



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

Coos Bay District
1300 Airport Lane
North Bend, OR 97459

February 2000



1999 Annual Program Summary for the BLM -- Coos Bay District



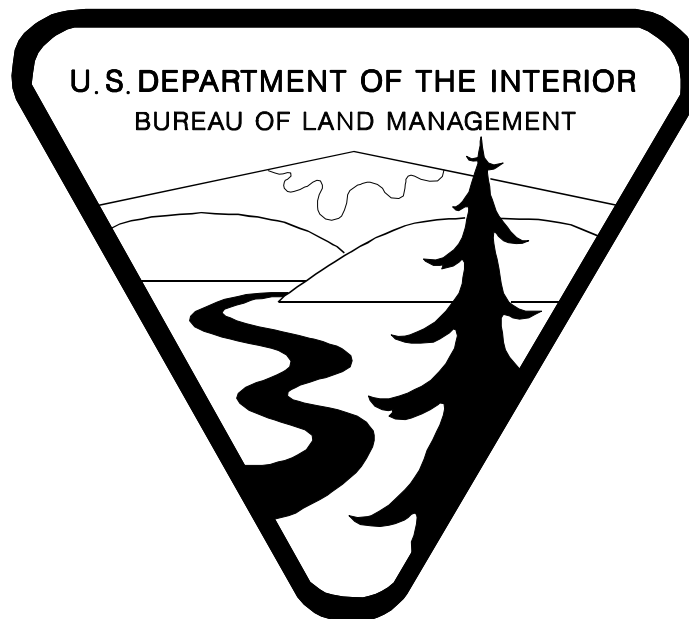
1999

**ANNUAL PROGRAM SUMMARY
And Monitoring Report
for the**

BLM COOS BAY DISTRICT

1300 Airport Lane
North Bend, Oregon 97459

(February 2000)



A Message from the District Manager

This is the fourth 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 1999 (October 98 through September 99) accomplishments, as well as summaries of accomplishments in previous years. Tables S-1 and S-2 summarize many of the renewable and non-biological resource management actions, direction, and accomplishments for fiscal year 1999 and cumulative accomplishments for fiscal years 1995 or 1996 through 1999. Beyond reporting, the information has been used in the third-year evaluation of the Coos Bay District's Resource Management Plan, currently being prepared simultaneously with evaluations of the other western Oregon BLM districts.

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. They show that we can implement the Plan in accordance with the Standards & Guidelines (contained in the Northwest Forest Plan). They applied the principle of adaptive management numerous times, and identified other areas where we can apply that principle to improve management of our natural resources. Congratulations on a job well done!

Of course, no discussion of accomplishments of the Coos Bay District this year would be complete without a mention of the New Carissa, the wood chip-hauling freighter that ran aground on the North Spit in February. The impact of the ship wreck on natural resources and the workload of the District was significant. At year's end, the District was the lead "Administrative Trustee" in an effort to assess damages to natural resources and to prepare a restoration plan. This has been, and continues to be, a major effort.

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 1999 Accomplishments	Cumulative Accomplishments 1995-1999 Timber 1996-1999 Other	Projected Decadal Practices
Regeneration harvest (acres offered)	137	1,914	5,800
Commercial thinning/ density management/ uneven-age harvests (acres offered)	84	2,562	6,100
Site preparation prescribed fire (acres)	105	1,388	7,600
Site preparation other (acres)	134	792	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)	2,616	21,148	56,100
Animal damage control (acres)	348	3,468	7,900
Pre-commercial thinning (acres)	1,043	8,338	34,800
Brush field/hardwood conversion (acres)	41	184	1,200
Planting/ regular stock (acres)	346	2,326	2,200
Planting/ genetically selected (acres)	230	2,322	5,400
Fertilization (acres)	7,186	22,740	12,000
Pruning (acres)	458	1,566	8,700
New permanent road const (miles/acres ¹)	0	13.7/74.6	18.6/100
Roads fully decommissioned/ obliterated (miles/acres ¹)	2.0/14	4.0/30	No Target
Roads decommissioned (miles/acres ¹)	2.61/13	52.4/285	No Target
Roads closed/ gated (mile ²)	0	8.8	No Target
Timber sale quantity offered (mm board feet)	48.5	113.5	320
Timber sale quantity sold (mm cubic feet)	68.7	179.6	530
Noxious weed control, chemical (sites/acres)	0	0	No Target
Noxious weed control, other (sites/acres)	30 acres	610 acres	No Target
Livestock grazing permits or leases (total/renewed units/animal unit months)	6/6/124	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 1999 Accomplishments	Cumulative Accomplishments 1996-1999
Realty, land sales	(actions/acres)	1/2	1/2
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, 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)	2/2.4	9/8.4
Realty, utility rights-of-way granted (linear/areal)	(actions/miles/acres)	2/0.4/0.1	7/53/83
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)	1/300	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)	6/18.3	6/18.3
Recreation, sites managed	(units/acres)	12/2,065	12/2,065
Cultural resource inventories	(sites/acres)	36/87	109/252
Cultural/historic sites nominated	(sites/acres)	0	0
Hazardous material sites	(identified/cleaned)	3/3	12/12

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Introduction

This Annual Program Summary (APS) is a requirement of the *Coos Bay District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan* (RMP/ROD). It is a progress report on the various programs and activities that have occurred on the District during Fiscal Year (FY) 1999, and provides an indication of some upcoming activities for FY 2000. 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 1995-1999 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 99 was approximately \$14,288,000. This included approximately \$567,000 in the Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) accounts, \$10,049,000 in the Oregon and California Railroad Lands (O&C) accounts, \$728,000 in the Jobs-in-the-Woods account, \$122,000 in the fire account, \$1,435,000 in the Timber and Recreation Pipeline Restoration accounts, and \$2,493,000 in “other” accounts, including approximately \$2,052,000 for emergency road repair associated with the storm damage occurring in November and December 1996.

During FY 99 the District employed 173 full-time employees, and a total of 50 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 of 1997, 1998 and 1999, with an approximate average appropriation of \$15,142,000.

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 99 with the Timber Sale Restoration Funds:

- S 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.
 - S 2nd year protocol marbled murrelet (MM) survey
 - S Survey and Manage (S&M) species surveys

- S Burnt Ridge Commercial Thinning and Density Management Timber Sale scheduled for FY 2000, with an anticipated volume of 5,400 CCF/3,036 MBF, 272 acres in the Matrix and Riparian Reserves.
 - S S&M species surveys
 - S Complete the Environmental Analysis (EA) and Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) work

- S Mark individual trees for harvest
- S Cruise and appraise timber volumes
- S Prepare timber sale contract
- S 0.5 mile administrative line running

- S 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 volume scheduled for FY 2002.
 - S EA and IDT work, stand evaluation
 - S Stand examination

- S 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 Late-Successional Reserve volume of 4,000 CCF/ 2,500 MBF.
 - S First year marbled murrelet survey
 - S Stand examination
 - S EA and IDT work, landscape analysis
 - S Cadastral survey

The following actions are proposed for completion in FY 2000 with the Timber Sale Restoration Funds:

- S Continue work on the Green Cedar Regeneration Harvest Timber Sale scheduled for FY 2000 and 2001
 - S Complete EA and IDT work
 - S Survey for S&M plants and animals
 - S Sale layout and engineering
 - S Wildlife tree marking
 - S Cruise and appraise timber volume
 - S Red tree vole surveys

- S Burnt Ridge Timber Sale, scheduled for FY 2000
 - S Additional S&M surveys
 - S Red tree vole surveys
 - S Finalize sale layout, cruising and appraisal

- S Tioga Creek Density Management Timber Sale, with a potential for a 600 acre density management in a LSR
 - S Survey for S&M species
 - S Complete EA and IDT work
 - S Sale layout, engineering and design
 - S Red tree vole surveys

- S Middle Creek Commercial Thinning, a commercial thinning and density management in the Matrix and Riparian Reserve land use allocations. Potential sale area of 1,500 acres with 18,900 CCF/10,500 MBF of sale volume.
 - S EA and IDT work
 - S Stand examination
 - S Administrative line running
 - S Sale layout, engineering and design
 - S Survey for S&M species
 - S Red tree vole surveys

- S East Fork Coquille Analysis Area with a potential for a 423 acre regeneration harvest area in the Matrix, and a potential 312 acre density management in a 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
 - S Second year protocol MM survey (contract)

- S Camas Late-Successional Analysis Area, potential for 800 acre density management treatment within the Late-Successional Reserve land use allocation. Sales are scheduled for FY2000 and FY2001, with a potential for 16,200 CCF/9,000 MBF of sale volume.
 - S Second year protocol MM survey (contract)
 - S Survey for S&M species
 - S Red tree vole surveys
 - S Complete EA and IDT work
 - S Sale layout, engineering and design
 - S Individual tree marking

Recreation Pipeline Restoration Funds

Recreation Projects Completed:

In FY 99, the Coos Bay District obligated \$576,497 of recreation pipeline funds to the following projects:

Umpqua Field Office

- S Loon Lake water system renovation.
- S Dean Creek East End Ranch house improvements and new barn roof.
- S Smith River Falls, Vincent Creek and Park Creek campground renovation.
- S Big Tree Recreation Site trail plan.
- S Blue Ridge trail construction.

Myrtlewood Field Office

- S Sixes River and Edson Creek campground water well, water system construction, and campground renovations.
- S New River interpretive planning, interpretive panels, trails, etc.
- S Doerner Fir Trail planning, trailhead and vault toilet construction.
- S Hunter Creek ACEC Trail planning.
- S Euphoria Ridge Trail construction.

Recreation Fee Demonstration Program

In March 1998, the Coos Bay District received approval for establishing its Recreation Pilot Fee Demonstration Project under authority of PL 104-134, Section 315. 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 field office 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 special recreation permits fees would be deposited.

At the end of FY 1999, a total of \$115,821 was deposited in the account. Receipts included \$106,311 at Loon Lake/East Shore; \$3,002 at Sixes River campground; \$5,628 at Edson Creek campground; \$80 for one special recreation permit; and \$800 from the sales of Golden Age Passports. Fee collection costs are estimated to be \$33,000. A total of \$50,264 was utilized for the operation and maintenance of the fee sites. The remainder of the revenues will be expended in FY 2000 for operation and maintenance of the fees sites.

Challenge Cost Share Projects and Volunteers, Partnerships and Collaborative Projects

Partnerships/Volunteer Work:

- S **Coos Regional Bikeway and Trails Partnership:** The purpose is to develop 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 later. Contributions for FY 99 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 begin 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, a trail for the City of Bandon and others; and a new regional bicycle brochure was produced with plans to produce a hiking and water trails brochure.
- S **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.
- S **Cape Blanco Lighthouse Cooperative Management Partnership:** The Cape Blanco Lighthouse National Historic Site 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 donations and managed gift and book sales.

- S Oregon Coastal Environments Awareness Network (OCEAN): Mission is to provide a forum to plan, facilitate and promote information and programs related to natural and cultural resources for residents and visitors to the region. Partners include: Bay Area Chamber of Commerce, Coos County Parks, House of Myrtlewood, Marshfield High School, Shoreline Education for Awareness, Menasha Corporation, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve, U.S. Forest Service - Oregon Dunes 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.
- S 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.
- S 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). 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

Coos Bay District had 68 individual volunteer agreements that contributed 19,204 hours of work, worth an estimated \$249,600. In addition, Coos County Prisoners (20 different inmates) contributed some 2,071 hours of maintenance work for the Umpqua Field Office worth an estimated \$26,923. There were two Girl Scout groups that utilized Loon Lake campground and provided cleanup projects involving 550 scouts for some 4,500 hours of work. Cost to the BLM for volunteers is about 20 percent or \$55,305.

Comparison of volunteers by program:

Recreation - operation and maintenance = 8,665 hours.
 visitor services = 8,665 hours
Hosted workers (inmates) = 2,071 hours
 Recreation Total = 19,401 hours = 90%

Wildlife - 1,574 hours = 8%
 Botany - 140 hours or less = 1%
 Forestry - 160 hours or less = 1%

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 99 are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. FY 99 Challenge Cost Share Contributions		
Project	Cooperator(s)	Amount
Western Lily experimental introduction	Berry Botanic Garden	\$5,000
Dean Creek Ditch Maintenance	Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	\$2,000
Dean Creek Meadow Renovation	Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	\$1,600
Stream Habitat Inventory	Coos Watershed Association, ODFW	\$20,000
Western Snowy Plover nesting/predation study	ODFW, TNC, USFS	\$30,000
Western Snowy Plover signing	USFS, ODFW	\$2,500
Pink sand verbena re-introduction	OR Dept of Agriculture	\$5,000
Total		\$66,100

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.

Land Acquisitions and Disposals

As described in the FY 99 Plan Maintenance items section (page 96 and Table 27), the “net change” in the District Land Use Allocations (LUA) as a result of land acquisitions and disposals are as follows:

- S The Matrix LUA is reduced by approximately 2 acres as a result of a direct land sale.
- S The District Defined Reserve LUA is decreased by approximately 11 acres as a result of the jurisdictional transfer of off-shore rocks and islands from BLM to the US Fish and Wildlife Service as part of the Oregon Islands Wilderness.
- S The District did not acquire any lands in FY 99.

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, 12,343 acres of occupied habitat has 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 (IDTs) information about the natural resources and human uses at the watershed or subwatershed scales. We use this information 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:

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

The IDTs 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 IDTs 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 99, we have 22 first iteration watershed analysis documents covering 93 percent of the BLM lands on Coos Bay District (Table 2). In FY 2000, District teams will complete two second iteration watershed analyses, and we will cooperate with the Forest Service on additional documents (Table 3). This will increase the portion of BLM land on the District visited at least once through the watershed analysis process to more than 94 percent. The remaining Coos Bay 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
1 st Iteration Analyses completed FY 1994 through FY 1998	236,448	73
1 st Iteration Analyses completed through FY 1999	299,533	93

Table 3. Watershed Analysis Documents Covering Coos Bay District Lands

Year	Document Name (Hydrologic 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	1 st 1 st
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 Coos Bay-BLM	1 st 1 st 1 st 1 st 1 st 1 st 1 st 2 nd
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	1 st 1 st 1 st 1 st 1 st 1 st 2 nd / 3 rd
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	1 st / 2 nd 1 st 1 st 1 st 2 nd
1998	Lower Umpqua (Lower Umpqua Frontal) Hunter Creek	Siuslaw NF Siskiyou NF	1 st 1 st
1999	South Fork Coos River East Fork Coquille Lobster Creek	Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Siskiyou NF	1 st / 2 nd 1 st 1 st
Planned 2000	North Fork Coquille Middle Fork Coquille Pistol River	Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Siskiyou NF	2 nd 2 nd 1 st

Watershed Councils

District involvement with area watershed associations has increased over the last few years. 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 11 watershed associations including the 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 98. 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 offer 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.

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.

Table 4. Coos Bay District Involvement with Local Watershed Councils		
Watershed Association	Field Office	Status of Involvement 1998
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 startup 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.
Table 4. Coos Bay District Involvement with Local Watershed Councils (continued)		

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 99 watershed analysis continued to assist in the identification of the District's watershed restoration projects. In addition several projects were coordinated with local watershed association 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 99 included the following work and assistance projects as shown in Table 5.

Type of Work	Number of Projects	Funding	Jobs created - Workdays
Road Decommissioning	4	\$134,000	153
Stream Enhancement	9	\$145,529	166
Replace Major Culverts for Fish Passage	7	\$277,994	318
Snowy Plover Habitat Improvement	2	\$20,143	23
Noxious Weed Inventory/Control	5	\$62,500	71
Recreation Project-Loon Lake	1	\$157,570	147
Bat Box Construction and Placement	1	\$1,500	8
Development of Water Quality Plan for Chetco Watershed	1	\$19,000	30
Design and Development of Interpretative Signs for Salmon Restoration - Edson Creek campground	1	\$20,000	28

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.

One of the Jobs-in-the-Woods culvert projects included the installation of a “bat box”.



Late-Successional Reserve Assessments

The NFP also 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. The assessment essentially complete 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 99 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.

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

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.

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 Plan and the Visibility Protection Plan. No intrusions occurred into designated areas as a result of prescribed burning 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 Operational Guidance For The Oregon Smoke Management Program.

Water and Soils

A typical hardwood riparian area



Fiscal Year 1999 Summary

Stream water temperature was measured at 16 sites to determine general baseline conditions for the upcoming Middle Fork Coquille watershed analysis, or riparian plan monitoring.

Temperature was measured at 31 sites, low flows at 19 sites and relative humidity at 4 sites in support of 303(d) Water Monitoring Plan Development on the North Fork Coquille, and Big Creek within the Middle Fork Coquille watersheds.

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.

Automated precipitation equipment was maintained at two long-term recording sites. Four additional project or special assessment sites for watershed analysis and slide hazard studies were maintained this past year.

Construction of a subsurface drainage system was completed at the Spencer Creek Waste Area Stabilization Project to stabilize 250,000 cubic yards of endhaul soil material placed on the site. Continued monitoring of the site in the form of visual inspections and rain gage data is ongoing as well as future planned monitoring projects including the installation of inclinometers (measure ground deformation).

Slope Stability determinations were made on waste areas associated with endhaul soil material from private sources placed on federal lands and waste areas associated with road construction on federal timber sales. Pre-construction and post construction determinations were made

through the use of visual inspections, aerial photo interpretation, and slope stability analysis.

Crane, Moore, and Alder Creeks were monitored with soil compaction testing equipment to determine the long term effects of winged subsoiling on decommissioned roadways.

Several sites were monitored to determine the levels of compaction from past and current activities in forest stands. Other implementation and project monitoring was completed in accordance with the RMP Appendix L Monitoring Plan including evaluation of timber sales and other project activities.

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

The Soil Scientist/Hydrologists have been involved with adjusting Riparian Reserves on planned timber sales where indicated by recommendations from a completed Riparian Reserve Adjustment module component of the watershed analysis. Assistance was provided to the Coquille Forest, under trust responsibilities to the BIA, for federal Riparian Reserve delineation procedures.

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 modeling training reinforced BLM specialists ability to assess natural and disturbance conditions and estimate effects for project activities.

So far, 12,003 miles of streams have been reviewed and densified where necessary in the hydrography GIS theme update (streams and hydrology/fisheries attributes). Updating has been totally completed for 7 fifth field watersheds and the federal lands have been completed in an additional 8 fifth field watersheds (need private lands densified). This difficult project is on or ahead of schedule.

Summary Information for Fiscal Year 1996-1998

Water temperature was measured at 34 project sites in 1998, and approximately 30 sites in 1997 and 1996 respectively in support of assessment for watershed analysis, riparian plan monitoring or 303(d) Water Quality Monitoring Plan Development. Streamflow and temperature were measured at seven small forested gaging stations for long-term trend evaluations in 1998, 1997 and 1996. All gaging stations consist of small house structures, which were totally rebuilt and instrumented with updated equipment in FY 1998. Automated precipitation equipment was maintained at two long-term recording sites in 1998, 1997 and 1996. Four additional project or special assessment precipitation sites for watershed analysis and slide hazard studies were developed and maintained during FY 1988. Two monitoring studies were completed evaluating the effects on water quality from aerial fertilization of timber stands during the period.

The District completed updating the streams lakes and ponds GIS layer in four fifth field watersheds for a total of 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. 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 the streams lakes and ponds GIS theme as shown in Table 7. Seven fifth field watersheds are essentially complete (with the exception of fish attributes) and eight additional fifth field watersheds have federal lands complete and only need intermingled private streams densified where appropriate, so a seamless and consistent coverage can be maintained. Fish attributing of the streams layer may be delayed until the deployment of the BLM’s newly developed Aquatic Resources Information Management System (ARIMS), due in the second quarter of FY 2000.

Table 7. Streams GIS Theme Update Progress		
Watershed (Fifth Field)	Miles Reviewed/ Updated	Needs:
Siltcoos_Frontal (1710020701)	332	Private Densified Additional Fish Attributes
Name not assigned (1710030302)	1,270	Additional Fish Attributes
Middle_Umpqua_Frontal (1710030304)	577	Additional Fish Attributes
Loon_Lake_Camp_Creek (1710030305)	650	Private Densified Additional Fish Attributes
Upper_Smith_River (1710030306)	1,117	Additional Fish Attributes
Lower_Smith_River (1710030307)	1,559	
Lower_Umpqua_Frontal (1710030308)	547	Private Densified Additional Fish Attributes
Table 7. Streams GIS Theme Update Progress (continued)		
South_Fork_Coos (1710030401)	1,623	Private Densified Additional Fish Attributes
Millicoma_River (1710030402)	405	Private Densified Additional Fish Attributes
Lakeside_Frontal (1710030403)	232	Private Densified Additional Fish Attributes
Coos_Bay (1710030404)	1,057	Additional Fish Attributes
North_Fork_Coquille (1710030505)	1,060	Additional Fish Attributes

Middle_Main_Coquille (1710030506)	539	Private Densified Additional Fish Attributes
Lower_Coquille (1710030507)	436	
South_Fork_Coquille (1710030502)	599	Private Densified Additional Fish Attributes

RMP Modified Site Treatments

Minimize intensive burning A total of 281 acres were burned on the District by a combination of broadcast burn, underburn, or burning of handpiles. Approximately 25 percent of the burns were considered cool by the Fuels Specialist, 10 percent were moderate, and 65 percent were moderate-hot. Efforts to decrease burn temperatures included timing, i.e. spring burns or through burn plan design. Soils identified in the EA process as having thin duff layers or upper soil horizons were either left unburned or handpiled and spot burned. Monitoring of the soil resources after site preparation (burning) on thin or rocky steep sloped units (Category 1 soils - recognized as usually erodible, nutrient deficient, or low organic matter) was undertaken on several units this year. The use of fire on highly sensitive soils is usually avoided.

Minimize soil and litter disturbance To reduce the harvest disturbance from log removal, a combination of cable systems and one end or full suspension of the logs is generally required. Some thinning has employed ground based systems with designated skid trails approved by the Authorized Officer. Yarding on top of slash was employed as a method to reduce both ground disturbance and compaction.

The soil group has been investigating the level of compaction within planned and active regeneration and density management units for compliance with the RMP. Assessment of units for machine piling of slash instead of broadcast burn or pile by hand burning was conducted on planned units. However, most sites would not allow for machine piling due to slope, or soil conditions.

Assessment of past road decommissioning efforts was undertaken by the Soil Scientist to determine effectiveness, implementation of current standards and success of the last years projects. Prescriptions for decommissioning future roads were written, field layout and measurements were incorporated into the FY 2000 JITW projects.

Reduce intensity and frequency of site treatments To reduce intensity of burning, “spring like” conditions are favored over drier summer or fall conditions. To reduce frequency, alternative methods of site preparation such as hand or machine piling of slash and subsequent burning is limited to those areas not plantable, thus avoiding broadcast burns. Repeated entries for density management treatments and/or regeneration treatments are limited, dependant on site productivity, tree species ageclass and stocking level, occurrence of T&E species, topography and soils, current transportation system and economic viability.

State-listed Clean Water Act 303d Streams

The District encompasses portions of 26 state-listed 303(d) segments, identified by the DEQ, requiring the development of water quality assessments and water quality management plans. Stream segment name, parameter, criteria, season, responsible Field Office and current plan development status is shown in Table 8.

Table 8. Coos Bay District Water Quality Management Plan Schedule			
Basin	<i>Umpqua</i>	Sub	<i>Umpqua</i>
Name & Description	Parameter	Criteria/Season	Field Office/Status
Paradise Creek Mouth to East/ West Forks	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua
Smith River, West Fork Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua/ Addition ¹
South Sisters Creek (Smith River) Mouth to headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua/ Addition
Basin	<i>South Coast</i>	Sub	<i>Chetco</i>
Name & Description	Parameter	Criteria/Season	Field Office/Status
Alder Creek	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
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/ Near Completion
Table 8. Coos Bay District Water Quality Management Plan Schedule (continued)			
Basin	<i>South Coast</i>	Sub	<i>Chetco</i>
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
Elk Creek Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood/ Addition Near Completion
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
Salmon Creek Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood
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.

RMP Best Management Practices

Strategies for soil and water protection were identified for an area (fifth field watershed) during watershed analysis. Best Management Practices (BMPs) were always addressed during NEPA analysis by preventative alternative design or through specific methods or actions to be applied (sometimes referred to as a collection of conservation practices, or design features). These design BMPs are similar to the RMP Appendix D guidance and the Standards and Guidelines of the NFP. Where planned actions were within Riparian Reserves, additional BMPs were usually identified to meet the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives, and rationale were included in Biological Assessments for the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). Periodic site inspections of types of BMPs on active or completed projects by hydrologists or soil scientists have led to recommendations for improvements of “as built” designs. For example, BMPs were adjusted this year through the JITW program on major culvert installations to accommodate turbidity/sediment issues. BMP changes to meet water quality criteria were conveyed to the BLM Contracting Officers Representative and then discussed with the contractor. Informal and formal implementation monitoring and some effectiveness monitoring have been completed to verify individual BMPs are protecting water quality and soil productivity.

Seeding and mulching at a culvert replacement site



A road decommissioned by ripping, mulching, and seeding



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 clearances, Western snowy plover management, formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the monitoring of snags and down wood. 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 99, the Umpqua Field Office completed 30 acres of post-harvest green tree monitoring. The Myrtlewood Field Office completed surveys on 112 acres for wildlife tree retention in FY 99. Monitoring results in field offices 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 99, the Umpqua Field Office completed 50 acres of pre-harvest snag surveys and 41 acres of post-harvest snag monitoring. The Myrtlewood Field Office completed surveys on 13 acres of pre-harvest snag surveys and 112 acres of post-harvest snag monitoring. Monitoring results have not been analyzed to date.

The Myrtlewood Field Office conducted sampling on 216 acres of the Middle Fork Coquille

River drainage. The goal was to estimate snag and coarse woody debris availability across the landscape on BLM administered lands. Preliminary results suggest much of the BLM lands in this watershed are below target levels for these structures.

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 District has completed down log monitoring at the project level on 140 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. An osprey nest was discovered in a proposed timber sale unit while conducting wildlife surveys. A buffer was delineated, however the unit was later dropped to avoid murrelet conflicts.

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. This year 17 nests produced 36 young with an average of 2.1 young per nest. The Spruce Reach Island rookery was monitored for one day only post season to check evidence of occupancy. The rookery is still in use.

Waterfowl

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

Purple Martins

Six additional nest boxes were placed near the Coos Bay North Spit bringing the total to nine. These boxes were monitored for use over the breeding season. Eight of the boxes were used. Six boxes produced young, one box had a dead bird, and another box was not used.

Neotropical Migrant Birds

In 1997 -1999, 250 acres were monitored 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. 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.

Bats

Biologists maintained 17 bat houses located on bridges and various Bureau buildings. Surveys for bat habitat and species presence were conducted on a landscape level scale in the Middle Fork Coquille River subwatershed, and also at two specific sites. The surveys included two methods - mist netting and night surveys on BLM bridges indicating a high likelihood for presence. This year's and past monitoring efforts are adding data to previously unknown information on bat species presence and distribution. Long-eared myotis (state listed), for example, had not previously been observed in the area. This increased knowledge is helpful for management recommendations of special status species such as the long-eared myotis, fringed myotis, and Townsend's big-eared bat, which also occur on district.

Under the JITW program, six bridges across the District were retrofitted with bat boxes. In addition, two replaced culverts were modified to add cavity structures. The bat boxes on bridges are a continuation of a partnership with Bat Conservation International. The first step was an inventory of BLM bridges which was conducted in 1998. The second step is to place the boxes and the last phase will be monitoring. These boxes will provide interim habitat in areas where natural roost sites are lacking due to extensive harvest practices.

Elk Habitat

The Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area is a 1,095 acre watchable wildlife site that is jointly managed by BLM and ODFW. This year approximately 230 acres of meadows were mowed to improve elk forage. Another 100 of these acres were re-mowed later in the season. Also in 1999, the District completed a two Challenge Cost Share Projects with Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation and ODFW. These projects resulted in the reseeding of 12 acres and fertilization of 70 acres of meadow to improve elk forage.

With an emphasis on the Roosevelt Elk section, (ROD p. 29) 2.75 miles of road were decommissioned in the Umpqua Field Office (Alder Creek and the Hog Ranch drainage) through the JITW program. An additional mile of road was decommissioned in the Otter Creek area as an ERFO project. The Myrtlewood Field Office decommissioned approximately 7.7 miles of road this year.

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 expect to complete their analysis in FY 2000.

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 99. 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 1,675 acres were surveyed to protocol with another 480 acres surveyed one time only. During these surveys 480 sites were discovered. A total of 3,475 acres have now been surveyed District-wide for mollusks since 1998 bringing a total of 813 known sites into our database. Buffer requirements have been established in the Umpqua Field Office and two sales were marked accordingly in 1999. Buffer requirements have not yet been applied in the Myrtlewood Field Office.

Red Tree Vole

The District has been assessing red tree vole habitat for all projects using established protocol. In FY 99, most of the District did not require on-the-ground surveys according to the protocol, based on percentage of federal land within watersheds and forest cover. About a dozen trees were climbed to confirm red tree vole presence in the Big Creek and Lower South Fork Coquille drainages in Myrtlewood Field Office in 1999. Three nests were confirmed in Big Creek timber sale units. Buffers were applied.

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 activities. Approximately 11,733 acres have been assessed for since 1997 (with 498 acres completed in 1999). A total of 53 locations have been discovered to date (3 in 1999) and the sites have been buffered according to management recommendations.

Threatened/Endangered Species

Throughout the period of this evaluation the Coos Bay District has complied with the requirements of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Consultation under Section 7 of the ESA occurs on all activities proposed within habitat of listed species. An interagency Level 1 Review Team of biologists from the BLM, USFWS, BIA and NMFS 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 twelve consultations were completed in 1999. These consultations included snowy plover management, permits and R/W agreements, habitat restoration, a mining claim and recreation projects.

Northern Spotted Owl

Most of the District has been 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 99, surveys were completed on District lands through cooperation with PNW, Roseburg BLM, 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. In addition, 40 acres were surveyed to determine nesting status for a project clearance in 1997.

Marbled Murrelet

Surveys for murrelets have been conducted on the Coos Bay District since 1989 and intensive survey efforts began in 1993. About 18.9 percent (18,751 acres) of suitable murrelet habitat on District has been surveyed to Pacific Seabird Group protocol for murrelets. Throughout the District, 136 occupied sites have been found. Most are in the northern part of the District where marbled murrelet activity is generally higher. There are currently 98,959 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 1999.

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 1999, biologists monitored nesting at 6 sites.

Table 9. Acres of Murrelet Habitat, Acres Surveyed to Protocol, and Acres Occupied as of 1999			
Area	Cumulative Acreage Prior to 1999	Acreage Added in 1999	Total Acreage to Date
Murrelet Habitat (MMH Theme):	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Murrelet Habitat Coos Bay District (Includes Coquille Tribe Lands)	98,959	45	99,004
Murrelet Habitat Surveyed to Protocol: <i>Note: Survey areas must have met protocol for individual visits and seasonal restrictions, including number and timing of survey visits for the season.</i>			
Myrtlewood Field Office	N/A	3,469	N/A
Umpqua Field Office	N/A	750	N/A
Total Murrelet Habitat Surveyed to Protocol Coos Bay District	14,532 ¹	4,219 ²	18,751
Percent of Total Murrelet Habitat Surveyed to Protocol			18.7
Murrelet Occupied Acreage ³ : <i>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.</i>			
Myrtlewood Field Office	6,518	1,150	7,668
Umpqua Field Office	4,653	N/A	4,675
Total Murrelet Occupied Acreage Coos Bay District	11,171	1,172 ³	12,343

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 "Cumulative Acreage Prior to 1999" is from the FY 1999-2000 Timber Sale Biological Assessment (C98 - 01) dated 10 August 1998, page 15. It includes 260 acres first surveyed in 1997 (2nd year protocol was completed in 1998).
- ² "Acreage Added in 1999" is only acreage first surveyed to protocol in 1999. The actual acreage surveyed in 1999 is 5,150 acres [(934 MRA + 2,535 TEC + 750 URA = 3,469 acres of 1st year surveys) + (862 MRA + 230 TEC + 589 URA = 1,681 acres previously surveyed)].
- ³ Includes all areas designated as occupied murrelet site LSR's as per Coos Bay District ROD, page 36. Note: MRA occupied acreage = 536 In-house + 614 TEC. URA acreages not calculated to date. Total does not reflect URA acreages.

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 120 acres of suitable habitat for the snowy plover. The North Spit continues to be the most productive nesting habitat on the Oregon Coast. Critical habitat for the Pacific coast population of the Western snowy plover was designated in December 1999. The designation included about 12 miles of beach on BLM lands on the Coos Bay North Spit, New River ACEC, and Bastendorff Beach.

The New Carissa shipwreck occurred adjacent to prime plover habitat on the Coos Bay North

Spit. Snowy plover protection and recovery were a major emphasis of response efforts. Approximately 50 Western snowy plovers were oiled during the incident (out of an estimated 80 birds thought to overwinter on the Oregon Coast). Of these, 17 were rehabilitated and released only to be oiled again. The responsible party paid for \$80,000 in emergency restoration efforts to help ensure successful reproduction in the 1999-breeding season. Damage assessment is still in progress. Data was collected during the breeding season and will continue through the winter (3/00) to ascertain if oiling may have affected the bird's ability to survive winter conditions.

Actions in FY 99 included:

- S Restored four over-wash areas on approximately 20 acres at New River.
- S Disked 150 acres of encroaching beachgrass to restore and maintain nesting habitat on the Coos Bay North Spit.
- S Monitored nesting success at three BLM nesting sites (213 acres) through a cooperative effort with Oregon Natural Heritage Program, USFS, ODFW and ACOE.
- S Completed a winter count on about 17.5 miles of beach.
- S Completed a summer count on 12 miles of beach.
- S Participated on the Oregon Western Snowy Plover Working Team (the chairperson has been a BLM representative for the past three years).
- S Participated in Western Snowy Plover Recovery Team. BLM provided leadership in authoring the Interpretation and Education Appendix for the recovery plan.
- S Played a major role in wildlife response during the New Carissa Incident. Acted as lead in proposing and implementing the snowy plover emergency measures.



Snowy Plover

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 1999.

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 1999. They organized a local event to celebrate International Migratory Bird Day. The event, held at a local mall, included displays, slide shows, crafts and bird walks. 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 "edu-tainment". 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.



Clouded and Giant Salamanders (J. Applegarth)

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

Special Status and Survey and Manage/Protection Buffer note:

The Coos Bay District implemented Bureau Policy 6840 (special status species) and Survey and Manage/Protection Buffer species actions/management through Fiscal Year 99. This has included surveying for these species prior to habitat-disturbing actions and designing mitigation measures based on management recommendations. Survey protocols have now been developed for all vascular plants, bryophytes, lichens, and fungi. Management recommendations have been completed for all Strategy 1 species except lichens. These are anticipated in early 2000. The information in this program summary for these species is not intended to be comprehensive.

Survey and Manage and Protection Buffer Species

Surveys for Survey and Manage/Protection Buffer species were conducted according to approved protocols on approximately 1,500 acres in FY 99 for vascular plants, lichens, and bryophytes. Many new locations of these species were discovered as a result of these surveys (Table 10). In addition to project level surveys, the District awarded a contract to extensively survey 5,000 acres for bryophytes and lichens throughout our Late-Successional Reserves. These surveys will be completed during the first part of FY 2000. Another contract surveyed coastal habitats for bryophytes. The most significant find was *Kurzia makinoana* at New River ACEC, which is the first documented location verified in Oregon.

Table 10. Number of Sites by Taxa Groups of Survey and Manage/Protection Buffer Plant Species (some species are included in more than one component). Sites Cumulative since 1994.					
Taxa Group (# documented species)	Status ¹				
	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Protection Buffer
Fungi (29) ²	28	2	90	42	38
Lichens (25)	49	0	49	348	0
Bryophytes (6)	31	26	5	58	34
Vascular Plants (1)	1	1	0	0	0

¹ 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

² Excluding *Cantherellus cibarius* (chanterelle) locations

All locations of Survey and Manage and Protection Buffer species as of September 30, 1999 have been submitted to the Regional Ecosystem Office for entry into the Interagency Species Management System (ISMS) database.

District personnel participated on interagency species review panels. The District also assisted regional efforts preparing the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on amendments to the Survey and Manage/Protection Buffer standard and guidelines which was released in December 1999.

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. The District currently has 50 documented special status plant species known to occur on BLM-managed lands (Table 11). The majority of these locations are in special areas and in unique habitats (coastal dunes, serpentine meadows). The District has been involved in several pro-active projects with numerous partners (federal, state, and private organizations) looking at methods to recover federal and state listed plant species.

Table 11. Number of Sites by Taxa Groups of Special Status Plant Species (some species are included in more than one list).						
Taxa Group (# documented species)	Status ¹					
	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 (50)	2	8	0	22	33	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*). The District continued our partnership with the Center for Plant Conservation (Berry Botanic Garden) on experimentally re-introducing this species. This was the third year of monitoring the population.

The District re-initiated efforts with the State of Oregon on efforts 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 on the North Spit. Population trends are increasing along with the recovery of the salt marsh vegetation because of the road bypass around the habitat (and subsequent reduction in vehicular traffic through this area). All locations of special status plant species have been mapped and will be put in the ISMS database.



Lilium occidentale



Darlingtonia californicum

Port Orford Cedar (POC)

In FY 99, an extensive aerial photo survey to detect dead or dying POC within the District was completed on intermingled private lands. The inventory suggests a high correlation of diseased trees associated with past forest practices, stream side locations, and big game trails. The former forest practices in question are: tractor logging, winter use of dirt roads, no equipment washing, and POC bough cutting. In the near future, this survey will be incorporated with the existing GIS inventory data of POC infection sites on 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, restrict hauling on dirt roads to the “dry summer season”, and exclude the cutting of POC boughs. The District renewed its annual cooperative effort with the USFS in selecting and screening approximately 156 POC trees for genetic resistance to the disease.

Fish Habitat

The Coos Bay District fishery program during FY 99 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 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 were not marked. Reports for the 1999-2000 operating season are not complete at this time. The 1998 season results in species caught are as follows: 6,917 coho smolts; 258 coho fry; 29,715 chinook smolts; and 893 steelhead smolts.

Spawning Surveys

Fisheries personnel in the Myrtlewood Field Office 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 11 separate stream reaches, totaling 10.3 miles, were surveyed on a weekly basis. Surveyors observed 111 chinook salmon, and 66 chinook redds; 91 coho salmon and 61 coho redds; and 51 steelhead and 186 steelhead redds. This information will be summarized in a report, and distributed to ODFW and other resource management agencies. The Umpqua Field Office reported conducting numerous surveys, but some surveys that have historically been conducted were not conducted this year because of unusually high turbid water conditions.

Aquatic Habitat Surveys

The Myrtlewood Field Office conducted 31 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 Field Office conducted 9 miles of aquatic habitat inventory for Middle Creek, a tributary to the North Fork Coquille River, under contract with the ODFW.

Aquatic Habitat Restoration

Fish Passage Restoration

Three culverts were replaced within the Myrtlewood Field Office to improve anadromous and resident fish passage. This work improved passage to roughly 2.5 miles of habitat upstream. In addition in FY 99, three more culverts were determined to have passage problems, and are now planned for replacement in FY 2000. One culvert was also identified and planned for complete removal in FY 2000.

Within the Umpqua Field Office three fish passage culverts were replaced on BLM lands and six fish passage culverts were replaced on private lands through the implementation of the Wyden Amendment.

Instream Habitat Restoration

Within the Myrtlewood Field Office large wood debris (LWD) was placed in two separate stream channels, increasing the habitat complexity in over 0.5 mile of anadromous fish bearing waters. Over 140 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. One of these projects was completed using draft horses in order to minimize riparian impacts. The other project was done using an innovative road-based yarding machine - also in an attempt to minimize riparian impacts (see Figures 1 and 2). Because of their expertise, fisheries personnel from the Myrtlewood Field Office were also instrumental in helping to plan a large in-stream project on the Eugene District of the BLM.

Two projects were maintained 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. Three other in-stream restoration projects were planned in FY 99. These projects will treat approximately 1.5 miles of stream channel with roughly 185 pieces of large wood in future years.

Within the Umpqua Field Office restoration objectives identified through watershed analysis and cooperative projects with watershed associations, Coos County, two private timber companies, and two small landowners were funded by the Jobs-in-the-Woods and Challenge Cost-Share programs on both public and private lands, see Figure 3 for a typical LWD project. Partnerships in restoration efforts with watershed associations, private landowners, and other agencies continue to increase and are expected to increase even more in FY 2000. Table 12 summarizes the Instream Habitat Restoration projects completed in the Umpqua Field Office.

Table 12. Summary of Instream Habitat Restoration-Umpqua Field Office		
Watershed/Ownership	Number of Structures	Stream Miles Enhanced
Coos Watershed - BLM	26 logs, 4 boulder weirs, 2 boulder clusters	0.7 mi.
Coos Watershed - PVT	81 logs, 8 boulder weirs, 2 boulder clusters	1.0 mi.
Umpqua Watershed BLM	2 boulder weirs, 65 boulder clusters, 335 whole trees, 70 rootwads	8.0 mi.
Coquille Watershed BLM	61 logs, 15 rootwads	0.5 mi.
Coquille Watershed PVT	5 boulder weirs, 3 boulder clusters	0.5 mi.



Figure 1. The road based yarding machine pulling a large log with rootwad into the stream channel.



Figure 2. An example of the innovative cable sets necessary to move large logs.



Figure 3. LWD added to Alder Creek as part of the restoration project.

Sediment Reduction and Road Decommissioning

Road related restoration activities to reduce sediment contributions and restore natural hydrologic function continued to be a focus on the District. The Myrtlewood Field Office fully decommissioned approximately 1.4 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. In addition, 6.3 miles of road were partially decommissioned, with drainage structures removed and water bars installed. The Umpqua Field Office fully decommissioned 2.75 miles of road, the majority of which were valley bottom stream-side 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. Four grade school classes from around the state were taken to intertidal areas, where they learned important aspects of the marine environment. In addition, a local chapter of the Audubon Society was taken on an interpretive tour of nearby intertidal zones, and a group of elementary school teachers were given instruction on how to interpret the intertidal environment as part of the Shoreline Education Awareness (SEA) program. Fisheries staff on the Myrtlewood Field Office also assisted a local community college student develop a thesis project on the topic of headland erosion.

A talk on salmon life histories and the Endangered Species Act was also given to an Engineering Society meeting held locally. These professionals were exposed to a wide variety of information regarding the basic needs of the fish, and the regulatory requirements we all face due to recent fish listings around the state.

Fishery biologists in the Umpqua Field Office gave presentations to local schools on salmon life histories and habitat requirements. Fishery biologists participated in the annual Tsalila celebration at Reedsport and sponsored fish-painting demonstrations. Area fishery biologists participated with the ODFW in the Free Fishing Day angler education event. The program taught children fishing techniques and environmental awareness.

The theme for the Coos County fair was habitat restoration through partnerships with watershed associations and private entities. The BLM booth was staffed by several of the District fishery biologists. Myrtlewood Field Office also participated in the Curry County fair and numerous people showed interest in the aquatic habitat restoration displays that were set up at the two county fairs on the District. These displays highlighted several restoration projects on the District and helped educate our local public on the effects of past, present, and future management activities in our watersheds.

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

Three Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESU's) for anadromous fish are listed on the Coos Bay District. The Umpqua River cutthroat trout is listed as endangered and the Oregon Coast and Southern Oregon/Northern California coho salmon are listed as threatened. Two Biological Assessments for each ESU were prepared during the fiscal year. All "may affect" projects were consulted and the BAs included major categories such as timber sales, restoration activities, recreation activities and routine program support actions.

Project Monitoring

Two in-stream restoration projects were monitored within the Myrtlewood Field Office to determine effectiveness, and record the actual channel changes that took place after having been in place for a year. Monitoring methods included long-term photo points and channel cross section transects to record substrate deposition, scour, and other channel alterations (See Figures 4 and 5). In addition, pre and early post project monitoring was done for two in-stream projects implemented in FY 99. This monitoring included the establishment of long-term photo points and channel transects. Post project large wood surveys were also conducted on these projects. These surveys document total amounts of wood added to each respective channel, as well as the relative proportions of that wood within the wetted channel, bankfull channel, etc.

Within the Umpqua Field Office preliminary and post-project monitoring was completed for six habitat restoration projects, see Figure 6 for typical photo point monitoring. Monitoring methods included conducting pebble counts, snorkeling, 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.

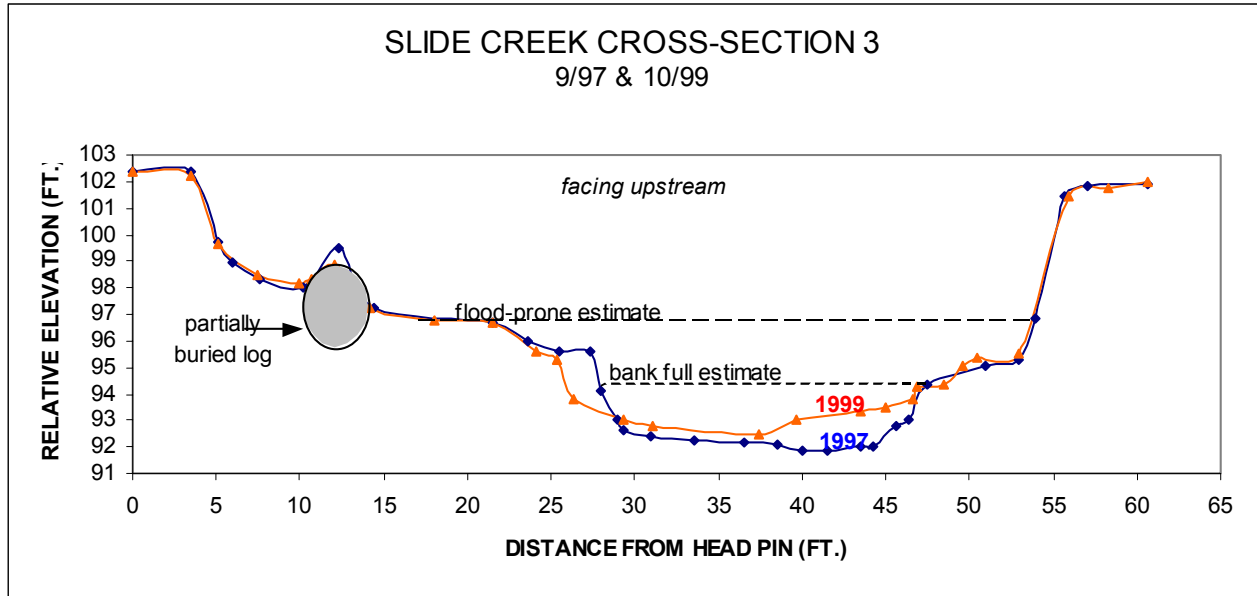


Figure 4. An example of before (1997) and after (1999) channel cross section data for the Slide Creek in-stream restoration project. Notice that there has been substantial channel build up as a result of gravel deposition caused by the large wood additions.

Table 13. Monitoring completed for 1999 restoration projects in the Umpqua Field Office.

Project	Photo Points	Pebble Counts	Habitat Inventory	Pop Estimates (Snorkeling)	Spawning Surveys	Stream Mapping
Cherry Creek LWD	X				X	X
Moon Creek LWD	X	X			X	X
Tioga Creek Boulder Weirs	X	X		X	X	
WF Smith LWD and Weirs	X	X			X	
Beaver Slide Creek LWD	X		X		X	X
Alder Creek LWD	X				X	X



Before



After

Figure 5. Before and after photo point monitoring of the Slide Creek in-stream restoration project. Note the leaning alder tree in the middle right-hand portion of each photo as a reference point.



Before



After

Figure 6. Before and After photos from Beaver Slide Creek restoration project. Large wood was added in a 0.5 mile reach.

Special Areas

The District has 11 designated special areas including one Research Natural Area (Cherry Creek), nine Areas of Critical Environmental Concerns (Wassen Creek, Tioga Creek, Upper Rock Creek, China Wall, New River, North Spit, Hunter Creek Bog, North Fork Hunter Creek, and North Fork Chetco), and one Environmental Education Area (Powers). New River, North Spit, Hunter Creek Bog, and North Fork Hunter Creek have completed management plans. No other ACEC management plans are proposed for completion at this time.

Activities within Cherry Creek RNA included conducting inventories for Survey and Manage mollusk, bryophyte, and lichen species. Recently completed research projects include a study with the Cooperative Forest Ecosystem Research (CFER) to determine the relative importance of processes inputting large woody debris to the stream channel environment and the potential production of the surrounding forest.

Implementation activities at other special areas in FY 99 include the following:

New River:

- S Continued implementation of the trails plan.
- S Had a site host present to monitor visitor use.
- S Law enforcement agreement was continued for western snowy plover management.
- S Treated approximately 50 acres of European beachgrass on the beach foredune.
- S Continued western lily experimental re-introduction monitoring.
- S Monitored pink sandverbena populations on the foredune.

North Spit:

- S Signs identifying designated and non-designated access routes to beach have been placed and monitored for compliance.
- S All monitoring actions (Western snowy plover, salt marsh bird's beak, and great blue heron rookery) were completed.
- S Interpretative signs indicating sensitive vegetation and wildlife areas posted.
- S Monitored impacts on biological resources from New Carissa ship wreck.

Hunter Creek Bog:

- S Photo point vegetation monitoring and Waldo gentian monitoring and additional inventory were conducted.

Cultural Resources Including American Indian Values

During the FY 99 the District continued involvement at Cape Blanco, with a fifth full season of lighthouse tours. The contract for refurbishing of interior metal in the lighthouse was completed, resulting in removal of the lead paint hazard from the interior.

The District, in partnership with the Coquille Indian Tribe, contracted for completion of analysis, reporting and curation of archeological materials previously recovered from the Bridge Maintenance Shop site (35CS64). The report suggested some additional data recovery to date the site and clarify internal site differences. This additional field work has been scheduled for FY 2000.

The cultural program assisted a Passport in Time project conducted by the Siuslaw National Forest, and also was involved in cultural clearance and restoration work associated with the New Carissa grounding on the North Spit of Coos Bay.

Ongoing communication and coordination has been conducted throughout FY 99 with both the Coquille Indian Tribe and the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians. Both Tribes participated in emergency and long-term planning for recovery after the New Carissa grounding. As indicated above, we partnered with the Coquille Indian Tribe in analysis and reporting of lithic material from a previously-excavated site on BLM lands, and they also have been involved in watershed analyses being prepared by District personnel.

In addition to these specific activities, the cultural program has been involved in clearance of ground-disturbing project localities and evaluation of cultural resources for District planning documents.

Monitoring was performed on the following projects:

Elk Creek Tree Lining (AD OR128-98-12).

Tioga Creek Commercial Thinning (EA OR128-98-01).

Findings:

Elk Creek Tree Lining

A cultural resource locality (an historic camp) was identified during a pre-project field visit. Discussions subsequently resulted in alteration of project design to avoid ground disturbance in the cultural resource locality. A post-project field visit was conducted, which confirmed that no ground disturbance had been produced in the vicinity of this cultural resource.

Tioga Creek Commercial Thinnings

Three cultural resources were identified in the vicinity of one of three commercial thinning projects (Beyers Way CT) covered in this EA a previously-recorded prehistoric site (35CS93) and two newly-identified historic sites (both cabins). The prehistoric site was located in a riparian area and therefore would not be subject to commercial thinning disturbance. The areas in and around these two historic cabin remains were removed from the commercial thinning. These CT projects have not been conducted to date, and monitoring consisted of revisiting these localities to assure that the appropriate flagging was placed in the cultural resource areas so they will remain undisturbed by the CT project. Additional monitoring will be conducted when the CT project is completed.

Conclusion:

Cultural resources were addressed in decisions made concerning the location of timber drag lines for the tree-lining project, and in definition of units selected for commercial thinning in the Tioga Creek CT projects. RMP requirements were met.



An archaeological investigation conducted as part of an underground storage tank removal at Cape Blanco

Visual Resources

District VRM specialists analyzed all surface disturbing actions within VRM Class II or III areas during the year. There were six projects involving the upgrade of 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 99 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 work opportunities.

As previously mentioned, 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 \$106,000 were used for restoration activities on private and state lands under authorization from the "Wyden Amendment". Table 5 (page 11) displays the projects located on the District in FY 99.

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.

- S Watershed Associations: Eleven 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.
- S Oregon Coastal Environment Awareness Network (OCEAN): BLM continues to be involved with OCEAN. This past year BLM involvement included approximately 500 hours developing partnerships, natural resource educational calendars, and program development.
- S 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.
- S Curry County Sustainable Nature-Based Tourism Project: BLM is currently working with Curry County on implementing significant portions of its Sustainable Nature-Based Tourism Development Project.

The District has also assisted in planning and developing amenities (such as recreation 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. It should be noted that the information displayed in this table may be different than has been reported in previous APS documents due to differences in collecting information.

Table 14. Coos Bay RMP, Summary of Socio-Economic Activities and Allocations

Program Element	Fiscal Year 1996	Fiscal Year 1997	Fiscal Year 1998	Fiscal Year 1999
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
Timber sale collections, O&C lands ⁴	\$7,514,103	\$8,777,514	\$3,661,050	\$7,659,559
Timber sale collections, CBWR lands ⁴	\$2,691,012	\$3,817,918	\$3,119,637	\$4,534,667
Timber sale collections, PD lands ⁴	\$1,019,334	\$3,952,825	\$1,374,631	\$513,210
Payments to Coos and Curry Counties (O&C/CWBR) ⁵	(Coos) \$4,819,791 (Curry) \$2,665,930 (Total) \$7,485,721	(Coos) \$4,636,761 (Curry) \$2,564,692 (Total) \$7,201,453	(Coos) \$3,982,022 (Curry) \$2,463,454 (Total) \$6,445,476	(Coos) \$3,818,377 (Curry) \$2,362,217 (Total) \$6,180,594
Payments to Coos and Curry Counties (PILT) ⁵	(Coos) \$39,581 (Curry) \$72,098 (Total) \$111,679	(Coos) \$6,537 (Curry) \$56,801 (Total) \$63,338	(Coos) \$9,102 (Curry) \$65,158 (Total) \$74,260	(Coos) \$4,438 (Curry) \$52,592 (Total) \$57,030
Value of forest development contracts	\$2,329,000	\$2,108,626	\$1,436,360	\$1,470,000
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)	\$89,894 (8 negotiated)
Jobs-in-the-Woods funds in contracts	\$1,340,042	\$1,273,329	\$1,276,300	\$728,000
Timber Sale/Recreation Pipeline Restoration Funds			\$544,917	\$1,435,000
Recreation Fee Demonstration Project receipts			\$84,050	\$115,800
Challenge cost share project contributions	\$44,000	\$68,000	\$37,000	\$66,100
Value-in-kind or Volunteer Efforts	\$260,100	\$238,400	\$469,600	\$249,600
Value of land sales	0	0	0	\$10,050

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

CWBR = Coos Bay Wagon Road lands

PD = Public Domain lands

PILT = Payments In Lieu of Taxes

Employment Trends

Since implementation of the NFP in 1995, Oregon and the United States have benefitted from a robust economy. The outlook for continued economic strength is good. The south coast region, however, while growing slowly during much of this period, has not been particularly robust. Between 1997 and 1998 job growth in the region has been mixed.

In Coos County, the loss of 260 jobs in the lumber and wood products sector was a major force. This decrease, together with small losses in construction and mining, transportation and communications, trade, and finance were not offset by gains in services and government. This resulted in a net decline of 110 jobs in the County between 1997 and 1998.

In Curry County, lumber and wood products employment decreased by 10 jobs. Other sectors with declines were finance and government. Overall employment increased by 40 jobs between 1997 and 1998.

Tables 15, 16, and 17 provide detailed information on employment by industry for Oregon, Coos County, and Curry County. Data for 1999 is scheduled for release in March of 2000 by the Oregon Employment Department.

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 its 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	2000
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	1,762,200	
Unemployment	61,700	107,000	104,800	82,000	90,000	116,000	116,000	89,000	80,300	101,600	100,600	98,500	
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	1,556,600	1,255,532
Total Manufacturing	172,300	215,100	203,240	220,300	211,700	209,000	211,700	221,300	229,300	235,800	243,600	244,700	199,748
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	58,500	59,649
Other Manufacturing	96,100	135,200	128,180	147,100	145,900	145,200	149,000	158,000	168,000	176,000	183,400	186,200	140,099
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	1,311,900	1,255,532
Construction & Mining	30,800	48,800	35,800	54,000	53,000	52,000	55,700	62,900	70,400	79,400	83,300	84,300	44,819
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	76,400	64,589
Trade	162,000	255,600	269,680	313,100	314,300	318,700	328,900	344,100	357,000	365,900	377,500	383,900	373,123
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	94,795
Services & Miscellaneous	112,700	191,400	231,180	296,200	296,900	311,800	328,300	343,200	362,900	382,600	402,800	416,800	325,352
Government	146,700	203,200	201,360	223,500	226,400	231,000	232,600	234,700	240,200	246,600	249,500	255,400	254,170

	1970	1980	Average 1984-88 Baseline	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Civilian Labor Force	22,050	29,410	27,492	27,290	27,180	27,120	28,030	27,870	27,530	28,290	27,590	27,500
Unemployment	1,860	4,060	3,078	2,440	2,470	2,950	3,040	2,400	2,030	2,610	2,670	2,770
Total Wage and Salary Employment	17,390	20,880	18,878	19,560	19,380	19,520	20,040	20,410	20,640	21,180	21,120	21,010
Total Manufacturing	6,580	5,130	4,510	3,680	3,240	3,200	3,210	3,090	3,020	2,980	2,970	2,710
Lumber & Wood Products (& Paper)	5,440	3,930	3,236	2,370	1,880	1,850	1,850	1,820	1,800	1,780	1,800	1,540
Other Manufacturing	1,140	1,200	1,274	1,310	1,360	1,350	1,360	1,270	1,220	1,200	1,170	1,170
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	18,300
Construction & Mining	460	710	476	690	720	710	670	720	790	790	840	780
Transportation, Communications & 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
Trade	2,890	4,350	4,316	4,890	5,000	5,040	5,330	5,330	5,330	5,320	5,230	5,150
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	740	940	786	810	830	860	940	990	870	890	890	880
Services & Miscellaneous	2,190	3,090	3,132	3,390	3,370	3,480	3,620	4,010	4,090	4,330	4,410	4,490
Government	2,970	4,920	4,280	4,680	4,750	4,850	4,850	4,870	5,110	5,390	5,370	5,670

	1970	1980	Average 1984-88 Baseline	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Civilian Labor Force	5,310	7,130	8,250	9,760	9,740	8,050	8,160	8,370	8,220	8,570	8,400	8,340
Unemployment	370	900	746	570	590	730	740	650	620	820	790	740
Total Wage and Salary Employment	3,580	4,670	4,676	5,690	5,650	5,490	5,580	5,830	5,860	6,020	6,060	6,100
Total Manufacturing	1,470	1,130	1,100	1,020	970	860	870	860	830	850	890	880
Lumber & Wood Products (& Paper)	1,310	890	960	730	680	650	640	630	630	630	650	640
Other Manufacturing	160	240	140	290	290	210	230	230	200	220	240	240
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	5,220
Construction & Mining	100	200	222	310	340	290	320	350	350	350	360	380
Transportation, Communications & Utilities	190	190	180	250	230	230	240	240	250	260	250	260
Trade	550	1,030	1,140	1,530	1,540	1,520	1,530	1,730	1,750	1,800	1,790	1,790
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	130	220	226	290	280	290	320	330	340	330	330	310
Services & Miscellaneous	280	590	754	950	980	1,000	1,040	1,050	1,090	1,110	1,130	1,200
Government	860	1,310	1,054	1,340	1,310	1,300	1,280	1,270	1,260	1,310	1,300	1,290

Recreation

Recreation use statistics have been tracked and documented in the Recreation Management Information system (RMIS). The 1999 summary follows:

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

Table 18 displays the size and number of visits for each of the District Extensive and Special Recreation Management Areas.

Table 18. Extensive and Special Recreation Management Areas (ERMA/SRMA)		
Umpqua Field Office SRMAs	Acres	Visits
Loon Lake SRMA ¹		
Loon Lake Campground	78.86	82,590
East Shore Campground	51.51	2,000
Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area SRMA	1,095.00	396,000
Coos Bay Shorelands SRMA ²	1,726.45	27,063
Umpqua SRMA Total	2,951.82	507,653
Umpqua ERMA & Recreation Sites		
Smith River Falls Campground	81.29	1,018
Vincent Creek Campground	3.5	756
Fawn Creek Campground	5	100
Park Creek Campground	60	1,233
Big Tree Recreation Site	20	500
Sub Total Developed Sites	169.79	3,607
Dispersed use	4,278	50,000
Umpqua ERMA Total	194,448	53,607
Total Umpqua Field Office	197,400	561,260
Myrtlewood Field Office SRMAs		
New River ACEC/SRMA	1,168	3,000

Table 18. Extensive and Special Recreation Management Areas (ERMA/SRMA (continued))		
Sixes River SRMA ³		
Sixes River Campground	120	1,208
Edson Creek Campground	45	2,511
Myrtlewood SRMA Total	1,333	6,719
Myrtlewood ERMA & Recreation Sites		
Cape Blanco Lighthouse (NHS)	32	21,572
Burnt Mountain Campground	38	1,000
Bear Creek (Site open to walk-in only 1999)	80	200
Palmer Butte Scenic Overlook	40	600
Sub Total Developed Sites	190	23,372
Dispersed Use	126,978	100,000
Myrtlewood ERMA Total	127,097	123,372
Total Myrtlewood Field Office	128,430	130,091
Total Coos Bay District	325,830	691,351

- 1 Loon Lake SRMA includes Loon Lake and East Shore Campgrounds. East Shore Campground was closed to camping (open to day use) all of FY99.
- 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.



A mountain bike racer on the Euphoria Ridge trail

The number of recreation participants on the Coos Bay District BLM lands in FY 99 is estimated to be 1,279,173. (One visitor may participate in several recreation activities)

Recreation use permits (camping) issued at campgrounds and fees collected in 1999:

<u>Recreation Use Permits (RUP) Issued:</u>	<u># Permits</u>	<u>Fees Collected</u>
Loon Lake/East Shore	10,042	\$106,311
Sixes River Campground	475	\$ 3,002
<u>Edson Creek Campground</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>\$ 5,628</u>
District Total RUPs & Collections	11,217	\$114,941

Special Recreation Permits (SRP) Issued:

Umpqua Field Office issued one SRP for commercial hunting with 7 clients and one SRP for commercial tours to view the New Carissa ship wreck on the North Spit with 3,500 visitors. The initial permit fee of \$80 was collected in FY 99, with an additional \$642.50 to be collected in FY 2000 representing 3 percent of the gross receipts for commercial recreation permits.

Recreation Trails Managed

Umpqua Field Office	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Use type</u>	<u>Visits</u>
Loon Lake Waterfall Trail	1	Hike	2,500
Blue Ridge multi-use Trail	8	Hike/bike/horse/OHV	200
<u>Big Tree</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>Hike/interpretive</u>	<u>400</u>
Total	9.5		3,100

Myrtlewood Field Office

Doerner Fir Trail #T801	0.8	Hike/interpretive	412
New River (7 Trails) #T802	3.5	Hike,interpretive	1,000
Hunter Creek Trails #T803	2.5	Hike	500
<u>Euphoria Ridge Trail #T804</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>Mountain Bike</u>	<u>365</u>
Total	12.8		2,277

Coos Bay District Total Trails 22.3 miles 5,377 visits

Off-highway Vehicle Designations Managed:

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

Emergency vehicle closures were implemented on the North Spit from February through September in response to the New Carissa ship grounding and for protection of snowy plover habitat.

Backcountry Byways: No plans for 5 proposed back country byways.

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

- S Completed a comprehensive evaluation of the Coos Bay District recreation program.
- S Completed reconstruction of the East Shore campground.
- S Completed construction of the Blue Ridge and Euphoria Ridge trails.
- S Reconstructed another 10 campsites at Loon Lake.
- S Reconstructed the Loon Lake boat ramp.



Reconstruction of the East Shore Recreation Site was completed in FY 99

Hazard tree assessments were completed for Loon Lake, East Shore, Sixes and Edson campgrounds. Some trees were removed or pruned at Loon Lake, East Shore, and Edson Creek recreation areas.

Reported public fatalities or serious injuries: one bicycle accident at Loon Lake resulting in fatal injuries.

Status of Recreation and Management Plans:

Umpqua Field Office

- S Coos Bay Shorelands SRMA - complete 1995, amendment proposed for FY 2001.
- S Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area SRMA - completed 1993, amended 1998.
- S Loon Lake SRMA Operations Plan - completed 1997, begin Management Plan FY 99.
- S Park Creek Campground Site Plan - completed 1998.
- S Smith River Falls and Vincent Creek Campgrounds Site Plans - completed FY 99.
- S Big Tree recreation site - trail plan completed FY 99.
- S Blue Ridge Multi-use trail - completed 1998.
- S Wassen Creek ACEC - began scoping for the Trail and interim ACEC plan.
- S Bastendorff Beach - pending.
- S No plans or schedule for proposed Tioga SRMA and Big Bend Recreation Site, other proposed trails, or the District OHV implementation plan.

Myrtlewood Field Office

- S New River ACEC/SRMA Management Plan - completed 1995 (trail/interpretive planning/implementation FY 99).
- S Sixes River SRMA - Recreation Area Management Plan - started FY 98, to be completed FY 2000.
- S Cape Blanco Lighthouse National Historic Site - Interim Management Plan completed 1996.
- S Hunter Creek Bog ACEC Management Plan - completed 1996 (trail planning FY 99).
- S Euphoria Ridge Trail planning and construction - completed 1999.
- S Doerner Fir Trail plan and trail head construction - completed FY 99.
- S Bear Creek and Palmer Butte recreation site assessments - pending.

Interpretation and Environmental Education Programs/Projects:

S Interpretive Plans Completed

- Cape Blanco Light House and connected sites.
- New River ACEC - Interpretive plan for 4 sites within the ACEC.
- New River ACEC - Interpretive garden for native vegetation.
- Draft District Environmental and Outreach Strategy.

S Interpretive panels/exhibits Completed

- New River - 5 panels planned and sent for fabrication.
- Big Tree Recreation site - 2 interpretive panels planned and sent for fabrication.
- Doerner Fir - Trail head design, 2 interpretive panels planned and sent for fabrication.
- North Spit - 3 panels for the New Carissa ship wreck were installed on site.
- Loon Lake - Repaired one 3-D panel.
- Dean Creek - repair panels at interpretive center.
- Reconstructed exhibits for Cape Blanco greeting center.
- Exhibits for Coos and Curry County fairs, state fair, Reedsport Zealously festival, et.al.
- Assisted with ODOT wayfinding station panels at Port Orford and reviewed 2 more sites.

S Brochures Completed

- New River Trails brochure completed.
- Doerner Fir interpretive trail brochure (under contract)

S Environmental Educational Programs Conducted

- S New River ACEC - Continued development of 1998 education program (approximately 340 student hours and 30 teacher training hours).
- S Reedsport School District - Continued Watershed Health program with school district ([co-chair in partnership project]: Approximately 1000 student hours and 40 teacher training hours).
- S Oregon Coastal Environments Awareness Network and Coastal Environments Learning Network - Approximately 500 hours developing partnerships, natural resource educational calendars, and program development.
- S Loon Lake had 84 natural resource education Interpretive programs with 3,393 participants.

- S Interpretive Specialist at Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area. Made 1,020 visitor contacts.
- S One program at Marshfield High School. Students participated in a problem solving exercise using the grounding of the New Carissa on the beach at the North Spit.
- S One program on Recreation at South Western Oregon Community College.
- S One program on local Native Americans at North Bay Elementary School.

S Training Conducted

Watershed Education and Project Wet - approximately 80 teacher training hours.

S Leave No Trace Program

Coos Bay District had a total of 1,032 participants for the “Leave No Trace” program for FY 99.

- S Programs in the local schools for 4th to 6th graders November to April. Total participants for the year 340.
- S One hour programs presented each of the six weeks of the Boy Scout summer camp at Camp Baker. Total participants 220.
- S One program at camp Cleawox for the Girl Scouts. Total of 112 participants.
- S One program on “Walk as the Indians walked” for South Coast Saturday Academy at Sunset Bay State Park (Outdoor skills and ethics). Total participants 15.
- S Program on skills in the outdoors and ethics for Western Rivers Girl Scouts at their Junior Jamboree at Loon Lake. Total of 345 participants.

Monitoring Performed:

Program review of developed recreation sites and facilities to insure they are meeting public needs and expectations, including facility condition and visitor safety considerations.

Findings:

The Sixes River and Edson Creek Recreation Area Management Plan will be completed in FY 2000. The District began scoping for the Loon Lake SRMA Recreation Area Management Plan to be completed in FY 2000. Trail planning and construction were completed for the Blue Ridge and Euphoria Ridge trails and scoping has begun for the Wassen Creek trail and interim ACEC management 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 upgrade and renovation of the Smith River Falls, Vincent Creek and Park Creek campgrounds.

Currently there is no planning effort underway for the proposed Tioga SRMA, proposed Big Bend recreation site, several other proposed trails, or five proposed backcountry byways as well as the District OHV designation implementation plan.

Forest Management

The District offered three sales in October, 1998, and planned to offer additional sales up to the full District Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ). Because of court injunctions, however, no additional advertised sales were offered during the remainder of the fiscal year. The District offered as much volume as was legally possible under the injunctions issued by Judge Dwyer (which required the District to conduct additional surveys for survey and manage species) and the ruling by Judge Rothstein (concerning consultation issues for listed fish species).

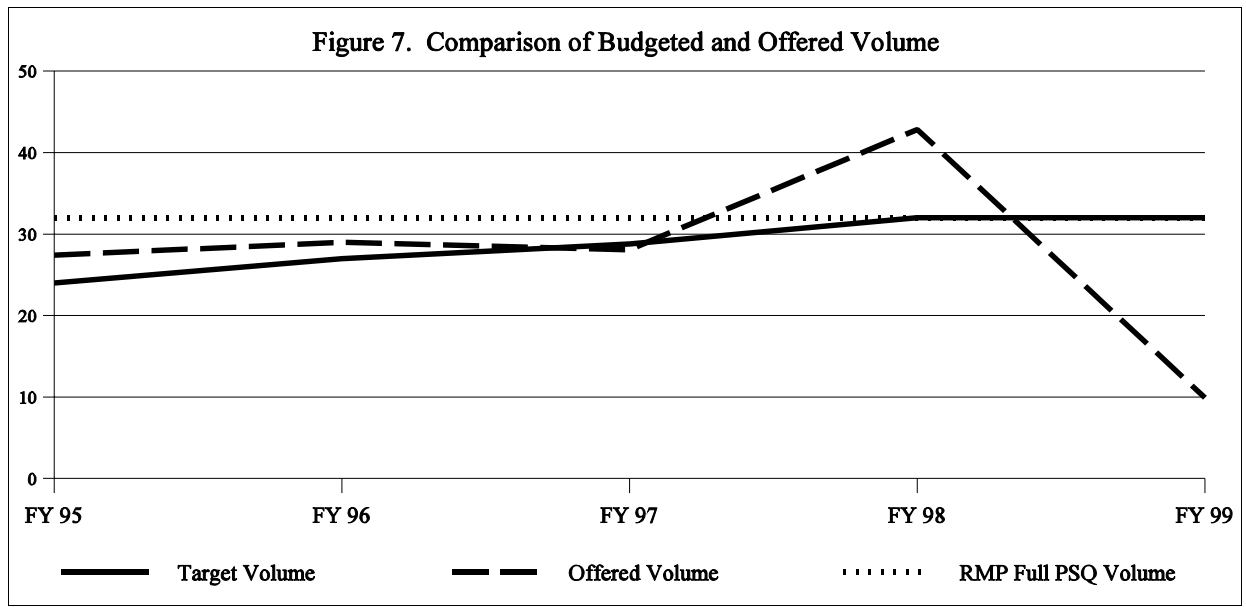
Land Use Allocation	Projected Full ASQ (MMBF)	Offered FY 95 (MMBF)	Offered FY 96 (MMBF)	Offered FY 97 (MMBF)	Offered FY 98 (MMBF)	Offered FY 99 (MMBF)
Matrix (GFMA)	30.7	21.0	22.1	25.8	44.6 ²	7.0
C/DB	1.3	0	0	0.1	0	0
Miscellaneous Volume ¹	N/A	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.9	2.0
Total ASQ Volume	32.0	22.2	24.1	27.3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

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 99 Accomplishments

In FY 99 the District advertised and sold 3 timber sales with a total volume of approximately 7.2 MMBF (Table 20). The Cedar House sale was advertised but not sold in September 1998. The sale was advertised again, and sold in October 1998 but this volume does not count towards FY 99 accomplishments. Two sales involved regeneration harvest, one included commercial thinning in the Matrix, and two included density management within the Riparian Reserve. The objectives of a density management operation include changing the growth characteristics or forest stand condition for non-commodity purposes. In addition to the advertised sales, approximately 2.7 MMBF of timber was sold as miscellaneous volume (small negotiated sales, contract modifications etc.) and is not included in Table 20.

Sale Name	Land Use Allocation ¹	Acres	Volume MMBF	Type of Harvest ²	Comments
Sagaberd East	Matrix	105	5,656	RH	
South Fork Skyline	Matrix/RR	101	1,662	RH, CT, DM	32 acres RH, 68 acres CT/DM
Cherry Creek Alder	RR	16	98	DM	
Total		221	7416		

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 99. 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, 22, 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. FY99 Estimated Sale Plan Matrix Volume (Acres and MMBF)				
LUA	Regeneration Harvest		Commercial Thinning	
	Acres	Volume	Acres	Volume
GFMA	137	6.7	568	3.5
C/DB	0	0	0	0
Total ¹	137	7.6	568	3.5

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 99 (Acres and MMBF)				
LUA	Regeneration Harvest		Commercial Thinning/Selective Cut	
	Acres	Volume ¹	Acres	Volume ¹
GFMA	137	7.0	52	0.3
C/DB	0	0	0	0.0
Total	137	7	52	0.3

¹ Advertised parent sales only, does not include miscellaneous volume harvested

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 99 (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)	382.8	18.6	505.2	5.54
C/DB (Average)	0	0	7.2	0.02
Total (Average)	382.8	18.6	512.4	5.56

¹ Does not include miscellaneous volume harvested

Figures 8 thru 11 display comparisons of the projected and actual harvest acres and volume sold from the Matrix by FY. Figures 10 and 11 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 99.



Commercial thinning in the Progeny Test Site Timber Sale

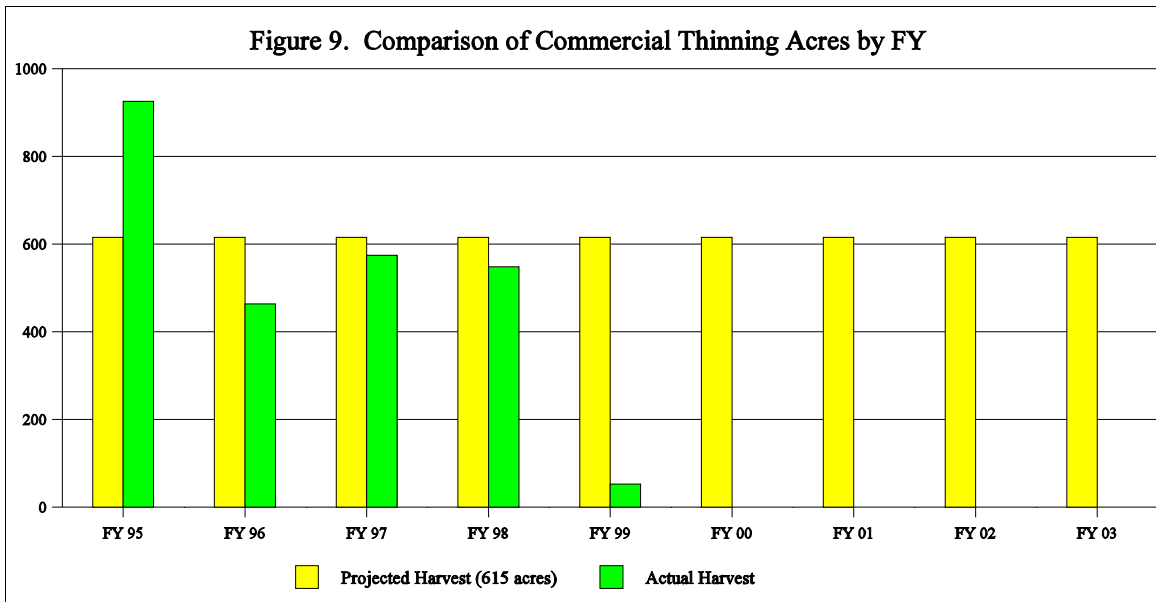
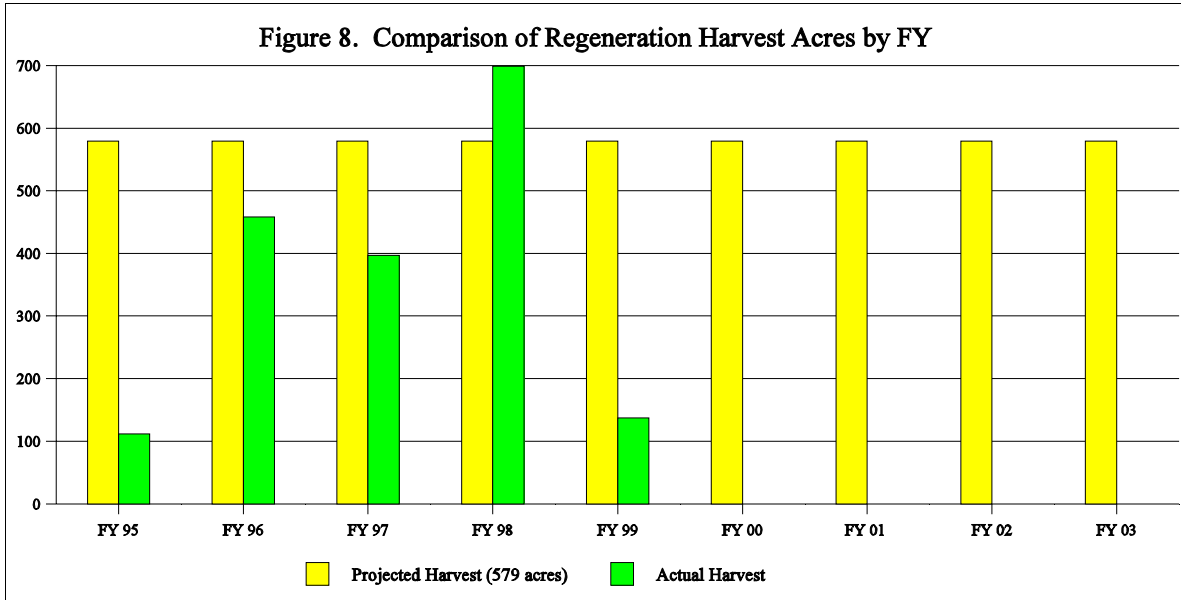


Figure 10. Comparison of Regeneration Harvest Volume by FY

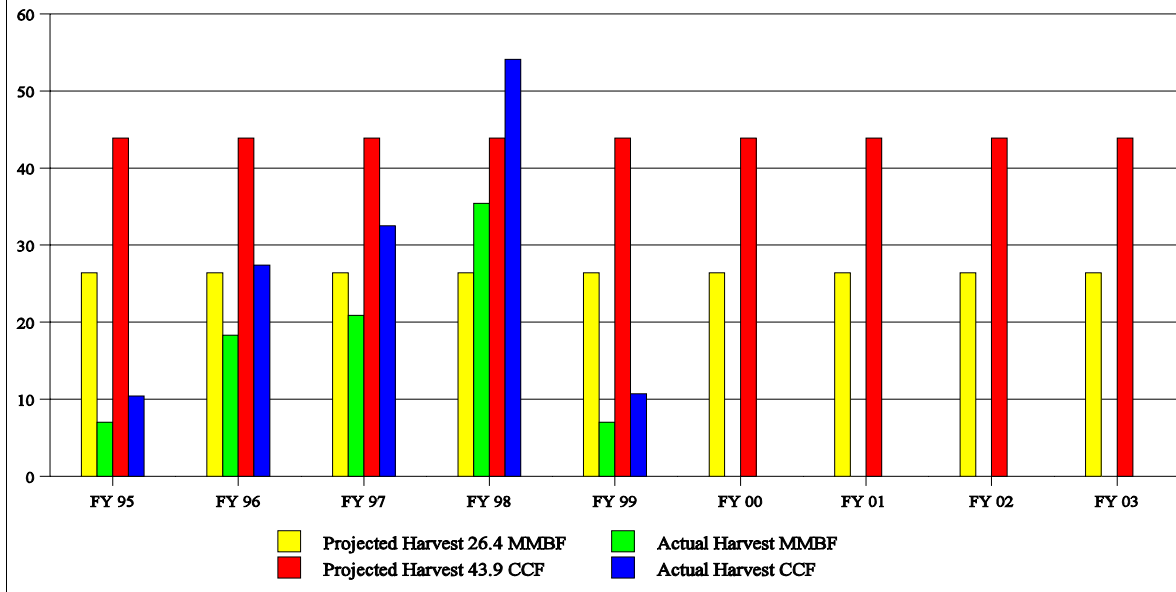
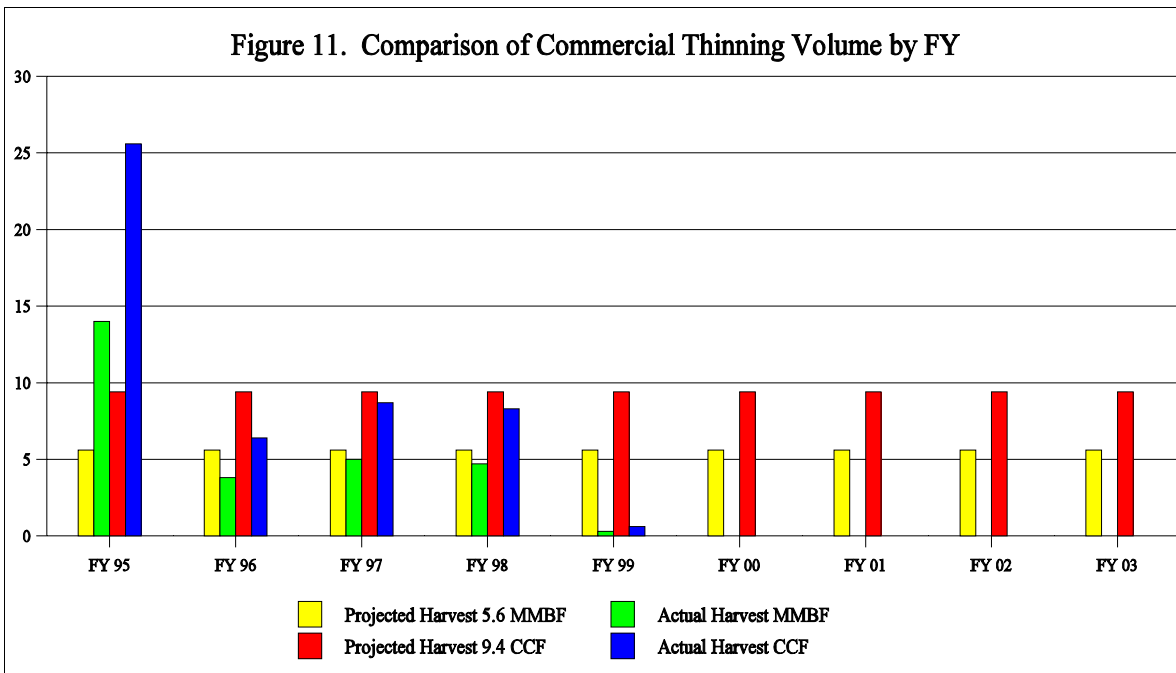


Figure 11. Comparison of Commercial Thinning Volume by FY



Silvicultural Practices

Implementation of silvicultural practices anticipated in calculation of the ASQ levels will be increasing for some practices as timber harvest reaches RMP projected levels. Currently, they are lower than projected due to lag time in putting timber sales up under the RMP and completing harvesting on those sales. Projected levels may not be achieved until FY 2000 or later.

Practice	ROD Acres	Accomplishments for FY 95 thru 98	FY 99 Accomplishments	Accomplishments for FY 95 to 99
Site Preparation				
Prescribed Fire	760	1,283	105	1,388
Other	100	658	134	792
Total for Site Preparation	860	1,941	239	2,180
Planting				
Normal Stock	220	1,980	346	2,326
Genetic Stock	540	2,092	230	2,322
Total for planting	760	4,072	576	4,648
Stand Maintenance/Protection				
Vegetation Control	5,610	18,532	2,616	21,148
Animal Control	790	3,120	348	3,468
Precommercial Thinning/Release	3,480	7,295	1,043	8,338
Brushfield/Hardwood Conversion	120	143	41	184
Fertilization	1,200	15,554	7,186	22,740
Pruning	870	1,108	458	1,566

Site preparation and planting accomplishments are related to acres harvested, and should approach the projected levels as the previously sold sales involving regeneration harvest are completed. Most site preparation and hardwood conversion accomplishments were associated with timber sales. All sales which have been completed have been planted. The remaining practices shown in Table 24 are related to biological needs or treatment windows associated with site specific conditions. In FY 99 the District awarded contracts totaling approximately

\$1,470,000 to treat the acres shown in Table 24. Acres treated will vary from year to year, but should eventually approximate the acres projected in the ROD.

As shown in Table 25, silvicultural treatments within Late-Successional Reserves (LSR) have been occurring since fiscal year 95. This is the first year in which these accomplishments have been reported separately in the APS to show how some of the implement targets contained in the *South Coast-North Klamath Late-Successional Reserve Assessment* (May, 1998) are being met on the District. All silvicultural treatments 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 stand components being developed include dominant, fast growing, overstory trees; a varied conifer species mix; and a hardwood tree component.

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	0	128
Total for Site Preparation	260	0	260
Planting			
Normal Stock	602	57	659
Genetic Stock	329	28	357
Total for planting	931	85	1,016
Stand Maintenance/Protection			
Vegetation Control	4,951	695	5,646
Animal Control	476	0	476
Precommercial Thinning/Release	4,202	417	4,619
Brushfield/Hardwood Conversion	0	0	0
Fertilization	141	0	141
Pruning	6	0	6

As a result of the Rescissions Act of 1995, there was timber harvest and subsequent tree planting in the LSR that was not originally part of the Northwest Forest Plan. With this workload completed, future silvicultural treatments in young timber stands will primarily be stand maintenance and precommercial thinnings/release.



A recent precommercially thinned stand



A recently pruned tree

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	Four 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	22,915 78 \$512
Burls and miscellaneous	Pounds contracts ¹ value	0	1,000 1 \$150.00	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	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	3,125 7 \$150.75
Feed & Forage	Tons	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	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	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	84,418 1,367 \$20,977.00
Ornamentals	Number contracts ¹ value	0	2,000 1 \$20.00	0		2,000 1 \$20.00
Seed and seed cones	Bushels contracts ¹ value	0	994 32 \$500.00	0	400 2 \$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	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	1,312,454 1061 \$220,947.74
TOTALS	contracts ¹ value	1,092 \$91,205.83	1,467 \$81,902.30	1,297 \$59,802.75	1,625 \$42,020.61	5,481 \$274,931.49

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 99, the Jobs-in-the-Woods program manually treated 25 acres of Scotch and French broom along 310 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 involving the southern end of the District. Control efforts in the 1998-99 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 will be the basis for biological control applications in FY 2000.

Future efforts will expand current inventory area to the remaining balance of the District including data for non-BLM lands. Treatments are expected to be expanded by a significant amount as programs begin to adopt prevention actions associated with each specific activity. The projected manual treatment needed is expected to be as high as 600 acres a year. The projected inventory is expected to be 500 miles of road side per year. The projected chemical treatment is expected to be 50 acres per year using direct application methods.



Purple loosestrife is a noxious weed typically occurring in riparian or wet areas.

Fire/Burning

All prescribed fire activities were conducted in accordance with the Oregon Smoke Management Plan and the Visibility Protection Plan. In FY 99, prescribed fire management activities occurred in 20 units totaling approximately 281 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 prescribed burning activities 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. Prescribed burning activities are implemented to improve seedling plantability and survival, reduce brush competition as well as activity fuel reduction. Proposed management activities are analyzed during the interdisciplinary review process and alternative fuels management methods are utilized where appropriate.

In FY 99, one fire totaling one acre escaped initial attack and required preparation of an Escaped Fire Situation Analyses occurred on the Coos Bay District.

In FY 99, the District dispatched 90 people to off district, out of state, and to Canadian fires for a total of 436 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 Road 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-ways 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 99, the following actions were accomplished:

- S Two permits were issued for domestic waterlines, one included a water storage tank.
- S Two permits were issued for timber hauling over existing roads.
- S A temporary Free Use permit for mineral materials was issued to another governmental agency.
- S Three permits was issued for construction of new roads crossing BLM administered lands associated with timber harvesting operations on private lands.
- S Two Right-of-Way Agreements were amended to add additional lands.
- S A Road Use Agreement was finalized with the BIA for the Coquille Indian Tribe.
- S 38 supplements for use of existing roads were executed.

In FY 2000 we anticipate requests for similar types of actions.

In FY 99 the Bonneville Power Administration continued to gathered information to support preparation of an EIS for construction of a 500-kV reinforcement power line from the Eugene area to the North Bend area. The EIS would also include the anticipated siting of the Nucor Corporation steel mill facility on the North Spit of Coos Bay. Late in FY 99 the Nucor Corporation terminated negotiations to acquire the site for the proposed steel mill. As a result, BPA has discontinued work on the power line EIS project.



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

Transportation/Roads

During 1999 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 eighty-nine (89) percent of roads administered by the District, a three percent increase over last year. The process will continue through 2000. 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 by the Jobs-in-the-Woods program, 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:

- S Construction of 1.07 miles of new permanent roads on public lands by private actions.
- S Construction of 0.21 miles of seasonal roads on public lands by private actions.
- S There was no new construction of permanent roads by federal action.
- S Full Decommissioning of 2.9 miles of federal roads.
- S Decommission of 2.61 miles of federal roads.

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. In 1999 ERFO repairs have been completed at 25 sites.

During 1999 the first phase of updating the GIS and Road Information Database was begun. This project (the Interim Ground Transportation Theme of GIS) will continue into 2000 and possibly 2001 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 99 the District completed a direct land sale in which approximately 2 acres of PD land in the vicinity of Whiskey Run was sold to the adjacent land owner. In FY 2000 the District will continue to work on specific proposals to dispose of additional parcels as identified in the RMP.

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 also 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 Oregon Public Lands Transfer and Protection Act of 1998, 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....* 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 two years of the No Net Loss policy on the District.

Table 27. No Net Loss Report for FY 98 and 99

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

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

Hazardous Materials

In FY 99 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:

- S Seven investigations of potential hazardous waste sites.
- S Three emergency response and removal actions involving illegal dumping on public lands.
- S Served as Agency Liaison to the Unified Command during the New Carissa shipwreck incident.
- S Continued to monitor and coordinate with the cleanup and remediation work ongoing at Roman Nose Communications Site by the Responsible Party (RP).
- S Managed the Dean Creek Oil Spill incident, including response, clean-up and remediation phases conducted by the Responsible Party.
- S Completed remediation work on the Middle Creek Battery Dump CERCLA site.
- S Conducted the removal and disposal actions on several hazardous waste streams generated by BLM activities.
- S Developed and provided guidance and leadership on the District Science Laboratory project.
- S Continued monitoring and assessment of issues resulting from the 1996 CASHE.
- S Coordinated and conducted a meeting of west-side HM Coordinators and Law Enforcement staff to assess illegal dumping issues and options for dealing with them.
- S District Coordinator also served as BLM Roseburg District coordinator under the zoning concept. *(See Roseburg Program Summary for specific accomplishments).*

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 99.

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

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

- S Surveyed 6.25 mile of administrative line in support of the timber program.
- S Completed 4 ERFO site surveys for the District engineers.
- S Completed an easement survey and plat, across private property near Baker Creek.
- S Completed one JITW site survey for the District engineers.
- S Found a occupational trespass in section 13, T27S, R12W.
- S Assisted the Oregon State Office Geodetic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB) section in obtaining global positioning system (GPS) position on corners, which was for getting the GCDB abstraction done in Curry County.
- S Coordinated and conducted one Chain Saw certification class for 6 people, and one refresher class for 16 people.
- S Coordinated and held four all terrain vehicle (ATV) Safety Classes, two on District and two for the Klamath Falls RA. This resulted in 22 people being certified on ATV Safety.
- S Trained District personnel in the usage of GPS equipment, Programmable Light-weight GPS Receivers (PLGR'S) and Trimble Pathfinder.
- S Coordinated the purchase of PLGR GPS receivers for District.
- S Answered survey questions and provided information to county and private land surveyors, District personnel, and the general public on a daily basis.

Law Enforcement

In FY 99 the Coos Bay District's Law Enforcement Program operated for the first full fiscal year with two BLM Rangers. Two Law Enforcement Agreements (LEAs) with the Coos and Curry County Sheriff's Departments were in place, providing additional enforcement services in these two counties. Additionally, a seasonal LEA with the Douglas County Sheriff's Department was initiated for additional services at Loon Lake Recreation Area, replacing detailed BLM Rangers who provided additional enforcement at Loon Lake in previous years.

This year the Law Enforcement program, along with other cooperating enforcement agencies, provided in excess of 2,000 hours of dedicated patrol and enforcement time during the New Carissa shipwreck incident. This involved the Coos Bay Rangers, nine detailed BLM Rangers from other districts, Coos County Sheriff's deputies and reserve officers, Oregon State Police, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Coast Guard, and the Oregon National Guard.

Law enforcement efforts on public lands conducted by BLM Rangers and cooperating County Sheriff's for FY 99 included conducting investigations on 282 cases including:

- S one attempted murder
- S one major vandalism case (Park Creek Campground)
- S three narcotics cases
- S 22 thefts (including timber, special forest products, and other public and private property)
- S six hazardous materials cases
- S numerous dumping and littering cases
- S numerous closure violations (the majority involving the New Carissa incident and T&E species)

- S numerous minor in possession of alcohol cases
- S four search and rescues

Geographic Information System

The BLM in Western Oregon made a substantial investment in building a Geographic Information System (GIS) as it developed the RMPs. This information system has allowed the BLM to organize and standardize basic resource data across the Western Oregon Districts. The GIS has now become a day to day tool in resource management that allows us to display and analyze complex resource issues in a fast and efficient manner. In support of the third year evaluation, our GIS efforts have been focused on data and analysis to compare the RMP assumptions with the initial years of plan implementation. BLM is now actively updating and enhancing our resource data as conditions change and further field information is gathered. The GIS plays a fundamental role in ecosystem management which allows us to track constantly changing conditions, analyze complex resource relationships, and take an organized approach for managing resource data.

More on the New Carissa

On February 4, 1999, the New Carissa, a 640 foot wood-chip freighter, ran aground on the public beaches of the North Spit of Coos Bay. The ship, empty of cargo, had a reported 400,000 gallons of bunker and fuel oil on board. A combined force of the U.S. Coast Guard, several federal agencies including the BLM, a number of state and local agencies, and private contractors and consultants converged on the scene, setting up an oil spill response under the Unified Incident Command (UC) concept.

Response Activities

Massive clean-up efforts as well as wildlife recovery and resource protection strategies were launched. Key responsibilities of the BLM Coos Bay personnel during this stage included logistics (such as access to the beach for vehicles and equipment), managing staging areas, law enforcement of traffic and beach closure areas, public information, and wildlife surveys.

During the following month, a number of attempts were made by the UC to salvage the ship, recover the fuel, and stem the release of oil. On February 12, the UC attempted to burn the New Carissa as a part of the oil reduction strategy. Burning did not prove to be successful, and the ship broke apart releasing an estimated 70,000 gallons of fuel oil into the surf and onto the beaches, complicating the recovery and salvage processes. For another week, efforts were made to pump some of the remaining oil onto temporary shoreside facilities while preparations were made to rig and tow the bow section out to sea to be sunk. On March 1, the tow broke into open waters, only to be subjected to a severe winter storm, resulting in the tow line breaking, and the New Carissa drifted ashore again at Waldport, Oregon.

An additional week of cleanup and monitoring began at the new location, as once again the bow

was prepared to be towed to sea. On March 11 the bow section was towed approximately 280 miles offshore, where it was bombarded and torpedoed by naval artillery, finally sinking with the remaining oil on board.

The UC organization shifted emphasis to the remaining stern section still mired in the surf. A number of public meetings and interagency work sessions were conducted during March and April. Among the issues involved were the salvage and spill management of the stern, beach clean-up decision criteria, public access, resumption of normal operations, and the beginning of the post-response phase, including the Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) process.

Natural Resource Damage Assessment

The Coos Bay District has been playing a central role in the NRDA. 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.

The efforts of the Trustees, working in some cases with the Responsible Party for the incident, have focused on five major areas to determine what resources may have been affected by the oil spill from the New Carissa. These areas are:

- S Western Snowy Plover: At least 45 Western snowy plover (more than one-half of the typical Oregon winter population) a federally threatened species were oiled during the incident; 17 of those were captured and cleaned by a special bird rehabilitation team. The Trustees worked with the Responsible Party to implement an Emergency Restoration Plan to protect snowy plovers from further disturbance and mortality by restricting public access into key nesting areas, increasing public education on ways to avoid disturbing birds, augmenting law enforcement of the restricted areas, and contracting with the U. S. Department of Agriculture to reduce non-native red fox, a predator of the snowy plover, in the New River area. In addition the Trustees, in cooperation with the Responsible Party and the Nature Conservancy, initiated a year long study to determine any specific effects of the oil spill on the Western snowy plover.

- S Shorebirds, marine birds and the bald eagle: More than 1,300 birds were collected during the early stages of the incident along the beaches near Coos Bay and Waldport. Many of these were oiled. The Trustees have initiated a series of studies to determine the total bird mortality as a result of the incident. Surveys of shorebirds and marine birds have been conducted to determine bird distribution and abundance at the time of the spill. These data will then be compared with a model of the oil movement following the initial spill to predict ultimate bird mortality. During the incident, at least two bald eagles were viewed in the Waldport area with oil on them. The Trustees have initiated another study to determine if there were any effects on bald eagles in the area.
- S Recreational Loss: Public lands were closed during the incident to protect resources at a greater risk than normal due to the oil spill and for public safety reasons. Some areas were closed to the public for several months. Lost public use as a result of an oil spill is considered a damage that warrants restoration. The Trustees initiated a study to estimate the amount of public use lost during the incident and are in the process of discussing potential restoration projects to compensate for the loss.
- S Marine and Estuarine Resources: Numerous water and substrate samples were taken to estimate any damages to the marine and estuarine environments. Samples of aquatic organisms were collected and also analyzed for the presence of oil within their tissues.
- S Oil Fate and Weathering Model: Trustees contracted for a complex model to help them assess the potential damages to resources for the oil as it moved in the marine and estuarine environments. Information on the presence and concentration of oil found in the numerous water samples was combined with information on the weather, winds and tidal currents to predict the path of the moving oil.

The ultimate outcome of the NRDA process is to restore any resources damaged as a result of the oil spill to a pre-spill baseline. This effort may take several years to complete.

The Coos Bay District, with assistance from other BLM offices and in cooperation with the Forest Service, became involved in the incident on February 4, and continue with that involvement to present. At the height of the incident (first 45 days), BLM had personnel assigned to the UC under Operations, Sciences, and Public Affairs. The primary responsibilities during the Response Phase included: site access, staging areas, enforcement, wildlife monitoring, documentation and engineering support. During this phase, the District had up to twenty personnel involved directly or in a support role daily. As the incident wound down, the District involvement diminished until the summer of 1999, when a core team of four or five people continued to provide support in site and wildlife management, beach assessment, and NRDA. To date direct BLM involvement has totaled approximately 30.5 workmonths (over 5,000 hours).



The New Carissa February 4, 1999



The New Carissa September 28, 1999

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 99

During FY 99, the Coos Bay District completed 16 environmental assessments, 22 categorical exclusions, and 21 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

As indicated throughout this document, the District is involved in a considerable amount of coordination and coordination with both other federal agencies and private organizations. Listed below is an example of the coordination and consultation that routinely occurs:

- S ESA coordination/consulting/conferencing with both USFWS and NMFS, especially important this year with the New Carissa incident and additional listing of fish species.
- S Coordination with several Watershed Associations and Councils to facilitate habitat restoration projects.
- S Consulting with BIA and local Tribes on issues such as the Coquille Forest, Cape Blanco Lighthouse and other cultural issues.
- S Cooperating with Bonneville Power Administration in preparation of a proposed power line to the Coos Bay Area.
- S Participation in the Southwest Oregon Provincial Interagency Executive Committee and Southwest Oregon Provincial Advisory Committee.
- S 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.
- S Participation in the Coos County Tourism Committee including assistance with the planning and execution of the Governor's Conference on Tourism held in Coos Bay in April of 1999.
- S Participation in the Reedsport's Tsalila Festival, and Bay Area Fun Festival Mountain Bike Race.
- S A partnership with Coos County, Oregon State Parks, Siskiyou National Forest, Elliot State Forest, local communities, and other local, state, and federal agencies and entities; local user groups; businesses; and organizations, to develop a comprehensive regional trails development plan.
- S 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, 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, and the Forest and Rangeland Ecosystem Science Center (FRESC) U.S. Geologic Service. There are currently 22 research projects being undertaken by FRESC that have a primary emphasis on the forest ecosystem, aquatic and wetland ecosystems, and wildlife ecology.

Current research projects on District lands are related to the NFP, although none are specifically addressing key watersheds. The FY 96 North Fork Soup Creek Density Management Timber Sale is part of a formal density management study being conducted by Oregon State University. The FY 97 Blue Retro Timber Sale is part of a formal commercial thinning study being conducted by Oregon State University. Both of these projects were completed in FY 99.

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. These projects were also completed in FY 99.

Monitoring

Coos Bay District Implementation Monitoring

Implementation monitoring conducted on the District was based on a process developed by the District core team based on the questions contained in Appendix L of the Coos Bay District RMP/ROD with questions from the interagency monitoring effort incorporated or used to clarify issues of concern. 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 consisted of District core team members and was supplemented with area personnel on several projects. The District 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:

- S The core team developed a list of projects occurring in FY 99 based on the following stratification:
 - S All advertised regular timber sales.
 - S All silvicultural projects, with each bid item considered to be a project.
 - S All Jobs-in-the-Woods projects with costs exceeding \$10,000.
 - S Major ERFO road repair projects.
 - S Recreation projects.
 - S Negotiated Right-of-Way projects.
 - S Miscellaneous projects.

- S The core team stratified each of the listed projects by land use allocation and other screening factors included in the District monitoring plan.

- S The core team selected every fifth project from the list by Field Office (the Monitoring Plan in the ROD required 20 percent of projects within each area be monitored). One timber sale involving regeneration harvest was added to meet the 20 percent requirement for each area. Also added were one culvert project within each area to provide representation of Jobs-in-the-Woods projects, and one recreation project to provide representation in each area. Table 29 displays the distribution of projects available for selection and those selected for monitoring within each Field Office.

- S The core team compared the NEPA documents and watershed analysis files for each of the selected projects 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 we answered the 66 project specific questions

included as attachments to this report.

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 exceptions as noted. Watershed analysis and NEPA documentation is adequate, and the requirements contained in these documents have been included in the authorization documents.

- S FY 99 Projects in full compliance:
 - S Sagaberd East Timber Sale
 - S South Fork Skyline Timber Sale
 - S Myrtlewood Manual Maintenance Item 4
 - S Umpqua Precommercial Thinning Item 2
 - S Elk Creek Tree Lining
 - S Upper Moon Culvert (JITW)
 - S Yankee Run Culvert (JITW)
 - S Wassen Lake Road/Johnson Creek Ridge ERFO Road Repair (Item 1B)
 - S Elk Mountain Loop Road 28-11-25.0 (Item 2A) ERFO Repair
 - S Vincent Creek Recreation Site
 - S Edson Creek Recreation Site
 - S Baker Creek Road Reroute and Decommissioning
 - S Menasha R/W # 27-10-1
 - S The Timber Company R/W # 28-9-15.4

- S FY 99 Projects in substantial compliance:
 - S Myrtlewood Tree Planting Item 2
 - S 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.

 - S Umpqua Manual Maintenance Item 3A
 - S One area of non-compliance was noted 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. The remainder of the project is considered to be in full compliance with both the NFP and RMP ROD.

 - S Umpqua ERFO Road Repair Item 2B Burnt Creek (27-9-3.0 MP 2.3)
 - S 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; however the contract did include a stipulation for washing equipment for weed control. The two stipulations are almost identical, therefore this omission is considered to be a technical non-compliance of no lasting consequence. The remainder of the project is considered to be in full compliance with both the NFP and RMP ROD.

- S The core team, supplemented with area personnel on several projects, reviewed completed projects 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 the vast majority of the second portion of implementation monitoring requirements been satisfactorily accomplished, with the exceptions as noted below.

- S FY 99 Projects in full compliance:
 - S Upper Moon Culvert (JITW)
 - S Yankee Run Culvert (JITW)
 - S Wassen Lake Road/Johnson Creek Ridge ERFO Road Repair (Item 1B)
 - S Elk Mountain Loop Road 28-11-25.0 (Item 2A) ERFO Repair
 - S Menasha R/W # 27-10-1
 - S The Timber Company R/W # 28-9-15.4

- FY 99 Projects in substantial compliance:
 - S Umpqua Manual Maintenance Item 3A
 - S 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.

 - S Myrtlewood Manual Maintenance Item 4
 - S The field review resulted in observing uncut Port-Orford cedar remaining along the road within unit 4. Casual observations of the three remaining units indicated the Port-Orford had been cut. The remainder of the project is considered to be in full compliance with both the NFP and RMP ROD.

- S The core team also revisited four projects in the field that had not been completed from FY 98, and two projects not completed 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.

- S Projects in full compliance:
 - S Woodward 1-11 Commercial Thinning Timber Sale 98-01
 - S Belieus Brothers Timber Sale 98-31
 - S East Shore Recreation Site Reconstruction (ERFO)
 - S Bear Pen JITW Culvert 29-10-6.0
 - S Progeny Test Sites Timber Sale 97-05
 - S Upper Sandy Timber Sale 97-31

S In FY 2000 we plan on revisiting the projects where field operations were not completed, and monitoring additional projects awarded in FY 2000.

Documentation for each of the 23 projects monitored in FY 99 is available at the District office.

Findings and Recommendations

The results of our fifth year of monitoring evaluation continues to support our 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.

The core team has been particularly 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 appear to have been installed using sound construction techniques.

Some of the projects designed to improve aquatic habitat have also been very positive. We are particularly encouraged with the attempts to increase the amount of large woody debris in streams where there is a deficit. The tree lining projects have been particularly positive in their planning, innovation, and execution.

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 for the first time 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 Wassen Lake Road repair project; the minimal ground disturbance and seeding and mulching of disturbed ground involved in the Elk Creek tree lining project; and installation of a "bat box" in the Upper Moon Creek culvert 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: Several silvicultural and construction 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.

Recommendation: By April 1, the District POC coordinator should 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.

Type of Project	Number in Selection Pool	Number Selected in Myrtlewood R.A.	Number Selected in Umpqua R.A.
Advertised Timber Sales	4	1	1
Regeneration Harvest ¹	3	1	1
Thinning/Density Management ¹	3	1	0
Salvage Sales	0	0	0
Silvicultural Projects	21	2	2
Jobs-in-the-Woods	3	1	1
ERFO Projects	18	1	2
Right-of-Way Projects	9	1	1
Recreation Projects	5	1	1
Other	2	2	0
Within or adjacent to Riparian Reserves ²	40	5	6
Within Key Watersheds ²	21	2	5
Within Late-Successional Reserves ²	26	1	5
Adjacent to ACEC	5	0	1
Within VRM Class II or III areas	0	0	0
Within Rural Interface Area	0	0	0
Involve Burning ¹	3	1	1
Total Projects Available/Selected ³	62	9	8

- 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, ERFO, Right-of-Way, Recreation, 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, ERFO, Right-of-Way, Recreation, or other projects.

Province Level Implementation Monitoring

A combined team of federal agency representatives and community members, representing the Southwest Oregon Provincial Advisory Committee (PAC) was selected to complete the fourth year of Province level implementation monitoring. Although the Provincial Implementation Monitoring Team (PIMT) composition changed for each sale, the PIMTs were able to reach consensus to all questions for each of the projects monitored. Each of the PIMTs had a representative from the BLM, Forest Service, and USFWS. Most sales also had a representative from the PAC, NMFS, or other agencies. One timber sale from each administrative unit within the province was randomly selected by the Regional Implementation Monitoring Team to be monitored in FY 99. Selection criteria included: the timber sale be 1 MMBF or larger in size; harvesting was completed on a substantial portion of the sale; and the sale was not within a Field Office or Ranger District monitored last year. In addition, one watershed level assessment was selected, and completed from one of the randomly selected timber sale mentioned above. One set of questions was designed to monitor timber sales and road construction (90 questions). A second 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. The Rock Again timber sale was selected to be monitored on the Coos Bay District. The PIMT found the District was successful in implementing the Rock Again project in conformity with the NFP. The entire report is available for review at the District office.

Within the range of the northern spotted owl monitoring results for FY 98 were very encouraging and reflected good field efforts at implementing the NFP. Monitoring results indicated a 94.3 percent compliance with the Standards and Guidelines for timber. Specific results for all projects are available in the report, "*Results of the FY 1998 Implementation Monitoring Program*". It is anticipated that the FY 99 report should be available from the Regional Ecosystem Office (REO) by early summer. Implementation Monitoring Reports for 1996, 1997, and 1998 are now on the internet (www.fs.fed.us/r6/plan/monitor).

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:

- S Late-Successional and Old-growth Forest Effectiveness Monitoring Plan for the Northwest Forest Plan
- S Marbled Murrelet Effectiveness Monitoring Plan for the Northwest Forest Plan
- S 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 this year.

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 98 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:

- S 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.
- S Determine the height and age of dominant trees through on-site measurements or from inventory data.
- S 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.
- S Select the appropriate site index curve.
- S 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. *mertensiana* 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:

- S Retention of existing CWD;
- S Crediting linear feet of logs;
- S Crediting of large diameter short pieces using a cubic foot equivalency alternative;
- S Standing tree CWD retention versus felling to provide CWD substrate, and;
- S 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.

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.

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.

FY 99 Plan Maintenance Items

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.

Land Acquisition and Disposal

The following disposal actions have occurred on the District in FY 99 or since the RMP ROD was published.

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.

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.

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.

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.

County	O&C	CBWR	PD	Acquired	Other	Total Surface ¹	Reserved Minerals
Coos	93,952	60,632	6,151	370	0	161,105	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	220,922	61,268	41,683	773	0	324,646	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 1999. 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 two years of the No Net Loss policy on the District.

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 are 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.

Third Year Evaluation

The third year evaluation of the Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan has nearly been completed by Oregon State Office staff. The evaluations for each of the six western Oregon RMPs will be available later this spring. An executive summary describing the overall process and conclusions will be mailed to all persons or groups who are on the mailing list for this APS. The individual evaluations will be available, free of charge, upon request and also accessible “on-line” at the Coos Bay District internet web site at <http://www.or.blm.gov/coosbay>. The purpose of the evaluation is to determine whether there is significant cause for an amendment or a revision to the plan. This is done by evaluating cumulative monitoring results and accomplishments, determining if the plans goals or objectives are being met, determining whether goals and objectives were realistic and achievable in the first place and whether changed circumstances or new information have altered activities or expected impacts.

Survey and Manage EIS

The Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and Other Mitigating Measures Standards and Guidelines was released for public comment in December 1999. The DEIS comment period closes March 3, 2000. The final EIS is expected to be available in late spring or early summer and the Record of Decision may amend portions of the Coos Bay District RMP.

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 reverted to the United States, that are managed by the BLM under the authority of the O&C Lands Act.

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

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

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

Off-Highway Vehicle Designation

Open: Designated areas and trails where off-highway vehicles may be operated subject to operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in BLM Manuals 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 regeneration, commercial thinning, or density management harvest at other points in the decade.

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

Regeneration Harvest - 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:

- S Threatened or Endangered Species
- S Proposed Threatened or Endangered Species
- S Candidate Species
- S State Listed Species
- S Bureau Sensitive Species
- S 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
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
CT	-	Commercial Thinning
CWA	-	Clean Water Act
CWD	-	Coarse woody debris
CX	-	Categorical Exclusions
DBH	-	Diameter Breast Height
DEQ	-	Department of Environmental Quality
DM	-	Density Management
EA	-	Environmental Analysis
EIS	-	Environmental Impact Statement
ERFO	-	Emergency Relief Federally Owned
ERMA	-	Extensive Recreation Management Areas
ESA	-	Endangered Species Act
ESU	-	Evolutionarily Significant Unit
FEIS	-	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FONSI	-	Finding of No Significant Impacts
FY	-	Fiscal Year
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
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
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 <i>Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision</i>
ROD	-	Record of Decision
RR	-	Riparian Reserve
R/W	-	Right-of-Way
SEIS	-	Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement
S&M	-	Survey and Manage
SRMA	-	Special Recreation Management Areas
TMO	-	Timber Management Objective(s)
UC	-	Unified Incident Command
USFS	-	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	-	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Appendix A

Coos Bay District Watershed Analysis Summary (Reported acres are for Coos Bay District only. Some analyzes included additional acres on other BLM Districts. ¹)								
Name	Iteration	BLM Acres	Non-BLM Acres	Total Acres	Square Miles	Percent BLM	BLM acres: Running total of first iteration accomplishment	Percent of Coos Bay District covered by a first iteration WSA based the following total BLM acres: 321,746
FY 94								
Lower Umpqua Frontal	1 st	13,826	26,088	39,914	62	35%		
Middle Fork Coquille	1 st	42,773	101,145	143,918	225	30%		
Total FY 94		56,599	127,233	183,832	287	31%	56,599	18%
FY 95								
Sandy Creek ²	2 nd	5,943	6,785	12,728	20	47%		
Smith River ³	1 st	2,826	1,853	4,679	7	60%		
Paradise Creek	1 st	6,648	5,590	12,238	19	54%		
Middle Creek	1 st	19,393	13,063	32,456	51	60%		
North Coquille ⁴	1 st	7,544	20,275	27,819	43	27%		
Fairview ⁵	1 st	6,725	12,533	19,258	30	35%		
Middle Umpqua Frontal ⁶ (Waggoner Ck Drainage)	1 st	1,050	2,335	3,385	5	31%		
Total FY 95 (includes 1st, 2nd iteration acres)		49,079	60,099	109,178	171	45%		
FY 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	2 nd / 3 rd	10,374	13,620	23,994	37	43%		
Middle Smith River	1 st	22,400	29,909	52,309	82	43%		
Mill Creek	1 st	24,506	60,653	85,159	133	29%		
Oxbow	1 st	23,463	17,956	41,419	65	57%		
Lower South Fork Coquille	1 st	7,353	48,716	56,069	88	13%		
West Fork Smith River	1 st	11,121	5,200	16,321	26	68%		
Tioga Creek	1 st	15,788	8,866	24,654	39	64%		
Total FY 96 (includes 1 st , 2 nd / 3 rd iteration acres)		115,005	184,920	299,925	469	38%		
FY 1 st iteration only		104,631	171,300	275,931	431	38%	205,416	64%
FY 97								
Big Creek ⁸	2 nd	10,083	6,586	16,669	26	60%		
Smith River ⁹ (North Smith)	2 nd it. ac.	33,519	35,875	69,394	108	48%		
	1 st it. ac.	3,694	68,210	71,904	112	5%		
Upper Middle Umpqua	1 st	7,235	22,206	29,441	46	25%		
Middle Main Coquille/ No. Fk. Mouth/ Catching Ck.	1 st	5,728	83,858	89,586	140	6%		
North Fork Chetco	1 st	9,263	16,299	25,562	40	36%		
Total FY 97 (1 st plus 2 nd iteration acres)		69,522	233,034	302,556	473	23%		
FY 97 1 st iteration acres only		25,920	190,573	216,493	338	12%	231,336	72%

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

⁹ 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 ¹⁰	2 nd	22,634	40,505	63,139	99	36%		
Lower Umpqua ¹¹	1 st	1,548	58,688	60,236	94	3%		
Hunter Creek ¹²	1 st	3,564	24,609	28,173	44	13%		
Total FY 98 (1 st plus 2 nd iteration acres)		27,746	123,802	151,548	237	18%		
FY 98 1 st iteration only acres		5,112	83,297	88,409	138	6%	236,448	73%
FY 99								
South Fork Coos River	2 nd it. ac.	15,788	8,866	24,654	39	64%		
	1 st it. ac.	16,047	117,371	133,418	208	12%		
East Fork Coquille	1 st	45,636	38,369	84,005	131	54%		
Lobster Creek ¹³	1 st	1,402	42,723	44,125	69	3%		
Total FY 99 (1 st plus 2 nd iteration acres)		78,873	207,329	286,202	447	28%		
FY 99 1 st iteration only acres		63,085	198,463	261,548	409	24%	299,533	93%
Planned FY 2000								
North Fork Coquille	2 nd	36,861	61,606	98,467	154	37%		
Middle Fork Coquille	2 nd	20,305	123,613	143,918	225	14%		
Pistol River ¹⁴	1 st	3,136	63,643	66,779	104	5%		
Total planned for FY 2000 (1 st plus 2 nd iteration acres)		60,302	248,862	309,164	483	20%		
1 st iteration only acres planned for FY 2000		3,136	63,643	66,779	104	5%	302,669	94%

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ The Siuslaw National Forest prepared the Lower Umpqua Watershed Analysis (Lower Umpqua Frontal) with in put from the Coos Bay BLM office.

¹² 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.

¹³ The Siskiyou National Forest will do this analysis with BLM in put.

¹⁴ 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 99. 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 FY 97 a 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 99 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 99. 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)

Age Class	ROD Decadal Commitment					Accomplishment FY 99					Accomplishments FY 95 to FY 99				
	LUA	Regeneration Harvest		Thinning		LUA	Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut		LUA	Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut	
		Acres	Volume ¹	Acres	Volume ¹		Acres	Volume ¹	Acres	Volume ¹		Acres	Volume ¹	Acres	Volume ¹
20-29	Matrix ²	0	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0
						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	0	0	LSR ³	0	0	89	0.346
	Sub Total	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	134	0.509
30-39	Matrix ²	0	0	1600	15.2	GFMA	0	0	34	0.137	GFMA	50	0.618	783	5.275
						C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR ³	0	0	33	0.073	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	67	0.21		50	0.618	1051	7.048
40-49	Matrix ²	0	0	1900	17.6	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	6	0.239	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		0	0	0	0		38	0.173	397	3.774
50-59	Matrix ²	100	1	1600	13.8	GFMA	0	0	17	0.105	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	17	0.105		54	1.483	1941	25.388
60-79	Matrix ²	500	12.5	1000	10.4	GFMA	137	6.739	1	0.006	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		137	6.739	1	0.006		232	11.202	206	2.407

Table B-1. ROD Harvest Commitments and Annual Accomplishments (continued)															
Age Class	LUA	ROD Decadal Commitment				Accomplishment FY 99						Accomplishments FY 95 to FY 99			
		Regeneration Harvest		Thinning		LUA	Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut		LUA	Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut	
		Acres	Volume ¹	Acres	Volume ¹		Acres	Volume ¹	Acres	Volume ¹		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	160	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	0	0	0	0	GFMA	77	4.418	0	0
						C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR ³	0	0	0	0	RR ³	0	0	0	0
						LSR ³	0	0	0	0	LSR ³	0	0	1	0.049
	Sub Total	1100	58.5	0	0		0	0	0	0		77	4.418	0	0.049
Total	Matrix ²	5800	264	6100	57	GFMA	137	6.739	52	0.248	GFMA	1804	88.360	2526	27.665
						C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	36	0.115
						RR ³	0	0	17	0.730	RR ³	44	0.181	863	9.375
						LSR ³	0	0	0	0	LSR ³	9	0.419	334	2.263
							0	0	0	0					
Total ⁴		5800	264	6100	57		137	6.739	69	0.978		1857	88.960	3759	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

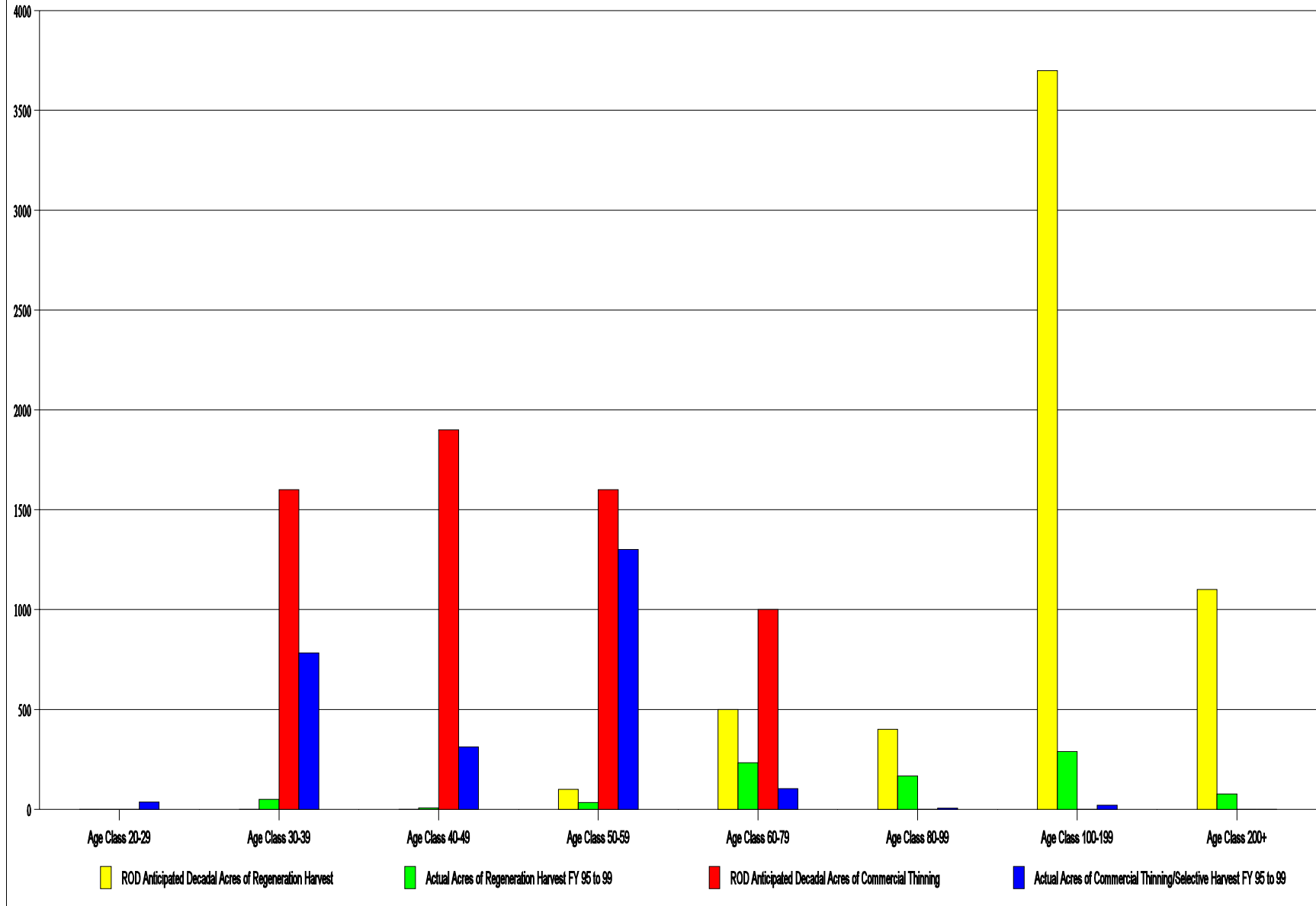


Figure B-2. Regeneration Harvest Acres by Age Class and Land Use Allocation

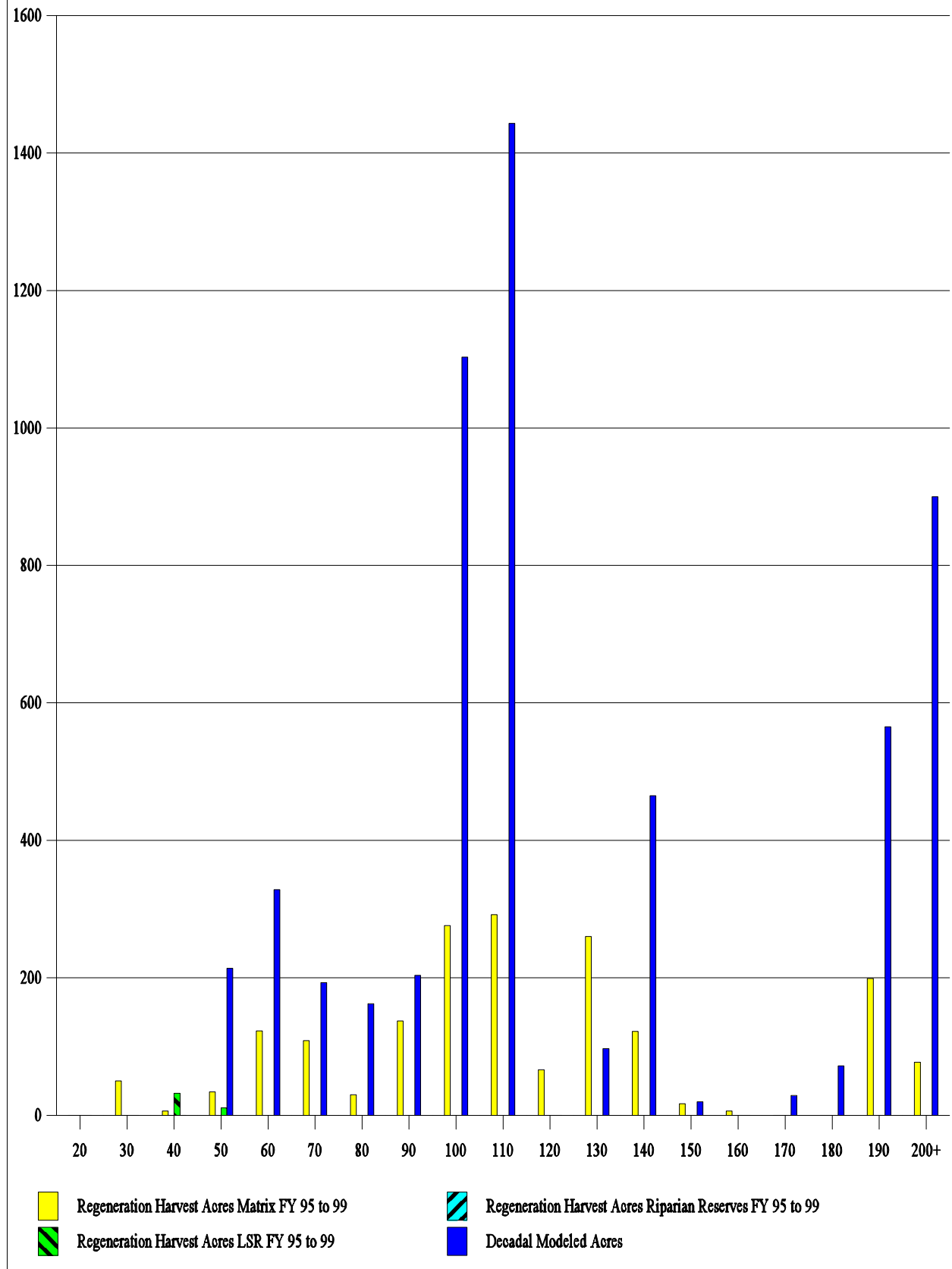
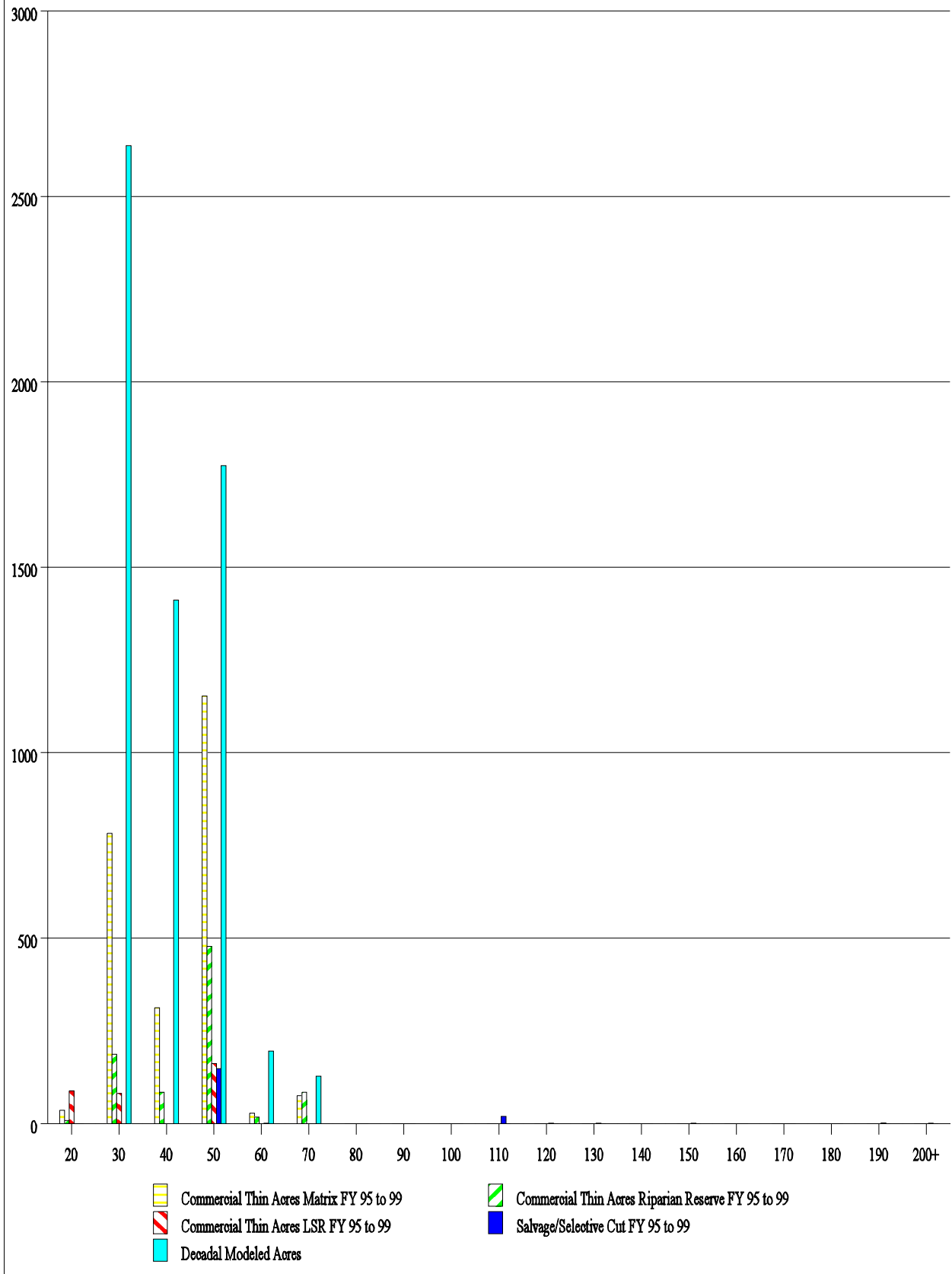


Figure B-3. Partial Harvest Acres by Age Class and Land Use Allocation



Appendix C

Implementation Monitoring for FY 98

The following two lists of questions have been used to record the Coos Bay District Implementation Monitoring results for FY 99. The first list, *1999 Project Specific RMP Implementation Monitoring Questions*, have been used for each of the 23 projects monitored. The summary for the 23 projects monitored in FY 99 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

1999 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);
- S 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 <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
2.	(AL) Were the concerns identified in the watershed analysis addressed in the project EA? (NFP B20) (RMP 7, 13)	Exceeds S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
3.	(AL) Were all streams & water bodies identified? (NFP C30-31) (RMP 12)	Exceeds S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
4.	(AL) Were stream boundaries established correctly? (NFP C30-31) (RMP 12)	Exceeds S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
5	(AL) Has the project reduced or maintained the net amount of roads in Key Watersheds? (NFP C7) (RMP 7, 70)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
6.	(RR) Were proposed activities within the RR clearly defined and stipulated in the project documentation?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
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 <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

8.	(AL) Was project implementation consistent with the EA and decision?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
9.	<i>Summary Question for 3 thru 8</i> (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 <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
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 <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
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 <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
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 <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

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 <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
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 <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
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 <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
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 <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
17.	(AL) Were activities designed to Protect all suitable MM habitat within .5 mile of activity center? (RMP 36)	Exceeds S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

18.	(AL) Were activities designed to Protect or enhance unsuitable MM habitat within .5 mile of activity center? (RMP 36)	Exceeds S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
19.	(LSR) Was REO review completed where required (i.e. salvage, silviculture...) and recommendations implemented? (RMP 19)	Exceeds S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
20.	(LSR) Were activities designed to avoid timber harvest in stands over 80? (NFP C12) (RMP 19)	Exceeds S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
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 <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
22.	(LSR) Were Salvage activities designed to retain Standing live trees and snags? (NFP C14) (RMP 19)	Exceeds S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
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 <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

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 <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
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 <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
26.	(MTX) Were "unmapped" LSRs in the vicinity of the project identified in the EA? (NFP C3, C39)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
27.	(MTX) Were activities designed to protect or enhance the "unmapped" LSR? (NFP C3, C39) (RMP 34, 36)	Exceeds S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
28.	(MTX) Was suitable habitat around all occupied marbled murrelet sites protected during project planning? (NFP C3, C10) (RMP 36)	Exceeds S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

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 <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
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 <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
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 <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
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 <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
33.	(MTX) Were Protection Buffers provided? (NFP C3, C10, C19, C23) (RMP 11)	Exceeds S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

34.	(MTX) Are suitable (40% of potential) snags being left in timber harvest units? (NFP C41) (RMP 22, 27)	Exceeds S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
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 <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
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 <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
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 <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
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 <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
39.	(AL) If dust abatement measures were required during construction and log/rock hauling, was it implemented ? (RMP 24)	Exceeds S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

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 <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
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 <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
42.	(AL) Were the designed BMPs implemented? (NFP B32) (RMP 25, App D)	Exceeds S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
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 <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
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 <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
45.	(LSR, RR) Is sufficient Coarse Woody Debris retained following harvest activities? (NFP C40-41, C14-15) (RMP13, 19)	Exceeds S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

46.	(AL) Are special habitats (i.e. talus, cliffs, caves) being identified and protected? (RMP 28)	Exceeds S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
47.	(RR) Were potential adverse impacts to fish habitat and fish stocks identified in the EA? (RMP 30)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
48.	(AL) Were design features and mitigating measures for fish species identified in EA and contract? (RMP 30)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
49.	(AL) Were design features and mitigating measures for fish species implemented? (RMP 30)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
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 <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
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 <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

53.	(AL) During forest management and other actions that may impact special status species, are steps taken to adequately mitigate disturbances? (RMP 32)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
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 <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
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 <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
56.	(SA) Are actions needed to maintain or restore the important values of the special areas being implemented? (RMP 38)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
57.	(AL) Are cultural resources being addressed in deciding whether or not to go forward with forest management and other actions? (RMP 40)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

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 <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
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 <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
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 <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
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 <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
62.	(AL) Was creation of a “fire hazard” considered during project planning? (RMP 76)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
63.	Did the IDT plan for fire hazard reduction? (RMP 76)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

64.	(AL) Are all mining related structures , support facilities and roads located outside the Riparian Reserves? (NFP C34) (RMP 15, 57)	Exceeds S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
65.	(RR) Are mining related activities within the RR meeting the objectives of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy? (NFP C34) (RMP 15)	Exceeds S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
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 <input type="checkbox"/> Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

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 99 for the Myrtlewood Field Office:

- S Two culverts were replaced as JITW projects on Axe and Bearpen Creeks in the Big Creek/Middle Fork Coquille watershed, and one culvert was replaced on Yankee Run Creek in the East Fork Coquille watershed to provide passage for fish and aquatic organisms.
- S Three road repair ERFO projects were completed in the East Fork Coquille watershed: 1) Yankee Run Road, 0.1 mile, 2) Elk Creek Road stabilization (rock veins were placed in Elk Creek to lesson bank erosion and failure), and 3) Dora Road, 0.1 mile.
- S Two road repair ERFO projects were completed in the Sandy Creek/Middle Fork Coquille watershed: 1) Sandy Mainline MP 1.2 subgrade repair, and 2) Sandy 9.0 road reconstruction, 1.0 mile.
- S A JITW Wyden Amendment project was completed on a tributary to Big Creek/Middle Fork Coquille watershed to provide for fish passage and all aquatic organisms.
- S A JITW bank stabilization project was completed along Edson Creek/Sixes River watershed in the Edson Creek Recreational Site. Bank erosion along 1,200 feet of river was slowed by installing rock veins, long veins and rootwad revetment.
- S Over 140 pieces of coarse wood were placed through 0.5 miles of two channels in the Coquille watershed for anadromous salmonid habitat restoration.
- S Brush bundles and thinning slash were added to two previous projects in the Coquille watershed to increase habitat complexity.
- S A riparian silviculture project was completed in Slide Creek/Middle Fork Coquille watershed. Hardwoods were girdled, thinned on five acres of Riparian Reserve. After site preparation 1,500 tree seedlings were planted. They included a mix of dogwood, ash, big leaf maple, myrtle, vine maple and western red cedar.

- S A riparian silviculture project was completed along the South Fork of Elk Creek/East Fork Coquille watershed. A mix of hardwood species were planted over several acres within the Riparian Reserve.

The following projects were implemented in FY 99 for the Umpqua Field Office

- S Two culverts were replaced as JITW projects to provide fish passage for fish and aquatic organisms: 1) Moon Creek in the North Fork Coquille watershed, and 2) Buck Creek in the Lower Umpqua watershed.
- S Three culverts were replaced as an ERFO project along Wassen Lake Road in the Lower Umpqua Watershed
- S A low water crossing was constructed as an ERFO project at Fitzpatrick Creek in the Upper Umpqua watershed.
- S Full road decommissioning was completed at Otter Creek in the Mill Creek/Umpqua River watershed as an ERFO project. This included removing 600 yards of fill over a culvert and subsoiling 1.0 mile of road.
- S A JITW full road decommissioning project was completed along 1.0 mile of road in Alder Creek in the North Fork Coquille Watershed.
- S Various Wyden amendment projects were completed on private land. They included 1) replacement of two culverts in the Elliot State Forest at Y Creek and Crane Creek in the West Fork Millicoma watershed, 2) replacement of two culverts along the North Fork Bottom Creek/Coos River watershed to pass all aquatic organisms, and 3) replacement of two bridges along Wimer Creek/North Fork Coquille watershed.
- S Two boulder clusters and four boulder weirs were placed in Tioga Creek. Full decommissioning was accomplished along 0.75 mile of road in Tioga Creek watershed. In addition 50 logs and 8 boulder weirs were placed in Tioga Creek on private lands through the Wyden amendment. Thirty-one logs and 2 boulder clusters were placed along Palouse Creek and elsewhere on private lands through the Wyden amendment in the Coos watershed.
- S Twenty-five logs were placed in Moon Creek/North Fork Coquille watershed to improve hydrologic function and restore salmonid habitat.
- S Twenty logs were placed in Cherry Creek/North Fork Coquille watershed as coarse woody debris for salmonid habitat.
- S Sixteen logs and 15 rootwads were placed along 0.5 miles of stream elsewhere in the Coquille watershed. Five boulder weirs and 3 boulder clusters were placed along 0.5 miles of stream channels on private lands through the Wyden amendment.
- S Two acres of riparian silviculture involving a hardwood/alder conversion, and planting with site adapted conifer seedlings was completed along the West Fork Smith River/Lower Smith River watershed.
- S A two acre riparian silviculture release project was accomplished along the West Fork Smith River/Lower Smith River watershed.

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)

Umpqua Field Office did a review of proposed recreation facilities developments for consistency with the Aquatic Conservation Strategy.

Improvements to two recreation sites are mentioned in the completed East Fork Watershed Analysis, but are outside Riparian Reserves.

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 95-98 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. A final 15 percent analysis is currently in progress and will be published concurrent with completion of 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 the Visibility Protection Plan. In FY 99, prescribed fire management activities totaled approximately 281 acres. Proposed management activities are analyzed during the IDT review process and alternative fuels management methods are utilized where appropriate. Fuel consumption varied due to factors such as time of year, aspect, fuel species, ignition 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. Prescribed burning activities are implemented to improve seedling plantability and survival as well as activity fuel hazard reduction.

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 Field Office

S No restoration work was accomplished within Tier 1 Key watersheds.

In other watersheds; Myrtlewood Field Office Refer to implementation monitoring question #67

Key Watersheds; Umpqua Field Office

S Within the Tioga Tier 1 Key watershed: Two boulder clusters and four boulder weirs were placed in Tioga Creek. Full decommissioning was accomplished along 0.75 mile of road. In addition 50 logs and 8 boulder weirs were placed in Tioga Creek on private lands through the Wyden amendment.

S Within the Cherry Creek Tier 1 Key watershed: Twenty logs were placed in Cherry Creek for coarse woody debris for salmonid habitat.

In other watersheds: Umpqua Field Office 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 Manual 9214, Coos Bay District RMP, the District Fire Management Plan, and the ODF/BLM Protective Agreement, immediate and appropriate suppression action is to be taken on all wildfires.

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 currently operating 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.

These plans include, but are not limited to, developing long-term objectives for each road, a Maintenance Operation Plan defining the amount and type of work to be done on a particular road, and a monitoring program for routine work and catastrophic events.

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)

Of the 5.5 miles decommissioned in 1999, 0.5 miles occurred in Key Watersheds. Closures will 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)

No discretionary construction activities in key watersheds were requested in FY 99. One application was received that requested construction of a temporary road in a non Key Watershed. The road was constructed and will be closed at termination of the permit.

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 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 three listed ESUs of anadromous salmonids. The Umpqua River cutthroat trout is listed endangered and 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 at 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. These projects were completed in FY 99.

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.

- S The District involved both the Coquille Indian Tribe and Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians in damage assessments related to the "New Carissa" grounding.
- S The District entered a cost-sharing partnership with the Coquille Indian Tribe to complete analysis and reporting of a previously-excavated archeological site on BLM lands.
- S The District completed construction of a mountain bike trail which provides recreational opportunities to members of the local bike club (Club Bump). The placement of this trail required coordination with the Coquille Indian Tribe, as it avoided known cultural resource

localities and other areas important to the tribe, and extended onto their newly-designated Coquille Forest lands.

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

In FY 99 the District:

- S 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 20,000 visitors from around the world.

- S Through coordination with the Coquille Indian Tribe, the District designed interpretive panels for placement at Floras Lake which provide public interpretation of past human uses of the area. The District also placed interpretive panels detailing mining history at the Sixes River campground.

Interpretation and Environmental Education Programs/Projects:

- S **Interpretive Plans Completed**
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

- S **Interpretive panels/exhibits Completed**
New River - 5 panels planned and sent for fabrication.
Big Tree Recreation site - 2 Interpretive panels planned and sent for fabrication.
Doerner Fir - Trail head design, 2 interpretive panels planned and sent for fabrication.
North Spit - 3 panels for the New Carrisa ship wreck were installed on site.
Loon Lake - Repaired one 3-D panel.
Dean Creek - repair panels at interpretive center.
Reconstructed exhibits for Cape Blanco greeting center.
Exhibits for Coos & Curry county fairs, state fair, Reedsport Zealously festival, et.al.
Assisted with ODOT wayfinding station panels at Port Orford and reviewed 2 more sites.

- S **Brochures Completed**
New River Trails brochure completed.
Doerner Fir interpretive trail brochure (under contract)

- S **Environmental Educational Programs Conducted**
 - S New River ACEC - Continued development of 1998 education program (approximately 340 student hours and 30 teacher training hours).
 - S Reedsport School District - Continued Watershed Health program with school district

- ((co-chair in partnership project): Approximately 1000 student hours and 40 teacher training hours).
- S Oregon Coastal Environments Awareness Network and Coastal Environments Learning Network - Approximately 500 hours developing partnerships, natural resource educational calendars, and program development
- S Loon Lake had 84 natural resource education Interpretive programs with 3,393 participants.
- S Interpretive Specialist at Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area made 1,020 visitor contacts.
- S One program at Marshfield high school. Students participated in a problem solving exercise using the grounding of the New Carrisa on the beach at the North Spit.
- S One program on Recreation at South Western Oregon Community College.
- S One program on local Native Americans at North Bay Elementary School.

S Training Conducted

Watershed Education and Project Wet - approximately 80 teacher training hours.

S Leave No Trace Program

Coos Bay District had a total of 1,032 participants for the “Leave No Trace” program for FY99.

- S Programs in the local schools for 4th to 6th graders November to April. Total participants for the year 340.
- S One hour summer programs presented at the Backer Boy Scout camp each week. Total participants 220.
- S One program at camp Cleawox for the Girl Scouts. Total of 112 participants.
- S One program on “Walk as the Indians walked” for South Coast Saturday Academy at Sunset Bay State Park. (Outdoor skills and ethics). Total participants 15.
- S Program on skills in the outdoors and ethics for Western Rivers Girl Scouts at their Junior Jamboree at Loon Lake. Total of 345 participants.

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

See answer above.

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)

See answer above.

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.

- 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 20.0 miles of stream habitat inventories were completed in FY 99. 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 the Umpqua River cutthroat trout ESU (for Endangered Umpqua River cutthroat trout) and also 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 will be completed in FY2000. The District began scoping for the Loon Lake SRMA Recreation Area Management Plan to be completed in FY2000. Trail planning and construction were completed for the Blue Ridge and Euphoria Ridge trails and scoping has begun for the Wassen Creek trail and interim ACEC management 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 upgrade and renovation of the Smith River Falls, Vincent Creek and Park Creek campgrounds.

Currently there is no planning effort underway for the proposed Tioga SRMA, proposed Big Bend recreation site, several other proposed trails, or 5 proposed backcountry 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)

In FY 99, one fire totaling one acre escaped initial attack and required preparation of an Escaped Fire Situation Analyses occurred on the Coos Bay District.

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)

An interpretive plover panel was installed at Floras Lake to improve the understanding of Western Snowy Plover breeding requirements and the need for protection of breeding habitat.

A interpretive wildlife, botanical and trail panel was installed at the East Muddy Lake trail head on the New River ACEC. The panel provides a visual representation of the biological and vegetative communities and proximity to the various trails contained on the site.

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.