

Action Items from the Meeting

- All: **NEXT MEETING September 14th 1-4**, location TBD
 - All: Discuss standardized metrics reporting for annual accomplishments reports. Mel D. will lead and coordinate.
 - All: Participate in a virtual work session reviewing GAG containment zones GIS layer. Input needed. Erin M. will lead and send an invite.
 - All: Joel P. ODA Biocontrol Specialist may need some gorse seeds and/or seedlings to feed the colony contact him directly for details.
 - WRCA: Get a copy of the gorse fuels report to Erin M. for the website.
 - All: Erin is looking for scientific literature for websites gorse page, please forward.
 - Kate I: Kate will host the new NRCS interns on a tour of Coquille point to show them an active gorse control project.
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Meeting Attendees: Sherri Laier (CoqWA), Liza Ehle (Windward Gardens, LLC), Erin Minster (Curry SWCD), Carri Pirsoko (ODA), Kate Iaquinto (USFWS), Tim Lollar (ODOT), Norma Kline (OSU Extension), Marie Simonds (WRCA), Paula Thompson (WRCA), Bear Slothower (City of Bandon/VMC Volunteer), Cheyanne Rico (NRCS), Mel Dunne (CoqWA), Robin Harkins (Coquille Indian Tribe), Kevin Kent (K2 Land Clearing and Development), Jason Bodewig (Jensen's Tree Service) Virtual : Joel Price (ODA), Goldie Warncke (BLM), Lucy Allison (CoosWA), Rhonda Black (Umpqua SWCD)

AGENDA

- Partner Project Updates
 - ODA Biocontrol: Gorse Thrips
 - All 2019 release sites but one had bugs at the release site in 2021. Bugs are surviving coastal sites.
 - 3 Releases in Curry County in 2021 and shipping to WA and CA for release.
 - 33 day life-cycle facilitates numerous releases each year, 200-300 individual bugs constitutes a "release".
 - Small, hard to see, they hide in the immature leaf folds on new growth. They should survive mowing and their main food source is the fresh green growth.
 - Curry Watersheds Partnership
 - Gave highlights of spring 2021 projects funded by the Oregon Department of Forestry Partnership and Planning Program utilizing Oregon Legislative Emergency Board (E-Board) funding. Over \$300K received for wildfire hazard reduction through gorse control. Sites across the county from Brookings to New River. The money was used to implement gorse control treatments on mostly existing control projects.
 - E-board funds were used to continue gorse removal at the HWY 101 ROW Rainbow Rock cliff face and Harris Butte at Harris Beach SP utilizing a rock scaling, rappelling contractor. A demo was done in 2019 to test techniques. ODOT and OPRD partners.

- Revisited fire breaks and plantings in the Port Orford Drinking Water Source Area. Trees were hand released from gorse on 3.5 acres and gorse was mowed in the access road and existing fire break. Port Orford WC and City of Port Orford partners.
 - Several sites in Sixes watershed were treated that were first treated as part of a CWP and BLM project targeting gorse in the WUI.
 - Funds were used to mow and treat large stands of gorse for fire breaks and to decrease gorse fuels in Elk River.
 - Outliers sites, were treated, to prevent and contain spread, across the county.
- Beginning work on second priority area for the BLM WUI project in Lower Fourmile/Lost Lake area.
- NRCS
 - Gave overview of Conservation Implementation Strategy (CIS) program and existing opportunity Sek-wet-se, CIS document attached. This strategy is aimed at forest land restoration where gorse qualifies for brush management. 50-75% cost share.
 - There is an upcoming program for pasture restoration that landowners could use to do gorse control on pasture lands.
 - NRCS meet with local partners to begin development of a gorse specific CIS.
 - NRCS can also pay landowners for biochar creation practices upto \$6,000/acre possible.
- Coq WA
 - A grant application for gorse control at the Bandon State Airport, although unfunded, led to improved partner communication between Coq WA and airport Managers. Interactions also led to mat-grass, A-listed noxious weed, treatment with assistance from the OR Dept. of Ag. Coq WA and OR Dept. of Aviation partners.
 - Worked with the City of Bandon on mowing at Johnson Creek.
- OSU Extension
 - Submitted a grant application for a landowner education project focused on bio-char creation using flame-cap kilns. Would like to expand the idea to larger air curtain burners if suitable partners were found. There are still some manufacturing and permitting constraints that could get easier in the future.
- Coquille Indian Tribe
 - Looking for new GIS technician as they are short staffed.
- ODOT
 - Really feeling the impact of the loss of Shutter Creek crews for ROW work. Looking for alternatives with the County.
 - In the process of staffing up licensed herbicide applicators, short handed right now.
 - Working through spraying the previously cut gorse areas and newly widened areas.
- WRCA
 - Brought awareness to the group regarding Coos Curry Electric Coop's Beacon Broadband program which is in early stages of implementation, where they plan to bury fiber optic infrastructure to all existing customers and whether noxious weed plans are in place.

- Now that gorse is being controlled at Bullard's Bridge efforts to install a pedestrian/bike lane on the outer bridge can proceed. WRCA is collecting letters of support from all stakeholders.
- Coos WA
 - Coos Co. herbicide cost share only had 35 applicants about half of previous efforts. Could be due to some landowners not needing more herbicide yet. However, they are looking into maybe doing it again this year. Plan to put more effort into getting the word out about the program in the future.
 - Working with OPRD on a large gorse control project at Whiskey Run which includes some Coos County ROW. Actively applying for funding.
- USFWS
 - Coquille Point looks good and management is continuing. Seed bank is diminishing in treatment areas and looking toward additional plant establishment.
- Windward Gardens, LLC
 - Liza is continuing to mentor City of Bandon District plan, oversaw work on the demo plots helped facilitate neighbors in Lower Fourmile and Laurel Lake area, offered to help Lucy at CoosWA on logistics for Whiskey Run, provided venue and snacks for GAG meeting.
 - Trying to retire!
- City of Bandon
 - District One is progressing well even though it was a rough start with COVID restrictions limiting public outreach events.
 - South Jetty work recently helped get some attention of resistant landowners and others in nearby districts.
 - Good partnering going on between City and Port.
 - City has budgeted \$70k for gorse control efforts.
- Lighthearted Interlude
 - A great story that is better heard in person—next time you see Sherri ask her!
- Networking Break
 - A real success, let's do it again
- Review GAG containment zones: GIS exercise
 - Discussion led to moving it to it's own work session. See action item above.
 - CWP maintains a GIS layer showing various containment zones where gorse is ubiquitous. Within those areas some projects occur and those are delineated. The areas outside those are targeted for EDRR for individual plants and small patches and are considered high priority for regular survey.
- Website
 - Always looking for more content!
 - Would like to fill out the literature page with science. Please contribute what you know, see action item above.

**Sek-wet-se / SIXES
Forest Health Collaborative
Request for FY2018**

**CONSERVATION IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY
SOUTHWEST BASIN**

Summary overview

This strategy will improve forest health of the Coquille Tribes Sek-wet-se Tribal Forest and private nonindustrial forest lands of the Sixes Sub-basin in Coos and Curry Counties. Through the implementation of management practices to improve forest structure and composition, this strategy will expand the area being treated with best management practices within the Sixes sub-basin. This will increase the cumulative benefit of forest management by providing connectivity and bringing it to a landscape scale. Forest on private and tribal lands in Oregon have the potential to provide enhanced management focusing on biodiversity (structural diversity) and soil health through protection of existing fragments of mature forest or through the management of younger trees.



Background

The Sixes Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) sub-basin is comprised of approximately 277,340 acres. Eighty-five percent of the sub-basin is in Curry County, and the remainder is in Coos County. The Sixes sub-basin, in southwestern Oregon, is predominantly forest land (91 percent), the majority of which is under private ownership. The remaining land is used for pasture, rangeland, cranberry bogs and some orchards and vineyards. The majority of the population lives in towns along the Pacific Coast. There are 251 farms in the sub-basin, most of which have woodland/forest components, these components represent 40% of farm land use. Grazed forests often represent a significant component of local livestock operations. About 69% of the land is privately owned and land managers have shown an overall willingness to participate in programs for conservation activities. In 1996 Public Law 104-208 created the Coquille Forest, thereby restoring 5,410 acres of lands managed by BLM to the Coquille Tribe. In 2015 The Coquille Tribe purchased 3,503 acres of forest ground in Curry County, which they have named Sek-wet-se Tribal Forest.

Problem Statement

The existence of structurally complex older forests on private lands in Oregon is rare and continues to decline. The lack of effective management and capital has caused the deterioration of infrastructure and sediment runoff from forest roads, increased invasive species along with the increased risk of wildfire. This situation has led to conditions of both overstocked and understocked stands. These stands exhibit poor structure and composition, declining productivity, increased wildfire danger, and reduced health and vigor. Other forest health concerns include: invasive brush species, fragmentation, limited wildlife habitat and air quality degradation during slash and brush-pile burning. Invasive species displace natives and have a detrimental impact on habitat and browse for wildlife. A diverse population of native species is also important to support pollinator species. Scotch Broom and Gorse are particularly noteworthy invasive species in forest environments due to their abundant distribution and the wildfire hazard they pose. In 1936, the City of Bandon was severely damaged by a wild fire fueled by these species.

Many of these conditions existed on Coquille Tribal forest lands prior to the Tribes assumed management responsibility. Since the acquisition of Sek-wet-se Tribal Forest they have developed a comprehensive forest management plan to address forest health concerns.

Specific Resource Concerns-

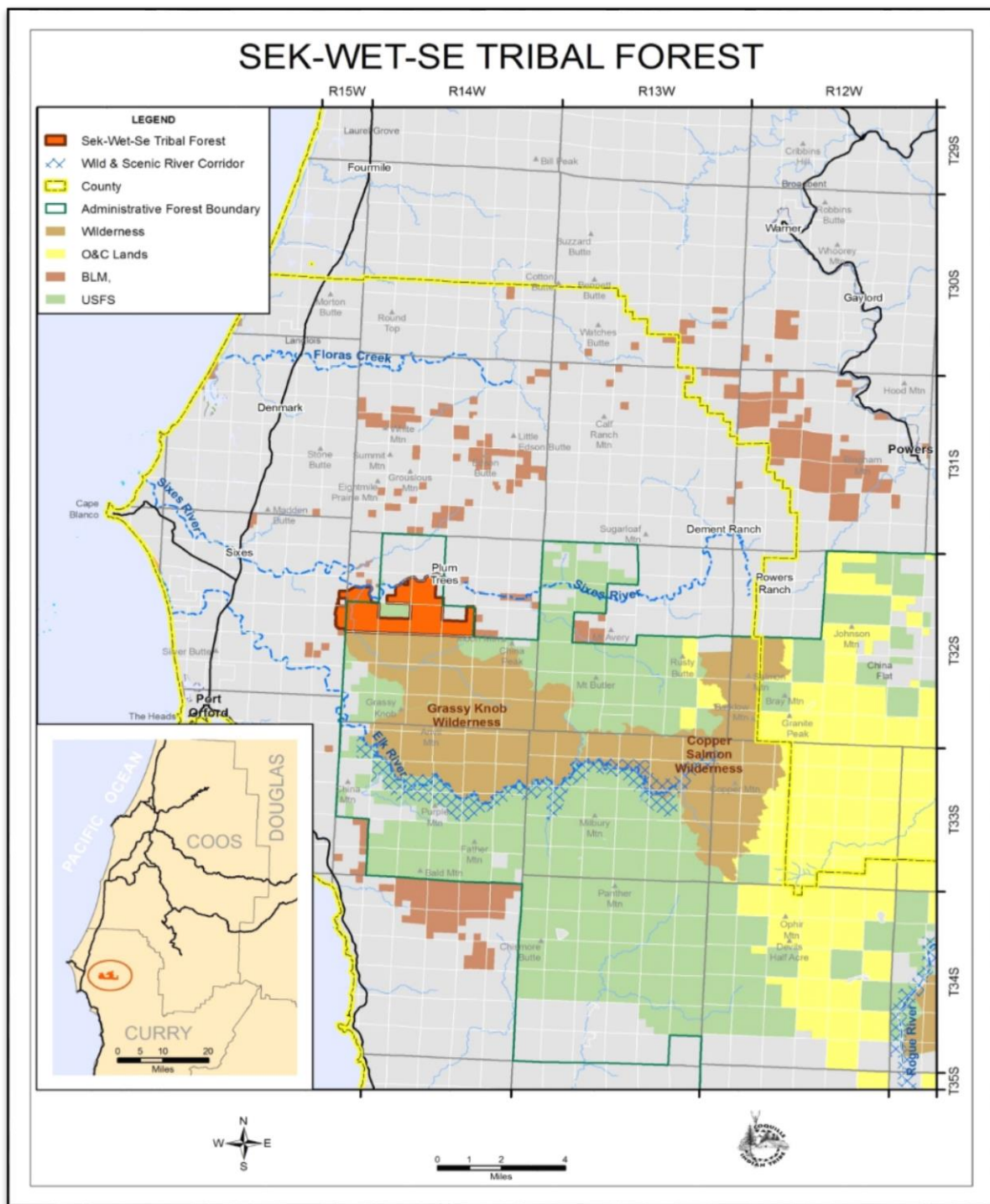
Degraded Plant Condition-Inadequate Structure and Composition

A lack of forestland diversity has led to monoculture forest stands. This has resulted in understory loads and overstocking; disease and noxious weeds leading to reduced productivity and impaired habitat value. Tribal lands within the strategy area have been assessed by the Tribes natural resources staff which have identified the same management practices as high priorities for re-establishing forest health. They have an extensive forest management plan in place and are ready to implement many activities over the next five years. Numerous private forest land and small woodland owners in Coos and Curry counties have forest plans in place in preparation for implementing forest stand improvement practices. The Community Wildfire Protection Planning process has helped bring about awareness for the need for enhanced forest management to forest health and reduce threat to human safety. Additionally, current lumber prices have spurred logging activity in the region, bringing about more awareness for management activities and providing some cash flow for active management.

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition of Coos/Curry County forest stands is best described in terms of young stands and older stands.

- **Younger stands** will have a stocking rate of 300-450 trees per acre which are free to grow and well distributed spatially; the composition is predominantly conifers which are adapted to the site, to local conditions and to the landowner's objectives
- **Older stands** (such as those that may need a pre-commercial thinning operation) will have a stocking rate of 160-300 trees per acre which are free to grow and well distributed spatially; the composition is predominantly conifers which are adapted to the site, to local conditions and to the landowner's objectives.



Vision for the Coquille Tribal Forest

The forests represent a variety of age classes and canopy configurations with varying densities throughout the landscape. In areas less suitable for timber production, wetlands, open meadows, and mixed hardwood stands are predominant. Open areas (grasslands) consist of mostly native species that provide abundant wildlife forage. Stream run clear and riparian/aquatic areas are productive, diverse, and function to store water and trap sediment. There is diversity and abundance of fish, wildlife, and vegetation. A mosaic of forest age classes provides for a variety of view-scape and experiences.

Tribal Lands in Coos and Curry Counties

Tribal Interest

The Coquille Tribe regards forest management as a high priority and they are interested in the possibility of improving forest health on other lands adjacent and near their own managed areas. Forest lands managed by the Coquille Tribe are Forest Stewardship Council certified and are managed according to the standards of the Northwest Forest Plan. In addition to managing for forest health and productivity, the tribe places importance on plant diversity, wildlife values and special forest products.

The NRCS Coos/Curry County Strategic plan cites plant resources as a high priority for NRCS assistance and lists forest health strategies as among the most effective possibilities. That plan states “Best Management Practices will reduce fuel loading, reduce overstocking and under-stocking to generate a healthier forest condition needed to support clean water, fish and wildlife populations.”

Improved forest health practices have the potential to benefit all major resources.

Forest health benefits	
<i>Humans</i>	✓
<i>Soil</i>	✓
<i>Water</i>	✓
<i>Air</i>	✓
<i>Energy</i>	
<i>Plants</i>	✓
<i>Animals</i>	✓

Project Location and Scope

The sustained interest and commitment of the Coquille Tribe represents a continual opportunity for the Coquille Field office to partner with the Tribe to improve forest management on Tribal forest lands and on private non-industrial lands. The Tribe have a sizable portion of their forest land holdings in the Middle Fork Coquille HUC and a new acquisition of 3,181 acres of forest land in the Sixes Sub-basin HUC. Within this new acreage the Tribe has identified 1,930 acres of stands 40 years and younger needing treatment to address stocking levels, wildlife habitat, herbaceous weed control and other forest health issues. The tribe is especially interested in promoting improved forest management on adjacent forest lands, they see the benefit of successful management in the greater watershed area to enhance conditions for wildlife, to improve water quality, to reduce the danger of wild fire and to promote the conservation of culturally significant flora and fauna.

Partners and Projects

Ongoing conservation efforts in the Sixes sub-basin include: three ODFW Conservation Opportunity Areas (CUA'S), “the Lower Rogue, Sixes/Elk River and New River”. The Curry Soil and Water Conservation District are prioritizing Morton and South Langlois Creeks as they have been targeted by Oregon Dept. of Agriculture as priority watersheds. The USFS has completed watershed restoration assessments of the Elk and Sixes Rivers and have begun the public information process for the Elk River. Water Quality monitoring is being conducted on several streams and rivers in the Sixes sub-basin by DEQ, USFW, NMFS and South Coast Watershed Council.

Focus Area Delineation.

The project focus area has been designed to maximize the treatment of tribal lands and to treat other private lands in the vicinity. Many geographical options were initially discussed and considered, including the Sixes 10 digit HUC, land and watersheds adjacent to the Sek-wet-se Tribal Forest. However, within these landscapes, private industrial, BLM and USFS are the major land managers. Therefore, with input from the Oregon Dept. of Forestry Coos & Curry Foresters, Coos and Curry Soil and Water Conservation Districts as well as the Curry Watershed Partnerships, it was decided that the Sixes HUC Sub-basin was the best choice for the Conservation Implementation Strategy Area.

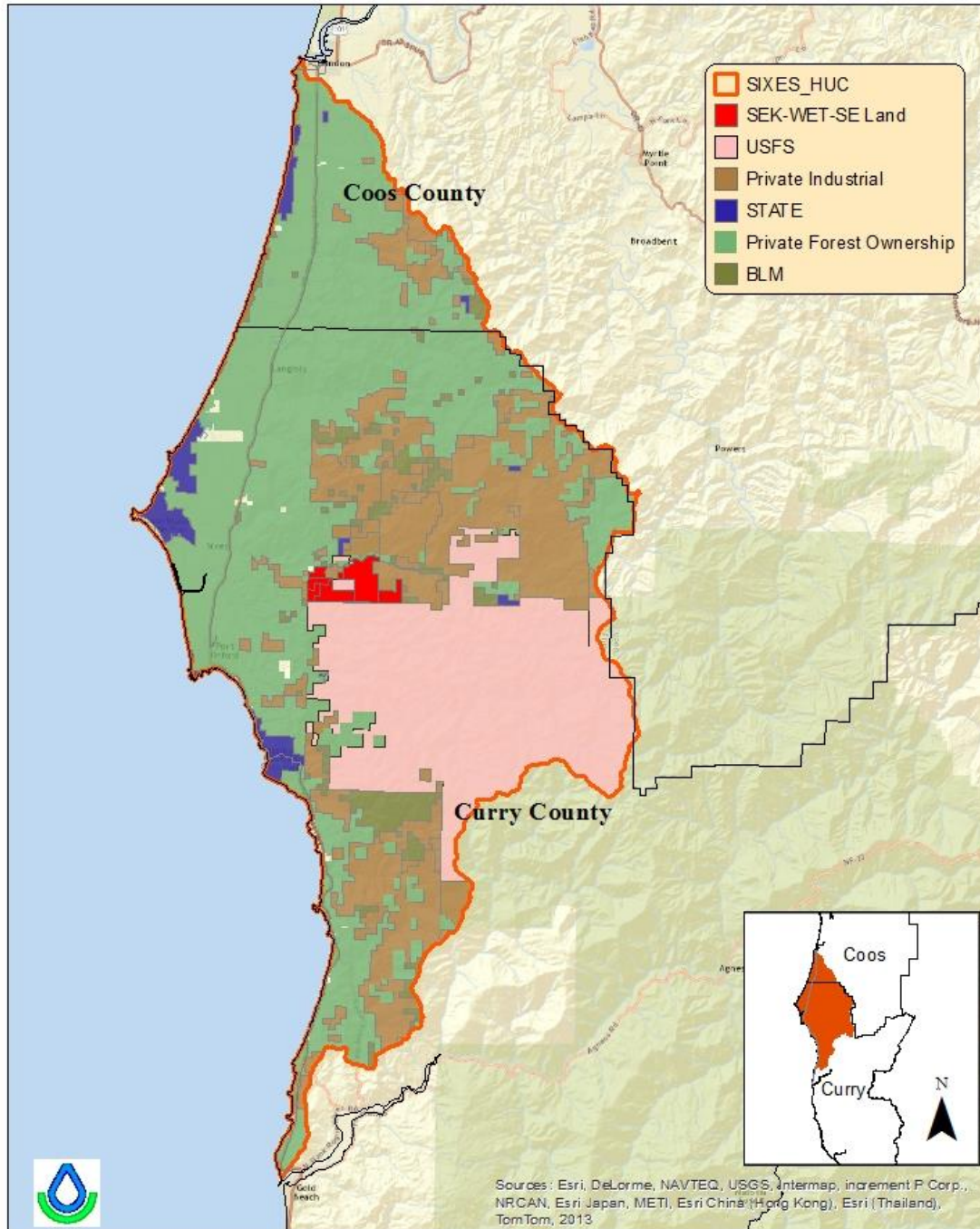
SEK-WET-SE SIXES Forest Health Collaborative

Agency: NRCS

Field Office: COQUILLE SERVICE CENTER

State and County: OR, COOS

Date: Fiscal Year 2018



Lands to Be Treated

The communities in the Sixes watershed have a history of coming together to solve local problems. Adoption of conservation systems by individual landowners in the Sixes is estimated to be high. The Coquille NRCS field office at present has nearly 4,000 acres by way of seven landowners willing to participate and many others interested. The landowners in the area tend to be full-time operators that intend to keep their land in the family, are aware of resource problems, have a positive stewardship attitude, and have a history of conservation. Increasing adoption of conservation practices may be possible by increasing financial assistance.

This strategy will focus on treating stands roughly in the middle of their life cycle. The forests on the Southern Oregon Coast are being managed on a 60 year rotation, approximately one third of the private and tribal land could be expected to fall within our target management age class at present. For the Tribe it is estimated that approximately half of the acreage of Sek-wet-se Tribal Forest is scheduled to be treated. Half of the private non-industrial forest would benefit from being treated. This strategy is projected to treat 1,930ac of the Tribal lands and 2,815 ac. of Private Non-industrial lands.

Forest Ownership derived from NRCS GIS data

Ownership	Focus Area		Estimated area needing treatment	CIS treatment goal
	acres	%	acres	acres
Tribal	3,181	1.1%	1,930	1,930
Private non Industrial	50,630	18.2%	25,315	2,815
Private Industrial	32,370	12.0%	No Data	No Data
U.S. Forest Service	184,700	66.5%	123,133	58,680
BLM	6,459	2.3%	217	217

This strategy model has been successfully demonstrated with Coquille Tribal Collaborative CIS (2012-17) on Coquille Middle Fork and Myrtle Creek drainages. If upon review, this strategy is not improving the condition of forest composition and structure, it has the potential to be revised, adapted or modified to a different geographic area if appropriate.

Conservation Implementation Strategy Goal

The goal of this strategy is to provide tribal and private land managers in the Sixes Sub-basin with technical and financial assistance to improve the structure and composition of the monoculture forest. Healthy forests are more productive and improve important ecosystem services such as wildlife habitat and improving water quality for beneficial uses.

Objectives

- Improve forest health through tree planting and correcting under-stocking.
- Reduce single species suppression and increase native plant and tree diversity
- Promote development of late successional forest habitat.
- Provide wildlife habitat through healthy stands and invasive species control.
- Provide effective delivery of clean water through road maintenance (i.e., culverts).
- Reduce soil erosion through forest cover, stocking rates and structure.
- Reduce threat of forest fire through correct stocking levels, invasive species control and biomass removal.
- Build forest resiliency and minimize the impact of pathogens.

Alternatives

Alternative 1. The “no action” alternative will result in the continued decline in forest structure and condition, and the continued decline in forest health. Brush species will continue to crowd out desirable species increasing fire danger and creating dense impenetrable forest stands of low value to wildlife and with low productivity. Deferred management becomes more expensive to implement and the inaction pushes the possible future harvest even further into the future. Failing roads and culverts will continue to limit management activities and many will contribute to sedimentation and negative impacts to water quality.

Alternative 2. This alternative will feature forest management based on forest plans, forest stand improvement, slash treatment, and tree planting. These practices would address most of the vegetation management needs on enrolled private non-industrial forest lands in the area. Planned forest management activities to improve structure and composition will result in establishing stocking rates that are well adapted to the sites. This will maximize healthy growing conditions and productivity. The reduction in overstocking and dense brush fields will create more desirable wildlife habitat and reduce the threat of wildfire. Increased forest health leads to a better return on investment and enables the land manager to invest in other infrastructural improvements.

Alternative 3. This alternative will provide all the services of Alternative 2 and additionally would make needed improvements on forest access roads. This alternative would provide ideal natural resource benefits as cited earlier and would provide long term access for management activities. Forest roads are very costly and require significant engineering resources. Including the full treatment of forest roads in this strategy would require a significantly enhanced level of funding and a higher level of technical assistance to design and build forest roads.

Proposed Solution & Implementation

Alternative 2 will entail basic forest stand improvement to improve structure and composition. This option will provide the best cost benefit and is the best fit for available NRCS staff resources at this time.

Outreach for the Strategy

To make this strategy successful, outreach will be required. The following methods will be used to reach potential candidates within the priority area. The field office will partner with OSU Extension, Oregon Department of Forestry, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fisheries & Wildlife, Coos & Curry SWCD's, as well as the Coos, Curry and Coquille Watershed Associations to continue getting the information out to land owners. A CIS Summary (approximately 3-page) has been developed to share with our partners and a one-page flyer will be developed for public outreach. Targeted mailings will also be used to explain the forestry strategy, the need for forest management plans and the available practices. In the first year, those who are interested will be encouraged to develop forest plans if they do not already have them. The Coos/Curry OSU Extension Forester has agreed (if needed) to organize local workshops to help landowners develop written management plans using the ‘Woodland

Discovery plan'. The Woodland Discovery plan is part of the partnership for the forestry education and is made possible through a grant from the U.S. Forest Service.

Practices & Treatments

Practices to be available through this strategy include:

- Forest Mngt. Plan-written (106)*
- Brush Management (314)
- Conservation Cover (327)
- Critical Area Planting (342)
- Fuel Break (383)
- Woody Residue Treatment (384)
- Fire break (394)
- Tree/Shrub Site Preparation (490)
- Tree/Shrub Establishment (612)
- Restoration and Management of Rare or Declining Habitats (643)
- Wildlife Habitat Improvement (645)
- Prescribed Burning (338)
- Structures for Wildlife (649)
- Tree/Shrub Pruning (660)
- Forest Stand Improvement (666)
- Herbaceous Weed Control

* Applicants must have an acceptable forest management plan or forest inventory (at a minimum) in place in order to receive funding for forestry practices. This may be an NRCS Forest Management Activity Plan or other forest management plan/inventories.

OSU Extension has developed templates for two basic prescriptions, representing the most likely scenarios. These scenarios would need to be adjusted for each site, but will provide a useful tool for working with landowners, for planning and for evaluating the progress of the strategy. One prescription would be based on a desired future condition of a predominately Douglas fir stand. The second prescription would be for a mix of conifer species including Douglas fir, grand fir, Port Orford cedar and/or red cedar. Hand in hand with the prescriptions we will develop a simplified stocking survey process which we will use to evaluate the progress of the strategy and which the landowner can also use in years to come to monitor progress toward their forest plan goals. The Oregon Department of Forestry has an agreement with the NRCS to provide technical assistance in forestry to landowners interested in enrolling in EQIP program.

Port Orford Cedar

Port Orford Cedar (POC) (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*) is an ecologically and economically important tree species. Its natural range is geographically limited to southwestern Oregon and northwestern California. The entire geographical area of this CIS falls within this natural range. POC plays a significant role in the cultural, medicinal, and religious life of many Tribes that live within its range. Because of its durability, POC is still used to construct living and sweat houses, both of which hold ceremonial functions. POC is affected by an exotic root pathogen, (*Phytophthora lateralis*) which is nearly always fatal to the trees it infects. Research shows the spread of the pathogen is linked, at least in part, to transport of spore-infested soil by human and other vectors. Where *Phytophthora lateralis* is present or known landowners will be encouraged to adhere to the BLM/USFS disease-control practices and plant disease-resistant stock which will increase forest resilience and promote the regeneration of POC in the region.

Promoting Consideration for Cultural Concerns

In support of Coquille Tribal goals for protecting and promoting culturally significant plants, Field office staff will work with landowners during the planning process to foster awareness for key species and supply them with the 2010 Field Guide “Ethnobotany of the Coquille Indians”.

Species of Cultural Significance

“Many native species were also significant to tribal life . . . species that have been historically documented as important resources throughout the ceded lands.”

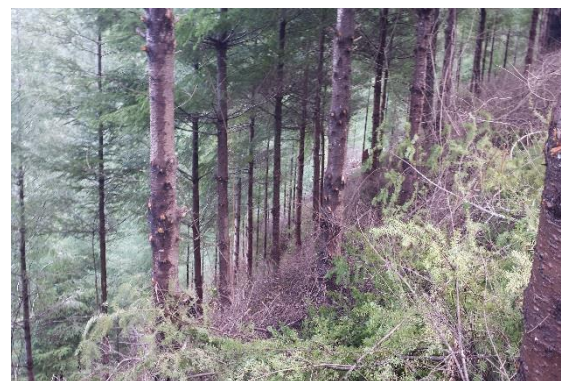
Plant, fish and other aquatic species significant to Indian tribes.	
Plant Species used for Food	<i>camas, bracken fern, cattail, skunk cabbage, springbank clover, shore lupine, chocolate lily, tiger lily, columbine, wapato, Pacific silverweed, blackberry, black huckleberry, black-cap, red and blue elderberry, crab apple, salal, salmonberry, red huckleberry, thimbleberry, currant, goose berry</i>
Plant Species used for Traditional Arts and Culture	<i>red cedar, hazel, spruce, ash, maple, alder, chittam, Oregon grape, beargrass, tule, cattail, willow, cherry, eelgrass, sedges, red elderberry, ocean spray, cascara, Port Orford Cedar</i>
Fish and Other Aquatic Species Used for Food	<i>salmon, lamprey, flounder, sturgeon, herring, California sea lion, Steller sea lion, harbor seal, whales, crabs, mussels, clams, seaweeds</i>

Technical implementation and environmental compliance.

Coquille Field Office has job approval authority (JAA) for the majority of the practices. Oregon State University Extension and Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) are key partners in the outreach and technical aspects of implementing this strategy. Through a statewide agreement ODF can inventory, design and certify NRCS practices. Other important partners include: Coquille Tribe, ODFW, BLM, and Coos and Curry Soil and Water Conservation Districts.

Compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) will be accomplished during the development of conservation plans by following Oregon NRCS policy as provided in the CPA-52 Environmental Evaluation Worksheet. Possible Endangered and Threatened Species to consider in the implementation of this strategy may include:

Chinook, Coho, Northern Spotted Owl, Marbled Murrelet, Steelhead, Pacific Pond Turtle, Western Lily, McDonalds Rockcress, and Cook’s Lomatium. NRCS will assess whether each project will adversely affect Chinook or Coho through a biological evaluation or biological assessment using National Marine Fisheries Service matrix to pathways and indicators. Site evaluations will determine whether spotted owl habitat exists; consultation with ODF&W, ODF and USF&W may occur as needed to address possible owl habitat. Coordination to ensure environmental compliance with Oregon Forest Practices Act will be provided by Stewardship Foresters who administer the Private Forest Program at the Coos Bay office of the Oregon Department of Forestry. Cultural resources will also be evaluated on the project level to ensure planned practices will have no adverse effect on any sites that may correspond to project areas.



The Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) for the Tribe will conducting the Cultural Reviews for contracts with the Tribe.

Progress Evaluation and Monitoring

Strategic investments in conservation must be effective and accountable. Success of these investments can be measured by: (1) assessing existing conditions, (2) identifying desired conditions, and (3) measuring change over time. The emphasis of this strategy is to provide complex structure and composition of forest species with the aim of providing suitable wildlife habitat, reduced disease risk, all while restoring a more historically accurate, resilient forest.

NRCS and Oregon Department of Forestry will monitor on-the-ground projects. An evaluation of each individual project at completion of implementation will provide data required to document the improvements realized by the implementation strategy as a whole. Outcomes will be reported on a quarterly basis and will utilize existing NRCS tools in Toolkit and Protracts. Landowners will be encouraged to use survey tools to monitor their stocking levels and forest health in order to evaluate and adapt their forest management plans. This data will add to that already being done by DEQ, USFS, TNC, NMFS, Curry SWCD, and South Coast Watershed Council being assembled by Wild Rivers Land Trust and Wild Salmon Center in their efforts to develop Strategic Action Plans for Coho recovery on the South Coast.

USDA Nondiscrimination Statement

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(202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410, or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Eligibility

If the applicant has had a contract terminated due to non-compliance within the last five years, has an existing contract out of compliance; this application is LOW priority.	
Is the application for the development of a 106 (CAP) Forest Management Plan or implementation of a project inside of the identified focus area? HIGH PRIORITY.	
If applicant has a current Forest Management Plan that supports the proposed activities existing, maintained roads providing adequate access to the stand for management and fire protection- Application is a HIGH PRIORITY.	
If applicant has a current Forest Management Plan that supports the proposed activities: Application is a MEDIUM PRIORITY.	
Is the application for the development of a 106 (CAP) Forest Management Plan or implementation of a project outside of the identified focus area? LOW PRIORITY.	

Forestry Ranking

1	Application is for a forest management plan (if yes, stop here)	200
2	The existing stand is overstocked and/or understocked which has led to increased fuel loads, increased pest pressure and declining forest health.	70
3	The planned implementation will include at least 2 or more conservation practices to address forest structure and composition.	50
4	The land to be treated is either on tribal land, adjacent to tribal land or lies in a 7th field watershed which is adjacent to tribal land.	50
5	Applicant will install Pollinator Habitat, Wildlife Structures, and/or Wildlife Habitat Management.	15
6	The application includes property that has current certification through Forest Stewardship Council or the Tree Farm Association.	15
total possible (#1 or sum of 2-6)		200

Appendix 1

Cost Estimate for Sek-wet-se / SIXES Collaborative Forest Health *Based on 2017 PPS*

TOTAL ACRES NEEDING TREATMENT = 26,905 AC

TOTAL ACRES TREATED TO MEET GOAL OF CIS = 4,405 AC

PRACTICES AND COST ESTIMATES

106 - Forest Management Plans

7 Plans 10-20ac @ \$ 1,024.43/ea. = \$7171.01

8 Plans 21-100ac @ \$ 1,294.02/ea. = \$10,352.16

TOTAL COST OF FOREST MNGT. PLANS = \$17,523.17

314 - Brush Management

Hand tools, Light - 120 acres x \$17.48/ac. = \$2,097.60

Hand Tools Medium - 120 acres x \$ 74.29/ac. = \$8,914.80

Chemical, Spot Treatment - 120 acres x \$111.28/ac. = \$13,353.60

Three Treatments - 120 acres x \$115.48/ac. = \$13,857.60

Mechanical/Medium Infestation - 120 acres x \$187.63/ac. = \$22,515.60

TOTAL ACRES OF BRUSH MANAGEMENT = 600 ACRES

TOTAL COST OF BRUSH MANAGEMENT = \$60,739.20

327 - Conservation Cover

Monarch Species -10 acres x \$445.93/ac. = \$4,459.30

TOTAL ACRES OF CONSERVATION COVER = 10 ACRES

TOTAL COST OF CONSERVATION COVER = \$4,459.30

342 - Critical Area Planting

Native Species – 10 acres x \$312.92/ac. = \$3129.20

TOTAL ACRES OF CONSERVATION COVER = 10 ACRES

TOTAL COST OF CONSERVATION COVER = \$3,129.20

383 -Fuel Break

Dozer, Level to Moderate Slopes - 115 acres x \$847.04/ac. = \$97,409.60

TOTAL ACRES OF CONSERVATION COVER = 115 ACRES

TOTAL COST OF CONSERVATION COVER = \$97,409.60

384 -Woody Residue Treatment

Lop and Scatter -1,800 acres x \$45.10/ac. = \$81180.00

Slash Treatment Light - 400 acres x \$95.47 = \$38,188

TOTAL ACRES OF WOODY RESIDUE TRMT. = 2,200 ACRES

TOTAL COST OF WOODY RESIDUE TRMT. = \$119,368.00

394 - Fire break

Constructed, Medium equipment, Flat-medium slopes 52,800ft x \$0.18/ft. = \$9,504.00

Constructed, Medium equipment, Steep slopes 26,400ft x \$.94/ft. = \$24,816.00

TOTAL FEET OF FIRE BREAK 79,200 FT

TOTAL COST OF FIRE BREAK = \$34,320.00

490 - Tree & Shrub Site Preparation

Hand Prep Spots/Thick Veg - 100 acres x \$412.92/ac = \$41,292.00

Chemical Hand Apply - 100 acres x \$67.91/ac = \$6,791.00

TOTAL ACRES OF SITE PREP = 200 ACRES

TOTAL COST OF SITE PREP = \$48,083.00

612 - Tree & Shrub Establishment

Reforestation Planting/Browse Protection - 100 acres x \$429.04 = \$42,904.00

Conservation Planting/Browse Protection - 100 acres x \$343.42 = \$34,342.00

TOTAL ACRES OF TREE PLANTING = 200 ACRES

TOTAL COST OF PLANTING = \$77,246.00

643 - Restoration and Management of Rare or Declining Habitats

Monitoring and Management Medium Intensity - 40 acres x \$22.46 = \$898.40

TOTAL ACRES OF RESTORATION AND DECLINING HABITAT = 40 ACRES

TOTAL COST OF RESTORATION AND DECLINING HABITAT = \$898.40

645 - Upland Wildlife Habitat Improvement

Monitoring and Management Medium Intensity - 3,181 acres x \$12.42 = \$39,508.02

TOTAL ACRES OF UPLAND WILDLIFE HABITAT = 3,181 ACRES

TOTAL COST OF UPLAND WILDLIFE HABITAT = \$39,508.02

647 - Early Successional Habitat Development/Management

Wildlife Forage Management - 40 acres x \$167.88/ac. = \$6,715.20

TOTAL ACRES OF EARLY SUCCESSIONAL HABITAT DEVELOPMENT = 40 ACRES

TOTAL COST OF EARLY SUCCESSIONAL HABITAT DEVELOPMENT = \$6,715.20

649 - Structures for Wildlife

Brush and Rock piles 60ea @ \$263.08/ea. = \$15,748.80

Snag Creation 100ea @ \$25.18/ea. = \$2,518.00

Nesting boxes 100ea @ \$53.86/ea. = \$5,386.00

TOTAL NUMBER OF STRUCTURES FOR WILDLIFE = 260

TOTAL COST OF STRUCTURES FOR WILDLIFE = \$23,652.80

660 -Tree/Shrub Pruning

Fire Hazard – 80 acres x 143.73/ac. = \$11,498.40

Stand Improvement, Low Height - 120 acres x \$93.97/ac = \$11,276.40

TOTAL ACRES OF TREE/SHRUB PRUNING = 200 ACRES

TOTAL COST OF TREE/SHRUB PRUNING = \$22,774.80

666 -Forest Stand Improvement

Pre-commercial Thinning – 750 acres x \$ 201.26/ac = \$150945.00

Single Stem treatment – 750 acres x \$263.17/ac = \$197,377.50

TOTAL ACRES OF FOREST STAND IMPROVEMENT = 1,500 ACRES

TOTAL COST OF STAND IMPROVEMENT = \$348,322.00

It is anticipated that 50% of the total contracts will be Tribal SD and HU/BFR. This will increase our projected budget when using the HU PPS by 25%, adding \$113,018.60.

TOTAL COST OF Sek-wet-se / SIXES

FOREST HEALTH COLLABORATIVE = \$1,017,167.00

BY YEAR: 2018 - \$203,433.50
 2019 - \$203,433.50
 2020 - \$203,433.50
 2021 - \$203,433.50
 2022 - \$203,433.50