

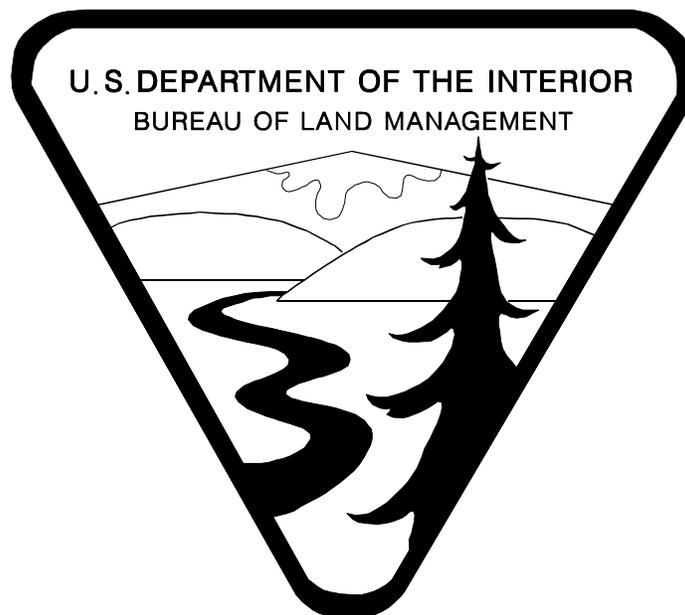
1998

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

BLM COOS BAY DISTRICT

1300 Airport Lane
North Bend, Oregon 97459

(February 1999)



A Message from the District Manager

This is the third 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 1998 (October 97 through September 98) 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 1998 and cumulative accomplishments for fiscal years 1995 or 1996 through 1998. Beyond reporting, the information will be used in the third-year evaluation of the Coos Bay District's Resource Management Plan, to be conducted early in 1999, 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!

You may notice some new faces on the Coos Bay District BLM management team. I came from the BLM's Albuquerque District in April of 1998. Then in September and October, Gary Johnson and Karla Swanson joined the team as managers of the Umpqua and Myrtlewood Resource Areas. As we transition to new leadership, the employees of the Coos Bay District continue to move forward and meet or exceed annual work plan commitments in the complex job of public land management.

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>.

/s/ 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 1998 Accomplishments	Cumulative Accomplishments 1995-1998 Timber 1996-1998 Other	Projected Decadal Practices
Regeneration harvest (acres offered)	810	1,777	5,800
Commercial thinning/ density management/ uneven-age harvests (acres offered)	548	2,436	6,100
Site preparation prescribed fire (acres)	660	1,283	7,600
Site preparation other (acres)	41	658	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)	3,673	18,532	56,100
Animal damage control (acres)	940	3,120	7,900
Pre-commercial thinning (acres)	1,021	7,295	34,800
Brush field/hardwood conversion (acres)	41	143	1,200
Planting/ regular stock (acres)	510	1,980	2,200
Planting/ genetically selected (acres)	412	2,092	5,400
Fertilization (acres)	6,189	15,554	12,000
Pruning (acres)	511	1,108	8,700
New permanent road const (miles/acres ¹)	2.3/12.5	13.7/74.6	18.6/100
Roads fully decommissioned/ obliterated (miles/acres ¹)	2.0/10.9	2.0/10.9	No Target
Roads decommissioned (miles/acres ¹)	21.3/116	49.8/272	No Target
Roads closed/ gated (mile ²)	8.8	8.8	No Target
Timber sale quantity offered (mm board feet)	48.5	113.5	320
Timber sale quantity offered (mm cubic feet)	68.7	179.6	53.0
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	6/6/372	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 1998 Accomplishments	Cumulative Accomplishments 1996-1998
Realty, land sales	(actions/acres)	0	0
Realty, land acquisitions	(actions/acres)	1/71	1/71
Realty, land exchanges	(actions/acres acquired/disposed)	0	1/75/320
Realty, Jurisdictional Transfer (Coquille Forest)	actions/acres disposed	1/5,409	1/5,409
Realty, R&PP leases/patents	(actions/acres)	0	1/129
Realty, road rights-of-way acquired for public/agency use	(actions/miles)	4/1	5/1
Realty, road rights-of-way, permits or leases granted	(actions/miles)	3/5	7/6
Realty, utility rights-of-way granted (linear/areal)	(actions/miles/acres)	1/1/5	5/52/83
Realty, withdrawals completed	(actions/acres)	1/1,864	5/2,810
Realty, withdrawals revoked	(actions/acres)	0	0
Mineral/energy, total oil and gas leases	(actions/acres)	0	0
Mineral/energy, total other leases	(actions/acres)	0	0
Mining plans approved	(actions/acres)	0	0
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)	5/9	5/9
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)	4/4	9/9

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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) 1998, and provides an indication of some upcoming activities for FY 1999. 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. The FY 98 APS is unique, as it will be used as a source of information in conducting the third year evaluation of the RMP scheduled to occur in February 1999. For that reason, cumulative information covering the periods of 1995-1998 for many of the programs is discussed in the APS. Most information needed for the third year evaluation is included in the text, tables, or appendices of this 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 Provincial Advisory Councils 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. These councils have addressed issues spanning all resources and ownerships within a localized geographic area.

The Coos Bay District administers approximately 324,602 acres located in Coos, Curry, Douglas, and Lane counties. Under the NFP and the RMP/ROD management of these lands have been 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 98 was approximately \$14,000,000. This included approximately \$429,000 in the Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) accounts, \$10,000,000 in the Oregon and California Railroad Lands (O&C) accounts, \$1,300,000 in the Jobs-in-the-Woods account, \$545,000 in the Timber and Recreation Pipeline accounts, and \$2,942,000 on “other” accounts, including approximately \$2,400,000 for emergency road repair associated with the storm damage occurring in November and December 1996.

During FY 98 the district employed 168 full-time employees, 4 lower than the authorized 172 full-time positions and 2 part-time positions. We also employed as many as 63 temporary and 14 term employees during the year.

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 to expend on the backlog of recreation projects after necessary payments. BLMs 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, and 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 98 with the Timber Sale Restoration Funds:

- Green Cedar Regeneration Harvest Timber Sale scheduled for 2001, with an anticipated volume of 11,904 CCF/7,440 MBF, 120 acres in the Matrix.
 - 1st year protocol marbled murrelet (MM) survey
 - Survey for vascular plants
 - Snag and coarse woody debris (CWD) inventory
 - Sale reconnaissance and design work, units and road locations flagged
- Burnt Ridge Commercial Thinning and Density Management Timber Sale scheduled for

2001, with an anticipated volume of 4,600 CCF/2,900 MBF, 304 acres in the Matrix and Riparian Reserves.

- Survey for survey and manage (S&M) animals
 - Environmental Analysis (EA) and (Interdisciplinary Teams) IDT, draft EA prepared
 - Sale reconnaissance and design work
 - Units posted and painted, road locations flagged in
 - 0.5 mile administrative line run
-
- 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.
 - Stand examination contract awarded, partially completed
 - EA IDT harvest scheduling, RR Module

The following actions are proposed for completion in FY 99 with the Timber Sale Restoration Funds:

- Green Cedar Regeneration Harvest Timber Sale scheduled for 2001, with an anticipated volume of 11,904 CCF/7,440 MBF, 120 acres in the Matrix.
 - 2nd year protocol MM survey
 - Survey for S&M plants and animals
 - EA IDT
 - Sale reconnaissance and design work
- Burnt Ridge Timber Sale, with potential for 283 acres of commercial thinning and density management in the Matrix and Riparian Reserves.
 - Survey for S&M plants and animals
 - EA IDT
 - Sale reconnaissance and design work
- Tioga Creek Density Management Timber Sale, with a potential for a 600 acre density management in a LSR
 - Survey for S&M plants and animals
 - EA IDT
 - Stand examination, unit prioritization
- 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
 - First year protocol MM survey (contract)
 - Survey for S&M plants and animals
 - EA IDT

-
- Cadastral survey, unit reconnaissance and prioritization

Recreation Pipeline Restoration Funds

The following actions were completed in FY 98 with the Recreation Restoration Funds:

- Boundary surveys were completed at New River in anticipation of implementing trails, interpretive, and other projects.
- Four old vault toilets were decommissioned at Sixes River campground. New water wells were drilled and tables, fire rings and four vault toilet facilities were purchased and installed at Sixes River and Edson Creek campgrounds.
- A contract was awarded for painting the interior of the historic Cape Blanco Lighthouse.
- New vault toilets were constructed at Burnt Mountain Cabin and Big Tree recreation sites.
- Two old vault toilets were decommissioned at the Bear Creek recreation site.
- Contracts were awarded for re-roofing the barn and residing the East End Ranch House at Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area.
- The Bay front road was rerouted on the North Spit.
- Site Surveys were completed for the Park Creek, Smith River Falls, Vincent Creek and Fawn Creek recreation areas.
- Developed trail plans for Blue Ridge multiple use trail and Euphoria Ridge trail. Utilized a District trail crew, Northwest Youth Corps, and an AmeriCorps crew for construction of 6 miles of the Blue Ridge Trail and 1 mile reroute of the Euphoria Ridge Trail. An additional 1.5 miles of heavy trail maintenance was completed at Loon Lake.

Recreation Fee Demonstration Program

The Recreation Fee Demonstration Program was implemented in FY 98 to include all recreation fees collected within the district. Fee sites include Loon Lake and East Shore campgrounds (\$75,017.00) and Sixes River and Edson Creek Campgrounds (\$7,943.00). Other incidental fee receipts include one commercial special recreation permit (\$75.00) and sale of Golden Age and Golden Eagle Passports (\$770.00). Total receipts for FY 98 were \$88,597.00. Fee collection costs are estimated at \$31,800.00. Fee monies will be utilized in FY 99 for operation and maintenance of the fee sites.

Challenge Cost Share Projects and Volunteers, Partnerships and Collaborative Projects

- 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 17,500 visitors from around the world.
- The district actively participates in the Coos County Tourism Committee including assistance with the planning of the Governors conference on Tourism to be held in Coos Bay in the spring of 1999.
- The district actively participated in the Coos and Curry County Fairs, Reedsport's Tsailila

- Festival, and Bay Area Fun Festival Mountain Bike Race.
- A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was initiated to create 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 begin a comprehensive regional trails plan.
 - The district maintained an active leadership role with Oregon Coastal Environments Awareness Network (OCEAN), teaching the teachers and the Blossom Gulch Environmental Education Project. Approximable 500 hours have been dedicated by OCEAN to develop partnerships, natural resource education calenders and other program development.

Other environmental education and interpretive programs in FY 98 are as follows:

- Bio-diversity education programs at New River Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC).
 - Watershed Health program in the Reedsport School district.
 - New River ACEC summer programs
 - Floras Lake Snowy Plover program involved monitoring and visitor contact.
 - The Loon Lake summer naturalist program.
 - Forestry education and Project Learning Tree teacher training.
 - Continued work with Elder Hostel.
 - Continued with the Crest to Coast Interpretive League partnership and programs.
- Interpretive plans were completed for Cape Blanco Lighthouse, and New River and Hunter Bog ACECs.

Volunteers contributed approximately 37,600 hours of work in the district worth and estimated \$469,600. Approximately 32,200 hours of the volunteer contributions were for recreation operations and maintenance work with the remaining 5,400 hours divided between the Wildlife, Fisheries, and Botany; Soil, Water, and Air; and Reforestation and Stand Development programs throughout the district.

Challenge Cost Share Contributions utilized by the district in FY 98 are shown in Table 1.



Trail being constructed by an AmeriCorps volunteer crew.

Table 1. 1998 Challenge Cost Share Contributions		
Project	Cooperator(s)	Amount
Western Lily Introduction	Berry Botanic Garden	\$5,000
Carex Inventory	Salix Associates/Carex Working Group	\$8,000
Bryophyte Inventory	NW Botanical Institute	\$7,000
Dean Creek Meadow Enhancement	Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	\$2,000
Western snowy plover monitoring	USFS/TNC/ODFW	\$15,000
Total		\$37,000

Abbreviations used in this table: USFS = United States Forest Service
TNC = The Nature Conservancy
ODFW = Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife



Environmental Education meeting at the New River ACEC

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 to be 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 is identifying matrix forest lands to propose for redesignation within the tribe’s service area.

The 5,409 acres selected by the Coquille Tribe were all Matrix lands as described in the RMP/ROD.

Land Acquisitions and Disposals

As described in the FY 98 Plan Maintenance items section (page 66) and Table 21, the “net change” in the district Land Use Allocations (LUA) as a result of land acquisitions and disposals are as follows:

- The Matrix LUA is reduced by approximately 5,449 acres (this includes the 5,409 acres included in the Coquille Forest as described above).
- The District Defined Reserve LUA is increased by approximately 428 acres.

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 indicates 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, 11,076 acres of occupied habitat has been identified within the Matrix since the RMP was approved. This lands are now being managed as unmapped LSRs.

Progress of Resource Management Plan Implementation

Watershed Analysis

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

Watershed analysis includes:

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

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

As shown in Table 2, at the end of FY 98, 20 first iteration watershed analysis documents have been completed covering approximately 73 percent of the BLM lands on Coos Bay district. In FY 99, district teams will complete two watershed analyses started in FY 98, and will cooperate with the Forest Service on additional documents. This will increase the portion of BLM land on the district visited under the watershed analysis process to approximately 94 percent. The remaining Coos Bay district lands, not covered by a watershed analysis, are in subwatersheds where BLM land represents less than 6 percent of the subwatershed. The district will visit those lands through watershed analysis on an as needed basis. Table 3 displays the names and iteration of the watershed analysis documents completed by FY.

As part of the analysis process, teams are beginning to include analysis of interim riparian reserve widths, and making recommendations to modify Riparian Reserves where appropriate to meet the guidelines of the NFP.

Table 2. Coos Bay District BLM Acres Covered by First Iteration Watershed Analysis Documents

	Watershed Analysis Areas	Number of Key Watersheds	Cumulative BLM Acres ¹	Cumulative Percent of BLM Acres
Analyses completed FY 94 through FY 97	18	9	231,336	72
Analyses completed through FY 98	20	1	236,448	73
Analyses projected to be completed through FY 99	24	0	302,480	94
Analyses Remaining after FY 99 ²	10	3	19,266	100

¹ Acres are slightly different than shown in other tables due to data base inconsistencies.

² The district may elect to complete the remaining watershed analysis at a smaller scale than the 5th field level.

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 was 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. For example, the Umpqua resource area hydrologist designed a restoration project on Marlow Creek to re-connect 720 feet of isolated oxbow stream caused by past road alignment. This project included the installation of two large culverts and an entrance sill. This project required surveying and knowledge of stream processes and hydrologic principles.

The district developed a MOU for Cooperative Restoration and a separate Land Use Agreement 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. The district staff negotiated this agreement with all local associations, with only minor modifications. In addition, the district receives numerous requests to share this MOU as a template for others considering formalizing governmental/association relationships.

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

Table 4. Coos Bay District Involvement with Local Watershed Councils

Watershed Association	Resource Area	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.
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 98 watershed analysis continued to assist in the identification of the districts watershed restoration projects. In addition several projects were coordinated with local watershed association to supplement District projects. “Jobs-in-the-Woods” 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 98 included the following work and assistance projects are shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Jobs-in-the-Woods FY 98 Accomplishments			
Type of Work	Number of Projects	Funding	Jobs created - Workdays
Road Decommissioning	8	\$134,000	218
Road Stabilization	1	\$7,500	12
Stream Enhancement	9	\$244,000	453
Replace Major Culverts for Fish Passage	17	\$512,000	899
Snowy Plover Habitat Improvement	1	\$17,700	10
Scotch Broom Eradication	2	\$49,600	155
Recreation Project-Line item add on at Loon Lake	9	\$218,000	341
Fire Prevention	1	\$25,000	39
Snag creation for Wildlife	2	\$17,500	81

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.



Aquatic Organism Passage Culvert Installation

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 98 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 is currently in progress, but overall results will not be available for publication in the FY 98 APS. Results of the analysis will be published concurrent with completion of the Coos Bay third year RMP evaluation in the Spring of 1999.

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.

The fire program measures selected air quality parameters at six Remote Automatic Weather Stations (RAWS) throughout the district on BLM and USFS administered lands. Use of the Elkton RAWS stations was discontinued due to vegetation encroachment.

Air temperature and relative humidity was measured at two sites in support of a 303(d) plan water quality assessment in the East Fork Coquille Watershed.

Water and Soils

Water temperature was measured at 34 project sites 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, spanning two physiographic provinces. They have been operated by a cooperative agreement with the County and Water Resources Department. All gaging stations consist of small house structures, which were totally rebuilt and instrumented with updated equipment in FY 98.

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

One monitoring study was completed evaluating the effects on water quality from aerial fertilization of timber stands. 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.

State-listed Clean Water Act 303d streams

The district has 17 state-listed 303(d) segments, identified by the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), requiring the development of a water quality assessment and water quality management plan. The district agreed to a lead role for plan development on federal lands for 12 stream segments as shown in Table 6.

303(d) Stream Segment	Responsibility Lead /Participant	Water Quality Management Plan Completion Date
Umpqua River - Smith River to Mill Creek	Participant	2001
Paradise Creek	Lead	2001
Little Paradise Creek	Lead	2001
North Fork Chetco River	Lead	2000
South Fork Coquille River	Share with USFS	2000
East Fork Coquille River	Lead	1999
Middle Fork Coquille River - Big Creek	Lead	1999
Middle Fork Coquille River - Sandy Creek	Lead	2003
Middle Fork Coquille River - Mouth to Upper Rock Creek	Participant	2004
Middle Fork Coquille River - Lower Rock Creek	Lead	2001
North Fork Coquille River - Mouth to Middle Creek	Lead	2000
North Fork Coquille River - Middle Creek to headwaters	Lead	2000
North Fork Coquille River - Cherry Creek	Lead	2000
New River	Lead	2002
Hunter Creek	Participant	2001
Pistol River	Participant	2002
Sixes River	Participant	2001

The district started working on the formulation of one Water Quality Assessment and 303(d) Water Quality Management Plan for the East Fork Coquille. This included classifying reference shade, existing shade, low flows during the critical period of July/August and classifying stream channels based on morphology and hydraulic differences.

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 layer in four 5th field watersheds for a total of 4,010 stream miles. Watersheds updated included the South Fork Coos (1,623 stream miles and 10,677 acres), Middle Umpqua Frontal (577 stream miles and 17,194 acres), North Fork Coquille (1,060 stream miles and 13,870 acres) and Loon Lake/Camp Creek (650 stream miles and 16,756 acres).

Site treatments modifications

Minimize intensive burning

A total of 660 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.

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.

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 the pile and burning of slash only in those areas not plantable with existing conditions are treated.

Best Management Practices

Best Management Practice (BMPs) strategies for soil and water protection were identified for an area (5th field watershed), during watershed analysis. BMP’s were generally addressed during NEPA analysis by preventative alternative design or through specific methods or actions to be applied; sometimes referred to as mitigation measures. These conservation practices are similar to the RMP Appendix D guidance and the Standards and Guidelines of the NFP. Where actions fell inside Riparian Reserves, additional BMP’s were usually identified to meet the Aquatic Conservation Strategy and rationale were included in Biological Assessments for the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).

Periodic site inspections of BMP practice types on ongoing or completed projects by hydrologists or soil scientists have led to recommendations for improvements of “as built” designs. For example, BMP’s were adjusted this year through the Jobs-in-the-Woods 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 and some effectiveness monitoring has been completed to verify individual BMP’s assumptions of protecting water quality and soil productivity.

Wildlife Habitat

In FY 98, inventories for wildlife habitat and species distributions were conducted on 188,213 acres in order to address data gaps identified in watershed analyses, for preparation of timber sales, and other proposed projects. Resource Area wildlife biologists are core team members for landscape level plans and project specific assessments including:

- One watershed analysis which included a Riparian Reserve Module.
- Prepared two additional Riparian Reserve Modules for previously completed watershed analysis.
- Completed Jobs-in-the-Woods EAs for snag creation, snag and down log inventories, plover habitat restoration, culvert replacements, full road decommissioning (subsoiling), and road closures.

Green Tree Retention

Guidelines in the Coos Bay District ROD require retention of 6-8 green conifer trees after completion of harvest and site preparation, to contribute to stand diversity. Selected conifers should be representative of the pre-harvest species and size composition, but be of sufficient size and condition to survive harvest and site preparation treatments, and continue growing throughout the next rotation.

In FY 98, the Umpqua Resource Area completed 19 acres of post-harvest green tree monitoring (2 units within 2 regeneration harvests). Bateman and Robin Unit 3 contained 4.5 green wildlife trees per acre after site preparation. It is assumed that at least 6 trees per acre would have been marked and that some of the marked wildlife trees were damaged and tallied as snags. Last Yankee Unit 1 contained 8.8 green wildlife trees per acre after site preparation. This unit exceeded the minimums for both snags and wildlife trees and these structures will provide a legacy through future rotations if they are protected.

The Myrtlewood Resource Area completed surveys on 72 acres for wildlife tree retention in FY 98. Once data are gathered on remaining sample units, analysis will be conducted to compare pre and post-harvest condition as well as report basic implementation monitoring data.

In FY 96 and 97, the Umpqua Resource Area completed 24 acres of post-harvest green tree retention monitoring (2 units within 2 timber sales). The wildlife tree density for Dames Delight Unit 2 after harvest but prior to site preparation was 5.27 trees greater than 10 inches

DBH per acre. The wildlife tree density for Final Surprise Unit 3 after harvest and site preparation was 11 trees per acre.

Snags 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 40 percent population level. For the primary cavity nesting species on the Coos Bay District, this equates to a minimum of 1.5 (all decay classes) snags per acre, 11 inches DBH or greater. 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 December 1997. The plan has landscape, pre-project, post-project, harvest unit monitoring through time, salvage, and snag modeling sections.

In FY 98, the Umpqua Resource Area completed 755 acres of pre-harvest snag surveys (18 units within 13 proposed timber sales), and 19 acres of post-harvest snag monitoring (2 units within 2 regeneration harvests). The surveys were conducted by a single, seasonal, wildlife biologist with assistance from other seasonal biologists on the 2 units. Suitable snag levels averaged 4.5 per acre for proposed regeneration harvest units. The 2 units that were surveyed for post-harvest retention contained 1.94 and 4.5 snags per acre.

In FY 96 and 97, the Umpqua Resource Area completed 223 acres of pre-harvest snag surveys (11 units within 4 proposed timber sales), and 24 acres of post-harvest snag, green tree and down log monitoring (2 units within 2 timber sales). The majority of the surveys were conducted by a single seasonal employee assigned to this project for 3 months, with part time assistance from a permanent natural resource specialist. Preharvest snag density averaged 1.5 snags per acre for proposed regeneration harvest units. The post-harvest monitoring was conducted by a number of biologists and natural resources specialists, to facilitate development and evaluation of preliminary monitoring protocols. Post-harvest snag densities for the 2 units were 5 and 0.06 snags per acre, respectively.

In FY 98 the Myrtlewood Resource Area completed landscape level snag distribution surveys in the 45,438 acre East Fork Coquille River Watershed. At a landscape level, 28 percent of the watershed is in an early seral condition with an average of 0.05 medium diameter (16 inches or greater) snags per acre. Second growth and late-successional forest combined contained 1.12 snags per acre, or 80 percent of the target density across 72 percent of the watershed. The survey identified a snag deficit across this watershed for Class 1 and 2 snags greater than 16 inches DBH.

Myrtlewood Resource Area completed another 44, 288 acres of landscape level snag surveys for use in watershed planning and project-level analysis for 1998.

In FY 97 and 98, the Myrtlewood Resource Area used Jobs-in-the-Woods funding to create 375 and 175 snags respectively in reserve areas where inventories had shown deficiencies. Projects were completed in 3 subwatersheds (Lower South Fork Coquille, Sandy Creek and, Big Creek). Snags are also commonly created in harvest units as part of the timber sale contract.

Coarse Wood

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 must be retained and be well distributed following regeneration harvest on Matrix lands. If existing logs are insufficient to meet these requirements, additional green trees are retained through harvest and site preparation to offset the deficit. These additional trees are felled as necessary to create down wood habitat.

A district down log monitoring plan and database was completed in 1998 to provide standard and consistent procedures for monitoring down log abundance, condition and distribution on lands administered by the district.

In FY 98, the Umpqua Resource Area completed 755 acres of pre-harvest down wood surveys (18 units within 13 proposed timber sales), and 19 acres of post-harvest down wood monitoring (2 units within 2 regeneration harvests). The two post-harvest units were above the minimum requirement for down wood levels; Last Yankee Unit 1 contained almost twice the amount with an average of 224 linear feet per acre. Bateman and Robin Unit 3 contained 185 linear feet per acre.

Two units were surveyed In FY 96 and 97 for post-harvest down logs levels. One unit contained 126 linear feet per acre of suitable decay class 1 and 2 logs after harvest and site preparation were completed, with an additional 46 feet per acre of logs which were unsuitable as habitat due to loss of bark. A total of 215 linear feet per acre of suitable decay class 1 and 2 logs were retained on the second unit after harvest and site preparation were completed.

Connectivity

No wildlife projects were implemented in Connectivity/Diversity Blocks in 1998

Special Habitats

A district bat monitoring plan was completed in 1998. The district completed a Challenge Cost Share with Bat Conservation International that inventoried 79 bridges in the district for species and habitat presence. Biologists also surveyed for bat habitat and species presence on a landscape level scale in 3 subwatersheds (East Fork Coquille, Lower South Fork Coquille, and Big Creek), and also at 2 specific sites. Inventories used a variety of methods including mist netting, anabat ultrasonic detectors, visual searches, trip lines, and harp traps. Biologists maintained 17 bat houses that are located on bridges and various BLM buildings.

Fifty-eight wood duck boxes were maintained at the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area and other

district sites.

Two acres of riparian project sites were maintained by clearing brush from around the seedlings.

Nest Sites, Activity Centers, and Rookeries

The three acre North Spit great blue heron and great egret rookery was monitored each spring of FY 96-98. This effort was conducted by one Bureau employee each year and was part of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's heron survey program. The site is thought to be the northern most breeding site for great egrets on the Pacific Coast.

In FY 98, a Cooper's hawk site was delineated and a 15-acre buffer established in a commercial thinning unit.

Elk Habitat

The Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area is a 1,040 acre watchable wildlife site that is jointly managed by BLM and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. Each year, approximately 100 acres of meadows were mowed to improve elk forage. In 1998 the District completed a Challenge Cost Share project with the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. The project reseeded approximately 20 acres of meadows to improve elk forage.

Transportation Management Objectives (TMO) were completed for the Middle Creek subwatershed in 1998. TMO were also completed for the West Fork Smith River subwatershed and Mill Creek subwatershed in 1996-97. The TMOs evaluated road closure opportunities including closures for the protection of calving areas, and the reduction of road densities to meet elk management guidelines.

In FY 98, 115 roads were decommissioned in the Umpqua Resource Area (Mill Creek, West Fork Smith River, Mid-Smith, Oxbow and, Tioga Creek subwatersheds) through the Jobs-in-the-Woods program. The Myrtlewood Resource Area closed 2.5 miles of road in the Sandy-Remote and North Fork Chetco subwatersheds. Two creek-bottom roads totalling 2.8 miles were also fully decommissioned (sub-soiled) in the West Fork Smith River subwatershed. In FY 96 and 97 the Jobs-in-the-Woods program decommissioned numerous roads in the Baker Creek, Mill Creek, and Lutzinger Creek drainages.

Late-Successional Reserve Habitat Improvement

The *South Coast - Northern Klamath Late-Successional Reserve Assessment* was completed in 1998. Two Resource Area wildlife biologists were core team members for this assessment. The document provides supplemental management guidance for all or portions of 10 mapped and all unmapped LSRs within the assessment area. There are 257,594 acres of federal lands in LSRs in the Coos Bay, Roseburg, and Medford BLM Districts, and the Mapleton Ranger District of the Siuslaw National Forest. The planning process for habitat enhancement projects

in LSRs will begin in FY 99 in the Tioga Creek and East Fork Coquille subwatersheds.

Special Status Species/Habitat

Threatened/Endangered Species

Consultation: The district formally consulted with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on timber sales through FY 98, two site-specific projects, and a large District Programmatic Biological Assessment (through FY 02). Informal consultation was conducted for one project.

Northern Spotted Owl: Most of the district has been surveyed for spotted owls during a demographic study between 1990-1994. 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 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. Most of the large LSRs contain greater than 20 owl sites and all contain more than 12 sites. The rate of annual population change on the District noted during the demographic study (7 percent annual decline) is similar to other demographic studies suggesting that conservation measures at the 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 fairly quickly in the network of reserves.

Although the Coos Bay District did not conduct any owl surveys in FY 98, 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 14.7 percent (14,532 acres) of the suitable murrelet habitat on the district has been surveyed to Pacific Seabird Group protocol for murrelets. 126 occupied sites have been found throughout the district. 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 7 summarizes murrelet survey efforts through 1998:

Table 7. Marbled Murrelet Survey Efforts Through 1998			
Area	Cumulative Acreage Prior to 1998	Acreage Added in 1998	Total Acreage to Date
Murrelet Habitat (MMH Theme):	N/A	N/A	N/A
Coos Bay District (Includes Coquille Tribe Lands)			
Murrelet Habitat Surveyed to Protocol	N/A	2,800	N/A
<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 Resource Area	N/A	2,800	N/A
Umpqua Resource Area	N/A	589	N/A
Total Murrelet Habitat Surveyed to Protocol Coos Bay District	11,143 ¹	3,389 ²	14,532
Percent of Total Murrelet Habitat Surveyed to Protocol			14.7
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 Resource Area	4,226	2,287	6,513
Umpqua Resource Area	4,086	567	4,653
Total Murrelet Occupied Acreage Coos Bay District	8,312	2,854	11,166

- ¹ "Cumulative Acreage Prior to 1998" is from the FY 99-00 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 1998" is only acreage first surveyed in 1998 (we anticipate completing 2nd year protocol next year). The actual acreage surveyed in 1998 is 4,377 acres [(2,800 MRA + 589 URA = 3,389 acres of 1st year surveys) + (860 MRA + 128 URA = 988 acres of 2nd year surveys)].
- ³ Includes all areas designated as occupied murrelet site LSR's as per Coos Bay District ROD, page 36.

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 site on State land. In total, there may be 6-8 other nest sites on all ownerships within the district boundary. Six potential peregrine falcons nest sites were inventoried in FY 98 but no activity was noted. Most inventories were conducted in order to determine potential for impacts of adjacent land management activities.

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 potentially can 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 1998 biologists inventoried 6 bald eagle nesting territories and monitored nesting success at 6 sites.

Western Snowy Plover: Snowy plovers are nesting on the Coos Bay North Spit, and at New River ACEC. Plovers are also nesting on 5 other areas (non BLM lands) within the Coos Bay

District. BLM lands in the district make up 120 acres of suitable habitat for the snowy plover. Actions in FY 98 included:

- Restored 4 over-wash areas on approximately 10 acres at New River.
- Disked 80 acres of to restore and maintain nesting habitat at the Coos Bay North Spit.
- Monitored nesting success at 3 BLM nesting areas (213 acres) through a cooperative effort with The Nature Conservancy, USFS, ODFW, and COE.
- Completed a winter count at the North Spit (625 acres).
- Completed a Western snowy plover educational brochure.
- Participated on the Oregon Western Snowy Plover Working Team.
- Participated in the development of a Western snowy plover recovery plan.

Candidate and Sensitive Species

Neo-tropical Migrant Birds: In 1996-1998 biologists conducted monitoring of neo-tropical migrant birds for species composition and relative abundance at the BLM's Cape Blanco site. This effort was assisted by the Forest Service and volunteers.

In 1997, 250 acres were monitored for neo-tropical migrant bird species composition and relative abundance to evaluate impacts of visitor use at New River.

Special Status and SEIS Special Attention Species (Animals)

Survey and Manage/Protection Buffer species note:

The Coos Bay District has been able to implement the management/action direction associated with Survey and Manage/Protection Buffer species through FY 98. The adaptive management application of experience gained in implementing this management/action direction has resulted in the consideration of possible adjustments (See Appendix A, Modifications Being Considered for Survey and Manage/Protection Buffer Guidelines). The information in the APS for Survey and Manage/Protection Buffer species is not meant to be comprehensive or exhaustive.

Survey and Manage - Surveys for Del Norte salamanders began in 1996 for those ground-disturbing activities occurring within the species range. All newly discovered sites for this species were protected from activities. Approximately 20,000 acres have been assessed for Del Norte salamanders since 1997. A total of 102 locations have been discovered and the sites have been managed according to draft management recommendations.

Surveys for three mollusk species (*Megomphix hemphilli*, *Prophysoan coeruleum*, and *Prophysoan dubium*) began in the spring of 1998. District-wide 1,800 acres were surveyed according to survey protocols with 333 sites discovered.

The district has been assessing red tree vole habitat for all projects using the established protocol. In general, most of the district does not require on-the-ground surveys according to the protocol, based on percentage of federal land within watersheds and forest cover.

The locations of these species have been subsequently entered into the region-wide Interagency Species Management System (ISMS) data base.

Special Status and SEIS Special Attention Species (Plants)

Survey and Manage/Protection Buffer species note:

The Coos Bay District has been able to implement the management/action direction associated with Survey and Manage/Protection Buffer species through FY 98. The adaptive management application of experience gained in implementing this management/action direction has resulted in the consideration of possible adjustments (See Appendix A, Modifications Being Considered for Survey and Manage/Protection Buffer Guidelines). The information in the APS for Survey and Manage/Protection Buffer species is not meant to be comprehensive or exhaustive.

Surveys, Monitoring, Consultation, and Restoration: Surveys for Special Status plant species and Special Attention (Survey and Manage/Protection Buffer) plant and animal species are being conducted prior to all ground disturbing activities. Approximately 12,000 acres have been either assessed or surveyed for ground-disturbing projects for special status plant species between 1996-1998.

Surveys for SEIS Special Attention species began in 1998 for those projects proposed for implementation in Fiscal Year 99. District-wide, approximately 1,700 acres of pre-project clearance surveys were completed for lichens, bryophytes and, vascular plants in FY 98. The number of special status and Special Attention plant species sites known to occur within the district are shown by status in Table 8.

The locations of these species have also been entered in the region-wide ISMS data base.

Table 8. Number of Sites by Species Groups and Status of Special Status Plants and Special Attention Species (many species are in more than one category).											
Species Group	Status ¹										
	FE	FT	FC	BS	AS	TR	SM1	SM2	SM3	SM4	PB
Fungi ²	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	--	19	2	9
Lichens	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	--	9	168	--
Bryophytes	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	--	14	13
Vascular Plants	1	--	--	22	33	49	2	2	--	--	--

¹ Abbreviations used in this Table:

FE	=	Federally Endangered
FT	=	Federally Threatened
FC	=	Federal Candidate
BS	=	Bureau Sensitive
AS	=	Assessment Species
TR	=	Tracking Species
SM1	=	Survey and Manage Strategy 1
SM2	=	Survey and Manage Strategy 2
SM3	=	Survey and Manage Strategy 3
SM4	=	Survey and Manage Strategy 4
PB	=	Protection Buffer

² Excluding *Cantherellus cibarius* (chanterelle) locations.

Endangered Plant Species - The district has been involved in an species wide monitoring and habitat-enhancement efforts for the federally endangered western lily (*Lilium occidentale*) since 1994. The district is also involved in a partnership with the Berry Botanic Garden for four years looking at potential methods to experimentally re-introduce western lily. Consultation for western lily has taken place for the Baldi'yaka Interpretative Center.

Candidate and Sensitive Species - Since 1993 the District has been monitoring population and habitat trends for a salt marsh bird's-beak and determine impacts from an adjacent road. The road has since been re-routed to avoid the habitat of the species. Special status plant species have ongoing monitoring efforts to determine population trends and habitat analysis. We are working with the state plant conservation division in the re-introduction of pink sand verbena. All locations of special status plants have been managed to protect their habitat. One Conservation Agreement concerning serpentine bogs is in preparation and two Conservation Strategies have been completed.

Survey and Manage - Survey and Manage Species are listed in Table C-3 in the Northwest Forest Plan Record of Decision. These species contain four different strategies for surveying and management which are intended to maintain persistence across their range. The development of survey protocols and management recommendations has been through the Regional Ecosystem Office with the help of species experts across the region.

Survey protocols have now been developed for fungi, lichens, bryophytes and vascular plants. Surveys for most of these species began in 1998. Management Recommendations for Strategy 1 species have currently been developed for bryophytes and fungi. Many of the staff involved with Survey and Manage/Protection Buffer species have been trained in implementing survey protocols and identification.

Port-Orford Cedar

Port-Orford cedar (POC) 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 FY 98, an extensive aerial photo survey to detect dead or dying POC within the district was completed. 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. Using historic timber cruises and stand exam data, it has been determined that approximately 80 percent of the POC populations in two basins (approximately 40,000 acres) are away from roads and streams and therefore at low risk for infection by *Phytophthora lateralis*. If these encouraging results are present throughout the district, the disease may not be as threatening to the species as once thought. Field surveys proceed to gather more data on the live component of POC throughout the landscape.

In 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, requiring summer haul on dirt roads, and exclude the cutting of POC boughs. The district renewed its annual cooperative effort with the USFS in selecting and screening approximately 800 POC trees for genetic resistance to the disease.

Fish Habitat

The district prepared biological assessments for formal and informal consultation for proposed and on-going projects in the Umpqua Basin cutthroat trout, Oregon Coast coho and northern California/southern Oregon coho listed Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESU's). Included in these consultation packages were many significant watershed restoration projects designed to enhance current watershed conditions and promote the recovery of listed salmonids. The types of projects that were implemented during FY 98 included:

- replacement of grade culverts and installation of culverts designed to provide passage for fish and other aquatic organisms;
- road stabilization and road decommissioning;
- instream structure placements; and
- riparian silviculture.

Details on the specifics of these projects are described in the “Watershed Restoration and Jobs-in-the-Woods” section of the APS.

There was a continued effort to support watershed associations and councils. The District shared in public outreach by coordinating and staffing a joint watershed and BLM booth at the Coos and Curry County Fairs. District personnel sponsored and participated in numerous tours and workshops with the watershed associations. Area Managers and technical staff participated in watershed associations meetings to coordinate efforts occurring on BLM lands. Technical staff also provided assistance on numerous association sponsored restoration and enhancement projects.



Installation of Fish Habitat Structures

Special Areas

The district has 11 designated special areas including one Research Natural (RNA) Area (Cherry Creek), nine Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) (Wasson 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. New River, North Spit, Hunter Creek Bog and North Fork Hunter Creek have completed management plans. No other ACEC management plans are proposed at this time.

Research at Cherry Creek RNA has involved two projects: 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; and a study determining the diversity and abundance of forest floor arthropods.

Implementation of New River ACEC includes the following:

- Completed two years of visitor use information to develop use trends.
- Beginning implementation of trails plan.
- Lost Lake cadastral survey completed.
- Western snowy plover interpretative panel and trail brochure for Floras Lake developed.
- Law enforcement agreement continued for snowy plover management.
- Grant from Hatfield Marine Science Center for two year water quality monitoring study to be completed by Cape Blanco Middle School.
- Initiated work on relocating Kamph grazing lease to improve water and riparian conditions.

North Spit ACEC implementation has involved the following:

- Signs identifying designated and non-designated access routes to beach have been placed.
- All seven monitoring actions (including western snowy plover, salt marsh bird's beak, noxious weed removal monitoring and great blue heron rookery).
- Western snowy plover activities include habitat improvements (treatment of European beachgrass), monitoring, and signs identifying nesting areas.

Hunter Creek Bog/North Fork Hunter Creek implementation has closed an access road to the outlet of Hunter Creek bog in an attempt to reduce the spread of Port-Orford cedar root rot.

Cultural Resources Including American Indian Values

During the FY 98 the district continued involvement at Cape Blanco, including a fourth full season of lighthouse tours. We also continued to implement the historic architectural field school recommendations for continued preservation, maintenance and repair of the lighthouse structure. A contract was awarded for refurbishing of metal in the lighthouse interior, including stairway structures and window frames. This work will not only remove rust and corrosion and provide a more durable finish, but also will result in removal of the lead paint hazard from the lighthouse interior.

FY 98 also saw contracting for completion of analysis, reporting and curation of archeological materials recovered during the FY 97 underground storage tank removal. The completed analysis provides evidence of nearly 5,000 year-old cultural material below a 1,300 year-old shell midden deposit in the tested area of Cape Blanco headland.

Congressionally-mandated transfer of the Coquille Forest lands from Coos Bay BLM to the BIA (to be held in trust for the Coquille Indian Tribe) was accomplished at the end of FY 98. The cooperation between the Coquille Indian Tribe and the Coos Bay BLM allowed for a smooth transition in land ownership and control.

The Coquille Indian Tribe is also sharing the expense of conducting an analysis of recovered material from the Bridge Maintenance site, an archeological site excavated by the BLM 20 years ago at our road maintenance facility along the Middle Fork Coquille River. This analysis will provide much-needed information concerning use of this prehistoric upland occupation area.

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



Cape Blanco Lighthouse

Visual Resources

No projects conducted within FY 98 were within Visual Resources Management Class II or III Areas as identified in the RMP.

Visual Resources Management information was compiled and provided to consultants working on the Bonneville Power Administrations South Coast Reinforcement Project Powerline EIS.

Rural Interface Areas

No projects conducted within FY 98 were within the Rural Interface Areas 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, and planting trees, repair of storm damaged roads, the collection of 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. Table 5 (page 12) displays the projects located on the district in FY 98.

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

- Watershed Associations: 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 Jobs-in-the-Woods or in coordination with other government programs or private foundations.
- Oregon Coastal Environment Awareness Network (OCEAN): BLM continues to be involved with OCEAN. This past year BLM involvement included: teaching the teachers, the Blossom Gulch Environmental Education Project, and various community planning efforts such as the future of Coos Head Air National Guard Station.
- 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.
- 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 local communities.

Table 9 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 collecting information in different manners.

Table 9. Coos Bay RMP, Summary of Socio-Economic Activities and Allocations			
Program Element	Fiscal Year 1996	Fiscal Year 1997	Fiscal Year 1998
District budget	\$13,576,000 \$1,000,000 ¹	\$14,377,000 \$1,092,000 ²	\$13,102,000 \$698,000 ³
Timber sale collections, O&C lands ⁴	\$7,514,103	\$8,777,514	\$3,661,050
Timber sale collections, CBWR lands ⁴	\$2,691,012	\$3,817,918	\$3,119,637
Timber sale collections, PD lands ⁴	\$1,019,334	\$3,952,825	\$1,374,631
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
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 \$19,956 Curry \$142,851 Total \$162,807
Value of forest development contracts	\$2,329,000	\$2,108,626	\$1,436,360
Value of timber sales, oral auctions (_#) and negotiated (_#)	\$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)
Jobs-in-the-Woods funds in contracts	\$1,340,042	\$1,273,329	\$1,276,300
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Funds			\$544,917
Recreation Fee Demonstration Project receipts			\$84,050
Challenge cost share project contributions	\$44,000	\$68,000	\$37,000
Value-in-kind or Volunteer Efforts	\$260,100	\$238,400	\$469,600
Value of land sales	0	0	0

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. Employment growth in both Coos and Curry Counties has been positive in most sectors.

In Coos County total wage and salary employment increased by 780, to 21,190 in the most recent 3 years, 1995-97. Since the 1984-88 baseline period used for the RMP, total wage and salary employment has increased by 2,312, or 12.2 percent. This level of increase is significantly below statewide employment growth of 42.7 percent. A primary cause of reduced employment growth has been employment reductions in the manufacturing sectors, particularly Lumber and Wood Products and Food Processing (seafood). Decreases in Lumber and Wood Products began in 1988 and have continued through to 1996. 1,456 jobs were lost between the baseline period and 1996. Lumber and Wood Products employment increased by 20 jobs in 1997. During the baseline period, Lumber and Wood products represented 17 percent of total wage and salary employment in the county, by 1997 that percentage had dropped to 8.5 percent. Employment in several sectors has grown significantly since the baseline period, Construction and Mining (+76.5 percent), Services (+41.1 percent), Government (+25.9 percent), and Trade (+29.1 percent).

In Curry County, total wage and salary employment has increased by 1,394 jobs, or 29.8 percent, since the 1984-88 baseline period. The county experienced employment losses during 1991 and 1992, a national recessionary period. During the baseline period, Lumber and Wood Products represented 20.5 percent of total wage and salary employment, by 1997 it had fallen to 10.7 percent. This compares to statewide figures of 6.4 percent during the baseline period and 4 percent in 1997. A combination of industry job losses and growth in other industries caused the large drop in this indicator. Job losses in Curry County's Lumber and Wood Product sector began in 1989 and continued until 1994. At that time employment stabilized at 350 jobs, actually increasing for the first time since 1988 in 1997, to 360 jobs. Lumber and Wood Products industry remains an important component of the local economy and is an industry that has the potential for modest employment growth in the future. Growth in Construction (+62 percent), Trade (+56 percent), and Services (+48.5 percent) have been the primary sources of new employment opportunities in Curry County since the 1984-88 baseline period. These are likely to continue to be growth sectors in the local economy.

Tables 10, 11, and 12 provide detailed information on employment by industry for Oregon, Coos County, and Curry County.

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 10. Resident Labor Force, Employment by Industry, Oregon

	1970	1980	Average 1984-88 Baseline	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
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	1,731,700
Unemployment	61,700	107,000	104,800	82,000	90,000	116,000	116,000	89,000	80,300	101,600	100,900
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	1,474,600	1,524,900
Total Manufacturing	172,300	215,100	203,240	220,300	211,700	209,000	211,700	221,300	229,300	235,800	243,700
Lumber & Wood Products (& Paper)	76,200	79,900	75,060	73,200	65,800	63,800	62,700	63,300	61,300	59,800	59,900
Other Manufacturing	96,100	135,200	128,180	147,100	145,900	145,200	149,000	158,000	168,000	176,000	183,800
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	1,281,100
Construction & Mining	30,800	48,800	35,800	54,000	53,000	52,000	55,700	62,900	70,400	79,400	83,500
Transportation, Communications & Utilities	48,700	60,500	58,040	64,500	65,200	65,700	66,800	68,900	71,300	73,500	74,100
Trade	162,000	255,600	269,680	313,100	314,300	318,700	328,900	344,100	357,000	365,900	377,500
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	36,000	70,000	69,360	80,300	83,200	86,000	84,600	87,800	87,200	91,000	95,100
Services & Miscellaneous	112,700	191,400	231,180	296,200	296,900	311,800	328,300	343,200	362,900	382,600	400,500
Government	146,700	203,200	201,360	223,500	226,400	231,000	232,600	234,700	240,200	246,600	250,400

Table 11. Resident Labor Force, Employment by Industry, Coos County

	1970	1980	Average 1984-88 Baseline	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Civilian Labor Force	22,050	29,410	27,492	27,290	27,180	27,120	28,030	27,870	27,530	28,290	27,600
Unemployment	1,860	4,060	3,078	2,440	2,470	2,950	3,040	2,400	2,030	2,610	2,650
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	21,190
Total Manufacturing	6,580	5,130	4,510	3,680	3,240	3,200	3,210	3,090	3,020	2,980	2,960
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
Other Manufacturing	1,140	1,200	1,274	1,310	1,360	1,350	1,360	1,270	1,220	1,200	1,160
Total Non-Manufacturing	10,810	15,750	14,372	15,880	16,140	16,330	16,830	17,320	17,610	18,200	18,220
Construction & Mining	460	710	476	690	720	710	670	720	790	790	840
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
Trade	2,890	4,350	4,316	4,890	5,000	5,040	5,330	5,330	5,330	5,320	5,260
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	740	940	786	810	830	860	940	990	870	890	900
Services & Miscellaneous	2,190	3,090	3,132	3,390	3,370	3,480	3,620	4,010	4,090	4,330	4,420
Government	2,970	4,920	4,280	4,680	4,750	4,850	4,850	4,870	5,110	5,390	5,390

	1970	1980	Average 1984-88 Baseline	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Civilian Labor Force	5,310	7,130	8,250	9,760	9,740	8,050	8,160	8,370	8,220	8,570	8,380
Unemployment	370	900	746	570	590	730	740	650	620	820	790
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	6,070
Total Manufacturing	1,470	1,130	1,100	1,020	970	860	870	860	830	850	880
Lumber & Wood Products (& Paper)	1,310	890	960	730	680	650	640	630	630	630	650
Other Manufacturing	160	240	140	290	290	210	230	230	200	220	230
Total Non-Manufacturing	2,110	3,540	3,574	4,670	4,680	4,640	4,720	4,970	5,030	5,170	5,190
Construction & Mining	100	200	222	310	340	290	320	350	350	350	360
Transportation, Communications & Utilities	190	190	180	250	230	230	240	240	250	260	280
Trade	550	1,030	1,140	1,530	1,540	1,520	1,530	1,730	1,750	1,800	1,780
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	130	220	226	290	280	290	320	330	340	330	330
Services & Miscellaneous	280	590	754	950	980	1,000	1,040	1,050	1,090	1,110	1,120
Government	860	1,310	1,054	1,340	1,310	1,300	1,280	1,270	1,260	1,310	1,320

Recreation

Developed Recreation Sites

In FY 98 the district maintained and operated 10 of the 12 existing recreation sites. The East Shore campground and Bear Creek Recreation areas were closed all year due to severe storm damage in 1996. A plan was completed for reconstruction of the East Shore campground and reconstruction work will be completed in FY 99. Repairs to facilities and decisions affecting the Bear Creek Recreation site are pending, until repairs to the access road are completed by the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT).

Proposed Recreation Sites and Trails

Planning was completed and construction began on the Euphoria Ridge and Blue Mountain multiple use trails.

Special Recreation Management Areas

Coos Bay District continued to operate and manage five Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA):

- Loon Lake/East Shore SRMA with over 103,000 visits
- Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area SRMA with an estimated 325,000 visits
- Coos Bay Shorelands SRMA (includes the North Spit and boat ramp) with an estimated 23,000 visits. The Bastendorf Beach area is currently managed and operated by Coos County Parks and has an estimated 150,000 visits annually.
- New River SRMA with 4,670 visits
- Sixes River SRMA (includes Edson Creek Campground) with 4,900 visits

The amendment to the 1993 Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area Management Plan was completed. It addresses the uses of the two houses located on the property, safety along highway 38 and other uses of the area. The Bureau will work with local constituents in Reedsport over the next 5 years to find an appropriate use and funding for the Hinsdale House on Spruce Reach Island.

At Loon Lake campground, 12 campsites were upgraded including: new tables, fire rings and grills; lengthening the parking pads and hardening of the sites creating more campsites that meet the Americans with Disabilities Act criteria for accessibility.

A management and project plan was initiated for the Sixes River SRMA to upgrade facilities at the Sixes River and Edson Creek campgrounds. (See the Recreation Pipeline projects for other accomplishments.)

New interpretive panels were design and installed at New River and Sixes SRMA's.

Extensive Recreation Management Areas

The Umpqua Extensive Recreation Management Area had an estimated 42,000 visits in FY 98. This includes visitors to the Smith River Falls, Vincent Creek, Park Creek and Fawn Creek campgrounds, the Big Tree day use site and other dispersed use in the resource area.

The Myrtlewood Extensive Recreation Management Area had an estimated 200,000 visits in FY 98. This includes visitors at the Palmer Butte day use site, Burnt Mountain Cabin campground, Doerner Fir trail, and other dispersed use in the resource area.

One Special Recreation Permit was issued for commercial big game hunting on public lands in the district.

Back Country Byways

No work was completed on any of the proposed back country byways in the district.

Off-Highway-Vehicle Management

- Vehicle closures were implemented on the North Spit in conjunction with protection of the Snowy Plover.
- Developed the Blue Ridge multiple use trail.

Partners/Education

In FY 98, the district managed site tours at the Cape Blanco Lighthouse, coordinated volunteers, and worked with the U.S. Coast Guard, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians of Oregon, Coquille Indian Tribe, and the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office to ensure a safe and legal visit for over 17,500 people.

The district also maintained an active leadership role with OCEAN, teaching the teachers, the Blossom Gulch Environmental Education Project, and various community planning efforts such as the future of Coos Head Air National Guard Station.

The district is also exploring trail possibilities in a planning effort resulting from our participation with the Coos County Tourism Committee.

The district also participated in the Coos and Curry County Fairs, Reedsport's Tsalila Festival, and Winchester Bay Festival.

Many of these activities would not have occurred without volunteers. The district Volunteer Program contributed over 32,200 hours, saving the Bureau over \$402,500.

Forest Management

The RMP recognized that implementation of the full Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) would be gradual due to the complexities and expected difficulties getting sales prepared under the NFP Standards and Guidelines and the RMP Management Actions and Direction. As shown in Table 13 and Figure 1, the target volumes for FY 95 and 96 were below the full ASQ of 32 million board feet (MMBF)¹. In FY 97 it was agreed that the Coos Bay District would provide an additional 3.2 MMBF of replacement volume as required by the Rescissions Act of 1995 (PL 104-19) originally scheduled to be provided by the Medford District. As a result the FY 97 target volume for the Coos Bay District was reduced by 3.2 MMBF and the Medford District target volume was increased by 3.2 MMBF. In FY 98 the district exceeded the full ASQ of 32 MMBF target volume. The target volume for FY 99 will be the full ASQ of 32 MMBF, unless the results of the third year evaluation process, which should be completed in FY 99, indicates a change is necessary.

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

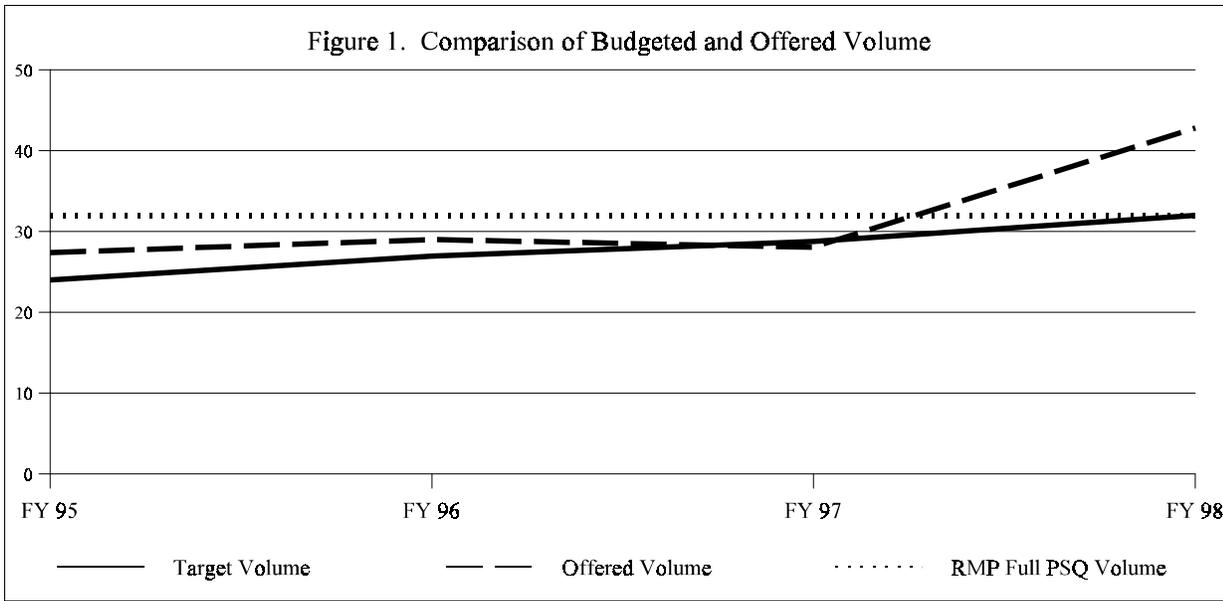
GFMA - General Forest Management Area

C/DB - Connectivity/Diversity Blocks

MMBF - million board feet

ASQ - Allowable Sale Quantity

¹ In 1998 the district began to measure and sell timber based on cubic volume, however for consistency with previous reports we have continued to use board foot volume in this APS.



FY 98 Accomplishments

In FY 98 the district advertised and sold 10 timber sales with a total volume of approximately 44.1 MMBF (Table 14). The Cedar House sale was advertised but not sold in September 1998. The sale was advertised again, and sold in October 1998. The 4.5 MMBF involved in the Cedar House sale will be treated as FY 99 volume. Approximately \$14,752,150.00 will be received for these advertised sales as they are harvested over the next three years. Six sales involved regeneration harvest, and five involved commercial thinnings or density management. Five sales included density management operations in the Riparian Reserves. (The difference between a commercial thinning and density management is the objective for the operation. Commercial thinning objectives include increasing the growth rates of remaining trees for future commodity production purposes. 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 1.9 MMBF of timber was sold as miscellaneous volume (small negotiated sales, contract modifications etc.) and is not included in Table 14.



Aerial view of commercial thinning in the Rock Creek area.

Table 14. FY 98 Advertised Timber Sales

Sale Name	Land Use Allocation ¹	Acres	Volume MMBF	Type of Harvest ²	Comments
Woodward Cr. Thinning	Matrix/RR	261	1.863	CT/DM	255 acres of CT/DM, 6 acres of R/W
Sandy Change	Matrix	75	4.823	RH	
Woodward 1-11	Matrix/RR	427	3.942	CT/DM	425 acres of CT/DM, 2 acres of R/W
Belieus Brothers	Matrix/RR	110	4.926	RH, CT/DM	39 acres of CT/DM, 68 acres of RH, 2 acres of R/W, 1 acre selective cut
Frenchie Creek Thinning	Matrix/RR	109	.722	CT/DM	
Blue Pond	Matrix	3	.082	RH	
Jones 25	Matrix	14	.581	RH	
Remote Control	Matrix	202	7.498	RH	Includes 11 acres of hardwood conversion
Sagaberd West	Matrix/RR	274	13.859	RH, CT/DM	209 acres of RH, 65 acres of CT/DM
Slide Show	Matrix	127	5.755	RH	
Cedar House ³	Matrix	111	4.481	RH	
Total		1,575	44.051		

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

³ Not included in total. Advertised but not sold in FY 98, advertised and sold in FY 99. Treated as FY 99 volume.

In addition to the new timber sales mentioned above, the district awarded replacement volume for portions of three sales (Wren 'n Doubt unit 5; Crazy 8's portions of units 2 and 3; and North Fork Chetco unit 3 and a portion of unit 4) as required by the 1995 Rescissions Act. The replacement volume was required for sales or units where either spotted owl nesting or marbled murrelet occupancy had been detected. Replacement volume for these sales has been prepared to conform to the Management Actions and Directions described in the RMP/ROD. The replacement volume provided in FY 98 completed the requirements included in the Rescissions Act. The volume associated with the Rescissions Act sales offered by the Coos Bay district is shown in Appendix B-1, Table B-1.

In preparing the RMP, volume and acres to be harvested by land use allocation (LUA) were estimated to determine the ASQ. Table 15 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. Tables 16 shows the acres and volume to be harvested from the parent sales located in the Matrix in FY 98. Table 17 shows the cumulative and average harvest from the parent sales located in the Matrix LUA for FY 95 to FY 98. Only coniferous volume harvested from the parent sales located in the Matrix is included in the ASQ. Tables 15, 16, and 17 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 13 and 14.

Table 15. Estimated Annual Volume Offered from the Matrix (Acres and MMBF)				
LUA	Regeneration Harvest		Commercial Thinning	
	Acres	Volume	Acres	Volume
GFMA	552	25.5	588	5.2
C/DB	27	0.9	27	0.4
Total ¹	579	26.4	615	5.6

¹ Acres and volumes shown in Table 5 differ slightly from those shown in Table 8 due to data rounding

Table 16. Actual Volume Offered from the Matrix in FY 98 (Acres and MMBF)				
LUA	Regeneration Harvest		Commercial Thinning/Selective Cut	
	Acres	Volume ¹	Acres	Volume ¹
GFMA	710	39.9	548	4.7
C/DB	0	0	0	0.0
Total	710	39.9	548	4.7

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

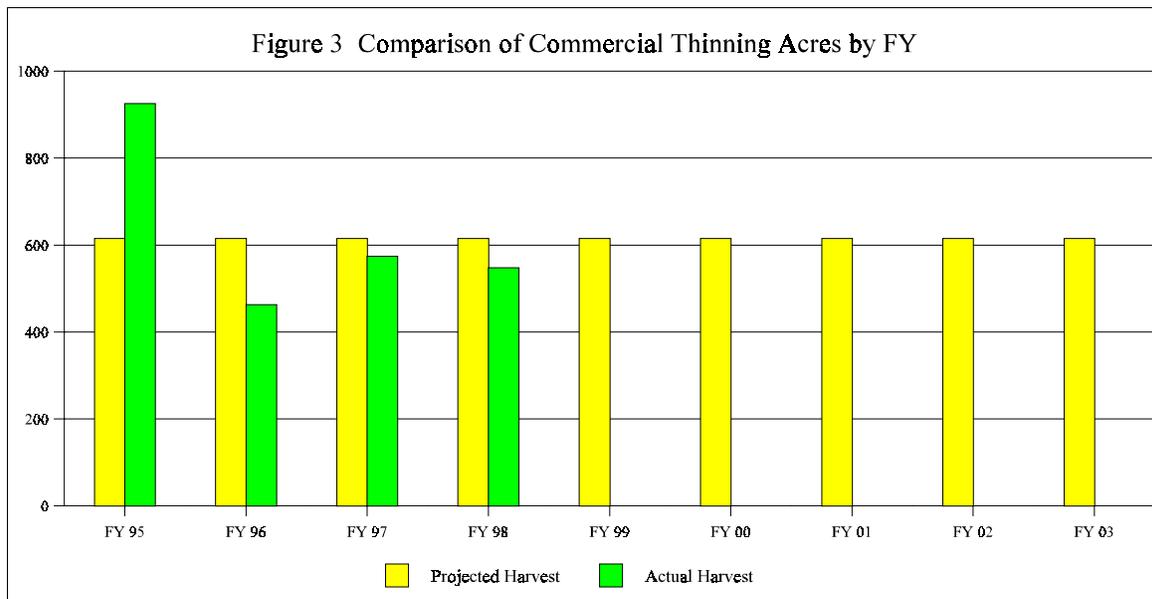
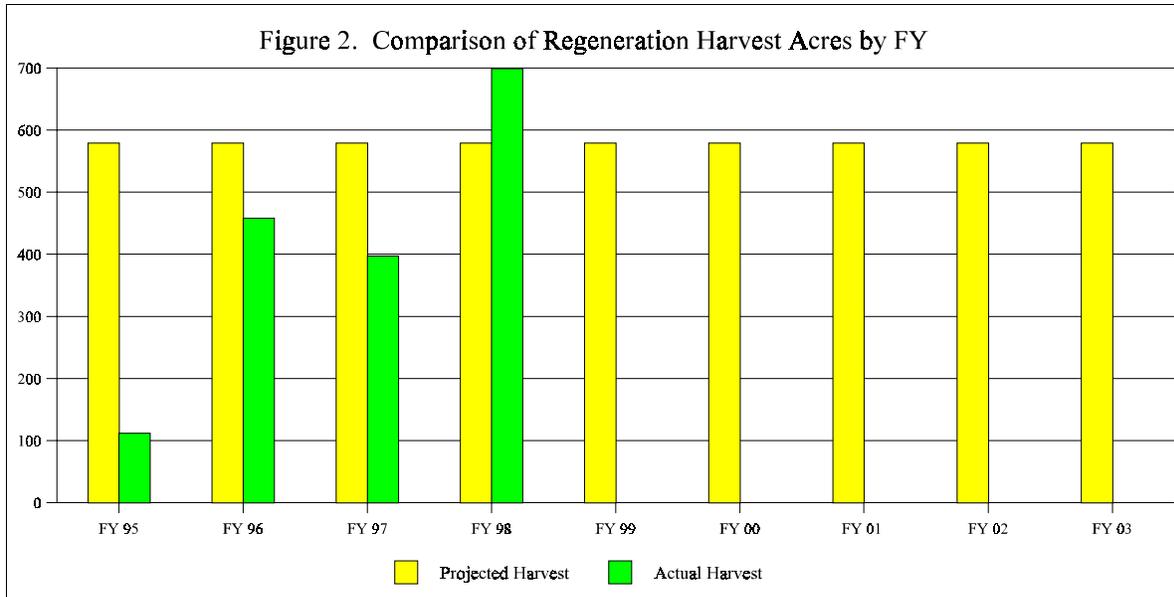
Table 17. Cumulative and Average Volume Offered from the Matrix for FY 95 to FY 98 (Acres and MMBF)				
LUA	Regeneration Harvest		Commercial Thinning/Selective Cut	
	Acres	Volume ¹	Acres	Volume ¹
GFMA (Cumulative)	1,777	86.1	2,474	27.4
C/DB (Cumulative)	0	0	36	0.1
Total (Cumulative)	1,777	86.1	2,510	27.5
GFMA (Average)	444.3	21.5	618.5	6.9
C/DB (Average)	0	0	9	0.03
Total (Average)	444.3	21.5	627.5	6.9

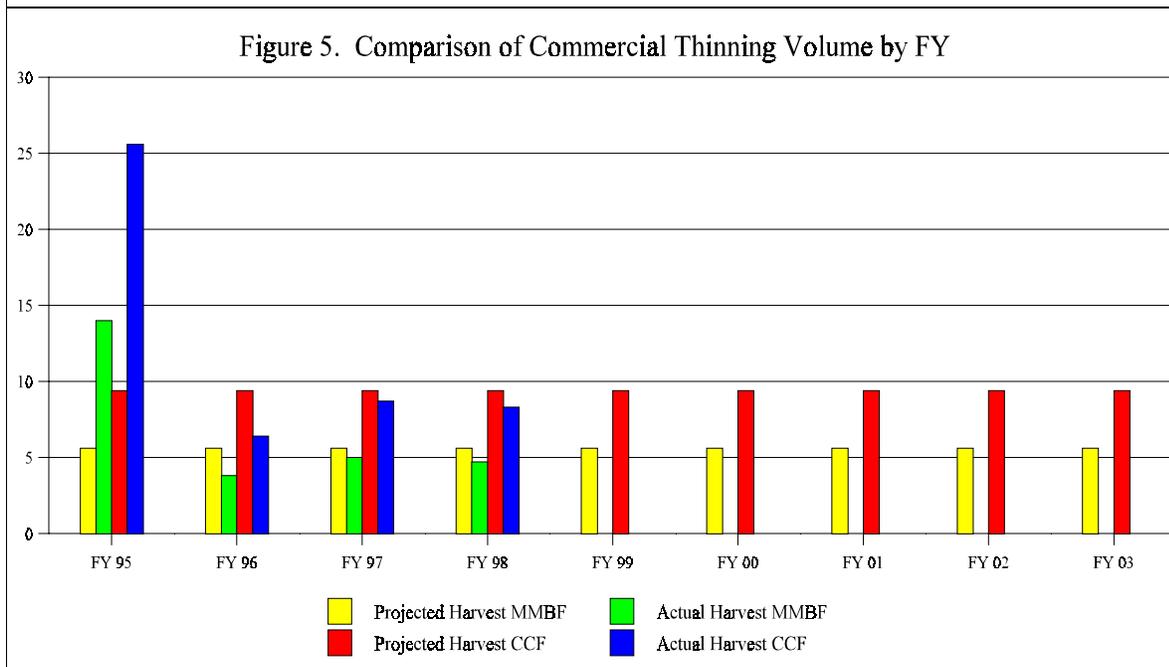
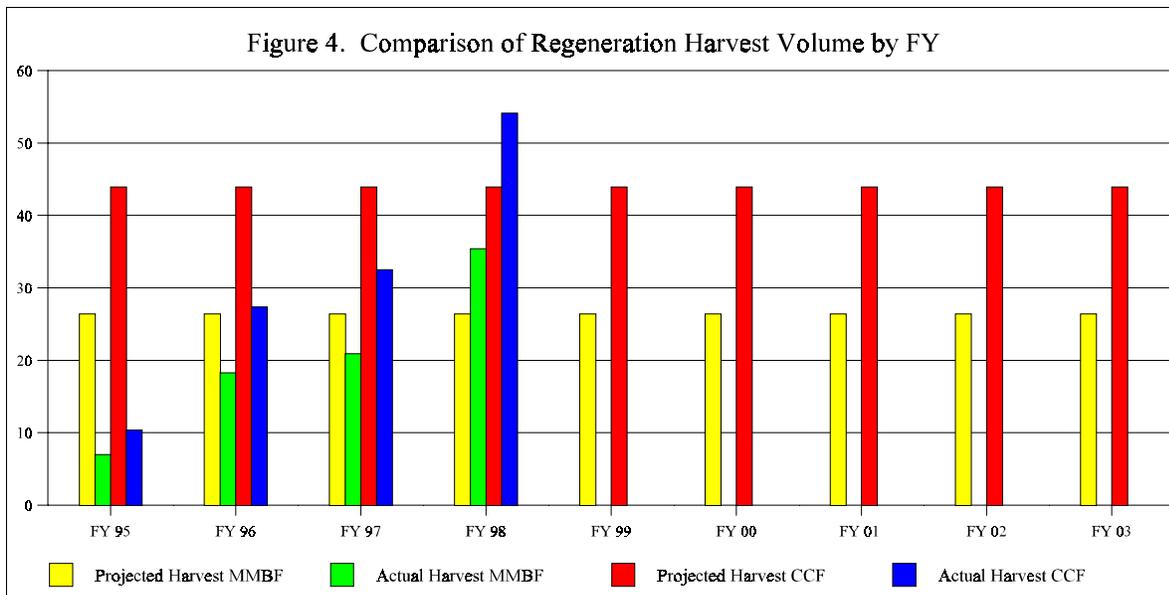
¹ Does not include miscellaneous volume harvested

As shown in Table 17, 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. 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 mid course correction may be required.

Figures 2 thru 5 display comparisons of the projected and actual Matrix harvest acres and sold volume by FY. Figures 3 and 4 display a comparison of the projected and actual sold board foot and cubic foot volume to be harvested from the Matrix.





Appendix B-2 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 98.

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 1999 or later.

Practice	ROD Acres	Accomplishments for FY 95 thru 97	FY 98 Accomplishments	Accomplishments for FY 95 to 98
Site Preparation				
Prescribed Fire	760	623	660	1,283
Other	100	617	41	658
Total for Site Preparation	860	1,240	701	1,941
Planting				
Normal Stock	220	1,470	510	1,980
Genetic Stock	540	1,680	412	2,092
Total for planting	760	3,152	922	4,074
Stand Maintenance/Protection				
Vegetation Control	5,610	14,859	3,673	18,532
Animal Control	790	2,180	940	3,120
Precommercial Thinning/Release	3,480	6,274	1,021	7,295
Brushfield/Hardwood Conversion	120	102	41	143
Fertilization	1,200	9,365	6,189	15,554
Pruning	870	597	511	1,108

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 18 are related to biological needs or treatment windows associated with site specific conditions. In FY 98 the district awarded contracts totaling approximately \$1,970,000 to treat the acres shown in Table 18. Acres treated will vary from year to year, but should eventually approximate the acres projected in the ROD.

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 19. 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.

RMP Authorized product sales	Unit of measure	Fiscal Year 1996 Units/contracts ¹ / value	Fiscal Year 1997 Units/contracts ¹ / value	Fiscal Year 1998 Units/contracts ¹ / value	Three year total Units/contracts ¹ / value
Boughs, coniferous	Pounds	6,450/6/ \$129.00	8,725/9/ \$228.00	4,800/5/ \$96.00	19,975/20/ \$453.00
Burls and miscellaneous	Pounds	0	1,000/1/ \$150.00	0	1,000/1/ \$150.00
Christmas trees	Number	310/310/ \$175.00	265/141/ \$950.00	257/257/ \$1,135.00	832/708/ \$3,260.00
Edibles and medicinals	Pounds	50/1/ \$2.50	0	2,075/3/ \$87.00	2,125/4/ \$89.50
Feed & Forage	Tons	0	0	0	0
Floral & greenery	Pounds	46,428/366/ \$6,135.90	55,038/459/ \$7,243.10	55,280/505/ \$6,781.00	156,746/1,330/ \$20,160.00
Moss/ bryophytes	Pounds	2,000/2/ \$60.00	3,600/7/ \$108.00	0	5,600/9/ \$168.00
Mushrooms/ fungi	Pounds	8,615/135/ \$2,073.00	29,453/474/ \$7,445.00	23,527/350/ \$5,753.50	61,595/959/ \$15,271.50
Ornamentals	Bushels	0	2,000/1/ \$20.00	0	2,000/1/ \$20.00
Seed and seed cones	Number	0	994/32/ \$500.00	0	994/32/ \$500.00
Transplants	Number	0	80/1/ \$20.00	450/4/ \$58.00	530/5/ \$78.00
Wood products/ firewood ²	Cubic feet	615,727/272/ \$81,630.43	606,109/342/ \$65,238.20	56,909/173/ \$45,892.25	1,278,745/787/ \$192,760.88
TOTALS		1,092/ \$91,205.83	1,467/ \$81,902.30	1,297/ \$59,802.75	3,856/ \$232,910.88

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 98, 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 Deans Creek Elk Viewing Area. The Oregon Department of Agriculture assisted in the treatment of 5 acres of gorse throughout the district.

This is the third year of development of an integrated weed management program. In the 1996-98 period, manual removal of 10 acres of gorse and 600 acres of road side of Scotch Broom/ French broom occurred. Road side brushing treated a total of 400 acres of vegetation over 1,530 miles.

In 1997 an inventory involving 13,000 acres was performed identifying 2,131 miles of road side occurrence. Efforts in 1998 were based on this inventory. 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.

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 is expected to be 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 100 acres per year.

Fire/Burning

All prescribed fire activities were conducted in accordance with the Oregon Smoke Management Plan and the Visibility Protection Plan. In FY 98, prescribed fire management activities occurred in 25 units totaling approximately 660 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.

No fires that escaped initial attack and required the preparation of a Wildfire Situation Analysis occurred on district in FY 98. Four lightning caused wildfires occurred on district burning a total of 1 acre in FY 98.

In FY 98, the district dispatched 49 people to off district and out of state to 19 fires involving a

total of 436 workdays. This was a significant increase over the FY 97 numbers of 5 people for 51 workdays, but well short of FY 96 when 71 people were sent off district and out of state for 1,725 workdays.

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 98, the following actions were accomplished:

- One permit was issued for domestic ingress and egress.
- Ten permits were issued for timber hauling over existing roads.
- One permits was issued for construction of new roads crossing BLM administered lands associated with timber harvesting operations on private lands.
- Amended one right-of-way grant to bury additional fiber optic cables within BLM road rights-of-ways.
- One grant was issued to install additional equipment in an existing communication site.
- Four easements were acquired in support of the timber management program.

In FY 99 we anticipate requests for similar types of actions.

In FY 98 the Bonneville Power Administration 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 will also include the anticipated siting of the Nucor corporation steel mill facility on the North Spit of Coos Bay. The district will be a cooperator in preparation of the EIS anticipated for completion in FY 99.

Transportation/Roads

During 1998 the district continued developing Transportation Management Objectives for all roads controlled by the Bureau, through an IDT process. The process has been completed for approximately 86 percent of all district roads. The objectives have been used to support watershed analysis and to determine those roads receiving decommissioning activities. Most decommissioning activities were carried out by the Jobs-in-the-Woods program, larger culvert installation and full decommissioning was by private contractor. A summary of road construction and decommissioning is as follows:

- Construction of 2.3 miles new permanent roads on public lands by private and federal actions;

- Full Decommissioning of 2.0 miles of roads;
- Decommission and closing of 21.3 miles of federal roads;
- Permits were issued for the transportation of privately owned timber over 10 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. Emergency Repair of Federally Owned Roads (ERFO) repairs have been completed at 27 sites and are partially completed at 9 others.

During 1998 plans were finalized and the first phase of merging and updating the GIS and Road Information Database was executed. This project (the Interim Ground Transportation Theme of GIS) will continue into 1999 and possibly 2000 before completion.

Energy and Minerals

In FY 98 no Plan of Operations were submitted, no mining notices were received, 22 compliance inspections were performed, and no notices of non-compliance were issued. Three permits were issued for the removal of approximately 12,300 cubic yards of material from the existing rock quarry located at Baker Creek.

Range Resources

In FY 98 the district continued the 6 grazing permits authorizing grazing of 124 animal unit months of forage.

Land Tenure Adjustments

In FY 98 the district completed a purchase agreement to acquire approximately 71 acres adjacent to the New River ACEC. The acquired land will be managed as part of the ACEC.

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 will continue to work on three proposed land disposals of Zone III lands specifically identified in the RMP/ROD. Two of the parcels are approximately one acre in size, and are located near Fairview. Currently both are used as home sites under small tract leases, and would be sold to the current lessee by direct sale method. The third parcel is approximately two acres in size, located in the Whiskey Run area. This parcel is completely surrounded by one landowner, and BLM has no legal access. Disposal of this parcel would also be by direct sale method to the surrounding landowner.

In FY 99 the district will also continue to work on the two following land exchanges. The

Four-Mile land exchange involves 316 acres of private land that is a mixture of timber, dunes, and pasture for 677 acres of federal timber land. The purpose of the exchange is to acquire additional land adjacent to the New River ACEC. The proponent of the North Spit Land Exchange is the Oregon International Port of Coos Bay. BLM would acquire approximately 110 acres to adjacent to the Coos Bay Shorelands ACEC in exchange for an 80 acre parcel that is difficult to manage.

The Oregon Public Lands Transfer and Protection Act of 1998 was signed by the President. Among the requirements affecting the district are a policy of No-Net-Loss of O&C, CBWR, or Public Domain Land in carrying out sales, purchases, and exchanges in the geographic area which includes the Coos Bay District.

Hazardous Materials

The Coos Bay district coordinator participated in a number of actions, including investigations, emergency responses, removals, clean-ups, and coordination, as follows:

- Three emergency response and removal actions.
- A site discovery involving clean-up and remediation of an old oil spill.
- A “Responsible Party” release on the Roman Nose Communications Site, which is undergoing site remediation at the expense of the responsible party.
- Final implementation phase of 1996 Compliance Assessment (CASHE) completed.
- Coordination with Oregon Air National Guard on Coos Head Facility Environmental Assessment.
- The district coordinator also serves as BLM Roseburg district coordinator under the zoning concept.

Cadastral Survey

The district Cadastral Survey crew completed 5 groups (projects) consisting of approximately 34 miles of surveys and the establishment of 85 survey monuments. Although the surveys were primarily conducted to support BLM timber and recreation projects, adjacent land owners also benefitted. Field notes and plats for 4 groups were prepared for final Oregon State Office review. The crew also conducted 0.5 mile of administrative line survey and 2 easement surveys in support of the timber sale program, 5 camp ground surveys for the recreation program, 7 ERFO site surveys to repair damage resulting from the winter of 96/97 storms for the district engineers, and assisted in the investigation of 4 possible timber trespass.

The Cadastral Surveyors also provided instructions for district employees and local surveyors in the use of the global positioning system (GPS) equipment, as well as down loading, correcting and making ready 204 GPS positions of marbled murrelet monitoring sites for GIS input, for the district wildlife personnel.

The district Cadastral Survey crew also coordinated and conducted two Chain Saw certification classes, in which 17 people got certified, and assisted the AmericaCore with chainsaw safety for the trail work. They also coordinated and held six all terrain vehicle (ATV) Safety Classes,

three on district, one for Lakeview district, and two for the Prineville district. This equates to 39 people being certified on ATV Safety.

The crew also assisted private and county surveyors with survey records, information on surveying procedures, and in answering technical questions.

Law Enforcement

The Coos Bay District had one full-time BLM Ranger who, along with the services of Coos and Curry County Sheriffs Departments (through law enforcement agreements), provided enforcement services on public lands throughout the District. Additionally, detailed BLM Rangers were stationed at the Loon Lake Recreation Area during the 1998 summer season to maintain a quality recreation experience for visitors.

In late September, 1998, the Umpqua Resource Area hired an additional BLM Ranger, bringing the total Ranger force in the District to two.

Additional funding was made available through the enforcement agreement with Coos County to provide additional patrol and enforcement for endangered species-driven closures on North Spit.

Law enforcement efforts on public lands conducted by BLM Rangers and cooperating County Sheriff's Offices for FY 98 included:

- Conducting investigations on a total of 81 cases including:
- ten reported cases of vandalism
- one assault
- one burglary
- five narcotics cases
- one weapons law violation
- ten thefts (including timber, special forest products, and other public and private property)
- one grazing trespass

Investigations resulted in charging of four felonies and eleven misdemeanors.

BLM Rangers also assisted in one search and rescue incident and one off-district detail.

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.

National Environmental Policy Act Analysis and Documentation

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is the broadest environmental law in our nation. NEPA applies to all federal agencies and most of the activities they manage, regulate, or fund that may affect the quality of the human environment. Whenever a management action is proposed on the BLM administered lands in the Coos Bay District, we are required to conduct an interdisciplinary review of the environmental effects of the proposal. We are required to provide the public with an opportunity to be involved in the planning and decision making process. The review of the environmental effects of a proposed action can occur in any of four ways: categorical exclusions, administrative determinations, environmental assessments, or environmental impact statements.

Categorical Exclusions

It has been determined that some types of proposed activities do not individually or cumulatively have significant environmental effects and may be exempt from requirements to prepare an environmental analysis. These actions are called categorical exclusions (CX) and are covered specifically by Department of Interior and BLM Guidelines.

Administrative Determinations

An administrative determination is a determination by BLM that NEPA documentation previously prepared by the BLM fully covers a proposed action and no additional analysis is needed.

The process will commence with documentation that the new project's effected environment is comparable to the environmental components previously analyzed (no new information is relevant, no threatened or endangered species, historical or cultural artifacts, hazardous materials, or noxious weed concerns exist on the new site). The administrative determination will formally document the "sameness" of the new proposed action and the appropriateness of the previous analysis.

Environmental Assessments

Environmental Assessments (EA) are 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 (significance is defined in 40 CFR 1508.27). If the impacts are determined to be insignificant, a Finding of No Significant Impacts (FONSI) is prepared which briefly states the reasons the proposed action and/or alternatives will not have a significant effect on the human environment. Once the FONSI has

been prepared, the resource manager considers the environmental, social, and economic impacts that would result if the proposed action or an alternative were implemented, and makes a decision as to whether to allow the action to take place or not. If the impacts are determined to be significant, the project could be dropped, or an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) could be prepared.

Environmental Impact Statements

Major proposals that will significantly affect the environment require that an EIS be prepared. An EIS will include the environmental impacts of the proposed action and alternatives, identification of adverse environmental effects that cannot be avoided if the proposed action or an alternative is implemented, description of the relationship between short-term uses and long-term productivity of the environment, and identification of any irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources.

How You Can Be Involved

Resource management in the BLM and other government agencies is process oriented. To influence a final decision on a project or activity, you must be a part of the process, and the sooner the better. You can provide your views and concerns as the proposed action and alternatives are being developed. You can also comment on the FONSI for EAs or the Record of Decision for an EIS during the formal comment periods. This information and the time frame for individual projects are published in the Coos Bay District's *Planning Update* and is also included on the Internet at <http://www.or.blm.gov/coosbay>.

As we begin to distribute and collect environmental information about projects being considered, Scoping Notices are sent to a mailing list of interested citizens and adjacent landowners and are on-line for all to see and respond to. You can send comments to us by e-mail at our address: coosbay@or.blm.gov. If you are interested in participating in the NEPA process, we will keep you informed by displaying the EA (with its maps and appendices) and the FONSI for your comment. Then, after considering your comments, we will display our final decision on the project. Paper copies of these documents are still available by mail upon request; just send us a note stating your request and your mailing address to BLM - Coos Bay District Office, 1300 Airport Lane, North Bend, OR 97459-2000.

FY 98 Accomplishments

The following NEPA analysis documents were completed in FY 98:

17 EAs including 7 timber related requests from outside sources (private industry), 1 timber sale, several road repair projects, 4 Jobs-In-The-Woods projects, and 4 recreation related projects;

11 additional EAs were started but not completed by the end of the FY, including several timber sales, a habitat enhancement project, and a request for water access from a rural fire protection district. It is anticipated that these EAs will be completed in FY 1999.

18 Administrative Determinations were completed. Subjects included Forest Fertilization, Road Decommissioning and/or Renovation, Pruning, Culvert Replacements, Snag Creation, and Pasture Improvements at Dean Creek EVA.

24 CXs were completed, while 7 CXs were started, but not completed by the end of the FY.

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:

- ESA coordination/consulting/conferencing with both USFWS and NMFS
- Coordination with the USFS
- Consulting with BIA
- Cooperating with Bonneville Power Administration in the powerline study
- Participation in the Southwest Oregon Provincial Executive Committee and Southwest Oregon Provincial Advisory Committee
- U.S. Coast Guard, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, the confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians of Oregon, and the Coquille Indian Tribe in management of the Cape Blanco Lighthouse
- Participation in the Coos and Curry County fairs
- Participates in the Coos County Tourism Committee including assistance with the planning of the Governors conference on Tourism to be held in Coos Bay in the spring of 1999.
- Participates in the Reedsport's Tsailila Festival, and Bay Area Fun Festival Mountain Bike Race
- 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 begin a comprehensive regional trails plan.
- The district maintained an active leadership role with OCEAN, teaching the teachers and the Blossom Gulch Environmental Education Project.

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 future research in FY 96, 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 should be 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 are being conducted within the Cherry Creek RNA.

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 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 the 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. Detailed information on the monitoring process is available for review in the Coos Bay District Office.

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

- The core team developed a list of projects occurring in FY 98 based on the following stratification:
 - All advertised regular timber sales.
 - Negotiated timber sales over 20 MBF in size.
 - All silvicultural projects, with each bid item considered to be a project.
 - All Jobs-in-the Woods projects with costs exceeding \$10,000.
 - Major ERFO road repair projects.
- The core team stratified each of the listed projects by land use allocation and other screening factors included in the district monitoring plan.
- The core team selected every fifth project from the list by resource area (Monitoring Plan in 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. Table 20 displays the distribution of projects available for selection and those selected for monitoring by Resource Area.
- 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 in Appendix C.

Table 20. FY 97 Projects Available and Selected for Monitoring by Selection Factors

Type of Project	Number in Selection Pool	Number Selected in Myrtlewood R.A.	Number Selected in Umpqua R.A.
Advertised Timber Sales	11	1	2
Regeneration Harvest ¹	8	1	1
Thinning/Density Management ¹	5	1	2
Salvage Sales	0	0	0
Silvicultural Projects	26	3	2
Jobs-in-the-Woods	14	0	1
Other	5	2	1
Within or adjacent to Riparian Reserves ²	42	5	7
Within Key Watersheds ²	14	3	2
Within Late-Successional Reserves ²	14	2	1
Adjacent to ACEC	0	0	0
Within VRM Class II or III areas	0	0	0
Within Rural Interface Area	0	0	0
Involve Burning ¹	8	1	1
Total Projects Available/Selected ³	55	6	7

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 projects, or Jobs-in-the-Woods projects listed above.

³ The number of projects available for selection and selected are not additive, as many occurred within Timber sales, Silvicultural projects, or Jobs-in-the-Woods projects.

Based on this initial review, we have 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 the exceptions as noted. Watershed analysis and NEPA documentation is adequate, and the requirements in these documents have been included in the authorization documents.

- Projects in full compliance
 - Woodward 1-11 Commercial Thinning Timber Sale
 - Belieus Brothers Timber Sale
 - Sagaberd West Timber Sale
 - Umpqua Planting Contract Item 7
 - Cherry Creek Culvert 27-11-27.0 JIW Project

- Coldwater Culvert 20-11-36.0 Jobs-in-the-Woods Project
- Bear Pen Culvert 29-10-6.0 Jobs-in-the-Woods Project
- Slide and Big Creek Tree Lining Jobs-in-the-Woods Project

- Projects in substantial compliance
 - Myrtlewood Precommercial Thinning Contract Item 2

Two areas of non-compliance were noted, however, one is considered to be lack of documentation of intent within the Riparian Reserves, the other is a technical non-compliance with the standards and guidelines within the LSR portion of the project.

 - Although streams were shown on the contract maps, the documentation did not indicate if thinning within the Riparian Reserves and the upland areas would be different in any manner. From a practical stand point, we do not believe that at this stage of stand development one would notice any substantial change in prescriptions when implemented on the ground.
 - Within the LSR portion of the project area, exemption criteria developed by REO indicate that variable spacing should be involved, and that all species of trees should be represented in the treated stand. In the contract, specifications for all land use allocations indicate an average spacing of 15 X 15 is the goal, and that trees selected for removal were to be based on a species priority (with the exception of Port-Orford cedar). This is considered to be a technical non-compliance with the standards and guidelines within the LSR portion of the project, with the non-compliance not considered to be of any consequence in the long-run. The remainder of the project is considered to be in full compliance with both the NFP and RMP ROD.
 - Myrtlewood Planting Contract Item 2
 - One area of non-compliance was noted , the contract did not include stipulations for equipment cleaning to control 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.
 - Myrtlewood Pruning Contract Item 1
 - One area of non-compliance was noted , the contract did not include stipulations for equipment cleaning to control 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.
 - Umpqua Manual Maintenance Contract Item 2
 - Within the LSR portion of the project area, exemption criteria developed by REO indicate that variable spacing should be involved, and that all species of trees should be represented in the treated stand. In the contract specifications for all land use allocations required a uniform cutting or slabbing of all hardwoods within 15 feet of conifers. This is considered to be a technical non-compliance with the standards and guidelines within the LSR portion of the project, with the non-compliance not considered to be of any consequence in the long-run.
 - A second area of non-compliance was noted for that portion of the contract within the range of Port-Orford cedar the contract did not include stipulations for equipment cleaning to control 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.

- East Shore Recreation Site Reconstruction
 - The project area is within a Late Successional Reserve (LSR 263) but there is no mention of this fact nor is there any discussion of the LSR standards and guidelines as they relate to recreational sites. Although, in most cases, the Forest Plan/RMP authorize existing recreation sites in LSRs, there should have been some acknowledgment and discussion in the EA on this issue and some discussion on any adverse or beneficial effects of the project on LSR habitat. The remainder of the project documentation is in compliance with the NFP and RMP ROD.

- 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.

- Projects in full compliance
 - Myrtlewood Planting Contract Item 2
 - Umpqua Planting Contract Item 7
 - Cherry Creek Culvert 27-11-27.0 JIW Project
 - Coldwater Culvert 20-11-36.0 Jobs-in-the-Woods Project
 - Slide and Big Creek Tree Lining Jobs-in-the-Woods Project

- Projects in substantial compliance
 - Myrtlewood Precommercial Thinning Contract Item 2
 - The two areas of non-compliance noted above also apply to the completed project, as the project was implemented in accord with the contract. These are considered to be technical non-compliance with the standards and guidelines within the Riparian Reserves and LSR portions of the project, with the non-compliance not considered to be of any consequence in the long-run. The remainder of the project is considered to be in full compliance with both the NFP and RMP ROD.
 - Umpqua Manual Maintenance Contract Item 2
 - The area of non-compliance noted above also applies to the completed project, as the project was implemented in accord with the contract. The specifications for all land use allocations required a uniform cutting or slabbing of all hardwoods within 15 feet of conifers. This is considered a technical non-compliance with the standards and guidelines within the LSR portion of the project, with the non-compliance not considered to be of any consequence in the long-run.

- The core team also revisited three projects in the field that had not been completed in FY 97, to answer the second part of the implementation monitoring question. Based on the field reviews, we concluded the second portion of implementation monitoring requirements have been satisfactorily accomplished.

- Projects in full compliance

- Negotiated Right-of-Way Timber Sale 97-211(GP West Road # 31-12-17.2) (Project 97-15)
 - Baker Creek Culvert Jobs-in-the-Woods Project (Project 97-44)
 - Chicken Deluxe Timber Sale (Project 97-3)
- In FY 99 we plan on revisiting the projects where field operations were not completed, and also monitor additional projects awarded in FY 99.

Documentation for each of the 13 projects monitored in FY 98 and those for which a follow up visits were completed are available at the district office.

Findings and Recommendations

The results of our fourth 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 with 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.

Although we had a small sample of nearly completed timber sales to review this year, in past years we have been impressed with the efforts of contract administrators and contractors to protect snags, 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: We are still seeing a uniform spacing requirement in many contracts for manual maintenance and precommercial thinning in LSRs. We need to design different contract standards and implementation guidelines for variable spacing, including larger gaps, as appropriate, for precommercial thinnings and manual maintenance activities in LSRs. We

feel that the species selection criteria should also be examined.

To date we have seen limited forestry and rehabilitation projects in the uplands within the LSRs in our implementation monitoring effort. In part this was because a LSR assessment had to be completed before we could operate within LSRs. Now that the Assessment has been completed, a large acreage of potentially treatable acres within the LSRs can now be treated, and should remain an important component of the District's resource management base.

Recommendation: The Associate District Manager should charter an interdisciplinary group to work with the district core team to define ways to increase vegetal variability in district silviculture contracts in LSRs that would enhance habitat for late-successional species. The group would also make recommendations on a process, including budget considerations, to increase the acres treated within LSRs in line with recommendations in the *SouthCoast-Northern Klamath Late-Successional Reserve Assessment*.

Finding: Several silvicultural contracts did not contain provisions for compliance with the *Port-Orford Cedar Management Guidelines*.

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

Province level implementation monitoring

A combined team of federal agency representatives and community members, representing the Southwest Oregon Province was selected to complete the third year of Province level implementation monitoring. For FY 98 it was decided by the Regional Ecosystem Office (REO), that one timber sale would be monitored for each administrative unit (USFS National Forest or BLM District Office). Selection criteria were further refined to select sales that exceeded 1 MMBF and where activity has occurred on the ground. One set of questions was designed to monitor timber sales and road construction (113 questions). A second set of 34 questions was developed to monitor projects at the landscape level. For the province six timber sales including road projects, were randomly selected to be monitored. No landscape level projects were selected within the Southwest Oregon Province. The Sagabeard timber sale and

road project was selected to be monitored on the Coos Bay District. The Province Team did not find any deficiencies on the Sagabeard sale.

Overall, the Province Team felt that the district was successful in implementing the Sagabeard 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 97 were very encouraging and reflected good field efforts at implementing the NFP. Monitoring results indicated a 95 percent compliance with the Standards and Guidelines for timber sales, 99 percent compliance for roads, and 98 percent compliance for restoration. Specific results for all projects are available in the report, "*Results of the FY 1997 Implementation Monitoring Program*". It is anticipated that the FY 98 report should be available from REO by early summer, or it can be reviewed at any local BLM or USFS office.

Effectiveness monitoring

Effectiveness monitoring is a longer range program than implementation monitoring, and time must pass to measure many of the factors of concern. Currently the district is working with the state Research and Monitoring Committee and the REO in the development of the components for effectiveness monitoring. The four identified priorities are:

- Late-Successional and Old-growth habitat
- Northern Spotted Owl
- Marbled Murrelet
- Riparian and Aquatic Resources

The final strategy for each of these areas are 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 and 1997 APS. Detailed descriptions are available at the Coos Bay District Office by contacting Bob Gunther.

Refinement of Management Actions/Direction relating to Riparian Reserves.

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

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

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

Additional details concerning site-potential tree height determinations is contained in the above referenced memorandum. The site potential tree heights for the Coos Bay District are generally in the range of 180 to 220 feet.

Refinement of Management Actions/Direction relating to Riparian Reserves.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Correction of Survey Strategies for Special Attention Species.

Table C-1 in Appendix C of the RMP/ROD (page C-10) indicated that *Arceuthobium tsugense* was to be managed under survey strategies 1 (manage known sites) and 2 (survey prior to activities and manage sites). Information Bulletin OR-95-443 indicated that the REO determined mountain hemlock dwarf mistletoe to be common and well distributed in Oregon, and recommended that *Arceuthobium tsugense* subsp. *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:

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

Red Tree Vole

Instruction Memorandum OR 97-009 provided Interim Guidance and Survey Protocol for the Red Tree Vole a Survey and Manage Component 2 species, in November 1996.

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 as Instruction Memorandum No. OR-97-27.

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

FY 98 Plan Maintenance Items

Survey and Manage Species Management

Survey and Manage Survey Protocols - Bryophytes were provided in December 1997 as Information Bulletin No. OR-98-051.

Survey and Manage Survey Protocols - Mollusks were provided in August 1998 as Instruction Memorandum No. OR-98-097.

Survey and Manage Survey Protocols - Lichens were provided in March 1998 as Instruction Memorandum No. OR-98-038.

Survey and Manage Amphibian Protocol Adjustments - were provided in June 1998 as Information Bulletin No. OR-98-246.

Implementation of Survey and Manage Component 2 and Protection Buffer Standards and Guidelines Regarding "Survey Prior to Ground-Disturbing Activities" requirements were provided in September 1998 as Instruction Memorandum No. OR-98-099.

Survey and Manage Survey Protocol - Fungus (for *Bridgeoporus (=Oxyporus) nobilissimus*) were provided in September 1998 as Instruction Memorandum No. OR-98-103.

Extension of Draft Interim Guidance for Survey and Manage Component 2 Species: Red Tree Vole were provided in September 1998 as Instruction Memorandum No. OR-98-105.

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 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.

As a result of these land actions, Table 1 published in the Coos Bay RMP ROD is hereby updated as shown in Table 21.

Table 21. BLM-Administered Land in the Planning Area by County (In Acres)							
County	O&C	CBWR	PD	Acquired	Other	Total Surface ¹	Reserved Minerals
Coos	93,952	57,902	8,885	369	0	161,108	7,828
Curry	79	0	31,949	270	0	32,298	2,589
Douglas	121,441	636	8,430	133	0	130,640	1,735
Lane	0	0	555	0	0	555	0
Totals	215,472	58,538	49,875	773	0	324,658	12,152

¹ Acres based on the master title plat and titles for acquired lands. Reflects changes in ownership from March 1993 to September 1998. Acres are not the same as shown in the GIS.

Third Year Evaluation

The district RMP/ROD requires a formal evaluation be completed at the end of every third year after implementation begins. The purpose of the evaluation is to determine whether there is a significant cause for an amendment or revision of the plan. The focus of the evaluation will be on whether the RMP goals and objectives are being met, whether the goals and objectives were realistic and achievable, and whether changed circumstances or new information have altered expected impacts as described in the RMP/FEIS.

Simultaneously with other western Oregon BLM districts, Coos Bay has initiated the collection of supplemental information and analyses required for evaluation the RMP. The evaluation will be based on the implementation actions and plan and project monitoring from the June 1995 through September 1998. BLM staff have already taken actions to determine if there has been any significant change in the related plans of other federal agencies, state or local governments, or Indian tribes or whether there is other new data of significance to the plan. Meetings have been held in which key staff and managers from western Oregon districts consolidated and refined a list of internal issues as well as developing a strategy and process for accomplishing the third year evaluation. The public has been invited to participate in briefings or discussions concerning the third year evaluation as well as to provide pertinent comments to the district on expected evaluation issues, analytical tools, new information, or changed circumstances that could be important in the evaluation.

All supplemental analyses and RMP evaluations are expected to be completed by the summer of 1999, when they will be made available for public review prior to approval by the BLM Oregon/Washington State Director. The State Director's findings will indicate whether or not the western Oregon RMPs are individually or collectively still valid for continued management direction or require plan amendments or revisions, together with appropriate environmental analyses and public participation.

The Third Year Evaluation analyses and conclusions are not protestable under 43 CFR Part 4 or 43 CFR Part 1610.5-2 since the analyses, evaluations or conclusions do not represent decisions to implement actions that could adversely affect members of the public. Subsequent decisions to implement land or resource actions may, however, be protested or appealed in accordance with the appropriate regulations.

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
DM	-	Density Management
EA	-	Environmental Analysis
EIS	-	Environmental Impact Statement
ERFO	-	Emergency Relief Federally Owned
ESA	-	Endangered Species Act
ESU	-	Evolutionarily Significant Unit
FEIS	-	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FONSI	-	Finding of No Significant Impacts
FY	-	Fiscal Year
GFMA	-	General Forest Management Area
GIS	-	Geographic Information System
GPS	-	Global Positioning System
IDT	-	Interdisciplinary Teams
ISMS	-	Interagency Species Management System
JIW	-	Jobs-in-the-Woods
LSR	-	Late-Successional Reserve
LUA	-	Land Use Allocation
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
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
PACs	- Province Advisory Councils
PD	- Public Domain Lands
PL	- Public Law
POC	- Port-Orford Cedar
RAWS	- Remote Automatic Weather Stations
REO	- Regional Ecosystem Office
RH	- Regeneration Harvest
RIEC	- Regional Interagency Executive Committee
RMP	- Resource Management Plan
RMP/ROD	- <i>The Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision</i>
ROD	- Record of Decision
RR	- Riparian Reserve
R/W	- Right-of-Way
SEIS	- Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement
S&M	- Survey and Manage
SRMA	- Special Recreation Management Areas
TMO	- Timber Management Objective(s)
USFS	- U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Appendix A

Modifications Being Considered for Survey & Manage/Protection Buffer Guidelines

On November 15, 1998, the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management (the Agencies) filed a Notice of Intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in the Federal Register. During the four years since the Record of Decision (ROD) was published, the Agencies have acquired considerable information about species' abundance and survey feasibility that prompted consideration of adjustments to the Survey and Manage and Protection Buffer provisions. The Agencies are developing and considering alternatives for a process to revise the Survey and Manage and Protection Buffer standards and guidelines in order to increase the efficiency and consistency of these mitigation measures.

The Northwest Forest Plan stated that the standards and guidelines must have the flexibility to adapt and respond to new information, and that an adaptive management process would be implemented to maximize the benefits and efficiency of the standards and guidelines (ROD, pp. E-12 - E-13). The ROD anticipated that, as experience was gained in the implementation of this mitigation measure, the Agencies could make changes in Survey and Manage provisions, including "changing the schedule, moving a species from one survey strategy to another, or dropping this mitigation requirement for any species whose status is determined to be more secure than originally projected" (ROD, p. 37). There is a need to clarify the process by which the Agencies make changes to the Survey and Manage provisions.

As stated in the Northwest Forest Plan, our goal is to continue the current Survey and Manage strategy on Federal lands -- a combination of managing known sites and increasing our information base through surveys -- but making the process more efficient and consistent. At this initial stage, the EIS is planned to address:

- revision of Survey and Manage standards and guidelines and survey strategy classifications of species; making the standards and guidelines clearer and more easily understood;
- discontinuation of the Protection Buffer standards and guidelines and covering those species under the Survey and Manage standards and guidelines;
- providing a detailed process and clearer criteria for making changes to species' status in response to new information; and
- recategorization of some Survey and Manage species through an initial use of the above process.

This initial proposed action may be refined or modified based on scoping from within the Agencies and from the public. The Agencies are tentatively planning to consider a range of alternatives.

We are preparing an EIS to analyze the effects of the proposed action and alternatives. We expect to release the Draft EIS for public review in spring of 1999. In the 90 days following release of the Draft EIS, we will accept public comments on the proposed action and alternatives and our assessment of the effects. A final EIS will be prepared and, at this time, the decision regarding this action is expected in the fall of 1999.

Appendix B-1 Rescissions Act Sales

Table B-1. Rescissions Act Sales				
Original Sale Name	Volume Awarded from Original Sale MMBF	Replacement Volume Awarded by the Coos Bay District in FY 96 or FY 97 MMBF	Replacement Volume Sale Name	Replacement Volume Awarded by the Coos Bay District in FY 98 MMBF
China Creek	0	1.301	Lost Kneppers	
Bear Air	0	6.989	Beyer's Deadhorse (Replacement volume for Unit 2 provided by the Medford District)	
Chaney Road	3.800	0		
Twin Horse	1.498	0		
Corner Sock	1.721	0		
Lost Sock	2.536		(Replacement volume for unit 4 provided by the Roseburg District)	
Wren 'n Doubt	3.866		(Replacement volume for units 2, 3, and 7 provided by the Roseburg District) Lost Elk, replacement volume for unit 5	0.824
Daffi Dora	4.654	0		
Deep Creek	0	3.209	Silver Creek	
Ugly Eckley	5.815	0		
Lobster Hill	8.471	0		
Crazy 8's	3.814		Replacement volume for portions of units 2 and 3	0.469
North Fork Chetco	3.878	2.669	Silver Creek, Elk 24 Replacement volume for unit 3 and a portion of unit 4	1.649

Appendix B-2

Comparisons Between ROD Projections and Actual Harvest

Table B-2 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 98. 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 each FY, 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 98 period. Figures B-2 and B-3 display the regeneration harvest and partial harvest acres by 10 year age class and Land Use Allocation. 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-2. ROD Harvest Projections and Annual Accomplishments (Acres and MMBF by Age Class)

		ROD Decadal Projections				Accomplishment FY 98					Accomplishments FY 95 to FY 98				
Age Class		Regeneration Harvest		Thinning			Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut			Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut	
	LUA	Acres	Volume ¹	Acres	Volume ¹	LUA	Acres	Volume ¹	Acres	Volume ¹	LUA	Acres	Volume ¹	Acres	Volume ¹
20-29	Matrix ²	0	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	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	4	0	107	0.780	GFMA	50	0.618	749	5.138
						C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR ³	0	0	14	0.089	RR ³	0	0	154	1.195
						LSR ³	0	0	0	0	LSR ³	0	0	81	0.505
	Sub Total	0	0	1600	15.2		0	0	121	0.869		50	0.618	984	6.836
40-49	Matrix ²	0	0	1900	17.6	GFMA	0	0	34	0.631	GFMA	6	0.239	312	3.107
						C/DB	0	0		0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR ³	0	0		0	RR ³	32	0.144	85	0.667
						LSR ³	0	0		0	LSR ³	0	0	0	0
	Sub Total	0	0	1900	17.6		0	0	0	0.631		38	0.173	397	3.774
50-59	Matrix ²	100	1	1600	13.8	GFMA	19	0.455	406	3.273	GFMA	34	0.918	1284	17.789
						C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	
						RR ³	2	0.079	254	2.261	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		21	0.534	660	5.534		54	1.483	176	25.283
60-79	Matrix ²	500	12.5	1000	10.4	GFMA	25	1.739	0	0	GFMA	95	4.463	103	1.210
						C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0
						RR ³	0	0	53	0.589	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		25	1.739	53	0.589		95	4.463	205	2.401

Table B-2. ROD Harvest Projections and Annual Accomplishments (Continued)															
Age Class	LUA	ROD Decadal Projections				Accomplishment FY 98					Accomplishments FY 95 to FY 98				
		Regeneration Harvest		Thinning		Regeneration Harvest			Thinning/Selective Cut		Regeneration Harvest			Thinning/Selective Cut	
		Acres	Volume ¹	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	165	11.227	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		165	11.227	0	0		167	11.300	160	1.791
100-199	Matrix ²	3700	178.6	0	0	GFMA	487	21.846	1	0.006	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		487	21.846	1	0.006		289	15.929	24	0.096
200 +	Matrix ²	1100	58.5	0	0	GFMA	3	0.171	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	0.171	0	0	LSR ³	0	0	1	0.049
	Sub Total	1100	58.5	0	0		487	1.035	0	0		77	4.418	0	0.049
Total	Matrix ²	5800	264	6100	57	GFMA	699	35.438	547	4.684	GFMA	1667	81.621	2474	27.397
						C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	36	0.115
						RR ³	2	0.079	326	3.034	RR ³	44	0.181	830	9.284
						LSR ³	0	0	0	0	LSR ³	9	0.419	334	2.263
Total ⁴		5800	264	6100	57		701	35.517	873	7.718		1720	82.221	785	39.059

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

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

³ No ROD projection 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

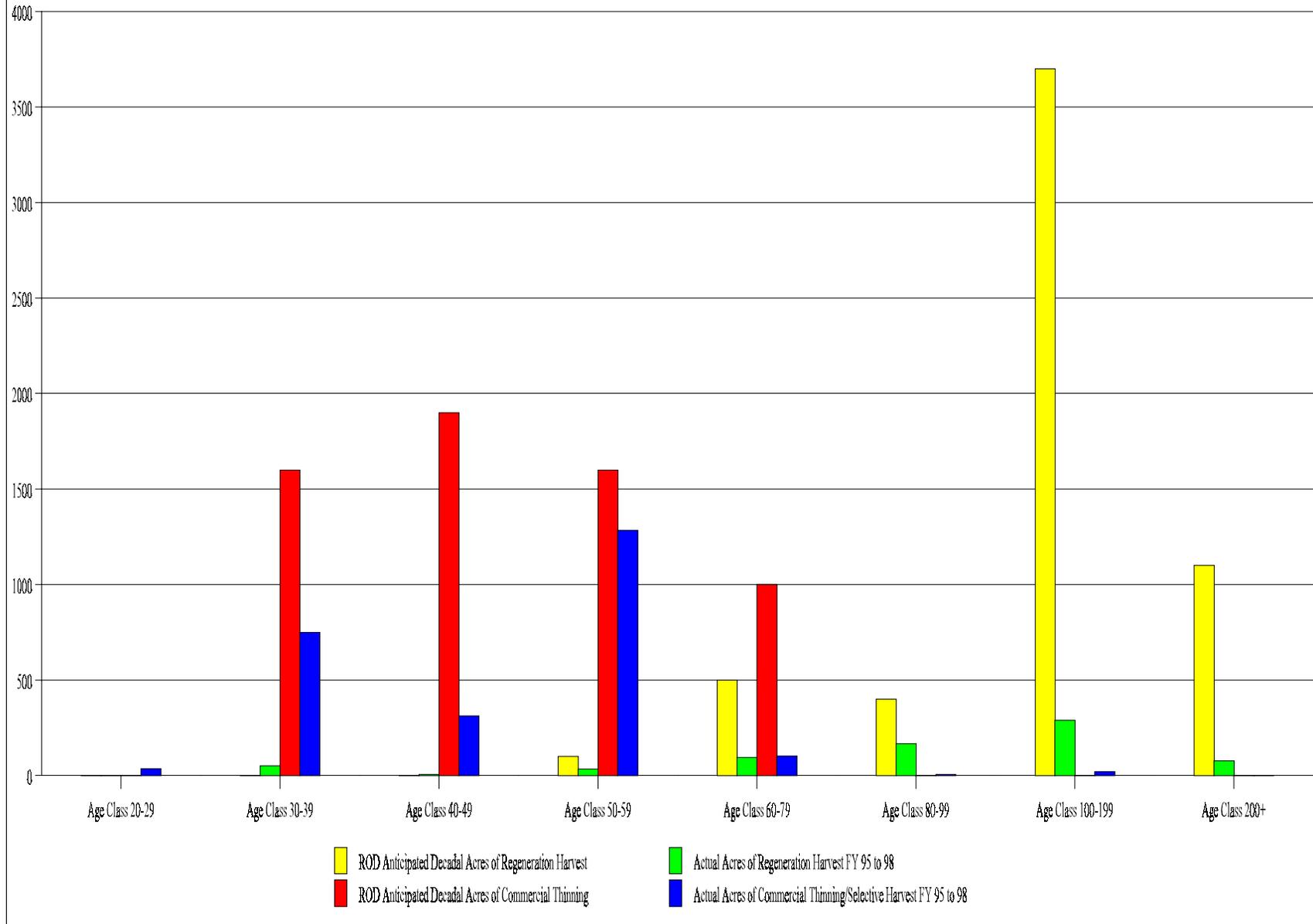


Figure B-2. Regeneration Harvest Acres by Age Class and Land Use Allocation

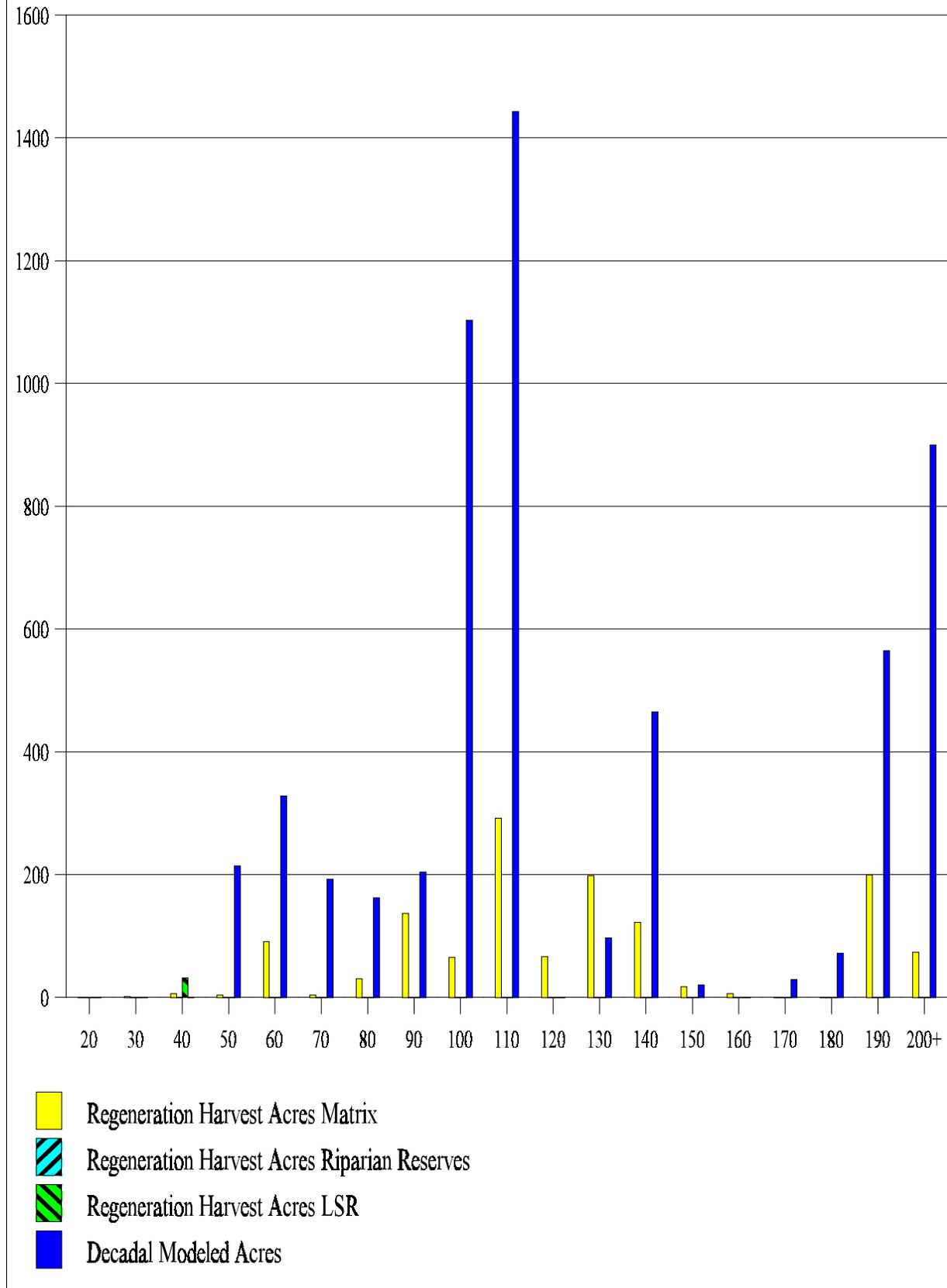
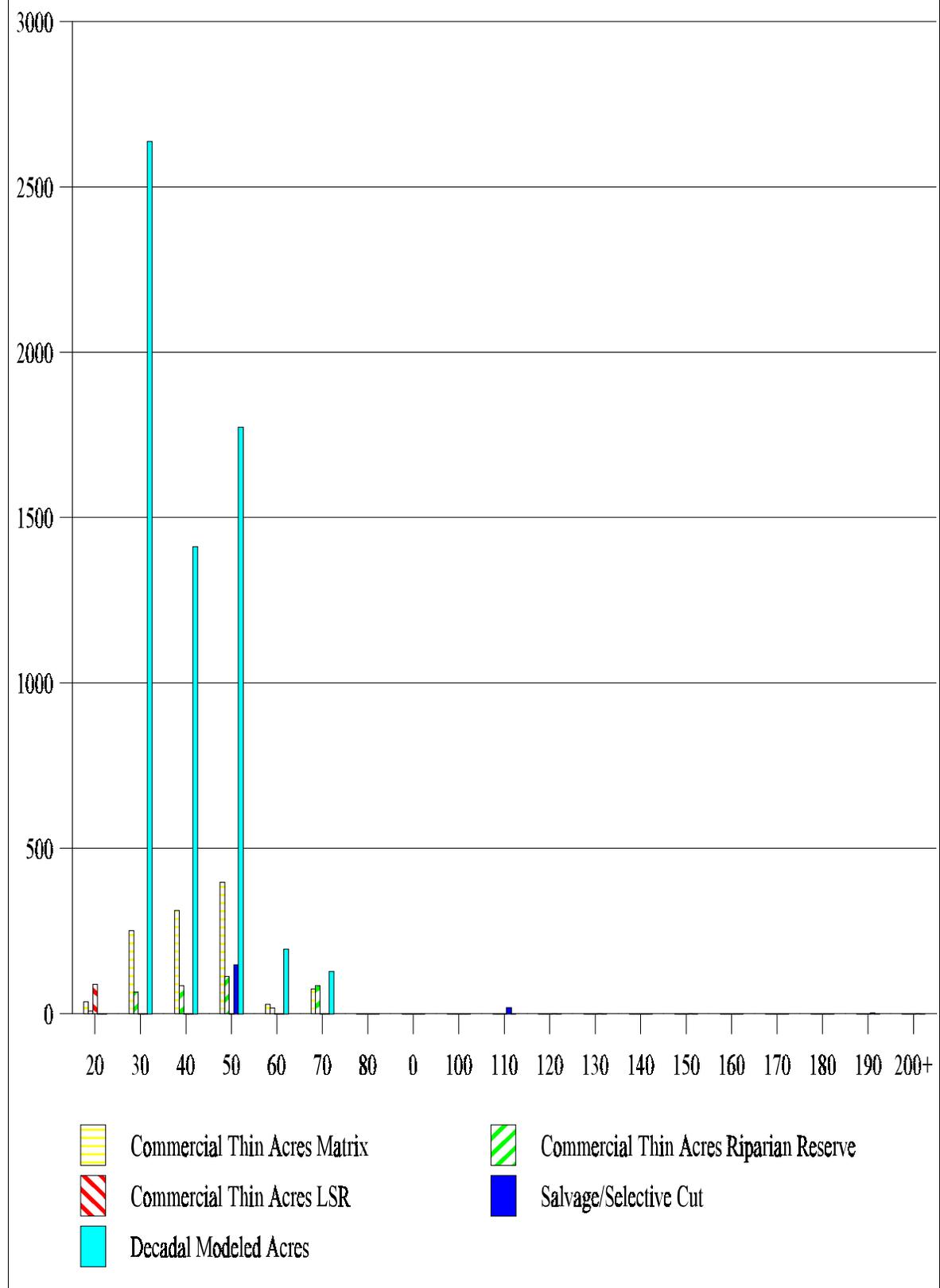


Figure B-3. Partial Harvest Acres by Age Class and Land Use Allocation



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 98. The first list, *1998 Project Specific RMP Implementation Monitoring Questions*, have been used for each of the 16 projects monitored. The summary for the 16 projects monitored in FY 98 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

1998 Project Specific RMP Implementation Monitoring Questions

Abbreviation legend:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yes No N/A

This Set of questions applies to the following project:

Q#	Question	Rating	Narrative Response
1.	(RR, KW) Was a watershed analysis completed before initiating actions in a Riparian Reserve or Key Watershed? (NFP B20) (RMP 7, 13)	Yes <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 98 for the Myrtlewood Resource Area:

- Repair work was completed on an ERFO project to reroute approximately one mile of road to a stable bench location (Sandy 9.0).
- Additional roads, some of which are within Riparian Reserves, have been identified for decommissioning (19.9 miles) through the Transportation Management Objectives process (E. F. Coquille watershed analysis); these will be implemented as funding becomes available.
- Conducted riparian restoration alder conversion/conifer release on 14 acres in 2 subwatersheds.
- Implemented instream habitat enhancement projects (CWD placement) on three streams.
- Six culverts were replacement to provide for passage for all aquatic organisms.

The following projects were implemented in FY 98 or had contracts awarded in FY 98 for completion in FY 99 in the Umpqua Resource Area:

- Approximately 3 miles of stream-side road were obliterated (sub-soiled) along Crane Creek and Moore Creek in the West Fork Smith River Watershed.
- Contracts were awarded for riparian restoration projects involving conifer release and hardwood conversion on approximately 40 acres in the West Fork Smith River Watershed. The work is scheduled to be completed in FY 99.
- Eleven culverts, some of which were funded by FY 97 Jobs-in-the-Woods funding and completed in FY 98, were replaced to provide for passage for all aquatic organisms.

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)

Six watershed analyses have been completed that cover hydrologic units containing existing recreation sites. Four analyses did not address existing recreation facilities in the context of ACS. The 1997 Smith River Watershed Analysis found recreation sites meeting ACS and included recommendations for managing existing recreation sites within the context of ACS.

The 1998 Lower Umpqua Watershed Analysis found Deans Creek Recreation Management Area did not meet ACS because of the irretrievable loss of salt marsh and recommended mitigation measures. We have started the permitting process that is required to do the mitigation.

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, but overall results will not be available for publication in the FY 98 APS. They will be published concurrent with completion of the Coos Bay third year RMP evaluation in Spring 1999.

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

This information is displayed in Appendix Table B-2 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 1998, prescribed fire management activities occurred in 25 units and totaled approximately 660 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 Resource Area

- Within the Rowland-Baker-Salmon Tier 1 Key watershed. A riparian silvicultural interplanting was completed in the Rowland Creek drainage, and a fish-passage culvert was installed in Baker Creek. Within the North Fork Chetco Tier 1 Key watershed: Fish-passage culverts were installed in Jim Ray Creek and Mayfield Creek. All three culverts were designed to eliminate human-caused barriers to fish passage.

In other watersheds: Myrtlewood Resource Area

- The Myrtlewood Resource Area implemented instream habitat enhancement projects (CWD placement) on Big, Slide, and Brownson Creeks; pre- and post-project monitoring and evaluation were also conducted on all three streams. Existing stream-crossing culverts on Frenchie, Sandy, and Brownson Creeks were replaced with structures designed to provide passage for all aquatic organisms, including mollusks, fishes, and invertebrates. Riparian silviculture projects (alder conversion/conifer release) were implemented along Slide Creek, Big Creek, and the Middle Fork Coquille River. Numerous stream enhancement, riparian silviculture, and road decommissioning projects were also recommended through the East Fork Coquille watershed analysis.

Key Watersheds: Umpqua Resource Area

- In FY 98, culverts were installed to provide passage for all aquatic organisms on two anadromous fish-bearing streams in the Tioga Creek watershed and one in Cherry Creek (both are Key Watersheds in the Umpqua Resource Area).

In other watersheds: Umpqua Resource Area

- In the Umpqua Resource Area, watershed restoration projects were designed and partially implemented in the West Fork Smith River Watershed in FY 98. The restoration work includes instream structure placements (whole trees, logs, boulder weirs, and rootwads encompassing 4.2 stream miles), 0.9 miles of stream-side road obliteration, and riparian restoration projects on approximately 40 acres. Contracts were awarded in FY 98 to complete the work in FY 99.

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, 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)

Transportation Management Objectives are continuing to be developed with 86 percent of the districts transportation system completed. These TMO's are developed by an IDT in support of watershed analysis and used to guide and recommend actions that will further the attainment of ACS objectives.

A road Maintenance Operation Plan is also in effect that is designed to contribute to best support ACS objectives and maintain an as safe as possible forest road network.

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 TMO process IDTs have identified, and are continuing to identify roads to be either decommissioned or upgraded to reduce risks to achieving ACS objectives. These roads will be included in restoration projects through Jobs-in-the-Woods programs, ERFO repair sites, or cooperative road repair projects. All work is prioritized through the IDT process and receives appropriate NEPA review at the project level.

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)

Approximately 3.75 miles of roads were decommissioned in the North Fork Chetco (Tier-1 Key Watershed) under Jobs-in-the-Woods and timber sales in FY 98. The Myrtlewood Area completed EA # OR128-97-25, which includes decommissioning of approximately 6.4 miles of existing roads in the Lower South Fork Coquille (Tier-1 Key Watershed). When fully implemented (1999-2001), the proposed actions will reduce the road density on BLM-managed lands within the Lower South Fork Coquille to approximately 2 mi/mi².

- Transportation Management Objectives have been completed for the Paradise Creek, Wassen Creek, Tioga Creek, Cherry Creek, and North Fork Coquille, all of which are Key Watersheds, but no roads were closed or eliminated within these watersheds in FY 98.

- In addition, most non discretionary road renovation activities by private companies includes closure of those roads after use or during periods of non use to maintain as low as possible a road density and minimize to impacts to ACS objectives.

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 98. 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 98, resource area 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)

During FY 98, the Myrtlewood Area completed one watershed analyses in cooperation with the Siskiyou NF (Hunter Creek), and produced a draft of the E. Fork Coquille watershed analysis, both of which identified at-risk fish stocks, described aquatic habitat conditions, and made specific restoration recommendations. The Umpqua Area also identified at-risk fish stocks in one watershed analyses completed in FY 98 in cooperation with the Siuslaw NF (Lower Umpqua (Lower Umpqua Frontal).

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 recovery plan.

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 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)

In FY 98, research at Cherry Creek RNA included a study on the production, recruitment, retention and function of large woody debris in riparian zones. This study is being conducted by the Cooperative Forest Ecosystem Research (CFER) and Oregon State University.

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 archeologist position was expanded to include the role of Native American Coordinator for the district. We also have staff and management-level contacts with each of the three federally-recognized tribes whose interests extend to Coos Bay BLM lands. During FY 97 we signed a MOU with the Coquille Indian Tribe and have a MOU in place with the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians. The interests of the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon extend well beyond our district, so any MOU with this Tribe would be negotiated by the OR/WA BLM office.

92. (AL) What public education and interpretive programs were developed to promote

the appreciation of cultural resources? (RMP 40)

In FY 98 the district:

- 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 17,500 visitors from around the world.
- The district maintained an active leadership role with Oregon Coastal Environments Awareness Network (OCEAN), teaching the teachers and the Blossom Gulch Environmental Education Project. Approximable 500 hours have been dedicated by OCEAN to develop partnerships, natural resource education calenders and other program development.

Other environmental education and interpretive programs in FY 98 are as follows:

- Bio-diversity education programs at New River Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC).
- Watershed Health program in the Reedsport School district.
- New River ACEC summer programs
- Floras Lake Snowy Plover program involved monitoring and visitor contact.
- The Loon Lake summer naturalist program.
- Forestry education and Project Learning Tree teacher training.
- Continued work with Elder Hostel.
- Continued with the Crest to Coast Interpretative League partnership and programs.

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

Enhancing local communities and supporting economic efforts with local and state agencies included:

- The district actively participates in the Coos County Tourism Committee including assistance with the planning of the Governors conference on Tourism to be held in Coos Bay in the spring of 1999.
- The district actively participated in the Coos and Curry County Fairs, Reedsport's Tsailila Festival, and Bay Area Fun Festival Mountain Bike Race.
- A MOU was initiated to create 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 begin a comprehensive regional trails plan.
- BLM remains an active participant with the Coos Head Working Group to identify potential uses for the federal property currently under military withdrawal near the entrance to Coos Bay.
- BLM employees are active participants on the Chamber of Commerce Tourism Committee, School Board, Watershed Associations, Chamber of Commerce Forestry/Fisheries Committee, and offer technical assistance in the mountain bike feasibility study, and the Port Orford Way finding Station efforts. We also participated in the Chamber's efforts to nominate US Highway 101 as a National Scenic By-way.

- Support of The Canopy Project a Curry County sustainable nature based-tourism concept to assist in re-establishing the economy of Curry County.
- Under the authority of the Northwest Economic Adjustment Initiative, Jobs-in-the-Wood Program, the district has entered into an Assistance Agreement with the Coos Soil and Water Conservation District. This agreement funds and participates in the training and use of displaced timber workers in watershed restoration projects associated with the districts transportation network.

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)

Status of planning and developing amenities for recreation and wildlife viewing includes:

- North Spit Boat Ramp - Working with partners to find a long term solution to sand and debris deposition on the boat ramp; working to enhance wildlife viewing with help from The Nature Conservancy and US Army Corps of Engineers in improving Snowy Plover habitat. Increasing foot trail access and planning a sign strategy to inform the public of what's available.
- Dean Creek plan amendment was completed. The Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area - a Watchable Wildlife site entertained approximately 325,000 visitors in FY 98.
- Major renovations to the 23-year old utility systems will improve recreation services at Loon Lake.
- The district continued to upgrade recreation facilities at the Burnt Mountain campsite.
- Water wells for potable water were drilled at the Sixes and Edson recreation sites. Additional improvements for these sites are being planned for FY 99.
- Planning was completed and construction began on the Euphoria Ridge and Blue Mountain multiple use trails.
- Weekly Volunteer assistance at 10 of our outlying sites allows us to provide quality recreation sites to visitors.
- Priorities have been forwarded to our Washington Office for backlog maintenance needs in the recreation program.

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-2 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 18 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 28.3 miles of stream habitat inventories were completed in FY 98. Myrtlewood fisheries prepared formal consultation packages for actions in the OR Coast coho ESU (for Threatened coho salmon) the Southern OR/Northern CA 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. 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 district completed the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area Plan Amendment.
- The district began preparation of a management plan and EA for the Sixes and Edson Creek campgrounds
- The district completed the project plan and began the construction of the Euphoria Ridge and Blue Ridge trails.

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)

No fires escaped initial attack and required the preparation of an Escaped Fire Situation Analyses occurred on the Coos Bay District in FY 98. Four lightening caused wildfires covering approximately one acres were reported.

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.



The End