree Planting training video for local schools.

- **Educational Outreach Activities and Leave No Trace Programs**
  The following programs were conducted in various communities including : Reedsport, Coos Bay, North Bend, Eugene, Myrtle Point, Coquille, Bandon, and Florence.

  - Conducted "Leave No Trace" programs in the schools for 4th to 6th graders. The time used on the programs at the schools was 6.5 days. Total participants for the year 210.
  - Summer “Leave No Trace” programs at the Backer Boy Scout camp each week and other programs on Leave No Trace at different areas with total participants of 680.
  - Programs at Camp Cleawox for the Girl Scouts on “Leave No Trace” with a total of 465 participants.
  - A 0.5 day program on “Walk as the Indians walked” on August 11, 2000 for South Coast Saturday Academy at Sunset Bay State Park. This was on outdoor skills and ethics program with a total of 6 participants.
  - Western Rivers Girl Scouts held their Junior Jamboree for Girl Scouts at Loon Lake. They acquired skills in the outdoors and ethics with a total of 140 participants.
  - Took 3 students from Reedsport High School on a one-day work shadowing to show them what a Park Ranger does at Loon Lake Recreation Area and included the Leave No Trace program.
  - Conducted a three hour Leave No Trace program for Children and Families Service at Tugman State park with a total of 78 participants.
  - Conducted a one hour program on Leave No Trace at Southwestern Oregon Community College in February. Total of 19 participants.
  - Conducted a two hour program on local Native Americans at North Bay Elementary School in February.
  - Conducted 3 Leave No Trace programs at Loon Lake Recreation Area with a total of 128 participants.
  - Total participants for the Leave No Trace program in the Coos Bay District was 1,729.
  - Assisted on the Leave No Trace workshop in October at Perkins Peninsula park.

Forest Management

As shown in Tables 19 and 20, the District did not offer any advertized sales in FY 2000 due to existing court injunctions. The District offered several negotiated sale contracts and awarded volume through timber sale modifications to existing contracts.

Table 19. Timber Volumes, Annual Projections Compared to Offered Volumes FY 95 - 2000

Land Use Allocation	Projected Full ASQ (MMBF)	Offered FY 95 (MMBF)	Offered FY 96 (MMBF)	Offered FY 97 (MMBF)	Offered FY 98 (MMBF)	Offered FY 99 (MMBF)	Offered FY 2000 (MMBF)
Matrix (GFMA)	30.7	21.0	22.1	25.8	44.6 [2]	7.0	0
C/DB	1.3	0	0	0.1	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Volume [1]	N/A	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.7
Total ASQ Volume	32.0	22.2	24.1	27.3	46.5 [2]	9.0	1.7
Volume from Reserves	N/A	4.1	3.9	0.9	3.1	0.9	0.8
Total Volume Offered		26.3	28.0	28.5	49.6 [2]	9.9	2.5
Budgeted Target Volume		24.0	27.0	28.2	32.0	32.0	6.0

[1] Includes modifications and negotiated sales not included in the Special Forest Product table
[2] Includes the Cedar House sale which was offered but not sold in September 1998

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

FY 2000 Accomplishments

In FY 2000, due to legal challenges concerning forest plan implementation of the Survey and Manage requirements and Aquatic Conservation Strategy, the District was not able to offer any advertised timber sales. Approximately 2.9 MMBF of timber was sold as miscellaneous volume in the form of negotiated sales and contract modifications. Figure 5 shows a comparison between budgeted and offered volume.

Figure 5. Comparison of Budgeted and Offered Volume

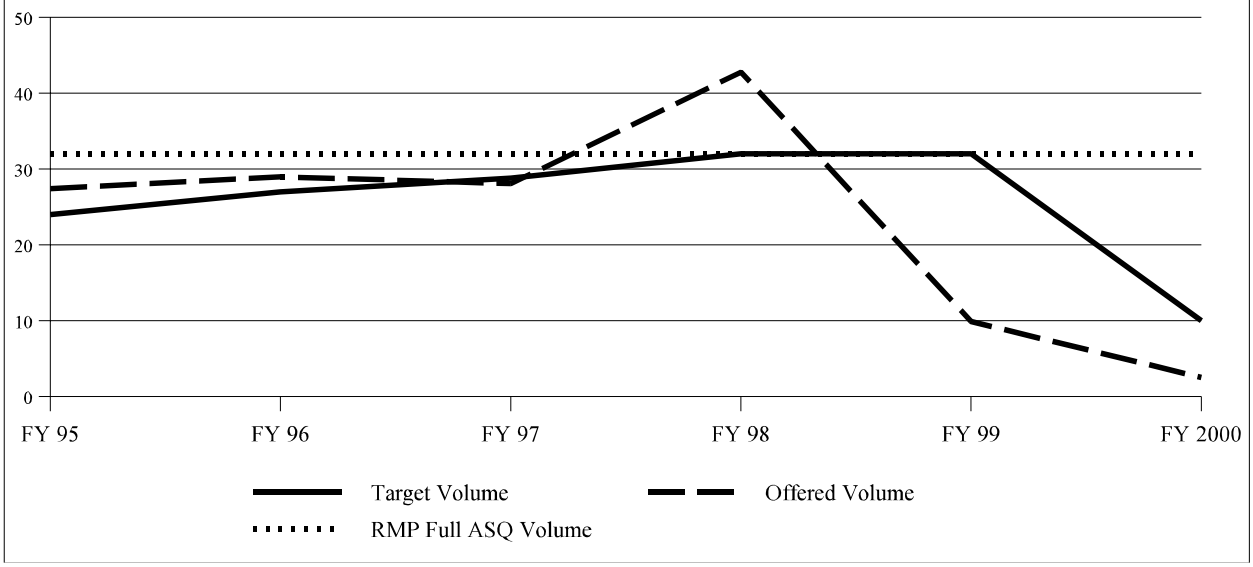


Table 20. FY 2000 Advertised Timber Sales

Sale Name	Land Use Allocation [1]	Acres	Volume MMBF	Type of Harvest [2]	Comments
					No Advertised Sales were offered in FY 2000
Total		0	0		

[1] RR is Riparian Reserve, LSR is Late-Successional Reserve
[2] RH is Regeneration Harvest, CT is Commercial Thinning, DM is Density Management, SC is selective Cut

In preparing the RMP, volume and acres to be harvested by land use allocation (LUA) were estimated to determine the ASQ. Table 21 displays how the estimated acres of Matrix were allocated between the General Forest Management Area (GFMA) and Connectivity/Diversity Blocks (C/DB) and the anticipated volume to be harvested from each allocation. Table 22 shows the acres and volume to be harvested from the parent sales located in the Matrix in FY 2000. The difference is due to ongoing litigation mentioned above.

Table 23 shows the cumulative and average harvest from the parent sales located in the Matrix LUA for FY 95 to FY 99. Only coniferous volume harvested from the parent sales located in the Matrix is included in the ASQ. Tables 21 and 23 do not include the miscellaneous volume associated with timber sale modifications or negotiated sales, nor the volume harvested from the reserves, therefore the totals are different than shown in Tables 19 and 20.

Table 21. FY2000 Estimated Sale Plan Matrix Volume (Acres and MMBF)				
	Regeneration Harvest		Commercial Thinning	
LUA	Acres	Volume	Acres	Volume
GFMA	110	5.5	473	3.8
C/DB	0	0	0	0
Total [1]	110	5.5	473	3.8

[1] Acres and volumes shown in Table 21 differ slightly from those shown in the Appendix Table B-1 due to data rounding .

Table 22. Actual Volume Offered from the Matrix in FY 2000 (Acres and MMBF)				
LUA	Regeneration Harvest		Commercial Thinning/Selective Cut	
	Acres	Volume [1]	Acres	Volume [1]
GFMA	12	0.197	27	0.050
C/DB	0	0	0	0
Total	12	0.197	27	0.050

[1] Include miscellaneous volume sold as modifications and negotiated sales

As shown in Table 23, the amount of harvesting conducted by the District is lower than estimated in the RMP. This is a result of the ramping up process that the District had been going through as we implemented the RMP, as well as the impacts of litigation previously mentioned. The District will continue to monitor both the type of harvest and acres harvested over the next few years to determine if the modeling assumptions used in calculating the ASQ are being implemented. If the rates of harvest are significantly different from the modeling assumptions, a correction may be required.

Table 23. Cumulative and Average Volume Offered from the Matrix for FY 95 to FY 2000 (Acres and MMBF)				
LUA	Regeneration Harvest		Commercial Thinning/Selective Cut	
	Acres	Volume [1]	Acres	Volume [1]
GFMA (Cumulative)	1,914	93.1	2,526	27.7
C/DB (Cumulative)	0	0	36	0.1
Total (Cumulative)	1,914	93.1	2,562	27.8
GFMA (Average)	319	15.5	421	4.62
C/DB (Average)	0	0	6	0.02
Total (Average)	319	15.5	427	4.63

[1] Does not include miscellaneous volume harvested

Figures 6 thru 9 display comparisons of the projected and actual harvest acres and volume sold from the Matrix by FY. Figures 8 and 9 display a comparison of the projected and actual sold board foot and cubic foot volume to be harvested from the Matrix.

Appendix B displays comparisons between ROD harvest modeling projections and actual harvest and the anticipated acres and volume to be harvested from the Matrix LUA by age class, either by regeneration harvest and/or commercial thinning and selective cut/salvage, as well as the accomplishments for FY 95 to FY 2000.

A view of a stand ready for a commercial thinning (above) and a view of a recently commercially thinned stand (below).

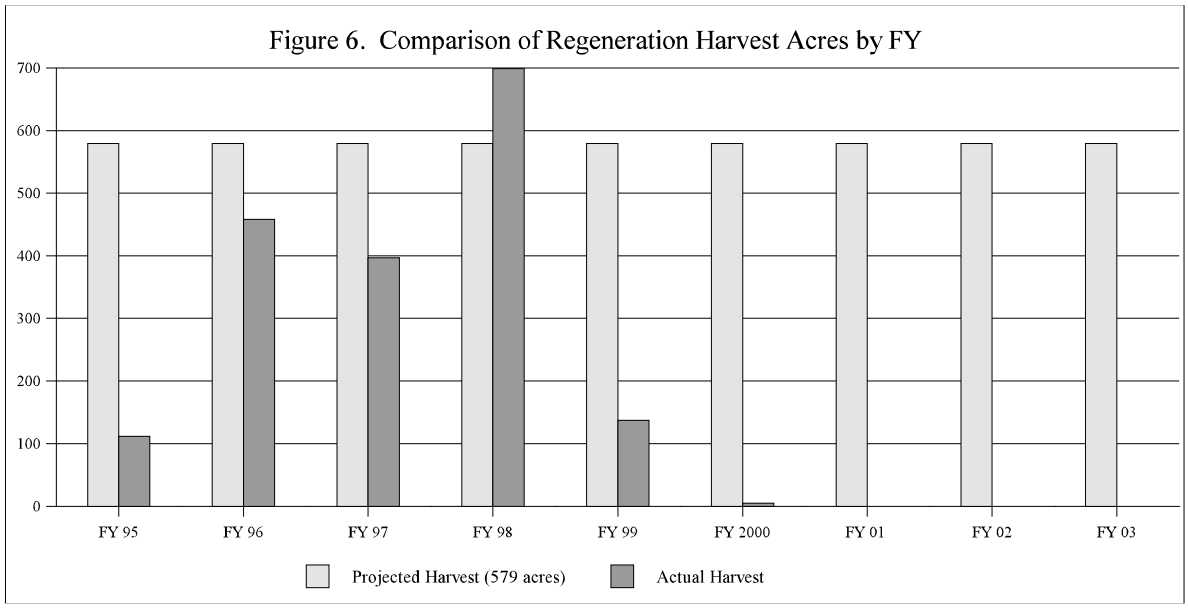


Figure 6. Comparison of Regeneration Harvest Acres by FY
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
FY 95
FY 96
FY 97
FY 98
FY 99
FY 2000
FY 01
FY 02
FY 03
Projected Harvest (579 acres)
Actual Harvest

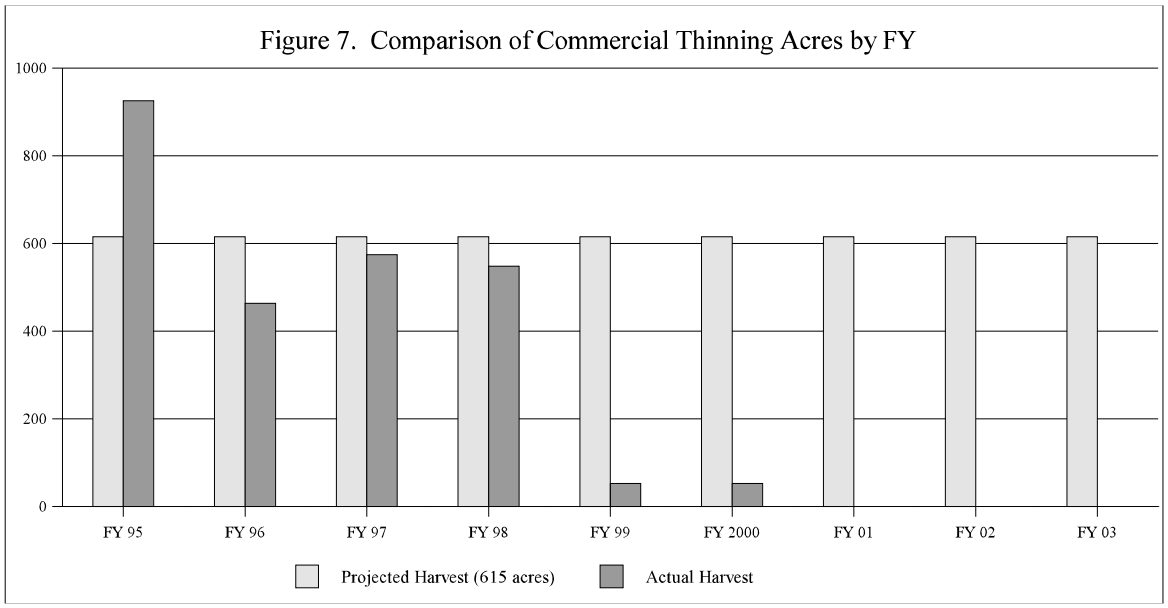


Figure 7. Comparison of Commercial Thinning Acres by FY
1000
800
600
400
200
0
FY 95
FY 96
FY 97
FY 98
FY 99
FY 2000
FY 01
FY 02
FY 03
Projected Harvest (615 acres)
Actual Harvest

Figure 8. Comparison of Regeneration Harvest Volume by FY

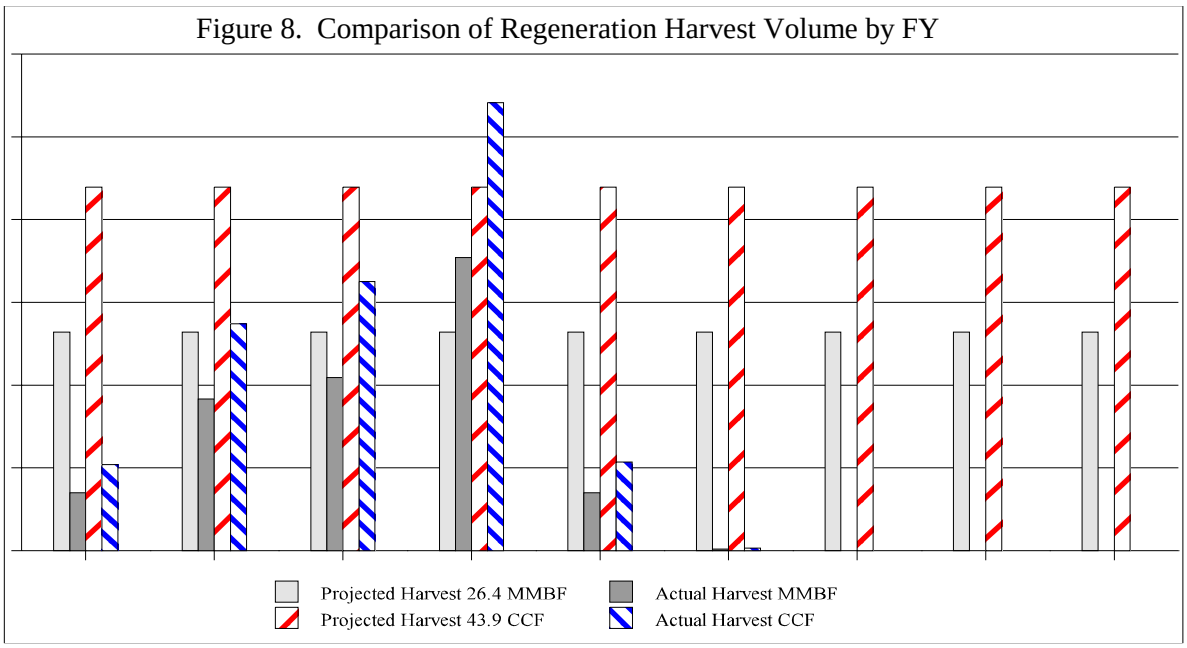
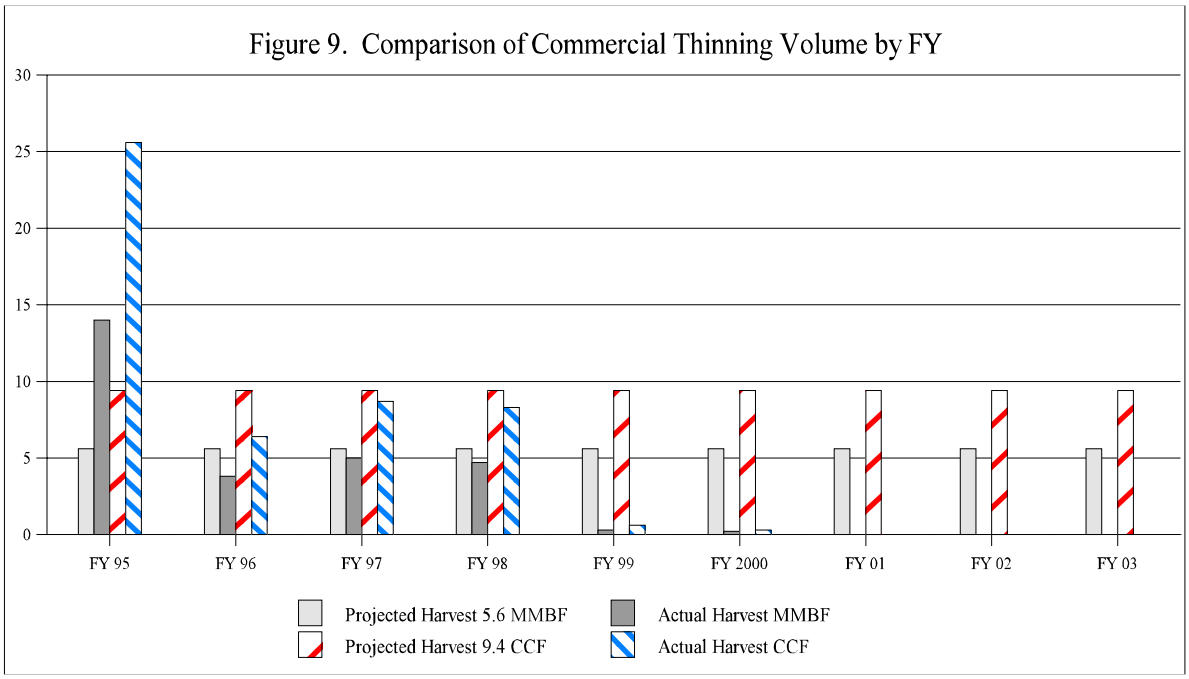


Figure 9. Comparison of Commercial Thinning Volume by FY



Silvicultural Practices

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

In FY 2000, the District awarded contracts totaling approximately $1,009,000 to treat the acres shown in Table 24.

Table 24. Annual ROD Projections and Accomplishments for Silvicultural Practices

Practice	ROD Acres	Accomplishments for FY 95 thru 99	FY 2000 Accomplishments	Accomplishments for FY 95 to 2000
Site Preparation				
Prescribed Fire	760	1,388	106	1,494
Other	100	792	348	1,140
Total for Site Preparation	860	2,180	454	2,634
Planting				
Normal Stock	220	2,326	315	2,641
Genetic Stock	540	2,322	319	2,641
Total for planting	760	4,648	634	5,282
Stand Maintenance/Protection				
Vegetation Control	5,610	21,148	2,655	23,803
Animal Control	790	3,468	917	4,037
Precommercial Thinning/Release	3,480	8,338	3,458	11,796
Brushfield/Hardwood Conversion	120	184	0	184
Fertilization	1,200	22,740	0	22,740
Pruning	870	1,566	201	1,767

As shown in Table 25, silvicultural treatments within Late-Successional Reserves (LSR) have

been occurring since fiscal year 95. This demonstrates that the implementatoion targets of the "South Coast-North Klamath Late-Successional Reserve Assessment" (May, 1998) are being meet on the District. All of the silvicultural treatments being reported are in stands less than 20 years old. Establishment and maintenance of these young timber stands is vital to meeting later stand development targets for old-growth. The key components that are being grown are dominant, fast growing, overstory trees; a varied conifer species mix; and a few hardwood trees.

As a result of the Rescissions Act of 1995, there was timber harvest and subsequent tree planting in the LSR that was not originally part of the Northwest Forest Plan. With this workload nearly completed, future silvicultural treatments in young timber stands will primarily be stand maintenance and precommercial thinning/release. As an alternative pathway for developing late-successional characteristics, 90 acres of low density precommerical thinning were completed.

Table 25. Silvicultural Practices in Late-Successional Reserves

Practice	Accomplishments for FY 95 thru 98 (acres)	FY 99 Accomplishments (acres)	Accomplishments for FY 95 to 99 (acres)
Site Preparation			
Prescribed Fire	132	0	132
Other	128	3	131
Total for Site Preparation	260	3	263
Planting			
Normal Stock	659	71	730
Genetic Stock	357	11	368
Total for planting	1,016	82	1,098
Stand Maintenance/Protection			
Vegetation Control	5,646	501	6,147
Animal Control	476	130	606
Precommercial Thinning/Release	4,619	1205	5,824
Brushfield/Hardwood Conversion	0	0	0
Fertilization	141	0	141
Pruning	6	0	0

A recently planted unit.

A recently manual maintained unit.

Special Forest Products

In addition to the advertised timber sales described above, the District sold a variety of Special Forest Products as shown in Table 26. The ROD does not have specific commitments for the sale of Special Forest Products. The sale of Special Forest Products follow the guidelines contained in the Oregon/Washington Special Forest Products Procedure Handbook.

Table 26. Summary of Special Forest/Natural Product Actions and Accomplishments							
RMP Authorized product sales	Unit of measure	Fiscal Year 1996	Fiscal Year 1997	Fiscal Year 1998	Fiscal Year 1999	Fiscal Year 2000	Five Year total
Boughs, coniferous	Pounds contracts[1] value ($)	6,450 6 129.00	8,725 9 228.00	4,800 5 96.00	2,940 58 59.00	18,300 7 366.00	22,915 78 512.00
Burls and miscellaneous	Pounds contracts[1] value ($)	0	1,000 1 150.00	0	0	0	1,000 1 150.00
Christmas trees	Number contracts[1] value ($)	310 310 175.00	265 141 950.00	257 257 1,135.00	238 238 1,190.00	110 110 650.00	1,070 1,070 4,450.00
Edibles and medicinals	Pounds contracts[1] value ($)	50 1 2.50	0	2,075 3 87.00	1050 3 63.75	400 2 10.00	3,125 7 150.75
Feed & Forage	Tons	0	0	0	0	0	0
Floral & greenery	Pounds contracts[1] value ($)	46,428 366 6,135.90	55,038 459 7,243.10	55,280 505 6,781.00	132,039 691 6,602.00	171,753 544 7,870.00	288,785 2,021 26,762.00
Moss/ bryophytes	Pounds contracts[1] value ($)	2,000 2 60.00	3,600 7 108.00	0	0	0	5,600 9 168.00
Mushrooms/ fungi	Pounds contracts[1] value	8,615 135 2,073.00	29,453 474 7,445.00	23,527 350 5,753.50	22,823 408 5,705.00	17,428 266 4,306.75	84,418 1,367 20,977.00
Ornamentals	Number contracts[1] value ($)	0	2,000 1 20.00	0		45 1 4.50	2,000 1 20.00
Seed and seed cones	Bushels contracts[1] value ($)	0	994 32 500.00	0	400 2 100.00	200 1 100.00	1,394 34 600.00
Transplants	Number contracts[1] value ($)	0	80 1 20.00	450 4 58.00	457 7 114.00	76 2 19.00	987 12 192.00
Wood products/ firewood [2]	Cubic feet contracts[1] value ($)	615,727 272 81,630.43	606,109 342 65,238.20	56,909 173 45,892.25	33,709 218 28,186.86	16,820 100 1,816.42	1,402,288 1,161 222,764.18
TOTALS	contracts[1] value ($)	1,092 91,205.83	1,467 81,902.30	1,297 59,802.75	1,625 42,020.61	486 15,142.67	5,967 290,074.16

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

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

elsewhere.

Noxious Weeds

In FY 2000, the Jobs-in-the-Woods program manually treated 1,000 acres of Scotch and French broom along 1,200 miles of road. Prison crews manually removed noxious weeds from the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area. The Oregon Department of Agriculture assisted in the treatment of 5 acres of gorse throughout the District.

In 1997 an inventory involving 13,000 acres was performed identifying 2,131 miles of road side occurrence. An additional 10,000 acres were inventoried in FY 99 and 2000 involving the southern end of the District. Control efforts in the 1998-2000 period were based on these inventories. Biological controls were placed on gorse and purple loosestrife populations on BLM lands. This program is expected to expand significantly as biological controls are developed for the broom species. Biological control of the tansy ragwort populations appears to be maintaining the existing populations and is expected to be the sole treatment for this species. Additionally, in cooperation with the Coos Watershed Association, an inventory was completed for purple loosestrife for the Coos sub-basin. This information was the basis for biological control applications, in cooperation with USDA Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service (APHIS) in FY 2000.

Scotch Broom is a noxious weed found on much of the District.

Fire/Burning

All fuels treatment activities were accomplished meeting the Department of Interior 9214 Manual (Prescribed Fire Management Policy as revised in July 2000) and in accordance with the Oregon Smoke Management and Visibility Protection Plans. In FY 2000, prescribed fire management activities occurred in 23 units totaling 163 acres. Fuels consumption varied due to factors such as time of year, aspect, types and condition of fuels, and ignition source. No intrusions into designated areas occurred as a result of fuels treatment projects on the District. Prescribed burning prescriptions target spring-like burn conditions when large fuel, duff and litter consumption, and smoldering is reduced by wetter conditions and rapid mop-up. Fuels treatment activities are implemented to improve seedling plantability and survival, reduce brush competition, reduce activity fuel loading levels, protect resource values, re-establish native vegetation and reduce natural fuels loads to lower the probability of catastrophic fire. Proposed management activities are analyzed during the interdisciplinary review process and alternative fuels treatment methods are utilized where appropriate.

In FY 2000, four human caused and two lightening caused fires totaling 4.5 acres occurred on district; none of the six fires escaped initial attack.

In FY 2000, the District dispatched 170 people off district and out of state for a total of 2,295 workdays.

Helicopter ignition of a prescribed burn

Access and Right-of-Way

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

In FY 2000, the following actions were accomplished:

- 7 permits were issued for timber hauling over existing roads.
- 38 supplements to establish fees for use of existing roads were executed under reciprocal right-of-way agreements.

In FY 2001 we anticipate requests for similar type of actions.

A right-of-way application was received from Coos County in FY 2000 for construction of a 12-inch natural gas pipeline from near Roseburg to Coos Bay. The majority of the proposed route would lie within Coos County's Coos Bay Wagon Road right-of way, the remainder would follow the Bonneville Power Administration's right-of-way corridor on public land for approximately 2.5 miles. Coos County has contracted preparation of an Environmental Assessment for the project, with the District responsible for preparing the Decision Record. The County is working towards completing the EA in time for the decision to be issued by BLM permitting construction of the pipeline by the end of 2001.

Road constructed under Right-of-Way Agreement in the Tioga Creek area.

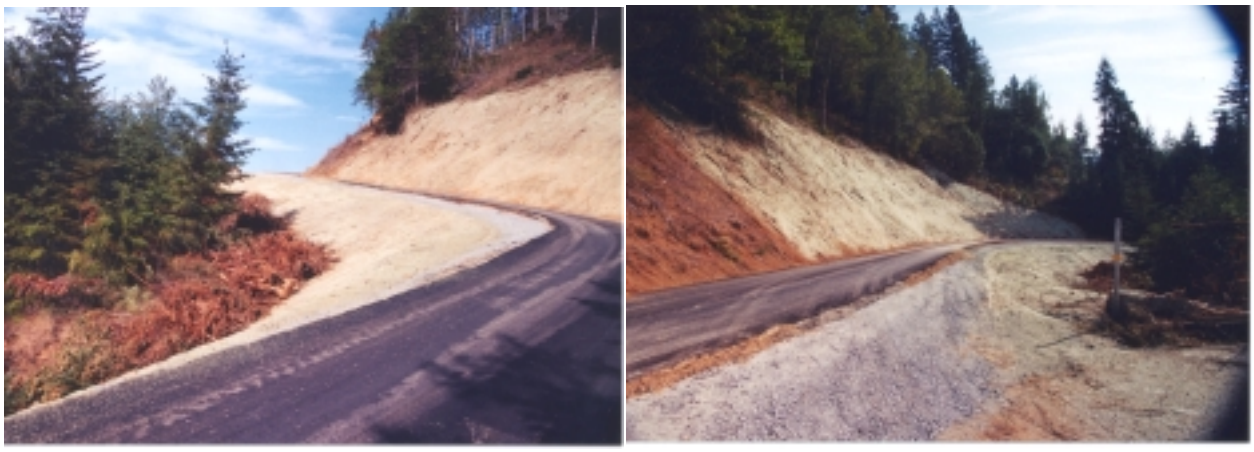
Transportation/Roads

During 2000 the District continued developing Transportation Management Objectives, through an IDT process, for all roads controlled by the Bureau. The process has been completed for approximately 95 percent of the roads administered by the District, a 6 percent increase over last year. The process will continue through 2001. Transportation Management Objectives have been used to support Watershed Analysis and to determine candidate roads for the decommissioning process. Most decommissioning activities were carried out through Jobs-in-the-Woods funding, with larger culvert installation and major Emergency Repair of Federally Owned Roads (ERFO) repairs performed by contractors. A summary of road construction, repair and decommissioning is as follows:

- There were 2.47 miles of new permanent road constructed by federal action.
- 14.06 miles of road were decommissioned and 6.45 miles were fully decommissioned.
- 0.15 miles of temporary road were constructed then obliterated.

In addition to the above projects the District continues to perform extensive reconstruction and repair work to portions of the transportation system which suffered severe damage during the winter rain storms of 96-97.

During 2000 the updating of the Interim Ground Transportation Network and Road Information Database (GTRN) continued. This project will continue into 2001 and possibly 2002 before completion.



A portion of the ERFO repair on the Elk Mountain Loop Road.

Energy and Minerals

There are 21 mining claims on the Coos Bay District. In FY 99, one Plan of Operations covering approximately 300 acres on the North Spit of Coos Bay for sand exploration was submitted and approved. No mining notices were received, no compliance inspections performed, and no notices of non-compliance issued. One permit was issued for the removal of approximately 300 cubic yards of material from the existing Baker Creek rock quarry.

Range Resources

In FY 99 the District continued the 6 grazing permits authorizing grazing of 124 animal unit months of forage.

Land Tenure Adjustments

In FY 2000 the District completed two direct land sales in which approximately three acres of CBWR land near Fairview was sold to the holders of the occupancy leases. There are no direct sales planned for FY 2001.

The Coquille Restoration Act (PL 101-42) of 1989 established the Coquille Forest as part of the Coquille Tribe Self-Sufficiency Plan. In 1996, the Act was amended to identify approximately 5,400 acres within Coos County to be transferred from BLM to the BIA, to be held in trust for the Coquille Tribe as the "Coquille Forest." The Coquille Tribe assumed management of these lands in September 1998.

In FY 99 the District identified approximately 8,200 acres of PD lands which have been redesignated as CBWR or O&C lands of "equivalent timber value" as required by PL 101-42 which established the Coquille Forest. The notice redesignating the identified PD lands was published in the *Federal Register*, Vol. 65, No. 96 on May 17, 2000 with an effective date of July 16, 2000.

A Solicitor's Opinion was issued in FY 2000, which resolved title of the Coos Bay Wagon Road. Where the road crosses public land, a 100 foot strip belongs in fee title to the county. In the Coos Bay District, the ownership is Coos County; the portion in Douglas County which is in the Roseburg District, belongs to Douglas County. Approximately 15 miles of road crosses CBWR and O&C land in Coos Bay District.

The Oregon Public Lands Transfer and Protection Act of 1998, PL 105-321, established a policy of "No Net Loss" of O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) lands in western Oregon. The Act requires that, *...when selling, purchasing, or exchanging land, BLM may neither 1) reduce the total acres of O&C or CBWR lands nor 2) reduce the number of acres of O&C or CBWR lands that are available for timber harvest below what existed on October 30, 1998....* The redesignation of lands associated with establishment of the Coquille Forest noted above is not included in the Act. Table 27 displays the results for the first three years of the No Net Loss policy on the District.

Table 27. No Net Loss Report for FY 98 to 2000

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

[1] Russell Purchase of land adjacent to New River ACEC (Lost Lake) February 1998
[2] Bally Bandon direct sale (T. 27S., R. 14W., Section 29 Lot 3) April 1999
[3] Enos Ralph direct sale (T. 27S., R. 12 W. Section 13) November 1999
[4] Leslie Crum direct sale (T. 27 S, R. 11 W., Section 5) April 2000
[5] Coos County Title Resolution (Coos Bay Wagon Road) September 2000

Hazardous Materials

In FY 2000 the Coos Bay District hazardous materials coordinator participated in a number of actions, including investigations, emergency responses, removals, clean-ups, and coordination, as summarized below:

- Six investigations of potential hazardous waste sites.
- Two emergency response and removal actions involving illegal dumping on public lands.
- Three non-emergency removal actions involving illegal dumping on public lands.
- Continued clean-up and removal actions on Sumner/Coos Bay Wagon Road oil dump site.
- Continued to monitor the remediation at Roman Nose Communications Site by the Responsible Party (RP).
- Monitoring Middle Creek Battery Dump Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) site and Woodward Creek Oil site.
- Prepared phase 2 workplan for Fairview R&PP Landfill Site Assessment.
- Conducted removal and disposal actions on several hazardous waste streams generated by BLM activities.
- Provided guidance and leadership, conducted user training on the District Science Laboratory project.
- Continued monitoring and assessment of issues resulting from the 1996 Compliance Assessment - Safety, Health and the Environment (CASHE) report.

Cadastral Survey

The cadastral survey crews perform an essential function in the accomplishment of resource management objectives. Table 28 displays the cadastral survey activity on the District for FY 96 through FY 2000.

Table 28. Coos Bay District Cadastral Survey Activity

	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 2000
Survey groups or projects completed	9	8	5	8	2
Miles of survey line run	30	41	34	40	49
Monuments set	64	50	85	42	39
Survey notes and plats submitted to the Oregon State Office for final review	4	7	4	4	2

In addition to the accomplishments noted in Table 28, the cadastral survey crew completed the following tasks:

- Completed site survey of Loon Lake Recreation area to locate all existing features
- Completed one easement survey and plat for a power line in section 29, T. 28 S., R. 11 W.

- Completed one Right-of-way survey in T. 30 S., R. 13 W.
- Surveyed 2 miles of administrative line in support of the timber program
- Coordinated and conducted one chainsaw refresher class for the District
- Trained district personnel in the usage of GPS equipment
- Answered survey questions and provided information to county, private land surveyors, district personnel, and the general public.

Law Enforcement

In FY 2000 the Coos Bay District's law enforcement program functioned with the assistance of three law enforcement agreements (LEAs), this included full-year agreements with Coos and Curry Counties and a part-year agreement with Douglas County (specifically for the Loon Lake Recreation Area). This year the Coos County LEA was amended to provide for the services of one full-time deputy.

While there were no nationally newsworthy incidents, such as the previous fiscal year's shipwreck, the district still had a busy enforcement year.

Law enforcement efforts on public lands conducted by BLM rangers and cooperating County Sheriff deputies involved conducting investigations on 248 cases including: charging suspects with 3 felonies and 98 misdemeanors; $27,023 property value loss;

Cases included:

- 50 incidents of theft
- 13 vandalism
- 5 drug and drug equipment
- 1 pipe bomb
- 13 liquor law violations
- 10 other resource violations
- 65 vehicle related violations
- 15 dumping sites
- 5 search and rescue incidents

Geographic Information System

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) is not a program. Rather, it is a family of software products designed to assist users of this product to manage the Bureau's natural resource data. It is an efficient method of aggregating natural resource data, both features and attributes, to analyze, evaluate, and display spacial information.

In FY 2000, the Coos Bay District continued to collect and update resource information. Some themes that were updated include hydrographic feature and attribute information, road feature and attribute updates, forest inventory updates, wildlife information and timber sale unit potentials. Analysis processes in which GIS was used as a principle tool include numerous programmatic

requirements to support District activities such as timber sale planning, resource management activity plans, watershed assessments, catchment assessments, etc. Outputs include exhibits, statistics, and tables of information used to support the various activities mentioned. GIS produced numerous other intermediate evaluation products used in the decision making processes, assisting managers and subject matter experts to come to final decisions designed to meet the Bureau's mission.

Several Arc Macro Language (AML) tools were developed and implemented to speed up the collection and analysis processes. Several people received special training in the use of newly developed applications designed to make sharing data with other districts and agencies possible as a seamless environment. Several new program tools were added to the GIS tool box this past year. A major upgrade to our principle program, ArcInfo was and is being evaluated. Another program, World Construction Set is being used to display our resources and potential activities in artificial " near photo realistic" renderings. A new, to us, program language, visual basic, is also being looked at and evaluated.

More on the New Carissa

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

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

Under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (enacted following the Exxon Valdez spill), certain federal, state and tribal natural resource Trustees can charge the party responsible for the spill (Responsible Party) costs of assessing the damages from an oil spill to resources they manage and any restoration actions necessary to return those resources to a pre-spill condition. Because the *New Carissa* ran aground adjacent to lands managed by the Coos Bay District and some of the Bureau's resources were potentially damaged by the grounding and spill, the Oregon/Washington State Director was appointed as the Authorized Officer for the Department of Interior, and District personnel have been working with the other natural resource designated Trustees in the case to determine what damages to resources may have occurred. The Coos Bay District has assumed the administrative lead for the case and has been working closely with the U. S. Fish and

Wildlife Service, the Office of the Solicitor, and the other Trustee agencies (Forest Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife), and tribes (the Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians, the Coquille Tribe of Oregon, and the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz, Oregon). This is the first time that the BLM has assumed the lead role in the NRDA process for the Department, as well as the first time as the lead Trustee for all others.

During the past year, the Trustees have focused on determining if there have been any injuries to the resources they manage.

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

Overall, at the population level, the report indicated that both the abundance and productivity of breeding plovers along the Oregon coast did not appear to be overtly affected by this incident. There may have been impacts to specific sites and specific individuals however.

Seabirds, Shorebirds, and Bald Eagles. More than 1,300 birds were collected during the early stages of the incident along the beaches near Coos Bay and Waldport. Trustees consequently funded a study and have received a draft report entitled "*Seabird Mortality resulting from the M/V New Carissa Oil Spill Incident, February and March 1999*". (Ford, Glenn R., Gina K. Himes Boor, and Jennifer Caylor Ward which indicates the total number of birds estimated to have been killed by the incident. Results of the draft study will be released to the public following final review by the Trustees.

Lost Recreation Use. Trustees prepared a report entitled "*New Carissa Recreation Loss, Pre-assessment Report*" which estimated that there were 25,060 to 26,060 lost trips and 1000 diminished trips as a result of the *New Carissa* spill.

In addition to the injury assessment, it has been the BLM's role to act as administrative trustee for all the other trustees. This has involved a close tracking of all trustee and contractor costs and presentation of these formal bills to both the Responsible Party and the National Pollution Fund Center, administered by the U.S. Coast Guard.

The next phase of the NRDA process is the Restoration phase, where the Trustees plan measures to rehabilitate resources damaged by the spill.

The New Carissa September 28, 1999

The New Carissa December 2000

National Environmental Policy Act Analysis and Documentation

NEPA documentation

The review of the environmental effects of a proposed management action can occur in any of four ways: categorical exclusion (CX), administrative determination, environmental assessment (EA), or environmental impact statement (EIS).

A CX is used when it is determined that the type of proposed activity does not individually or cumulatively have significant environmental effects and is exempt from requirements to prepare an environmental analysis. CXs are covered specifically by Department of Interior and BLM guidelines.

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

An EA is prepared to assess the effects of actions that are not exempt from NEPA, are not categorically excluded, and are not covered by an existing environmental document. An EA is prepared to determine if a proposed action or alternative will significantly affect the quality of the human environment and therefore, will require the preparation of an EIS.

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

Coos Bay District Environmental Documentation, Fiscal Year 2000

During FY 2000, the Coos Bay District completed 20 environmental assessments, 21 categorical exclusions, and 15 administrative determinations. No environmental impact statements were prepared. The environmental assessments vary in complexity, detail, and length depending on the project involved.

Protest and Appeals

Almost all Coos Bay District timber sale environmental assessment decision records have been protested and appealed since the expiration of the Recission Act at the end of December 1996. Protest and appeal issues have challenged compliance with the RMP ROD, compliance with NEPA, analysis, assumptions, and conclusions. Protests and appeals have been received from several environmental organizations.

Recurring issues raised in the protest and appeals include: EA is insufficient, an EIS is needed; failure to follow recommendations of watershed analysis; improperly determining riparian reserve widths; not maintaining or restoring degraded watersheds; snags and coarse woody debris retention levels; failure to implement Survey and Manage protocol; unstable soils; clumping of retention trees; should give riparian reserve status; road building; and road closures.

The staff work involved in responding to protests and appeals on the Coos Bay District represents a significant workload.

Coordination and Consultation

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

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

Research and Education

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

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

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

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

Monitoring

Coos Bay District Implementation Monitoring

Implementation monitoring conducted on the District was based on a process developed by the District core team utilizing the questions contained in Appendix L of the Coos Bay District RMP/ROD. Questions were separated into two lists, those which were project related and those which were more general and appropriately reported in the Annual Program Summary, such as accomplishment reports. (A copy of both lists are included in Appendix C.) The monitoring team in FY 2000 consisted of a District core team member. The core team selected projects for monitoring and prepared individual reports based on the results of the office and/or field evaluation.

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

- The core team developed a list of projects occurring in FY 2000 based on the following stratification:
  - All advertised timber sales.
  - All silvicultural projects, with each bid item considered to be a project.
  - All Jobs-in-the-Woods projects with costs exceeding $10,000.
  - Right-of-Way projects.
  - Miscellaneous projects.

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

- A random number was selected, with every fifth project from the list selected to be monitored (the Monitoring Plan in the ROD required 20 percent of projects within each area be monitored). The only advertised timber sale in FY 2000 was added to meet the 20 percent requirement. Table 29 displays the distribution of projects available for selection and those selected for monitoring by Resource Area.

- The NEPA documents and watershed analysis files for each of the selected projects were reviewed and compared to answer the first part of the implementation monitoring question: "were the projects prepared in accord with the underlying ROD requirements, NEPA and/or watershed analysis documentation? Did the contracts include what the other documents said should be included?" For each project, the 66 project specific questions included as attachments to this report were answered.

Based on this initial review, we concluded that the first portion of implementation monitoring (did we do what we said we'd do) has been satisfactorily accomplished for the projects listed below, with one exception as noted. Watershed analysis and NEPA documentation is adequate, and the

requirements contained in these documents have been included in the authorization documents.

- FY 2000 Projects in full compliance:
  - Project 2000-2 Myrtlewood Tree Planting Item 2
  - Project 2000-7 Umpqua Tree Planting Item 7
  - Project 2000-17 Fish Passage Lower Alder (JITW)
  - Project 2000-22 Umpqua Precommercial Thinning Item1
  - Project 2000-27 Myrtlewood Manual Maintenance Item 2
  - Project 2000-32 East Fork Coquille Road Decommissioning #2 (JITW)
  - Project 2000-37 Menasha Corp. R/W 27-9- Section 6
  - Project 2000-42 Roseburg Lumber R/W 21-8-Section 27
  - Project 2000-47 The Timber Company R/W 30-10-Section 3
  - Project 2000-48 Progeny Sites Commercial Thinning Timber Sale 00-31

- FY 2000 Projects in substantial compliance:
  - Project 2000-12 Umpqua Manual Maintenance Item 1
    - One area of non-compliance was noted, the contract did not include stipulations for equipment cleaning to mitigate the spread of the Port-Orford cedar root rot. The remainder of the project is considered to be in full compliance with both the Northwest Forest Plan (NFP) and RMP ROD.

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

- FY 2000 Projects in full compliance:
  - Project 2000-2 Myrtlewood Tree Planting Item 2
  - Project 2000-7 Umpqua Tree Planting Item 7
  - Project 2000-17 Fish Passage Lower Alder (JITW)
  - Project 2000-22 Umpqua Precommercial Thinning Item1
  - Project 2000-27 Myrtlewood Manual Maintenance Item 2
  - Project 2000-32 East Fork Coquille Road Decommissioning #2 (JITW)
  - Project 2000-47 The Timber Company R/W 30-10-Section 3

FY 2000 Projects in substantial compliance:
- Project 2000-12 Umpqua Manual Maintenance Item 1
  - The area of non-compliance noted that for the portion of the contract within the range of Port-Orford cedar the contract did not include stipulations for equipment cleaning to mitigate the spread of the Port-Orford cedar root rot. Casual observations during the field review did not result in observing any Port-Orford cedar within any of the

units visited, therefore the stipulation may not have been necessary. The remainder of the project is considered to be in full compliance with both the NFP and RMP ROD.

- The core team also revisited four projects in the field that had not been completed from FY 99, two projects not completed from FY 98, and one project from FY 97 to answer the second part of the implementation monitoring question. Based on the field reviews, we have concluded that the second portion of implementation monitoring requirements have been satisfactorily accomplished as indicated below:

- Projects in full compliance:
  - Project 99-4 South Fork Skyline Timber Sale 99-30
  - Project 99-41 Vincent Creek Recreation Site Reconstruction
  - Project 99-46 Baker Creek Reroute and Decommissioning
  - Project 98-3 Woodward 1-11 Commercial Thinning Timber Sale 98-03
  - Project 98-31
  - Project 97-2 Progeny Test Site Timber Sale 97-05

- Projects in substantial compliance:
  - Project 99-51 Burnt Creek Road Repair
    - One area of non-compliance was noted, the contract did not include stipulations for equipment cleaning to mitigate the spread of the Port-Orford cedar root rot. The remainder of the project is considered to be in full compliance with both the Northwest Forest Plan (NFP) and RMP ROD.

- In FY 2001 we plan on revisiting the projects where field operations were not completed, and also monitor additional projects awarded in FY 2001.

Documentation for each of the 18 projects monitored in FY 2000 is available at the District Office.

Findings and Recommendations

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

We continue to be impressed with the design and construction of many of the aquatic organism passage facilities (formerly called fish culverts). Many have employed unique designs and construction techniques to meet the objectives of allowing passage of a variety of aquatic organisms (fish, amphibians, invertebrates) that haven't always been considered with past

structures. Although some of the specific designs need further testing to insure that they are meeting the objectives of passing fish, salamanders and invertebrates, they appear to have been conceived from some innovative thinking and continue to be installed using sound construction techniques.

Some of the projects designed to improve aquatic habitat have also been positive. We are particularly encouraged with the attempts to increase the amount of large woody debris in streams where there is a deficit. The tree lining projects have been particularly positive in their planning, innovation, and execution. This year's random selection of the Alder Creek culvert project indicated that multiple aquatic habitat improvement projects are being implemented within the same area and in combination should greatly improve habitat for a number of species. Replacement of a culvert that restricted upstream movement by aquatic organisms in combination with placement of additional structure in Alder creek, and planting of western red cedar in the riparian area should benefit a wide variety of species over time.

We were also impressed with the continual evolution of employing new techniques for reducing potential environmental impacts or improving wildlife and fisheries habitat. Examples noted this year included: the use of feller-buncher and forwarder type equipment for harvesting small diameter timber as noted on the Progeny Test Site timber sale; the use of fibre mats for erosion control on the Burnt Creek Road repair project; the minimal ground disturbance and seeding and mulching of disturbed ground involved in the road decommissioning project. We feel that had we looked at additional projects the number of examples would still be larger.

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

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

Finding: One silvicultural contracts did not contain provisions for compliance with the *Port-Orford Cedar Management Guidelines*. Several contracts required equipment washing and seasonal restrictions for the control of weeds; they neglected to acknowledge these measures are also used to restrict the spread of the Port-Orford cedar (POC) root rot disease. This is an improvement from previous years, where several contracts failed to include this provision.

Recommendation: The District POC coordinator should continue to insure that silviculturists, engineers, and IDT leads review the *Port-Orford Cedar Management Guidelines* and Information Bulletin No. OR-95-257 and the process is clear to insure that POC stipulations are incorporated into all appropriate contracts.

Finding: District compliance with the ROD Standards and Guidelines is good. However, there are instances where we know appropriate analysis was conducted by IDTs but that it

was not always adequately documented in the record and it is difficult to track the justification for the statement "...this action is in compliance with the NFP and the District RMP" contained in the ROD.

Recommendation: We recommend that IDT leads insure that adequate documentation is present to justify the "in compliance with" statement included in the ROD.

Table 29. FY 2000 Projects Available and Selected for Monitoring by Selection Factors

Type of Project	Number in Selection Pool	Number Selected in Myrtlewood R.A.	Number Selected in Umpqua R.A.
Advertised Timber Sales	1	1	0
Regeneration Harvest [1]	0	0	0
Thinning/Density Management [1]	1	1	0
Salvage Sales	0	0	0
Silvicultural Projects	25	2	3
Jobs-in-the-Woods	10	1	1
ERFO Projects	0	0	0
Right-of-Way Projects	11	1	2
Recreation Projects	0	0	0
Other	1	0	0
Within or adjacent to Riparian Reserves [2]	24	2	3
Within Key Watersheds [2]	17	1	3
Within Late-Successional Reserves [2]	23	1	5
Adjacent to ACEC	0	0	0
Within VRM Class II or III areas	0	0	0
Within Rural Interface Area	0	0	0
Involve Burning [1]	1	1	0
Total Projects Available/Selected [3]	48/11	28/5	20/6

[1] Included in the Timber Sales listed above. Two timber sale included both Regeneration Harvest and Thinning/Density Management.
[2] Projects selected were included in Timber sales, Silvicultural, Jobs-in-the-Woods, Right-of-Way, or other projects listed above.
[3] The number of projects available for selection and selected are not additive, as many occurred within Timber sales, Silvicultural, Jobs-in-the-Woods, Right-of-Way, or other projects.

Province Level Implementation Monitoring

Within the range of the northern spotted owl, implementation monitoring results for the 24 timber sales monitored in FY 99 were encouraging and reflected good field efforts at implementing the NFP. Monitoring results indicated a 98 percent compliance with the Standards and Guidelines for timber sales. Specific results for all timber sale projects monitored in FY 99 are available in the report, "*1999 Northwest Forest Plan Implementation Monitoring Results, Part 1, Timber Sales*". Implementation Monitoring Reports for 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999 are now on the internet (www.fs.fed.us/r6/plan/monitor).

In addition, in FY 99 one watershed level assessment was selected, and completed from one of the randomly selected timber sale mentioned above. A set of 38 questions was developed to monitor projects at the landscape level. For the province six timber sales and one landscape level project were randomly selected to be monitored. It is anticipated that Part 2, Watershed Level Assessment Results for FY 99 report should be available from the Regional Ecosystem Office (REO) in the spring of 2001.

As a result of the continued high compliance with the Standards and Guidelines for timber sales, it was decided that implementation monitoring in FY 2000 would focus on compliance with the implementation of the monitoring processes at the watershed level, rather than on additional monitoring of timber sales. Within each Province covered under the Northwest Forest Plan two 5th field watersheds were randomly selected to be monitored. In Southwestern Oregon the projects were the Trail Creek Watershed located on the BLM's Medford District, and the Indigo Creek Watershed located on the Galice and Gold Beach Ranger Districts of the Siskiyou National Forest. Results of the FY 2000 monitoring are anticipated to be available in the summer of 2001.

Effectiveness Monitoring

Effectiveness monitoring is a longer range program than implementation monitoring, and time must pass to measure many of the factors of concern. The District continues to work with the state Research and Monitoring Committee and the REO in the development of the components for effectiveness monitoring. The following components were completed in FY 99:

- Late-Successional and Old-growth Forest Effectiveness Monitoring Plan for the Northwest Forest Plan
- Marbled Murrelet Effectiveness Monitoring Plan for the Northwest Forest Plan
- Northern Spotted Owl Effectiveness Monitoring Plan for the Northwest Forest Plan

The final strategy for the Riparian and Aquatic Resources component is anticipated to be finalized in FY 2001.

During FY 2000 some initial "on the ground" effectiveness monitoring studies were conducted for each of the components listed above. As indicated, effectiveness monitoring is a long range

program, and will require several years before results are available.

Resource Management Plan Maintenance

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

The following minor changes, refinements, or clarifications have been implemented as a part of plan maintenance for the Coos Bay District. To the extent necessary, the following items have been coordinated with the REO. These are condensed descriptions of the plan maintenance items, and include the major maintenance items previously reported in the 1996, 1997, and 1998 APS. Detailed descriptions are available at the Coos Bay District Office by contacting Bob Gunther.

FY 96 to FY 99 Plan Maintenance Items

Refinement of Management Actions/Direction relating to Riparian Reserves.

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

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

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

Additional details concerning site-potential tree height determinations is contained in the above

referenced memorandum. The site potential tree heights for the Coos Bay District are generally in the range of 180 to 220 feet.

Refinement of Management Actions/Direction relating to Riparian Reserves.

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

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

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

Instruction Memorandum No. OR-95-028, Change 1 recognized "that in many cases there will be large diameter decay class 1 and 2 logs resulting from breakage during logging left on the unit. These log sections possess desirable CWD characteristics, but under the above standards and guidelines do not count because they are less than 16 feet long. Based on field examination of these large diameter, shorter length logs, it seems prudent to recognize that these tree sections have a significant presence on the landscape and are likely to provide the desired CWD form and function despite the fact their length is shorter than the specified minimum. As such, districts may count decay class 1 and 2 tree sections equal to or greater than 30 inches in diameter on the large end that are between 6 and 16 feet in length toward the 120 linear feet requirement."

Refinement of Management Actions/Direction relating to Special Status Species Protection Buffers.

The RMP/ROD (page 34, Appendix C-9) and NFP ROD (page C-27) included *Buxbaumia piperi* as a protection buffer species. Instruction Memorandum OR-96-108 indicated that inclusion of *Buxbaumia piperi* as a protection buffer species was in error, and documents the decision to remove it from Protection Buffer species status.

Correction of Survey Strategies for Special Attention Species.

Table C-1 in Appendix C of the RMP/ROD (page C-10) indicated that *Arceuthobium tsugense* was to be managed under survey strategies 1 (manage known sites) and 2 (survey prior to

activities and manage sites). Information Bulletin OR-95-443 indicated that the REO determined mountain hemlock dwarf mistletoe to be common and well distributed in Oregon, and recommended that *Arceuthobium tsugense* subsp. *mertensianae* be managed as a survey strategy 4 species in Washington only.

Survey Prior to Ground-Disturbing Activities

Instruction Memorandum OR 97-007 provided clarification on Management Actions/Direction implementation for Survey and Manage Component 2 species as shown on page 10 and 33 of the Coos Bay ROD. The Instruction Memorandum provides clarification for the terms "ground disturbing activities, when a project is implemented, and implemented in 1997 or later".

Coarse Woody Debris Management

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

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

Red Tree Vole

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

Understory and forest gap herbivores

Information Bulletin OR 97-045 corrected a typographical error occurring on Table C-3 in the NFP and Appendix Table C-1 of the Coos Bay ROD. Under the heading of Arthropods, Understory and forest gap herbivores is changed to Understory and forest gap herbivores (South Range).

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

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

Survey and Manage Species Management

Survey and Manage Survey Protocols - Mollusks were provided in August 1998 as Instruction

Memorandum No. OR-98-097.

15 Percent Analysis

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

Conversion to Cubic Measurement System

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

Land Acquisition and Disposal

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

1994

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

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

1995

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

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

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

Acquired 160 acres adjacent to the North Fork Hunter Creek ACEC, disposed of 40 acres of

Matrix lands in an exchange (a net increase of 120 acres) in Curry County. The lands acquired in this exchange will be managed as part of the ACEC with a LUA of District Defined Reserve.

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

1996

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

1997

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

1998

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

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

1999

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

Survey and Manage Species Management

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

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

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

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

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

Correction of minor typographical error

Page 44 of the RMP/ROD incorrectly stated that none of the Rural Interface Areas were located in the Matrix. This sentence is revised to read: "The majority of the Rural Interface acres are included in the Matrix."

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

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

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

Road Maintenance

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

The Coos Bay District road inventory includes approximately 1,800 miles of roads. Routine

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

Tree Falling for Timber Cruises

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

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

The number of trees felled is dependent on site and stand conditions, especially the amount of defect in the timber. In relatively homogeneous stands of young timber with little defect, few if

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

Marbled Murrelet Surveys

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

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

FY 2000 Plan Maintenance Items

Existing Roads Within Key Watersheds

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

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

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

Change in Survey Schedule for Seven Survey and Manage Fungi

On April 4, 2000 the BLM State Director issued a decision in Instruction Memorandum No. OR-

2000-49, to ... “further delay the effective date by which surveying would be necessary for 7 “survey and manage” and protection buffer fungi species, until such time as either (1) the decision is made to eliminate or modify survey requirements for these species pursuant to a proposal now being analyzed in a supplemental environmental impact statement, or (2) the level of disturbance, as described in the October 1998 Environmental Analysis, is reached. This decision is needed because surveys for these 7 species continue to be infeasible.”

This Plan Maintenance adopts that decision and documentation for application on the Coos Bay district.

Survey and Manage Species Management

The following Survey Protocol or Management Recommendations were transmitted via Instruction Memorandum or Information Bulletin in FY 2000:

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

- Instruction Memorandum No. OR-2000-004 dated October 1999 transmitted survey protocol for five amphibians.
- Instruction Memorandum No. OR-2000-015 dated November 1999 transmitted Management Recommendations for four Terrestrial Mollusks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Land Acquisition and Disposal

The following disposal actions have occurred on the District in FY 2000.

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

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

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

Redesignation of Land Status

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

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

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

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

As a result of these land actions, Table 1 published in the Coos Bay RMP ROD is hereby updated as shown in Table 30.

Table 30. (Revised) BLM-Administered Land in the Planning Area by County (In Acres)							
County	O&C	CBWR	PD	Acquired	Other	Total Surface [1]	Reserved Minerals
Coos	93,943	60,447	6,151	370	0	160,911	7,828
Curry	3,258	0	28,762	270	0	32,290	2,589
Douglas	123,558	636	6,369	133	0	130,696	1,735
Lane	154	0	401	0	0	555	0
Totals	220,913	61,083	41,683	773	0	324,452	12,152

[1] Acres based on the master title plat and titles for land acquisitions and disposals. Reflects changes in ownership and land status from March 1993 to September 2000. Acres are not the same as shown in the GIS.

No Net Loss

Public Law 105-321 established a policy of "No Net Loss" of O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) lands in western Oregon. The Act requires that, *when selling, purchasing, or exchanging land, BLM may neither 1) reduce the total acres of O&C or CBWR lands nor 2) reduce the number of acres of O&C or CBWR lands that are available for timber harvest below what existed on October 30, 1998.*

Table 27 on page 73 displays the results for the first three years of the No Net Loss policy on the District.

Third Year Evaluation

The Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan (RMP) stated that the RMP would be evaluated at the end of every third year after implementation began, to determine whether there is sufficient cause to warrant amendment or revision of the plans. The Third Year Plan Evaluation will be available early in FY 2001. The Plan Evaluation addresses implementation of the Coos Bay District RMP through Fiscal Year (FY) 1998. The document provides a brief background and explanation of the plan evaluation process and the State Director's plan evaluation findings.

The Coos Bay District RMP was evaluated concurrently with five other western Oregon RMPs. The process involved extensive and complex cross district discussions, analysis and coordination. Although the majority of the evaluation process took place during FY 1999, completion of the plan evaluation was delayed due to the involvement of key staff on critical issues relevant to the Coos Bay District RMP and the Northwest Forest Plan. These issues included the Survey and Manage supplemental environmental impact statement and litigation pertaining to the Northwest Forest Plan.

The State Director's plan evaluation findings are based on a wide variety of information. The data, information, analysis, and staff recommendations for this evaluation are contained in the Supporting Document which will be available on the internet at http://www.or.blm.gov. Both the staff recommendations and the State Director's findings reflect information and circumstances relevant to the evaluation period, which ended September 1998. Since the end of the evaluation period, issues and circumstances have continued to evolve and affect RMP implementation. The ability to fully implement programs including restoration activities, recreation, and particularly the allowable sale quantity, has been affected by work related to the Survey and Manage standard and guidelines and litigation. These evolving circumstances will be addressed in subsequent plan evaluations.

Survey and Manage EIS

On January 17, 2001, the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and US Fish and Wildlife Service announced the signing of a Record of Decision by the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture to amend the "Survey and Manage" provisions in the Northwest Forest Plan. These amendments were made through a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) for Amendment to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standard and Guidelines.

This decision clarifies Survey and Manage language by eliminating inconsistent or redundant direction; better identifies species needs, based on updated information; and establishes a process for adding or removing species when new information becomes available. It incorporates the most up-to-date science, better protects rare and little known species, and uses the agencies' limited resources more efficiently.

The Northwest Forest Plan required land managers to follow Survey and Manage Standards and Guidelines to provide benefits to some 400 species of amphibians, bryophytes, lichens, mollusks, vascular plants, and fungi. The agency scientists have discovered that it is not possible to identify some species in the field or locate some species within one or two years of conducting surveys. In addition, there were no criteria for changing categories, adding, or removing species from the Survey and Manage list. This resulted in both management activities that are more restrictive then necessary to meet species persistence objectives and some species did not receive adequate protection. In 1998 the agencies began the preparation of a SEIS to correct the identified problems. Also, in 1998 the agencies were sued over implementation of the Survey and Manage guidelines (ONRC Action v. USFS, Civ. #C98-0359D). The District Court of Washington ruled against the agencies and a "settlement agreement" was negotiated with the plaintiffs which allowed the agencies to continue their program of work. The settlement agreement is very costly to implement and the surveys for some species under this agreement do not provide either credible protection for the species or credible scientific information for species management.

The Record of Decision amended the Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan and will:

- Focus agency budget and personnel on those species, habitats, and proposed activities where

management is needed most.

- Continue to meet the species management objectives of the Northwest Forest Plan.
- Maintain the balance struck in the Northwest Forest Plan between risk to species and commodity production.
- End the procedures required under the settlement agreement (ONRC Action v. USFS, Civ. #C98-0359D).
- Removes 72 species from Survey and Manage in all (63 species) or part (9 species) of their range. Included are 18 fungi, 35 lichen, 11 bryophytes, 2 mollusks, and 6 vascular plants.
- Under the Record of Decision, 346 species that remain on the Survey and Manage list are placed in one of six categories based on knowledge and concerns about the species, and characteristics affecting practicality of conducting surveys prior to habitat-disturbing activities.

- Known sites will be managed for 327 of the species. Surveys will be done prior to habitat disturbance for 75 species. All 346 species will receive strategic surveys.

For additional information see: www.or.blm.gov/nwfpnepa**.**

Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

> Category 1. Taxa for which the USFWS has substantial information on hand to support proposing the species for listing as threatened or endangered. Listing proposals are either being prepared or have been delayed by higher priority listing work.
>
> Category 2. Taxa for which the USFWS has information to indicate that listing is possibly appropriate. Additional information is being collected.

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

Connectivity/Diversity blocks - Connectivity/Diversity blocks are specific lands spaced throughout the Matrix lands, which have similar goals as Matrix but have specific Standards &

Guidelines which affect their timber production. They are managed on longer rotations (150 years), retain more green trees following regeneration harvest (12-18) and must maintain 25-30 percent of the block in late successional forest.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

research indicates there would be gains in timber production.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) - Any motorized track or wheeled vehicle designed for cross

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

Off-Highway Vehicle Designation

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

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

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

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

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

Precommercial Thinning - The practice of removing some of the trees less than merchantable size from a stand so that remaining trees will grow faster.

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

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

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

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

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

Research Natural Area (RNA) - An area that contains natural resource values of scientific

interest and is managed primarily for research and educational purposes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Old-Growth: This stage constitutes the potential plant community capable of existing on a site given the frequency of natural disturbance events. For forest communities, this stage exists from approximately age 200 until the time when stand replacement occurs and secondary succession begins again. Depending on fire frequency and intensity, old-growth forests may have different structures, species composition, and age distributions. In forests

with longer periods between natural disturbance, the forest structure will be more even-aged at late mature or early old growth stages.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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
ATV	-	All Terrain Vehicle
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
CERTs	-	Community Economic Revitalization Teams
COE	-	US Army Corps of Engineers
CT	-	Commercial Thinning
CWA	-	Clean Water Act
CWD	-	Coarse woody debris
CX	-	Categorical Exclusions
DBH	-	Diameter Breast Height
DEQ	-	Department of Environmental Quality
DM	-	Density Management
EA	-	Environmental Analysis
EIS	-	Environmental Impact Statement
ERFO	-	Emergency Relief Federally Owned
ERMA	-	Extensive Recreation Management Areas
ESA	-	Endangered Species Act
ESU	-	Evolutionarily Significant Unit
FAA	-	Federal Aviation Administration
FEIS	-	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FONSI	-	Finding of No Significant Impacts
FY	-	Fiscal Year
GCDB	-	Geodetic Coordinate Data Base
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
LEA(s)	-	Law Enforcement Agreement(s)
LSR	-	Late-Successional Reserve
LUA	-	Land Use Allocation

LWD	-	Large woody debris
MBF	-	Thousand board feet
MMBF	-	Million board feet
MOU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
NEPA	-	National Environmental Policy Act
NFP	-	Northwest Forest Plan
NHS	-	National Historic Site
NMFS	-	National Marine Fisheries Service
NRDA	-	Natural Resource Damage Assessment
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
PAC(s)	-	Provincial Advisory Council(s)
PD	-	Public Domain Lands
PIMT	-	Provincial Implementation Monitoring Team
PL	-	Public Law
PLGR	-	Programmable Light-weight GPS Receiver
POC	-	Port-Orford Cedar
R&PP	-	Recreation and Public Purpose
RAWS	-	Remote Automatic Weather Stations
REO	-	Regional Ecosystem Office
RIEC	-	Regional Interagency Executive Committee
RH	-	Regeneration Harvest
RIEC	-	Regional Interagency Executive Committee
RMP	-	Resource Management Plan
RMP/ROD	-	The *Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan* and *Record of Decision*
ROD	-	Record of Decision
RR	-	Riparian Reserve
R/W	-	Right-of-Way
SEIS	-	Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement
S&M	-	Survey and Manage
SRMA	-	Special Recreation Management Areas
TMO	-	Timber Management Objective(s)
TNC	-	The Nature Conservency
UC	-	Unified Incident Command
USFS	-	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	-	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	-	U.S. Geologic Service

Appendix A
Coos Bay District Watershed Analysis Summary

Coos Bay District Watershed Analysis Summary

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

Name	Iteration	BLM Acres	Non-BLM Acres	Total Acres	Square Miles	Percent BLM	BLM acres: Running total of first iteration accomplishment	Percent of Coos Bay District covered by a first iteration WSA based the following total BLM acres: 321,746
FY 94								
Lower Umpqua Frontal	1st	13,826	26,088	39,914	62	35%		
Middle Fork Coquille	1st	42,773	101,145	143,918	225	30%		
Total FY 94		56,599	127,233	183,832	287	31%	56,599	18%
FY 95								
Sandy Creek [2]	2nd	5,943	6,785	12,728	20	47%		
Smith River [3]	1st	2,826	1,853	4,679	7	60%		
Paradise Creek	1st	6,648	5,590	12,238	19	54%		
Middle Creek	1st	19,393	13,063	32,456	51	60%		
North Coquille [4]	1st	7,544	20,275	27,819	43	27%		
Fairview [5]	1st	6,725	12,533	19,258	30	35%		
Middle Umpqua Frontal [6] (Waggoner Ck Drainage)	1st	1,050	2,335	3,385	5	31%		
Total FY 95 (includes 1st, 2nd iteration acres)		49,079	60,099	109,178	171	45%		
FY 1st iteration only		44,186	55,649	99,835	156	44%	100,785	31%

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

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

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

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

[5] See footnote 4

[6] Roseburg District BLM prepared this document

Name	Iteration	BLM Acres	Non-BLM Acres	Total Acres	Square Miles	Percent BLM	BLM acres: Running total of first iteration accomplishment	Percent of Coos Bay District covered by a first iteration WSA based the following total BLM acres: 321,746
FY 96								
Sandy Remote [7]	2nd/ 3rd	10,374	13,620	23,994	37	43%		
Middle Smith River	1st	22,400	29,909	52,309	82	43%		
Mill Creek	1st	24,506	60,653	85,159	133	29%		
Oxbow	1st	23,463	17,956	41,419	65	57%		
Lower South Fork Coquille	1st	7,353	48,716	56,069	88	13%		
West Fork Smith River	1st	11,121	5,200	16,321	26	68%		
Tioga Creek[8]	1st	15,788	8,866	24,654	39	64%		
Total FY 96 (includes 1st, 2nd / 3rd iteration acres)		115,005	184,920	299,925	469	38%		
FY 1st iteration only		104,631	171,300	275,931	431	38%	205,416	64%
FY 97								
Big Creek [9]	2nd	10,083	6,586	16,669	26	60%		
Smith River [10] (North Smith)	2nd it. ac.	33,519	35,875	69,394	108	48%		
	1st it. ac.	3,694	68,210	71,904	112	5%		
Upper Middle Umpqua	1st	7,235	22,206	29,441	46	25%		
Middle Main Coquille/ No. Fk. Mouth/ Catching Ck.	1st	5,728	83,858	89,586	140	6%		
North Fork Chetco	1st	9,263	16,299	25,562	40	36%		
Total FY 97 (1st plus subsequent iteration acres)		69,522	233,034	302,556	473	23%		
FY 97 1st iteration acres only		25,920	190,573	216,493	338	12%	231,336	72%

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

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

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

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

Name	Iteration	BLM Acres	Non-BLM Acres	Total Acres	Square Miles	Percent BLM	BLM acres: Running total of first iteration accomplishment	Percent of Coos Bay District covered by a first iteration WSA based the following total BLM acres: 321,746
FY 98								
Middle Umpqua Frontal [11]	2nd	22,634	40,505	63,139	99	36%		
Lower Umpqua [12]	1st	1,548	58,688	60,236	94	3%		
Hunter Creek [13]	1st	3,564	24,609	28,173	44	13%		
Total FY 98 (1st plus subsequent iteration acres)		27,746	123,802	151,548	237	18%		
FY 98 1st iteration only acres		5,112	83,297	88,409	138	6%	236,448	73%
FY 99								
South Fork Coos River	2nd it. ac.	15,788	8,866	24,654	39	64%		
	1st it. ac.	16,047	117,371	133,418	208	12%		
East Fork Coquille	1st	45,636	38,369	84,005	131	54%		
Lobster Creek [14]	1st	1,402	42,723	44,125	69	3%		
Total FY 99 (1st plus subsequent iteration acres)		78,873	207,329	286,202	447	28%		
FY 99 1st iteration only acres		63,085	198,463	261,548	409	24%	299,533	93%
FY 2000								
South Fork Coos River [15]	3rd	31,835	126,237	158,072	247	20%		
Total FY 2000 (1st plus subsequent iteration acres)		31,835	126,237	158,072	247	20%		
FY 2000 1st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%

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

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

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

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

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

Name	Iteration	BLM Acres	Non-BLM Acres	Total Acres	Square Miles	Percent BLM	BLM acres: Running total of first iteration accomplishment	Percent of Coos Bay District covered by a first iteration WSA based the following total BLM acres: 321,746
Planned FY 2001								
North Fork Coquille	2nd	36,861	61,606	98,467	154	37%		
Middle Fork Coquille	2nd	20,305	123,613	143,918	225	14%		
Pistol River [16]	1st	3,136	63,643	66,779	104	5%		
Total planned for FY 2001 (1st plus subsequent iteration acres)		60,302	38,165	98,467	154	61%		
1st iteration only acres planned for FY 2001		3,136	95,331	98,467	154	3%	302,669	94%

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

Appendix B
Comparisons Between ROD Commitments and Actual Harvest

Table B-1 displays the anticipated acres and volume to be harvested from the Matrix LUA by age class, either by regeneration harvest and/or commercial thinning and selective cut/salvage, as well as the accomplishments for FY 95 to FY 2000. Management of the C/DB area was based on an area control method, which did not break the harvested areas into age classes. Only conifer volume harvested from the Matrix counts toward the ASQ volume commitment. It was recognized that density management treatments within the Riparian Reserves (RR) or Late-Successional Reserves (LSR) would occur to provide habitat conditions for late-successional species, or to develop desired structural components meeting the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. It was estimated that approximately 5 MMBF could be harvested from these LUAs annually. Volume harvested from the RR or LSR LUAs does not contribute to the ASQ.

It should be noted that in most FYs, road construction occurred in areas of 30 to 50 year age classes. Harvest associated with road construction is shown as a regeneration harvest. Stand conversion also occurred in the 40-49 year age class, and some right-of-way clearing occurred within LSRs, and is included as a regeneration harvest. Several small sales occurred in LSRs involving the salvage of trees blown down across roads. These sales are shown as selective cuts in the table. In FYs 97 and 2000 commercial thinning of progeny test sites occurred in stands in the 20-29 age class. This activity is in a younger age class than we anticipated in preparing the decadal commitment.

Figure B-1 compares the ROD modeled age class distribution for the first decade with the actual harvested age class for the FY 95 to FY 2000 period. Figures B-2 and B-3 display the regeneration harvest and partial harvest acres by 10 year age class and Land Use Allocation for FY 95 to 2000. As mentioned above, some road construction and stand conversion occurred in the 30, 40, and 50 year age classes, and are shown as regeneration harvest in Figure B-2. Also, some salvage or selective harvest along roads occurred in older age classes, including 1 acre in both the 190 and 200+ age classes within LSRs, and are shown as salvage/selective cut in Figure B-3.

Table B-1. ROD Harvest Commitments and Annual Accomplishments (Acres and MMBF by Age Class)															
		ROD Decadal Commitment					Accomplishment FY 2000					Accomplishments FY 95 to FY 2000			
Age Class		Regeneration Harvest		Thinning			Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut			Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut	
	LUA	Acres	Volume [1]	Acres	Volume [1]	LUA	Acres	Volume [1]	Acres	Volume [1]	LUA	Acres	Volume [1]	Acres	Volume [1]
20-29	Matrix [2]	0	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	27	0.050	GFMA	0	0	27	0.050
						C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	36	0.115
						RR [3]	0	0	0	0	RR [3]	0	0	9	0.048
						LSR [3]	0	0	25	0.111	LSR [3]	0	0	114	0.457
	Sub Total	0	0	0	0		0	0	52	0.161		0	0	186	0.670
30-39	Matrix [2]	0	0	1600	15.2	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	50	0.618	783	5.275
						C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR [3]	0	0	0	0	RR [3]	0	0	187	1.268
						LSR [3]	0	0	0	0	LSR [3]	0	0	81	0.505
	Sub Total	0	0	1600	15.2		0	0	0	0		50	0.618	1051	7.048
40-49	Matrix [2]	0	0	1900	17.6	GFMA	9	0.034	0	0	GFMA	15	0.273	312	3.107
						C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR [3]	0	0	0	0	RR [3]	32	0.144	85	0.667
						LSR [3]	0	0	0	0	LSR [3]	0	0	0	0
	Sub Total	0	0	1900	17.6		9	0.034	0	0		47	0.417	397	3.774
50-59	Matrix [2]	100	1	1600	13.8	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	34	0.918	1301	17.894
						C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR [3]	0	0	0	0	RR [3]	11	0.146	478	6.171
						LSR [3]	0	0	0	0	LSR [3]	9	0.419	162	1.323
	Sub Total	100	1	1600	13.8		0	0	0	0		54	1.483	1941	25.388
60-79	Matrix [2]	500	12.5	1000	10.4	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	232	11.202	104	1.216
						C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR [3]	0	0	0	0	RR [3]	0	0	102	1.191
						LSR [3]	0	0	0	0	LSR [3]	0	0	0	0
	Sub Total	500	12.5	1000	10.4		0	0	0	0		232	11.202	206	2.407

Table B-1. ROD Harvest Commitments and Annual Accomplishments (continued)

		ROD Decadal Commitment					Accomplishment FY 2000					Accomplishments FY 95 to FY 2000			
Age Class		Regeneration Harvest		Thinning			Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut			Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut	
	LUA	Acres	Volume [1]	Acres	Volume [1]	LUA	Acres	Volume [1]	Acres	Volume [1]	LUA	Acres	Volume [1]	Acres	Volume [1]
80-99	Matrix [2]	400	13.4	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	167	11.300	5	0.082
						C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR [3]	0	0	0	0	RR [3]	0	0	0	0
						LSR [3]	0	0	0	0	LSR [3]	0	0	50	0.082
	Sub Total	400	13.4	0	0		0	0	0	0		167	11.300	55	1.791
100-199	Matrix [2]	3700	178.6	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	289	15.929	21	0.044
						C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	2	0	0
						RR [3]	0	0	0	0	RR [3]	0	0	2	0.012
						LSR [3]	0	0	0	0	LSR [3]	0	0	1	0.040
	Sub Total	3700	178.6	0	0		0	0	0	0		289	15.929	24	0.096
200 +	Matrix [2]	1100	58.5	0	0	GFMA	3	0.197	0	0	GFMA	80	4.581	0	0
						C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR [3]	0	0	0	0	RR [3]	0	0	0	0
						LSR [3]	0	0	0	0	LSR [3]	0	0	1	0.049
	Sub Total	1100	58.5	0	0		3	0.197	0	0		80	4.581	0	0.049
Total	Matrix [2]	5800	264	6100	57	GFMA	12	0.197	27	0.050	GFMA	1816	88.557	2553	27.715
						C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	36	0.115
						RR [3]	0	0	0	0	RR [3]	44	0.181	863	9.375
						LSR [3]	0	0	25	0.111	LSR [3]	9	0.419	409	2.374
							0	0	0	0					
Total [4]		5800	264	6100	57		12	0.197	52	0.161		1869	89.157	3861	39.418

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

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

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

[4] Does not include miscellaneous volume harvested.

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

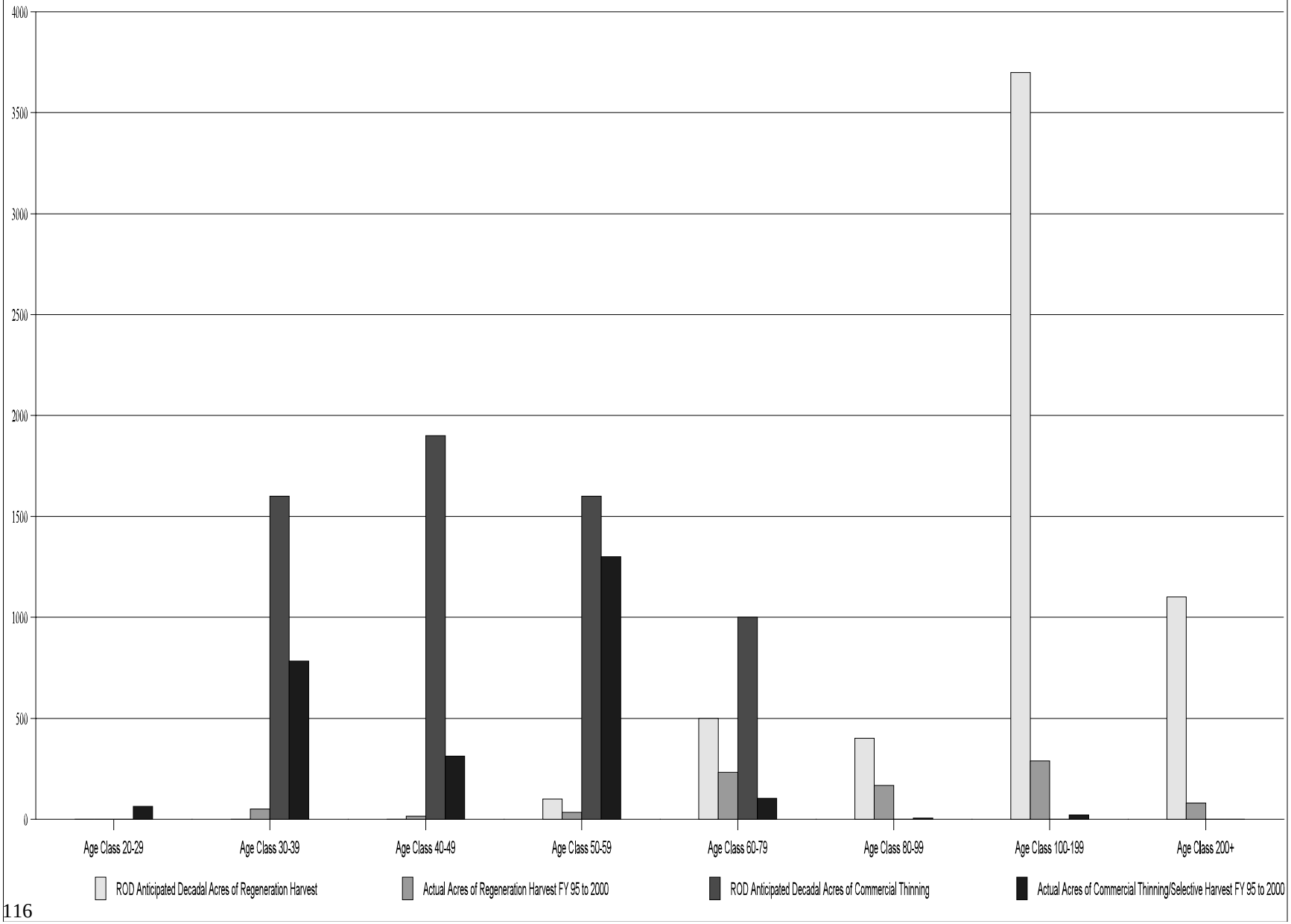


Figure B-2. Regeneration Harvest Acres by Age Class and Land Use Allocation

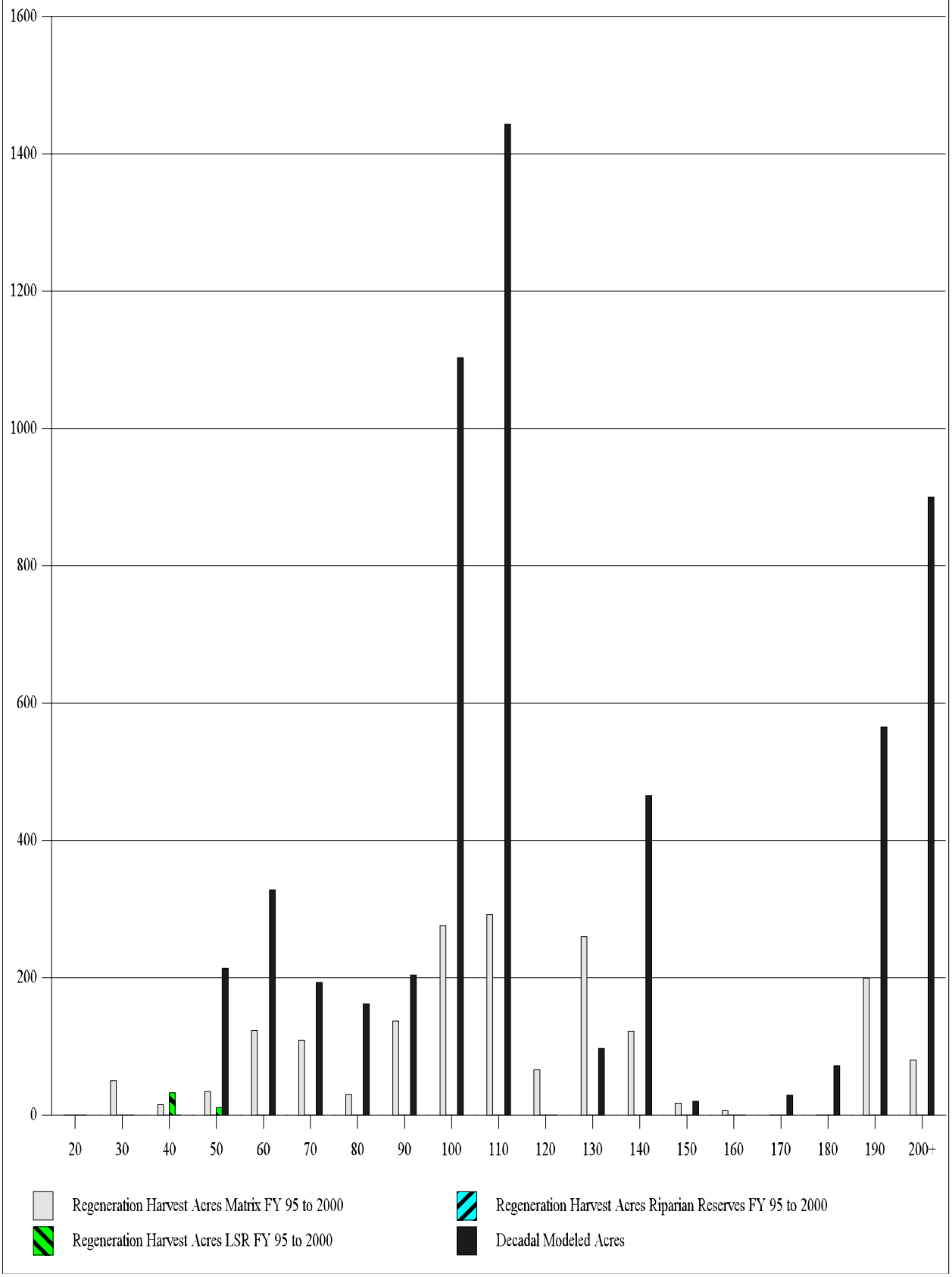
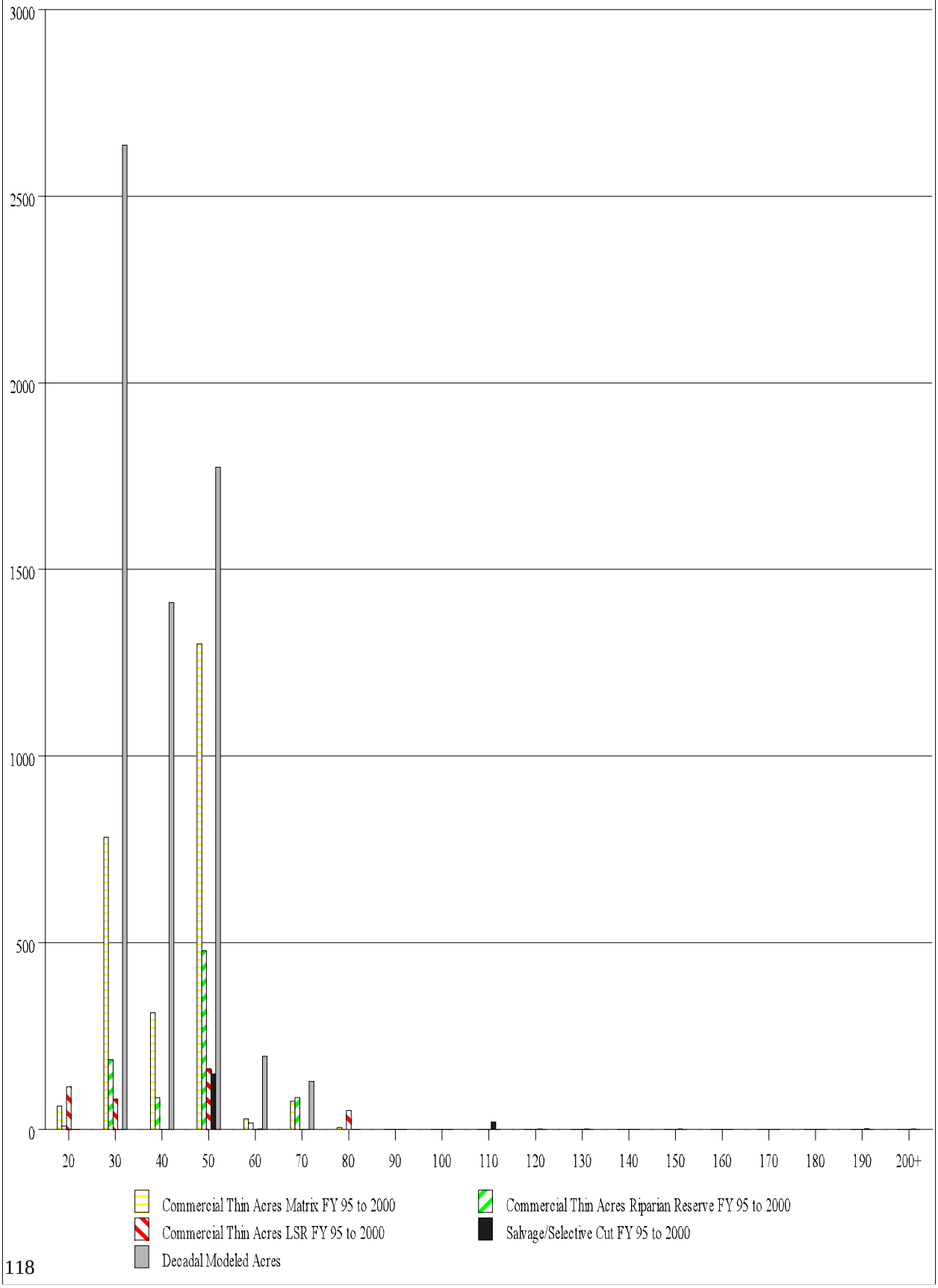


Figure B-3. Partial Harvest Acres by Age Class and Land Use Allocation



Appendix C
Implementation Monitoring for FY 2000

The following two lists of questions have been used to record the Coos Bay District Implementation Monitoring results for FY 2000. The first list, *2000 Project Specific RMP Implementation Monitoring Questions*, have been used for each of the 18 projects monitored. The summary for the 18 projects monitored in FY 2000 has been included in the previous section on Coos Bay implementation monitoring. The completed forms for individual projects are available for review at the District office.

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

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

Coos Bay District
2000 Project Specific RMP Implementation Monitoring Questions

Abbreviation legend:

NFP = Northwest Forest Plan	RMP = Resource Management Plan
RR = Riparian Reserve	LSR = Late Successional Reserve
KW = Key Watershed	AL = All land use allocations
MTX = matrix (including connectivity)	WSR = Wild & Scenic River

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

Questions 67-108 are not project related, but appropriate for the Annual Program Summary. They are described in the Question.aps document.

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

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

Most question have five potential responses as to how well the project meets the standards and guidelines (note: some questions can only be answered meets or fails to meet).

- Exceeds the biological requirements of the S&G (e.g., the S&Gs call for retaining trees felled for safety reasons to be kept on site when needed for coarse woody debris and more than enough coarse woody debris is retained, the project "exceeded" the S&G);
- Meets the S&G (if, in the above example, the needed amount was retained);
- Fails to meet the S&G (if, in the above example, felled trees were removed, even though coarse woody debris was needed);
- Not capable of meeting the S&G (e.g., if 120 feet of 16 inch logs are needed for coarse woody debris, but the site did not have enough 16 inch logs to meet the S&G. Thus, the S&G was not met, but there was no way to meet it); and
- Not applicable (e.g., if a question pertains to management of a Survey and Manage species and there are no occurrences of the species in the project area).

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

Yes ❑ No ❑ N/A ❑

This Set of questions applies to the following project:

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

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

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

16.	(RR) Are new recreation facilities within the Riparian Reserves designed so as not to prevent meeting Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives? (NFP C34) (RMP 14, 46)	Exceeds S&G ❑ Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
17.	(AL) Were activities designed to Protect all suitable MM habitat within .5 mile of activity center? (RMP 36)	Exceeds S&G ❑ Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
18.	(AL) Were activities designed to Protect or enhance unsuitable MM habitat within .5 mile of activity center? (RMP 36)	Exceeds S&G ❑ Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
19.	(LSR) Was REO review completed where required (i.e. salvage, silviculture...) and recommendations implemented? (RMP 19)	Exceeds S&G ❑ Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
20.	(LSR) Were activities designed to avoid timber harvest in stands over 80? (NFP C12) (RMP 19)	Exceeds S&G ❑ Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
21.	(LSR) Were activities designed to limit Salvage to areas greater than 10 acres and less than 40 percent canopy closure? (NFP C14) (RMP 19)	Exceeds S&G ❑ Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	

22.	(LSR) Were Salvage activities designed to retain Standing live trees and snags? (NFP C14) (RMP 19)	Exceeds S&G ❑ Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
23.	(LSR) Were activities designed to avoid or minimize new road construction, or where necessary, were roads designed to minimize impacts to late-successional stands? (NFP C16) (RMP 20)	Exceeds S&G ❑ Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
24.	(LSR) **Have habitat improvement projects been designed to improve conditions for fish, wildlife, or watersheds and to provide benefits to late-successional habitat?** (NFP C17) (RMP 20)	Exceeds S&G ❑ Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
25.	(LSR) **Has the project avoided the introduction of nonnative plants and animals into Late-Successional Reserves (if an introduction is undertaken, has an assessment shown that the action will not retard or prevent the attainment of LSR objectives)?** (NFP C19) (RMP 21)	Exceeds S&G ❑ Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
26.	(MTX) Were "unmapped" LSRs in the vicinity of the project identified in the EA? (NFP C3, C39)	Yes ❑ No ❑ N/A ❑	

27.	(MTX)Were activities designed to protect or enhance the "unmapped" LSR? (NFP C3,C39) (RMP 34, 36)	Exceeds S&G ❑ Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
28.	(MTX) Was suitable habitat around all occupied marbled murrelet sites protected during project planning? (NFP C3, C10) (RMP 36)	Exceeds S&G ❑ Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
29.	(MTX) Was recruitment habitat around all occupied marbled murrelet sites protected or enhanced during project planning? (NFP C3, C10) (RMP 36)	Exceeds S&G ❑ Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
30.	(MTX) Was suitable habitat within 100 acre core areas around all known (Before Jan. 1, 1994) spotted owl activity centers protected during project planning? (NFP C3, C10) (RMP 23)	Exceeds S&G ❑ Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
31.	(MTX) Was non-suitable habitat within 100 acre core areas around all known (Before Jan. 1, 1994) spotted owl activity centers protected or enhanced during project planning? (NFP C3, C10) (RMP 23)	Exceeds S&G ❑ Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	

32.	(MTX) Do management activities within the range of Port-Orford cedar conform to the guidelines contained in the BLM Port-Orford cedar Management Guidelines? (RMP 23)	Exceeds S&G ❑ Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
33.	(MTX) Were Protection Buffers provided? (NFP C3, C10, C19, C23) (RMP 11)	Exceeds S&G ❑ Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
34.	(MTX) Are suitable (40% of potential) snags being left in timber harvest units? (NFP C41) (RMP 22, 27)	Exceeds S&G ❑ Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
35.	(MTX) Is Coarse Woody Debris (CWD) already on the ground retained and protected during and after regeneration harvest? (NFP C40) (RMP 22)	Exceeds S&G ❑ Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
36.	(MTX) Are 120 linear feet of decay class 1 and 2 logs per acre, at least 16"in diameter and 16' in length retained and protected during and after regeneration harvest ? (NFP C40) (RMP 22, 53)	Exceeds S&G ❑ Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
37.	(MTX) Are 6-8 (12-18 in connectivity) green conifer trees per acre retained in regeneration harvest units? (NFP C41-42) (RMP 23, 28, 54)	Exceeds S&G ❑ Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	

38.	(MTX) Was harvest consistent with retention of the 15% late successional stands analysis identified in the 5th field watershed? (NFP C44) (RMP 23, 28, 53)	Exceeds S&G ❑ Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
39.	(AL) If dust abatement measures were required during construction and log/rock hauling, was it implemented ? (RMP 24)	Exceeds S&G ❑ Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
40.	(AL) Concerning water and soil "Best Management Practices", were all potentially impacted beneficial uses identified in the EA? (NFP B32) (RMP 25, App D BMPs)	Exceeds S&G ❑ Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
41.	(AL) Were the appropriate BMPs designed to avoid or mitigate potential impacts to beneficial uses? (NFP B32) (RMP 25, App D)	Exceeds S&G ❑ Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
42.	(AL) Were the designed BMPs implemented? (NFP B32) (RMP 25, App D)	Exceeds S&G ❑ Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
43.	(LSR, RR) Are suitable snags being left in timber harvest units? What standard was used for each project and why? (NFP C40-41, C14-15) (RMP 19)	Exceeds S&G ❑ Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	

44.	(LSR, RR) Is Coarse Woody Debris (CWD) already on the ground retained and protected during density management harvest? What standard was used for each project and why? (NFP C40-41, C14-15) (RMP 13, 19)	Exceeds S&G ❑ Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
45.	(LSR, RR) Is sufficient Coarse Woody Debris retained following harvest activities? (NFP C40-41, C14-15) (RMP13, 19)	Exceeds S&G ❑ Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
46.	(AL) Are special habitats (i.e. talus, cliffs, caves) being identified and protected? (RMP 28)	Exceeds S&G ❑ Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
47.	(RR) Were potential adverse impacts to fish habitat and fish stocks identified in the EA? (RMP 30)	Yes ❑ No ❑ N/A ❑	
48.	(AL) Were design features and mitigating measures for fish species identified in EA and contract? (RMP 30)	Yes ❑ No ❑ N/A ❑	
49.	(AL) Were design features and mitigating measures for fish species implemented? (RMP 30)	Yes ❑ No ❑ N/A ❑	

50.	(AL) For Appendix C-1 "Survey and Manage (S&M) Species" and "protection buffer species", have required surveys been conducted? (NFP C5, C19, C47) (RMP 32)	Exceeds S&G ❑ Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
51.	(AL) If any species were found, what species were they and what management actions were implemented? (NFP C5)	Narrative Response required	
52.	(AL) Are special status species being considered in deciding whether or not to go forward with forest management and other actions?	Yes ❑ No ❑ N/A ❑	
53.	(AL) During forest management and other actions that may impact special status species, are steps taken to adequately mitigate disturbances? (RMP 32)	Yes ❑ No ❑ N/A ❑	
54.	(AL) Was analysis conducted and appropriate consultation with USFWS and NMFS completed on special status species to ensure consistency under existing laws? (NFP 53-54, A2-3, C1) (RMP 32)	Yes ❑ No ❑ N/A ❑	

55.	(SA) Are BLM actions and BLM-authorized actions/uses adjacent to or within special areas consistent with resource management plan objectives and management direction for special areas? If NOT, what is being done to correct the situation? (RMP L 15)	Yes ❑ No ❑ N/A ❑	
56.	(SA) Are actions needed to maintain or restore the important values of the special areas being implemented? (RMP 38)	Yes ❑ No ❑ N/A ❑	
57.	(AL) Are cultural resources being addressed in deciding whether or not to go forward with forest management and other actions? (RMP 40)	Yes ❑ No ❑ N/A ❑	
58.	(AL) During forest management and other actions that may disturb cultural resources, are steps taken to adequately manage and protect disturbances? (RMP 40)	Yes ❑ No ❑ N/A ❑	
59.	(AL) In VRM Class II and III areas, were visual resource design features and mitigating measures identified in the EA and contract (RMP 41)	Yes ❑ No ❑ N/A ❑	

60.	(WSR) For projects or research within designated segments (eligible or suitable) of a Wild and Scenic River, were potential impacts to outstandingly remarkable values identified? (RMP 42)	Yes ❑ No ❑ N/A ❑	
61.	(AL) For actions within the identified Rural Interface Areas, Are design features and mitigation measures developed and implemented to minimize the possibility of conflicts between private and federal land management? (RMP 44)	Yes ❑ No ❑ N/A ❑	
62.	(AL) Was creation of a "fire hazard" considered during project planning? (RMP 76)	Yes ❑ No ❑ N/A ❑	
63.	Did the IDT plan for fire hazard reduction? (RMP 76)	Yes ❑ No ❑ N/A ❑	
64.	(AL) Are all mining related structures , support facilities and roads located outside the Riparian Reserves? (NFP C34) (RMP 15, 57	Exceeds S&G ❑ Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	
65.	(RR) Are mining related activities within the RR meeting the objectives of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy? (NFP C34) (RMP 15)	Exceeds S&G ❑ Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	

66.	(AL) Are all solid and sanitary waste facilities related to mining excluded from Riparian Reserves or located, monitored and reclaimed in accordance with SEIS record of decision Standards and Guidelines and resource management plan management direction? (NFP C34) (RMP 15, 57)	Exceeds S&G ❑ Meets S&G ❑ Doesn't Meet S&G ❑ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ❑ N/A ❑	

Coos Bay District
APS Related RMP Implementation Monitoring Questions

Abbreviation legend:

NFP = Northwest Forest Plan
RMP=Resource Management Plan
RR = Riparian Reserve
LSR= Late Successional Reserve
KW = Key Watershed
AL = All land use allocations
MTX = matrix (including connectivity)
SA = Special Area (ACEC, RNA, EEA)
WSR = Wild & Scenic River
REQ = Requirement reference from RMP appendix L

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

Questions 1-66 were project related questions and are found in the question document.

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

The following projects were implemented in FY 2000 by the Myrtlewood Resource Area:

JITW projects

- Placement of Large Wood instream for habitat development and sediment control on Steel Creek and Yankee Run Creek.
- Installation of structures for bats under bridges and withing riparian areas.
- Removal of 12 stream crossing or drainage culverts and sediment control of closed roads. Full decommissioning and gravel removal (1.35 miles) from roads and landings. Road closures of 12.9 miles of roads scattered within the East Fork Coquille 5th field watershed.
- Removal of 6 stream crossing culverts within designated Key Watershed of the North Fork of the Chetco River. Decommissioning of 3.87 miles (2.7 miles full decommissioning) for sediment and hydrological restoration purposes. Subsoiled road after treatment.
- Culvert replacement on the Little Creek drainage culvert under the County road in cooperation with the Curry Co. road department.
- Fence/ plant and place boulder weirs on Myrtle Creek to create habitat and reduce stream temperatures in the future. Remove cattle from riparian area and provide upland watering facility.

ERFO Repairs

- Road relocation of failing section of Baker Creek road. Constructed new traffic-way with removal of old surface and stream crossings to come next year during instream window.
- Closure of approximately 0.8 mile of road in Elk Creek drainage in addition to road repair on the 28-11-36.0 road.

Other Actions

- Maintenance of previously planted trees within riparian areas to ensure establishment and growth.
- Addition of small diameter conifers (old Christmas trees) to large woody debris structures to close gaps and increase pools and sediment retention abilities.

The following projects were implemented in FY 2000 by the Umpqua Resource Area:

JITW projects

- Large Woody Material (LWM) in the form of 43 large logs were placed in a 0.50 mile reach of Alder Creek to help regain proper functioning condition and provide structure and cover for resident and anadromous fish species.
- 120 large boulder clusters were placed in 2.0 miles of the West Fork Smith River to provide channel structure, absorb stream energy and reduce water velocity, and provide cover for fish.
- 1 large boulder weir was placed on a high energy bedrock channel of the West Fork Smith River to provide a gravel deposition site and pool habitat.
- 2 fish passage culverts were modified with the placement of 7 step weirs to provide juvenile fish passage and habitat structure on bedrock stream channels.
- 15 large conifer trees were lined, as whole trees, into a high energy stream channel to reduce water velocity, collect drifting organic matter and provide cover for resident and anadromous fish.
- fully decommission approximately 3 miles of floodplain road along fish bearing streams.

ERFO Repairs

- Completion of the Fitzpatrick Creek road repair and "low water crossing" which was designed to pass flood flows and debris torrents as well as migrating resident and anadromous fish.
- Repair road failures and stream crossings on approximately 3 miles of road.

Other Actions

- Maintenance of previously planted trees within riparian areas to ensure establishment and growth.

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

The South Fork Coos River watershed analysis updated in FY 2000, did not identify conditions in the developed Burnt Mountain Cabin recreation facility needing mitigation in order to meet ACS objectives. (This is the only developed recreation site within the watershed.) An ACS evaluation was completed for the proposed actions and alternatives as part of a recreation area management plan and environmental assessment.

69. (LSR) Have Late-Successional Reserves assessments been prepared prior to habitat

manipulation activities? (NFP A7, C11, C26) (RMP 18)

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

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

Control of nonnative species occurring within LSRs is discussed in both the *Oregon Coast Province - Southern Portion* and the *South Coast - Northern Klamath LSR* Assessments. Specific plans have not been developed or implemented at this time. The noxious weed inventory conducted under the Jobs-in-the-Woods program will assist in developing these plans.

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

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

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

As watershed analysis documents were prepared, an initial screening of fifth field watersheds was completed with the Siuslaw and Siskiyou National Forests. Results of this initial analysis were reported in the watershed analysis documents. The initial analysis applied to all actions with decisions prior to Oct 1, 1999. All FY 95-2000 sales sold under the RMP ROD have complied with the 15 percent rule per the initial analysis.

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

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

This information is displayed in Appendix Table B-1 in this APS.

74. (AL) Were efforts made to minimize the amount of particulate emissions from prescribed burns? (RMP 24)

All prescribed fire activities were conducted in accordance with the Oregon Smoke Management Plan and Visibility Protection Plan. In FY 2000, district prescribed fire activities totaled 163

acres. Proposed management activities are analyzed during the IDT review process and alternative fuels management methods are utilized where appropriate. Fuel consumption varies due to factors such as time of year, aspect, fuel type, ignition method, fuel continuity and treatment method. No intrusions occurred into designated areas as a result of prescribed burning activities on the District. Prescribed burning prescriptions target spring-like burning conditions when large fuel, duff and litter consumption, and smoldering is reduced by wetter conditions and rapid mop-up. Prescribe burning activities are implemented to improve seedling plantability, and survival as well as hazardous fuels reduction both in natural and activity fuels.

75. (AL) What in-stream flow needs have been identified for the maintenance of channel conditions, aquatic habitat and riparian resources (Watershed Analysis)? (RMP 25)

In-stream flow needs are being identified for New River in anticipation of applying for water rights.

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

Key Watersheds; Myrtlewood Resource Area

- Removal of 6 stream crossing culverts within the designated Key Watershed of the North Fork of the Chetco River.
- Road density reductions in North Fork Chetco drainage. Road relocation and future road reduction in Baker Creek drainage.

In other watersheds; Myrtlewood Resource Area, Refer to implementation monitoring question #67

Key Watersheds; Umpqua Resource Area

- Within the Paradise Creek Tier 1 Key watershed 2 fish passage culverts were modified with the placement of 7 step weirs to provide juvenile fish passage and habitat structure on bedrock stream channels.

In other watersheds: Umpqua Resource Area Refer to implementation monitoring question #67

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

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

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

preventing them from burning.

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

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

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

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

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

80. (KW) What is the status of closure or elimination of roads to further Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives and to reduce the overall road mileage within Key Watersheds? (NFP C7) (RMP 7, 70)

Beginning in FY 2000 emphasis has shifted out of Key Watersheds and to more critical areas in non-key watersheds. Overall road milage reduction remains an issue in key watersheds however with the majority of the critical areas already attended to, concerns have shifted to those roads in flood-plain areas in non-key watersheds.

Closures will to continue to take place based on available funding and will continue to be prioritized by staff input.

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

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

82. (AL) What watershed-based Coordinated Resource Management Plans and other

cooperative agreements have been developed with other agencies to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives? (RMP 17, 25)

During FY 99, Field Office fish biologists were actively involved with the Coos and Coquille Watershed Associations, the Umpqua, Lower Rogue Council, and South Coast Coordinating Watershed Councils. Fish biologists provided technical support in the form of project recommendations, design and evaluation, basin action planning, monitoring plan development and implementation, database management, and special resources (such as aerial photography). MOUs have been developed between the District and each of the Associations/Councils**.**

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

On the Coos Bay District there are two listed ESUs of anadromous salmonids. The Umpqua River cutthroat trout was delisted during FY 2000. The Oregon Coast coho and Southern Oregon/Northern California coho are listed as threatened. Listed fish along with candidate species are addressed in the watershed analysis process along with a description of the habitat conditions. Watershed restoration opportunities are identified to benefit the habitat needs of these fish.

84. (AL) Are high priority sites for category 3 S&M species being identified? (NFP C5) (RMP 34)

Identification of high priority sites for category 3 Survey and Manage species are being done a the regional level. The District has been recording locations of these species during pre-project surveys and have submitted these to the regional Interagency Species Management System (ISMS) database.

85. (AL) Are general regional surveys being conducted for category 4 S&M species to acquire additional information and to determine necessary levels of protection for arthropods, fungi species that were not classed as rare and endemic, bryophytes, and lichens? (NFP C6) (RMP 34)

During pre-project surveys, distribution and habitat information on all Survey and Manage species, including category 4 species is collected. This information is being sent to the regional database where this information will be used to determine the necessary management for these species.

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

The Section 7 consultation streamlining process developed in FY 96 was used again this year. Approved protocol for marbled murrelets, disturbance buffers for bald eagles, and current guidelines for northern spotted owls were used in preparation of the biological assessment for the consultation process with the USFWS. In addition, we are participating on the team developing

the Western Snowy Plover and Western Lily recovery plans.

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

The District is continuing to work on acquisition of parcels adjacent to New River. Although acquisition is not specifically for the management of special status species, obtaining these parcels would be beneficial to the recovery efforts for the western snowy plover.

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

There are no specific plans at this time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- The District completed the second year of a cost-sharing partnership with the Coquille Indian Tribe to continue field and analytic investigations into an archeological site on BLM lands.

- The District authorized a temporary road closure to motorized vehicles which was providing unauthorized access to culturally (and environmentally) sensitive meadows on Coquille

Indian Tribe forest land. This road is part of the previously designated mountain bike trail, and the closure does not restrict pedestrian, equestrian or non-motorized access. The Coquille Indian Tribe will contribute to this project by constructing the road closure gate.

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

In FY 2000 the District:

- Worked with the U.S. Coast Guard, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians of Oregon, and Coquille Indian Tribe to manage Cape Blanco Lighthouse (listed on the National Register of Historic Places) and the 47 acre headlands at this site. Volunteers conducted interpretive programs, and tours of the lighthouse for over 23,000 visitors from around the world.

- An interpretive poster display was created showing development of the North Jetty of Coos Bay during 1890-1894. This was placed on display at the Coos County Historical Society Museum during Oregon Archaeology Celebration month, and subsequently has been placed on display at other museums on the Central Oregon Coast. The information presented was based on historic research conducted for the District by Dr. Stephen Dow Beckham.

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

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

- Using "Best Value Procurement" processes aware contracts and purchases to local business when it can be demonstrated the local capabilities result in a better product or outcome.
- Awarding contracts between $2500 and $25,000 to "small businesses."
- Using check-writing capabilities to provide prompt payment to business with a minimum of paperwork.

94. (AL) Are resource management plan implementation strategies being identified that support local economies? (NFP App D) (RMP 45)

Yes, see response to #93.

In addition, the District small-sales program takes extra steps to assure that local business have the opportunity to acquire forest products in compliance with forest plan and consultation requirements.

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

The District has been a major player in the Coos Trails Regional Partnership, a group whose goal is to develop a regional trails system for a variety of uses. In fact the district provides work space and office support for the project coordinator and has taken a major role is securing alternative sources of funding and labor to accomplish on the ground work.

The District is working in partnership with other groups to make some improvements at the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area that will assure that this local attraction continues to support a health elk herd and safe viewing opportunities.

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

This information has been displayed in Appendix Table B-1 in this APS.

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

This information has been displayed in Table 24 in this APS.

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

The District continues to use the guidelines contained in the *Oregon/Washington Special Forest Products Procedure Handbook.*

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

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

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

The BLM continues to work within the 1997 MOU with ODFW, regarding cooperative and comprehensive aquatic habitat inventory, to identify physical conditions threatening the continued existence and distribution of native fish stocks on federally-managed lands; a total of 31.0 miles of

stream habitat inventories were completed in FY 2000. Myrtlewood fisheries prepared formal consultation packages for actions in the OR Coast coho ESU (for Threatened coho salmon) and the Southern OR/Northern CA coho ESU (for Threatened coho salmon). Umpqua fisheries prepared formal consultation packages for actions in the OR Coast coho ESU (for Threatened coho salmon). Consultation workloads have increased this year due to ongoing litigation which requires additional documentation in the preparation of Biological Assessments.

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

The New River ACEC management plan was completed in FY 95, with implementation of the plan beginning in FY 95. The North Fork Hunter Creek and Hunter Creek Bog ACEC Management Plan was completed in FY 96 with implementation beginning in FY 97. At this time no other ACEC Management Plans are proposed for completion.

102. (AL) What is the status of the development and implementation of recreation plans for proposed sites, trails, SRMAs, etc.? (RMP 49)

The Sixes River and Edson Creek Recreation Area Management Plan was completed in FY 2000. The District began scoping for the Loon Lake SRMA Recreation Area Management Plan to be completed in FY 2001. Trail planning and much of the construction was completed for the Blue Ridge and Euphoria Ridge trails. An Environmental Assessment was started for the Wassen Creek trail plan. The Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area, New River ACEC, and Hunter Creek ACEC plans as well as project plans in these areas are being implemented. Project plans were completed and implemented for facility upgrades and renovations of the Loon Lake, Smith River Falls, Vincent Creek and Park Creek campgrounds in the Umpqua Resource Area as well as for the Sixes River and Edson Creek campgrounds in the Myrtlewood Resource Area.

There is currently no planning effort underway for the proposed Tioga SRMA, proposed Big Bend recreation site, several other proposed trails, or 5 proposed back country byways as well as the District OHV designation implementation plan.

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

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

104. (LSR) Did the LSR Assessment "fire management plan" emphasize maintaining late-successional habitat? (RMP 74)

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

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

Yes, when fires escape initial attack. In FY 2000 the Coos Bay District had 6 wildfires, none of which escaped initial attack.

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

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

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

Two interpretive panels have been designed for placement at Floras Lake to improve the understanding of special status species and other wildlife present in the area.

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

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