



Illinois Valley Soil and Water Conservation District

331 E Cottage Park Dr Suite 1 - P.O. Box 352

Cave Junction, OR 97523 Phone: 541-592-3731

Monthly Meeting Agenda June 26, 2025- IVSWCD Office/ZOOM

IVSWCD is inviting you to a scheduled Zoom meeting.

Topic: Illinois Valley Soil & Water Conservation District Meeting

Time: June 26, 2025 - 6:00 pm Join Zoom Meeting:

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/95435099861?pwd=UXNsUEgyT200Ym9ZUVhEa1UvbhFUDz09>

Meeting ID: 954 3509 9861

Passcode: Conserve

- I. 6:00 PM: Call to Order
- II. 6:01 PM: Acceptance of Minutes
- III. 6:05 PM: Acceptance of Financial Reports
- IV. 6:10 PM: Old Business
 - a. Bio-Char Kilns (status?)
- V. 6:15 PM: New Business
 - a. Thompson Creek Tract Short-Term Forest Management Plan
 - b. SDAO Board Training offerings

6:30 PM: Staff and Partnering Agency Reports

 - c. John's report
 - d. Arlyse's Report
 - e. Partnering Agency Reports
- VI. 7:00 Public comments
- VII. 7:15 Adjournment



Illinois Valley Soil & Water Conservation District

Monthly Meeting Minutes

331 E Cottage Park Drive Suite 1/ZOOM

May 22, 2025

The meeting was called to order by Vice-President Rhett Nelsen at 6:00 p.m.

Meeting attendance Roster:

In-Person	Via Zoom Teleconference	Absent
Rhett Nelsen	John Bellville	Katherine Mechling
Katrina Poydack	Bradley Stokes, NRCS	Robert Webb
Zachary Robinson		
Matthew Robinson		
Janice Denney		
Arlyse DeLoyola (Staff)		
Kevin O'Brien IVWC		
Lydia Robinson, Guest		

Notes were taken by: Arlyse DeLoyola

- **Minutes:** The minutes of the previous meeting were presented to the board for review.
 - **Janice Denney moved to approve the minutes as presented.**
 - **Matthew Robinson seconded the motion.**
 - **The motion passed unanimously, with Nelsen, Poydack, Z Robinson, M Robinson, and Denney voting in favor.**
- **Financial Reports:** The financial reports April 2025 were presented to the board for review.
 - **Katrina Poydack made a motion to approve the Financial Reports as presented.**
 - **Matthew Robinson seconded the motion.**
 - **Discussion was held.**
 - **The motion passed unanimously, with Nelsen, Poydack, Z Robinson, M Robinson, and Denney voting in favor.**
- **Old Business**
 - **Bio-Char Kilns:** Discussion was held regarding the storage of the Bio-Char Kilns. A motion was made and withdrawn, but board consensus was to keep the kilns in the possession of a district representative so that liability risk is reduced.
- **New Business**
 - **Volunteer Weed Control:** Ideas for a volunteer weed control program were discussed. A possible program outline was included in the meeting packet. Modeling after the Takilma program was suggested. Possibly the District could act as coordinator and potentially apply for grant funding. No formal action was taken.
 - **Policies:** Arlyse presented two suggested policies for board approval. The Paid Leave Oregon Policy and an updated Fiscal Policy were reviewed.
 - **Katrina made a motion to approve the paid Leave Oregon Policy.**
 - **Janice seconded the motion.**

- o **The motion passed unanimously, with Nelsen, Poydack, Z Robinson, M Robinson, and Denney voting in favor.**
- o **Matthew made a motion to approve the updated fiscal policy.**
- o **Zachary seconded the motion.**
- o **The motion passed unanimously, with Nelsen, Poydack, Z Robinson, M Robinson, and Denney voting in favor.**
- o **Additional New Business:** Matthew presented a hard-bound copy of the Merck Index, Fifteenth Edition Encyclopedia of Chemicals, Drugs, and Biologicals for the District reference Library.

Janice stated she had attended a water use workshop and has PDFs of the content available for anyone interested in the subject.

- **Staff Reports:**

- o John reviewed his written report and invited the board to attend the SIA Open House on June 2nd at Siskiyou Field Institute from 5-7pm. He is looking for people willing to speak about their experiences working with the District on projects.

Two Rivers SWCD is beginning to transition duties over to our office. The banking access should be done Tuesday.

A meeting was held on the 15th with Kellum of Refugium Consulting regarding Cannabis Clean-up, but no solid plans were formed.

The Post Fire Project is finished.

The Community Wildfire Defense project will conclude by the first of June with 80.5 acres treated. Participating Landowners will receive certificates.

Seven habitat kits are being sent from the Xerxes society to be planted at the Thompson Creek Tract by November 30th.

John re-submitted the Waldo Beaver Exclusion Device grant to ODFW Oregon Conservation & Recreation Funds opportunity.

- o Arlyse reviewed her report mentioning that there are training opportunities online available from SDAO for our board members.

- **Partnering Agency Reports:**

- o Bradley Stokes was invited to present a report for the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). He presented an update on the programs his agency is offering currently.
- o Arlyse reported for the IV Watershed Council that there would be a proposal evaluation team meeting for the Horse Creek Project next Tuesday. The team will review the proposals and select the contractor who will perform the work on the culvert replacement.

NEXT MEETING: The next regular meeting will be held June 26th at 6:00 pm.

Adjournment: The meeting was adjourned at 7:22 p.m.

Approved Minutes:_____ **Date:** _____

Illinois Valley Soil & Water Conservation District

Profit & Loss

May 2025

	May 25
Ordinary Income/Expense	
Income	
Grants Received	157,848.30
Service Contracts	
OSU SONDE	667.21
Total Service Contracts	667.21
Total Income	158,515.51
Gross Profit	158,515.51
Expense	
Contracted Services	47,586.80
Mileage	922.60
Other	
Copier lease	65.75
Payroll Fees	375.00
Power and Electric	63.05
Printing & Copying	17.71
Rent Expense	587.00
Taxes	
SSA Pers Fee	15.00
Total Taxes	15.00
Telephone	161.64
Website/Internet fees	21.25
Total Other	1,306.40
Software Subscription	54.54
Supplies & Materials	860.72
Training and associated travel	85.00
Wages and Salaries	17,397.13
Water Quality Monitoring	
Contracted Laboratory Analysis	4,800.00
Mileage Reimbursement /Sampling	500.35
Shipping Samples	85.09
Water Quality Monitoring - Other	59.50
Total Water Quality Monitoring	5,444.94
Total Expense	73,658.13
Net Ordinary Income	84,857.38
Net Income	84,857.38

Illinois Valley Soil & Water Conservation District

Profit & Loss

July 2024 through May 2025

	Jul '24 - May 25
Ordinary Income/Expense	
Income	
Donations	8,000.00
Grants Received	376,968.55
Other Revenue	1,190.89
Service Contracts	
OSU SONDE	4,331.53
Total Service Contracts	4,331.53
Total Income	390,490.97
Gross Profit	390,490.97
Expense	
Accounting Fees	12,000.00
Bank Fees	1.64
Contracted Services	
Mileage SONDE	157.15
Contracted Services - Other	293,592.80
Total Contracted Services	293,749.95
Director Expense	75.00
Insurance	
General Liability Insurance	2,807.00
Total Insurance	2,807.00
Meeting Expense	
Food and water	393.97
Total Meeting Expense	393.97
Mileage	1,187.92
Other	
Advertising	199.50
Copier lease	682.88
Dues & Subscriptions	
Membership Dues	996.49
Dues & Subscriptions - Other	262.02
Total Dues & Subscriptions	1,258.51
Payroll Fees	1,300.00
PO Box Rent	116.00
Postage/Mailing fees	15.03
Power and Electric	543.27
Printing & Copying	178.21
Reimbursable Expense	656.39
Rent Expense	6,809.00
Taxes	
Government Ethics Assessment	567.41
Secreatry of State Annual Fee	250.00
SSA Pers Fee	15.00
Total Taxes	832.41
Telephone	1,748.94
Website/Internet fees	252.75
Total Other	14,592.89
Software Subscription	2,539.86
Supplies & Materials	35,919.90

10:31 AM

06/19/25

Cash Basis

Illinois Valley Soil & Water Conservation District

Profit & Loss

July 2024 through May 2025

	Jul '24 - May 25
Training and associated travel	
Lodging	586.94
Training and associated travel - Other	2,014.82
Total Training and associated travel	2,601.76
Wages and Salaries	111,324.00
Water Quality Monitoring	
Contracted Laboratory Analysis	18,640.00
Mileage Reimbursement /Sampling	952.83
Shipping Samples	323.93
Water Quality Monitoring - Other	96.60
Total Water Quality Monitoring	20,013.36
Total Expense	497,207.25
Net Ordinary Income	-106,716.28
Other Income/Expense	
Other Income	
Interest Income	0.02
Reimbursement	7.21
Total Other Income	7.23
Other Expense	
Fire protection	1,395.54
Total Other Expense	1,395.54
Net Other Income	-1,388.31
Net Income	-108,104.59

Illinois Valley Soil & Water Conservation District

Balance Sheet

As of May 31, 2025

	May 31, 25
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Checking/Savings	
Checking Account	129,121.65
Savings Account - Thompson Crk	231.69
Total Checking/Savings	129,353.34
Total Current Assets	129,353.34
TOTAL ASSETS	129,353.34
LIABILITIES & EQUITY	
Equity	
Unrestricted Net Assets	237,457.93
Net Income	-108,104.59
Total Equity	129,353.34
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	129,353.34

Illinois Valley Soil & Water Conservation District

6/19/2025 10:36 AM

Register: Checking Account

From 05/01/2025 through 05/31/2025

Sorted by: Date, Type, Number/Ref

Date	Number	Payee	Account	Memo	Payment	C	Deposit	Balance
05/05/2025			Grants Received	Deposit		X	8,649.00	53,207.39
05/05/2025			-split-	Deposit		X	107,261.50	160,468.89
05/05/2025	ach	Cardinal Business Se...	Accounts Payable	784581	150.00	X		160,318.89
05/05/2025	ACH	Cardinal Net-To-Bank	Accounts Payable		2,658.83	X		157,660.06
05/05/2025	ACH	Cardinal Tax Impound	Accounts Payable		1,569.03	X		156,091.03
05/05/2025	ACH	VOYA Financial	Accounts Payable	Retirement	748.78	X		155,342.25
05/05/2025	1023	Cardinal Net-To-Bank	Accounts Payable		165.96	X		155,176.29
05/05/2025	21607	Grayback Forestry	Accounts Payable	Hughes thinnin...	8,649.00	X		146,527.29
05/05/2025	21608	David Stone	Accounts Payable		125.30	X		146,401.99
05/05/2025	21609	Pacific Office Autom...	Accounts Payable		65.75	X		146,336.24
05/05/2025	21610	Pacific Power	Accounts Payable		36.26	X		146,299.98
05/05/2025	21611	Staples	Accounts Payable	LA 1041286	30.73	X		146,269.25
05/07/2025	1025	Cardinal Net-To-Bank	Accounts Payable		194.45	X		146,074.80
05/07/2025	21612	Fed-Ex	Accounts Payable	Samples to IEH	85.09	X		145,989.71
05/07/2025	21613	Grants Pass Water Lab	Accounts Payable		2,200.00	X		143,789.71
05/13/2025			Grants Received	Deposit		X	3,000.00	146,789.71
05/13/2025	ACH	Cardinal Net-To-Bank	Accounts Payable		2,593.90	X		144,195.81
05/13/2025	ACH	Cardinal Tax Impound	Accounts Payable		1,518.06	X		142,677.75
05/13/2025	ACH	VOYA Financial	Accounts Payable	Retirement	701.22	X		141,976.53
05/13/2025	1027	Cardinal Net-To-Bank	Accounts Payable		42.08	X		141,934.45
05/13/2025	1028	Cardinal Net-To-Bank	Accounts Payable		194.45	X		141,740.00
05/19/2025	ACH	Cardinal Business Se...	Accounts Payable	784581	125.00	X		141,615.00
05/19/2025	21614	IV DATA CENTER	Accounts Payable		21.25	X		141,593.75
05/19/2025	21615	Pacific Source Healt...	Accounts Payable	John Health Insurance	571.00	X		141,022.75
05/20/2025	21616	Pacific Office Autom...	Accounts Payable	Extra Copies	17.71	X		141,005.04
05/20/2025	21617	US Cellular	Accounts Payable	951128871	161.64			140,843.40
05/21/2025	21618	IEH Laboratories & ...	Accounts Payable		2,600.00			138,243.40
05/22/2025			Grants Received	Deposit		X	38,937.80	177,181.20
05/22/2025	ACH	Cardinal Net-To-Bank	Accounts Payable		2,778.97	X		174,402.23
05/22/2025	ACH	Cardinal Tax Impound	Accounts Payable		1,547.13	X		172,855.10
05/22/2025	ACH	VOYA Financial	Accounts Payable	Retirement	822.75	X		172,032.35
05/22/2025	1030	Cardinal Net-To-Bank	Accounts Payable		240.06	X		171,792.29
05/22/2025	21619	Grayback Forestry	Accounts Payable	CWDG	38,937.80	X		132,854.49
05/22/2025	21620	A+ Storage	Accounts Payable		114.50			132,739.99
05/22/2025	21621	Stilton LLC	Accounts Payable		472.50			132,267.49
05/22/2025	21622	John Bellville	Accounts Payable	Reimburse Weir Supplies	123.16	X		132,144.33
05/27/2025			Undeposited Funds	Deposit		X	667.21	132,811.54
05/28/2025	21623	Elan Financial Services	Umpqua Credit Card	4798 5100 616...	1,140.49			131,671.05
05/29/2025	ach	Cardinal Business Se...	Accounts Payable	784581	100.00	X		131,571.05
05/29/2025	1026	Cardinal Net-To-Bank	Accounts Payable		336.28	X		131,234.77

Illinois Valley Soil & Water Conservation District

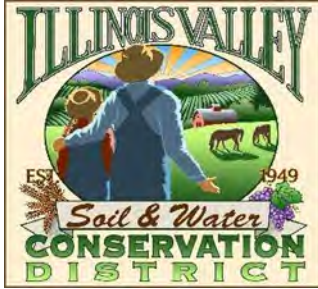
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Register: Checking Account

From 05/01/2025 through 05/31/2025

Sorted by: Date, Type, Number/Ref

Date	Number	Payee	Account	Memo	Payment	C	Deposit	Balance
05/29/2025	1029	Cardinal Net-To-Bank	Accounts Payable		365.18	X		130,869.59
05/29/2025	1031	Cardinal Net-To-Bank	Accounts Payable		103.25	X		130,766.34
05/29/2025	1032	Cardinal Net-To-Bank	Accounts Payable		194.45	X		130,571.89
05/29/2025	1033	Cardinal Net-To-Bank	Accounts Payable		245.75	X		130,326.14
05/29/2025	21624	John Bellville	Accounts Payable	Q7-8 travel	720.30			129,605.84
05/29/2025	21625	Oregon PERS	Accounts Payable	SSA FEE	15.00			129,590.84
05/29/2025	21626	Carolyn Taormina	Accounts Payable	Sampler Mileage	121.10			129,469.74
05/29/2025	21627	Maelagh Luckett- Ba...	Accounts Payable	Sampler Mileage	59.50			129,410.24
05/29/2025	21628	Arlyse DeLoyola	Accounts Payable	Mileage Feb-May	202.30	X		129,207.94
05/29/2025	21629	David Stone	Accounts Payable	Sampler Mileage	59.50			129,148.44
05/29/2025	21630	Pacific Power	Accounts Payable		26.79			129,121.65



John Bellville – District Manager
Illinois Valley Soil & Water Conservation District
331 E Cottage Park Drive Suite 1 B
PO Box 352
Cave Junction OR 97523
541-592-3731 office 541-415-6077 cell

June 17, 2025

Re: Thompson Creek Short-Term Forest Management Plan (2025-6)

Dear Illinois Valley Soil & Water Conservation District Board of Directors,

I present to you a packet that includes a short-term forest management plan for the Thompson Creek Woodland Conservation Tract. This work plan presents an actionable starting point for the long-term, sustainable management and development of the tract for its original intended purposes relating to outreach and education.

I reached out to multiple environmental consultants, as well as the Bureau of Land Management, regarding estimates on a botanical survey. I received one response. The IVSWCD would be spending over \$10,000 for a detailed survey, which would take up to one year to complete. After consultation with local subject matter experts, including ecologists and foresters, I can confidently say that the Thompson Creek Woodland Conservation Tract is comprised of non-critical wildlife habitat. I have included a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service IPaC report, which both verifies this statement and provides a reliable survey of wildlife habitat on the tract. It could make more sense to contract a thorough botanical survey after the following activities are implemented: (1) Xerces planting project, (2) selective/RIL harvest, (3) prescribed burn, and (4) replanting/stump inoculation.

I have included excerpts from historical documents, including the 2008 Thompson Creek Tract Forest Management Plan. While not urgent, I think that it would be pragmatic to begin actively managing the Thompson Creek Woodland Conservation Tract soon.

Signed, *John Bellville*

Thompson Creek Woodland Conservation Tract: Forest Management Plan (2025-2026)

1. Property Assessment & Resource Inventory (*July – September 2025*)

- Conduct a comprehensive **timber cruise** to evaluate stand health, volume, and species diversity.
- Map current forest roads, trails, water sources, and key terrain features to inform development planning.

2. Infrastructure Planning & Design (*July – December 2025*)

- Plan additional **road and trail systems** to support long-term management while minimizing environmental impact.
- Identify and design locations for **structures**, such as storage facilities, restrooms, camping shelters, interpretive placards, art installations, trail bridges/puncheons, or community spaces.
- Coordinate with engineers and conservation experts to ensure **erosion control** and habitat preservation.

3. Strategy Presentation (*October 2025*)

- Develop a **hybrid harvest and forest development plan**, ensuring sustainable timber harvest, biodiversity retention, and watershed protection.
- Present findings and recommendations to the **Illinois Valley Soil & Water Conservation District (SWCD) Board** for feedback and approval.

4. Ecological Restoration Through Planting (*October – November 2025*)

- Plant **Xerces Society Hedgerow, Riparian, and Wildflower Kits** to enhance pollinator habitat and improve soil stabilization.
- Conduct community engagement sessions to educate stakeholders on **native planting benefits** and ecological resilience.

5. Selective Harvest Implementation (*December 2025 – January 2026*)

- Conduct **Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) harvest** to remove unhealthy trees, harvest select merchantable trees, enhance forest structure, increase fire resiliency, increase accessibility, and improve long-term productivity.

- Ensure compliance with regulatory standards and best practices for **carbon sequestration and soil health maintenance**.

6. Reforestation & Habitat Enhancement (*January – April 2026*)

- Conduct prescribed (Rx) burning.
- **Replant harvested tracts** with diverse native species to restore ecological balance and mitigate climate adaptation risks.
- Inoculate tree stumps with mushroom plug spawn.
- Monitor survival rates and adjust management strategies accordingly.

7. Community Engagement & Celebration (*April 2026*)

- Host a **public event** showcasing project achievements, ecological benefits, and community contributions.
- Establish a long-term monitoring plan to assess forest health over the next decade.

8. Form Thompson Creek Woodland Conservation Tract Advisory Committee (*May 2026*)

- Host **Thompson Creek Woodland Conservation Tract Advisory Committee** kickoff meeting
- Monitor and control forest development plan implementation.



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From: Michele Blackburn <michele.blackburn@xerces.org>

Sent: Friday, May 9, 2025 12:12 PM

To: John Bellville <conservation@ivstreamteam.org>

Subject: 2025 Oregon Habitat Kit Award



May 2025

Congratulations!



Oregon Habitat Kit Award

Dear John Bellville,

Thank you for submitting a project proposal for the Xerces Society's Oregon Habitat Kit program. We are pleased to offer you habitat kits to support your project:

Project Name: Thompson Creek Woodland Conservation Tract

Proposal #: ORHabKit2025_07

Hedgerow Kits: 3

Riparian Kits: 2

Wildflower Kits: 2

The demand for habitat kits was much higher than the number of kits available. In many cases, we were unable to award each project with the number of kits requested. We hope you will consider submitting a proposal again next year to help meet your habitat goals.

Agreement Form

If you are still interested in receiving habitat kit(s), **please fill out the Project Partner Collaborative Agreement form online** to indicate that you would like to receive the kit(s) and agree to the terms stated in the form.

Complete the agreement form ONLINE by May 31, 2025.

Please keep this email. You will be asked to enter your proposal # and the number and types of kits you will receive when completing the form.

NOTE: The agreement form will be emailed to you as a PDF after you submit the form.

Complete the Agreement Form

Responsibilities

Some of the main responsibilities outlined in the agreement include:

- Preparing your site for planting
- Picking up your plants in October
- Planting by November 30, 2025
- Contacting us if your planting plans change
- Notifying us when your planting is complete
- Submitting a brief final report the following spring/summer

Kit Pick-up

The kits will be ready for you to pick up in October. ***We will get in touch with you later this summer to arrange a date and time to pick up your kit and provide more details about the pick-up events.***

- Tentative dates: October 8 & 9 (Talent Maker City, Talent, OR).
- Pick-up slots will be available between 10 AM - 4 PM. One-hour appointments will be limited to 4 pick-up slots.

Michele and Corin (oregonhabitatkits@xerces.org) will be your main point of contact for the Xerces Habitat Kit program. Please reach out if you have any questions or if we can be of assistance.

We look forward to working with you!

Special thanks to Talent Maker City for providing a space for the distribution event!

Governing the following described lands; Lots 3, 4 and 5, and N.E. 1/4, Sec. 28, Township 38S, Range 7W, W.M. 171.8 A., adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the Illinois Valley Soil Conservation District, May 9th, 1958.

Paragraph 1. The official name of the above lands shall be Thompson Creek Woodland Conservation Tract.

Paragraph 2. (a) Hereafter in this document the Thompson Creek Woodland Conservation Tract shall be called the "tract".

(b) The Board of Supervisors of the Illinois Valley Soil Conservation District shall be called the "Board".

(c) The Josephine County Court shall be called the "Court".

(d) The Oregon State Conservation Committee shall be called the "State Committee".

(e) The Illinois Valley Soil Conservation District shall be called the "District".

Paragraph 3. The tract was purchased and deeded to the District by the Court, Febr. 16th, 1955 and the Deed recorded in Volume 186, page 540, official county records of Josephine County.

Paragraph 4. In a verbal agreement with the Court, the Board agreed to the following: (a) The Board may transfer title to the tract only to the County of Josephine, State of Oregon, free and clear of all encumbrance and without cost to the County of Josephine.

(b) The Board will manage the tract with a full Woodland Conservation program as the final goal.

(c) Youth Groups shall be given the use of portions of this tract for Woodland Conservation, Education and Recreation. Permission for this use shall be given by the Board.

Paragraph 5. (a) It is the intent of the Board that any monies earned by the District on this tract shall be used only to further a full Woodland Conservation on the tract.

(b) That if, in the opinion of the Board, a full Woodland Conservation program is attained in the tract, any monies over and above needed to maintain this program shall revert back to the District to be used to further Conservation Education of Youth groups.

(c) Any monies earned by the tract shall be kept in a separate fund.

(d) Any monies advanced by the District for use in connection with the tract shall be returned with the current rate of interest to the District as it is earned by the tract.

(e) The Board shall keep an accurate set of books on the tract.

Paragraph 6. The Board shall advise the State Committee, in writing, before entering into any contract, sale, agreement or granting of permission to use the tract or disposing in any manner any timber by-products, trees, shrubs, vines, ferns, minerals etc. located on the tract and shall abide by the State Committee's recommendation regarding this.

Paragraph 7. (a) It is the intent of the Board that Youth Groups using the tract shall not engage in any manner, commercial logging or other hazardous practices on this tract.

(b) The Board reserves the right to determine what practices shall be considered hazardous.

Paragraph 8. (a) Prior to using any portion of the tract, Youth Groups shall obtain written permission from the Board. This agreement may be cancelled by either party by written notice effective upon receipt of said written notice.

(b) The Board reserves the right to determine the size and location of said portions.

(c) Youth Groups shall furnish to the District, evidence of Insurance that will hold the District free and clear of any and all claim in connection with the Youth Group's activities on the tract.

(d) The Board shall have full jurisdiction regarding the building of roads, trails, ponds, buildings etc. on the tract. Any improvements made by a Youth Group on this tract, upon termination of the agreement between the Board and the Youth Group, shall become the property of the District if the Board so desires.

(e) It is the intent of the Board that Youth Groups participating on this tract shall be entitled to any monies resulting from their activities on the tract, after the District is reimbursed (for any expense it may have incurred involving the Youth Groups) with the concurrence of the State Committee.

(f) Youth Groups shall advise the Board in writing before entering into any practices or erecting any buildings, trails, ponds etc. on the tract and shall have the Board's permission in writing prior to doing so.

(g) Youth Groups participating on the tract shall agree to abide by this Administrative Policy insofar as they are involved.

Paragraph 9. The Board shall erect a sign at the entrance or entrances of the tract and shall maintain this sign as long as the District retains ownership of the tract. This sign shall state as follows:

- (a) Name of tract. Thompson Creek Woodland Conservation Tract.
- (b) Owner of tract. Illinois Valley Soil Conservation District
- (c) Positively no trespassing without the written consent of the Board.

(d) That no person or persons may remove any trees, shrubs, timber, ferns, berries, minerals etc. from this tract without the written consent of the Board and this written consent shall state that the Board is acquainted with this Administrative Policy and is abiding by same.

(e) A copy of this Administrative Policy shall be on file at the following: District office, County Court and shall be recorded in the official records of Josephine County.

STATE OF OREGON) ss.
County of JOSEPHINE)

On this 9th day of Oct. 1958 signed: B. F. Randolph

before me the undersigned, a Notary Public for B. F. Randolph, Chairman
County and State above stated, personally ap- Illinois Valley Soil
peared the within named B.F. Randolph and Conservation District

Lester Archer, who are known to me to be the
identical individuals described in and who
executed the within instrument, and Signed: Lester Archer
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set Lester Archer, Secretary
my hand and affixed my official seal the day Illinois Valley Soil
and year last above written. Conservation District

Amelia J. Dick
Notary Public for Oregon

My commission expires April 28, 1961

2008

Thompson Creek Tract

Forest Management Plan



Prepared for

Illinois Valley

Soil and Water Conservation District

By

Josephine

Soil and Water Conservation District

II. MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES

The following combination of objectives represent small but significant basis to develop a management plan with the Illinois Soil and Water Conservation District.

- Develop a land and resource management plan in an environmentally sound way, to promote and encourage the *sustainability* of the forest and health of the land.
- Manage the forest, land, and resources in a balanced *interconnected* way to promote naturalness and species richness.
- Promote the advancement of a sustainable ecosystem which encourages the productive growth and maintenance of *native plant* and *wildlife habitats* and species.
- Provide various opportunities to financially support the land and related IVSWCD programs.
- To develop a deeper sense of community and elevated level of trust by making the tract available for cultural, recreational and educational use.



Josephine Soil & Water Conservation District

1440 Parkdale Drive PO Box 5053 Grants Pass OR 97527

541-474-6840

Email: jowcd@outreachinternet.com

4 August 2008

Illinois Valley SWCD
102 S. Redwood Hwy
POB 352
Cave Junction OR 97523

RE: Thompson Creek Tract

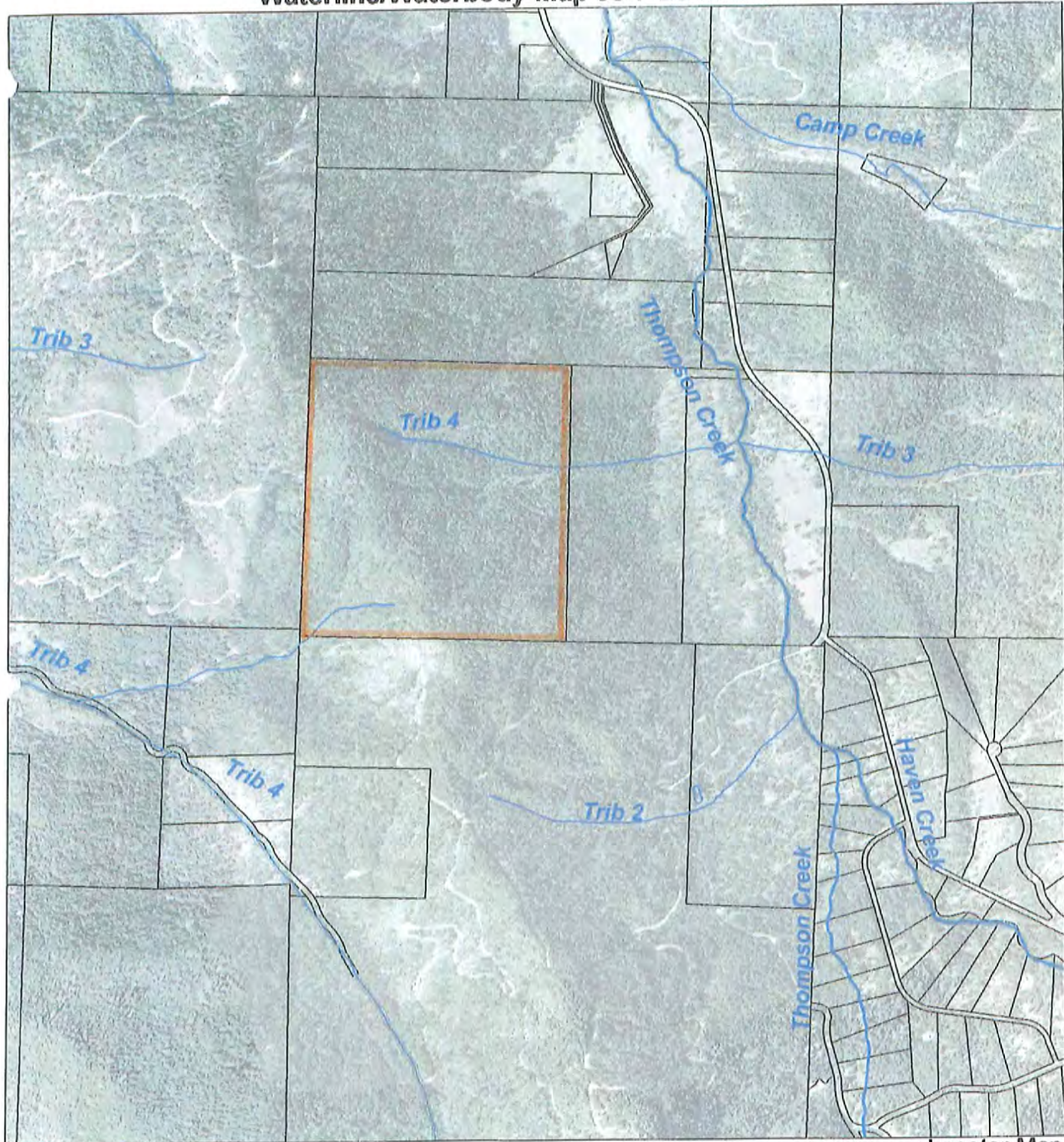
Dear Board and Committee members:

It pleases the Josephine SWCD to present its sister agency with a forest management plan for property entrusted to their district. We feel the plan identifies and addresses the need to create and maintain a healthy forest while taking into consideration all the noted concerns of those who desire to manage and enjoy the land. *We* enjoyed working on this project for you; please do not hesitate to call for any further assistance on this plan!

Sincerely,

Josephine SWCD Board and staff

Waterline/Waterbody Map 38-7-28 txlt 900



Legend

- Taxlots
- Water (line)**
 - Class 1
 - Class 2
 - Wellands (Line)
- 2002 Airphotos

1500 0 1500 3000 Feet

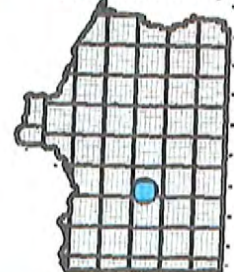
The information on this map is furnished for general interest purposes only. This information is provided without warranties of any kind, express or implied, and it should not be used to support any purchase or other investment. Neither Josephine County, Cave Junction, nor Grants Pass will accept responsibility for any errors or inaccuracies in the depicted information.



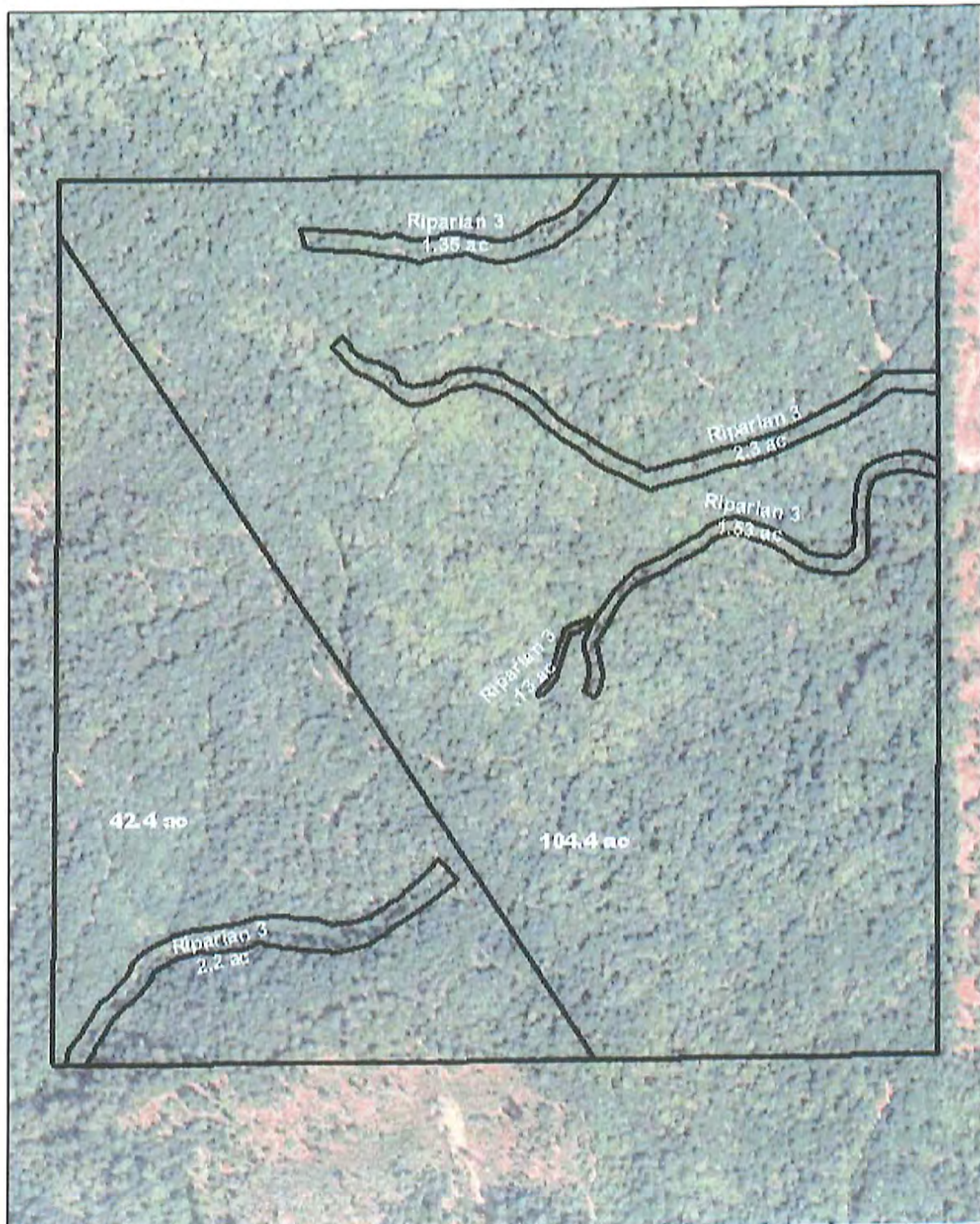
Scale
1:17059



Locator Map



Title: Stand Map



Prepared by FSA
Josephine Co.
August 01, 2008

Legal: T38s-R7w-Sec. 28 TL 900
Owner: IVSWCD



Synopsis and Recommendation
For The Illinois Valley Soil and Water Conservation Board and members of the
Thompson Creek Association.

The Thompson Creek Tract is a project to help the Illinois Valley SWCD identify the current conditions on the tract itself: Forest, water and soil considerations were taken and used to analyze data collected from the project site.

In general, a healthy forest is generally stable; that is, various species are in balance with each other, and their populations are not increasing or declining. A healthy forest has the ability to remain productive, resilient, and stable over time and to withstand the effects of periodic natural or human caused stresses such as drought, insect attack, disease, climatic changes, flood, resource management practices and resource demands.

The health of this forest varies from good to moderate. Dense vegetation coupled with possibilities of insect and disease infestations contribute to the stands having become stressed and weak. A stand density of 90% of tract is present. The objectives of forest health is an issue that should be addressed first – fuels reduction being primarily the first goal, with commercial thinning an equal priority.

IV. PROPOSED MANAGEMENT-Recommendations

The following section describes recommended treatments (prescriptions) to achieve the desired objectives. They are listed by resource category and stand in the same order as they were presented in the resource section above (III. Resources-Existing Conditions). I also recommend submitting an application to ODF for a stewardship plan so that the tract would be available for a cost-share programs to help pay for any wildlife incentive projects, pre-commercial thinning/fuels reduction and to help maintain the health of the forest.

The tract is registered with the Farm Service Agency. IVSWCD gave permission to obtain a tract number for the purpose of submitting applications for enhancement/incentive cost-share grants or programs to enhance wildlife, and forest and water quality and quantity.

A. Soils/Erosion

1. General Recommendations

It is important to protect and maintain the soil resource to insure that the productive capability of the land is maintained. The following practices and mitigation measures are recommended during or after ground disturbing activities:

Avoid ground disturbing activities that excessively expose soil areas. If soil areas are exposed, avoid running vehicles or equipment over these areas during wet periods.

If soil disturbing operations are conducted which cause excessive soil exposure, mitigation efforts need should be taken to reduce winter run-off which could cause erosion or soil movement. This may include but is not limited to the construction of water bars on skid trails prior to wet weather, placing organic mulch coverings, and grass seeding on exposed soil areas.

2. Specific Stand Recommendations

All Stands

In the north area of the tract there are some areas of slight erosion. Continual run off from rain in this area will eventually create a deeper gully or the loss of more soil. Ideally, laying rock or planting native or non-native species should be planted to protect and stabilize the soil resource which will minimize fuel loading and either prevent or minimize the creation of ladder fuels. Placing water bars will offset the course of the surface runoff. Using fabric mulches will support the soil before, during and after the time the plants or trees are becoming established. In the remaining areas, especially where slopes are above 45% and vegetation may need to come off, keep erosion in check with prompt replanting of native trees and grasses.

Maintain existing culverts, including drainage areas. In addition, the end of a pipe area can be planted with native plant species or heavily rocked to help dissipate the energy generated from runoff. All drainages need yearly maintenance and upkeep.

B Vegetation

1. Stand Density Reduction (Thinning)

Treatment Philosophy

Stand density reduction (thinning) is a recommended silviculture practice in this management plan. Thinning is prescribed to improve residual tree growth and stand sustainability. It also helps reduce fuel loading and improves stand health. Thinning operations normally remove both conifers and hardwoods in stands that are excessively stocked and where tree growth has slowed. Within these stands, areas that need thinning tree crowns are usually crowded together and have partially or completely intertwined crowns in direct competition with each other.

Thinning can be either non-commercial or commercial depending on the size of material removed. Generally, non-commercial thinning includes the thinning of trees that are less than 8" DBH and commercial thinning include tree sizes greater than 8" DBH (Of course, this would be different if a market could be found or developed for the material less than 8" DBH).

A properly spaced thinning will result in additional space and less competition for residual trees to take advantage of increased sunlight, water and nutrients. Thinning and associated slash treatment will also reduce fuel accumulations and the hazard of intense wildfire.

When conducting a thinning operation, it is necessary to consider which trees will be removed and which trees will be retained. In this case, the thinning would favor the retention of healthy conifer trees and some hardwoods that have potential for future growth and sustainability. Candidate trees to remove include:

- Suppressed trees that are overtopped or partially overtopped by more dominant and/or co-dominant individuals.

- Trees with sparse, partial or weak appearing crowns that may be "off color" or have bare twigs and braches showing.

- Trees that are dead or are dying from drought stress, disease or from insect attack.

- Identifying an ideal aspect or site for natural and optimal tree growth and maintenance. For instance, favoring an oak savannah as opposed to replanting to a pine forest.

One of the main goals of the thinning is to maintain an "intact" canopy while still providing additional space above and below ground (root competition) for the residual trees. With less competition residual trees will take advantage of the increased sunlight, water and nutrients, and will grow faster and become healthier.

During a thinning operation it is best to maintain optimum species composition by retaining as many native species as possible.

There are different methods and guidelines used to determine which trees should be removed or which trees should be retained during a thinning. One of these methods is to predict residual crown spacing following a thinning. With this method the determination of which trees to remove and which trees to retain is based on the potential clearance around the residual tree crowns at their widest point. This will vary by site and species. Bigger and older trees need more thinning space than smaller younger trees. Generally, trees growing on better sites should be thinned heavier. Normally, ponderosa pine should be thinned heavier than Douglas-fir, sugar pine.

Areas that are overstocked and in serious decline (with poor crowns, mortality and disease) should be thinned less intensively than stands that are of moderate density and are somewhat healthy. This is because the overstocked stand is already under stress. The added stress of thinning may be too much of an additional shock.

When thinning conifer trees that are physiologically attached at the base (two or more trees that are growing out of one stump) it is usually better to remove both (or all) of the trees from the common base or none of the trees.

When thinning clumps of hardwoods generally it is best to either remove the entire clump or retain the entire clump.

Thinning should retain varying groups of trees of different sizes or heights to promote structural diversity (sometimes this is not possible because a stand may only have one canopy layer).

If thinning is done in stands that have grown very dense over long periods of time, and contain trees with low crown tree ratios, it is important to reduce the amount of removal that normally would be done. This is important because additional tree mortality to leave trees could be caused by wind-throw, sun scald and/or mortality from increased 'tree shock' from drastically changed open conditions.

Disposal of thinned material through burning: Burning should only be done when weather conditions permit and when local agencies (ODF-Oregon Department of Forestry and DEQ-Department of Environmental Quality) allow this activity.

Thinning Prescription

Stands 1 and 2

Major thinning needed in stand one more than stand 2. Stand one requires more upkeep and maintenance. Encourage the development of a large tree canopy and give the healthier, more crown coverage trees the ability to grow and respond to a commercial thinning. The 90% crown coverage understory ability has dense growth and has created pockets of dead trees. There also is a lot of down wood and brush creating ladder fuels. The health of the forest is at a very critical stage. The understory is becoming a jungle and screaming fire hazard. The natural course of this stand will be fire and/or insects and disease. The remaining healthy trees are stressed or at risk for fire. The improvement of the forest health will improve wildlife habitat, timber value and water quantity.

Using this site for a properly implemented thinning will improve the health of the forest. Thinning should be of sufficient intensity to develop of a wide spaced large tree canopy that can survive the encroachment of a slow moving ground fire.

Some of the logs could be used for the District's or Watershed Council's in-stream fish projects, bio-mass, fence posts, other specialty products or merchantable timber.

Treatment

Thin the overstory and understory by removing suppressed, dead top, diseased, and or dying trees. This includes both conifers and hardwoods. Thin to allow extra space around residual crowns. In-addition to the above treatment, thin out at least 70% of understory tanoak. Tan oak dramatically increases the threat of a fast moving wildfire, especially ones that are closer the road. Retained trees and shrubs near the road must be pruned tall enough for ground wildfire to creep under rather than up into tree or shrub crowns. Remove any large fuel loads that are down. Some of the larger logs can be placed on high erosion areas to help slow down erosion. Plant conifer trees and spread native grasses in areas of exposed soil, refer to "Conifer Seedling Establishment" Section.

Slash Disposal

Dispose of slash and woody debris by hand piling and burning or chipping for use as mulch. If feasible, remove some of the larger conifers and hardwoods as merchantable logs or fuel wood.

Result

The resulting appearance of the residual stand will be that of a more open grown forest. Any overstocking of standing fuel will be reduced, making it a much more vigorous and fire safe stand.

Maintenance

Once the thinning and slash disposal is completed, stand conditions should be maintained through the years, i.e., re-sprouting of hardwoods should be kept in check by re-cutting sprouts or poisoning with suitable herbicide. Regular watering to the seedlings and dispersal of grass seed should be maintained during appropriate seasons.

No thinning is needed in Stand 3

2. Pruning

Treatment Philosophy

Because of cost and efficiency, pruning should be conducted during non-commercial thinning operations. The normal process of pruning involves removing dry, dead, persistent branches and/ or live green branches on tree boles up to a height which can be reached with a chain saw (about 6-8'). On the larger trees a pruning pole with a manual or chainsaw blade can be used to reach higher.

All pruned limbs should be cut flush with the bole of the tree.

During the pruning operation, small conifers with multiple tops should be removed if they can be reached.

Pruning usually doesn't have much effect on tree growth or tree health because usually the lower pruned branches are usually dead or almost dead. Pruning will reduce wildfire hazard by reducing fuel ladders.

Pruning Prescription

Remove and reduce ladder fuels on residual trees prune and fuels reduction after commercial thinning.

Objective

Reduce ladder fuels on residual trees.

Treatment

Prune residual trees by reducing dead and/or live branches.

Slash Disposal

Dispose of slash and woody debris by hand piling and burning. Buck residual logs into lengths not longer than 12'. Buck off remaining branches.

Result

The resulting appearance of the stands will be that of a more open grown forest that is less of a fire hazard. Pruning will have little effect on stand health or tree growth...

Maintenance

Follow-up pruning will be needed in years to come on to curb the new growth.

3. Conifer Seedling Establishment

Site Preparation and Reforestation Prescription

No reforestation is required at this time on Thompson Creek Tract.

To help with seedling survival, plant in the partial shade (from afternoon sun-hottest part of day) of stumps, snags, trees, and shrubs (where the shrubs will not totally shade the seedling out). Optional, techniques are to use artificial "shade cards" to reduce the amount of solar radiation reaching the root collar (the base) of each seedling. The shade cards should be placed about 3-6' away from the seedlings to provide shade from the afternoon sun (generally place the card southwest of each seedling). Generally, Douglas-fir, incense cedar, and sugar pine require more shade than ponderosa pine.

Before planting, scalp a 3' x 3' planting area for each seedling down to mineral soil. This practice involves scraping away litter, duff, woody material, and roots, by using a hoe, Pulaski, rake, or shovel. The objective is to reduce weed competition, clear residual fuels, and make planting easier. The site preparation operation can be done before planting or at the time of planting, which ever is more convenient for the landowner.

Seedlings can be obtained from local or agency nurseries and should come from the appropriate ODF "seed zones" for the area. They should also be from the appropriate "elevation band". The property is in Seed Zone 3 (formerly Seed Zone 511), and in elevation band is 0-2,000'. Information on ordering and purchasing seedlings can be received at local commercial nurseries or agencies (OSU Extension, ODF, BLM and/or the Soil and Water District).

The best time of year to plant conifer seedlings is mid-winter/early spring if the soil has drained. If seedlings are planted in the spring on a warm day make sure that bare root seedling roots don't dry out when taken out of the planting container. In between planting times store seedlings in a cool dark place (a refrigerator at about 38 degrees works best).

For the best possibility of seedling survival, it is very important to water seedlings during droughty periods. This is especially true for Douglas-fir, sugar pine and incense cedar. Ponderosa pine can withstand dryer prolonged conditions. Some seedlings will be too far from a water source to effectively water. One idea is to use watering cans with a dozen small holes in the bottom of the can, and to set the can next to the base of each seedling. Water can then be emptied into each can by bucket.

Moisture Conservation

For additional seedling survival, it is important to weed around each seedling early in the growing season because weeds extract available water from the soil resulting in less water for the seedlings. Keeping the weeds from over topping seedlings is also important to reduce competition. The weeding can be done manually or with chemicals (small backpack sprayer).

Placing natural mulch material such as wood chips, bark-mulch or other woody debris (not sawdust) around each seedling, will help promote seedling survival by helping to conserve moisture in the soil during the growing season. This will allow the seedling to use more of the conserved moisture. Other forms of mulch material include newsprint, or commercially produced products like Vispore, or paper/asphalt squares. These types of mulch will not only retain moisture but will aid in retarding weed growth around the seedlings. If newsprint, Vispore, or other square material is used, the 4 corners of each square needs to be staked down (or held down with rocks or soil) because of possible disruption from wind or animals.

Along with the mulch it is a good idea to identify each seedling with a stick or a piece of thin dowel material with a short piece of flagging on it so the seedling can be seen when weeds and other trees or shrubs grow up around it.

All Stands

No reforestation is necessary but some thinning can be used to create wider spacing for trees.

Plant conifer seedlings in wide spaced openings. Planting spacing should be wider the nearer to the road. Do this in areas that receive full or partial sun (not in full shade). Plant 2-0 or 1-1 (two year old) ponderosa pine at randomly spaced 10- 12' spacing. Plant 2-0 or 1-1 (two year old) Douglas-fir, Sugar Pine and/or Ponderosa Pine at randomly spaced intervals 10- 12' spacing.

4. Non-Native Plant Removal and Maintenance.

Weeds and non-natives need differing types of treatment for control or eradication. Check for the current most effective method with BLM, ODA or ODF. Many non-native plants and noxious weeds can be removed by pulling and placing in a black plastic bag and removing from the tract. This can be done any time of year that the plants can be identified. Generally, is better to do this when the soil profile is wet or damp for ease of pulling. It's best to do this prior to seed development (depending on the species but usually after late spring or early summer. If large concentrations of noxious weeds are found they can be treated with herbicides delivered with back-pack sprayer. Burning noxious weed material during the wet months of the year is one of the many effective steps towards eradicating a lingering problem.

C. Water Resources/Fish

Retain 25 - 50 foot buffer on both side of riparian areas for maximum shade and retention of moisture. The riparian areas on the Thompson tract are stable and therefore minimal management is required.

D. Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat

1. General Recommendations

All Stands

An important goal of any landowner is to maintain and or improve the habitat for all naturally occurring wildlife on the property. One way to do this is to maintain a diversity of healthy native vegetation. Specifically, this could include:

Promote the development of as much structural vegetative diversity (different types and sizes of vegetation) as possible. This would include the production and maintenance of hiding, resting, and foraging cover. Ideally, retaining 15-20% of the area in bush and low growing cover patches would benefit most wildlife species.

Create a hard and soft snag structural component within the stands over time. Hard snags are younger snags from recent dead trees that are not falling apart, or decomposing yet, while, soft snags are older snags that are mostly decomposed and falling apart. Snags will provide nesting and roosting coverage for many bird species.

Maintaining down woody material (larger logs) to rot in place will provide cover for small animals and eventually supply nutrients to the soil.

Burning will result in quicker nitrogen release which is important for some species of wildlife. Consider under-burning dry grass, leaves, and litter on the ground in the winter or spring when conditions permit. Sometimes a mid-winter drying period will occur, making conditions right for this practice.

Retain at least 15-20% of slash piles in thinned areas for small mammal wildlife cover.

2. Wildlife Structures

All Stands

It is recommended to include various sized birdhouses, cavities, or trees to accommodate different species of wildlife. Sometimes it may be desirable to create wildlife trees by creating dead trees and snags. If snags are created, they should be located in areas where they won't be a safety hazard. One snag per acre is recommended – whether upright or laying on the ground. If more than one snag is present, select the one with the most number of nesting cavities.

E. Fire and Fire Ecology

All Stands

The following recommendations should be considered to reduce the *risk* and *hazard* of wildfire:

Reduce the amount of ladder fuels, down wood, and slash by cutting, piling and burning, under-burning, chipping or removal. Conduct burning a safe distance from standing trees and shrubs to prevent scorching, damage or mortality.

During the slash disposal process, it is important and desirable to retain some woody debris scattered on the ground to return nutrients to the soil over time through decomposition (Total 100% cleanup is not needed unless it is done for another reason, i.e., aesthetics). Those individual pieces of slash and woody material retained on the ground should be bucked into 10-12' lengths to get them as close to the ground as possible. The objective is to lessen fuel depth and continuity, and speed up decomposition so that wildfire will not burn so hot or with high intensity.

Use prescribed fire to under-burn excess down woody material, leaves, and litter. This should be done when the soil profile is damp and when moisture conditions permit such burning. Conditions are sometimes right during the winter or spring months after a 2-3 week drying period. This is before fire season, usually in March or April. Test burn small areas first then expand accordingly. Pull, scrape or rake fuels away from trees and shrubs to be saved prior to burning. Check with DEQ (Department of Environmental Quality) for burn days at: (541) 476-9663.

Always use containment lines, roads, open areas or other fire barriers during burning. Slash piling can be done any time of the year except during periods of high fire potential when equipment use restrictions are in place (if a chain saw is used during the slash cleanup process). *Consult with ODF for additional information.*

Trim overhanging and adjacent vegetation clear of road (14' high, 14' wide) to allow safe passage of fire personnel and vehicles.

Water tanks should be made accessible to fire personnel in case of wildfire.

F. Insects and Disease:

It is impossible to cut down every tree that has been bored from a beetle. The idea is to treat and manage the pockets of infested sites.

Whenever a tree becomes infested or diseased, or is weakened and ready to become subject to attack by insects or disease it is good management to remove and dispose of it in the proper manner as soon as it is possible. See insect and disease chart for more information.

G. Forest Health, Diversity and Sustainability

A healthy forest has the ability to remain productive, resilient, and stable over time and to withstand the effects of periodic natural or human caused stresses such as drought, insect attack, disease, climatic changes, flood, resource management practices and resource demands. A healthy forest is generally stable; that is, various species are in balance with each other, and their populations are not increasing or declining.

The overall forest health of this property is moderate to good. Performing the recommended prescriptions and maintenance will improve the health of this forest while enhancing its diversity, sustainability and beauty.

H. Roads

Maintain vegetation along the driveways as well as the roadside, to ensure user safety and open clearance for fire suppression vehicles, and reduced fire hazard. If traffic is to be expected, addition rock and surface of the road would need stabilization. A parking area will and could be developed for education and recreation on one of the landing areas on tract.

I. Archaeological-Cultural Resource

If any artifacts (human made objects) or cultural resources are discovered or suspected during management activities, all activity must stop and the IVSWCD contacted immediately. If remains are found, cordon off the area and call the police first, then notify the IVSWCD. This allows the authorities and/or experts to handle the discovery with proper protocol which could include removal of artifacts or remains for investigation or burial, and to advise the landowner about protecting the site until such measures may be taken, and project may be continued.

J. Threatened or Endangered Species

Plant or animal species have been discovered threatened or endangered. Any activities should follow federal and state laws pertaining to these protected animals.

K. Aesthetics

Maintain landscape and forestland to promote views and community use as desired.

L. Recreation/Education

Opportunities for using the site are promising. Previous committees meetings have produced variety of ideas. Variations of elevation, topography and vegetation with the vast array of wildlife signs provide the basis for educational/outreach programs, forest products marketing as the objectives hoped for.

It would be a good idea to split the tract into sections for use by any of several organizations, allowing them to take responsibility for that portion of the forest in exchange for use.

Here are some suggestions for the Thompson Creek Committee and the District to consider though many of these may be already under consideration, all these projects can further supported with trail or identification signs.

Thompson Creek Recreational Site

The challenge here is to provide the experience that the site is bigger on the inside than the outside complex use yet minimally interlacing trail system. Destinations vary. Several areas offer magnificent and satisfying visual experiences.

Youth Development

4-H Programs. This could lead to involvement with the OSU Extension Office to provide a place in which education and hands on learning can take place: Goat packing, dog training and packing, all the forestry or stewardship programs.

Wilderness overnights or day camps by local youth organizations can also be combined with volunteer efforts to help keep hiking trails and campsites clean, clear and usable.

Elementary and Middle Schools may find the site excellent for physical and mental gymnastics-plants, trees and animal identification/appreciation and perhaps forestry measurements, compass work and mapping.

Siskiyou Field Institute – the Thompson Tract is a great fit as the institute offers outdoor classes and classes outdoors! e.g. Reptiles in the Illinois Valley, Nocturnal Birds, Identifying Native Grasses, Photography in the mountains, etc.

Small Forest Products Marketing

Develop a U-pick for huckleberry, pine nuts, acorns, Thimbleberries, blackberries, Oregon grape, mushrooms and a year-round floral industry for greenery such as pine cones and salal. Handicraft-Bark, conks, stems, burls, Christmas wreaths and boughs.

Camping, Hiking, and Horse Trails - *Packing with Horses, Llamas or Goats.*

Develop several small campsites: (areas suitable for pack string and consideration for campfire safety).

Offer rides or trails that are meant to condition a horse, or provide a young horse with further challenge training while “putting on miles”.

Wilderness education by local guides and packers emphasizing learning to pack safely and the responsibility of Leave-No-Trace. These courses could be held in conjunction with Josephine SWCD's Smart Horse Certification courses (to start winter 2009).

Local (Selma) chapter of Backcountry Horseman may be considered for assistance in doing trail clearing, maintenance and education.

Horse, Llama or Goat camping. Areas would be kept separate and small for purpose of maximizing use while minimizing numbers of folks using each site.

Top of the World Vistas or Nite-Life excursions. Have a two or three simple hike-in cabins installed near the peak and ridgeline and platforms for tents. Use forest products to create. (Idea similar to the fire towers throughout the Rogue Basin).

Helicopter or Pack-In Dinners/Overnighters to the peak of the mountain ridge for special occasions-anniversary, small weddings, etc., (Sedona AZ offers this).

Geo-caching trials are a newer twist to orienteering using GPS units instead of compasses.

Forest Management

For education purposes interpretive signs could be installed which can be used to point out the different ways to managing (not manage?) the forest using specific silviculture practices.

Create an area where reforestation with seedlings, multi-level structure forest, closed canopy structure, riparian structure can be demonstrated. I would recommend this would be done by clearing an area that is currently in poor overstocked condition.

M. Natural Selection Alternative proposal

The Deer Creek Association proposed to implement the Natural Selection Alternative on the Thompson Tract.

In my professional opinion the NSA is a viable practice. The foundation of the NSA promotes a healthy forest with biological and ecological sustainable practices. I do agree with sustainable extraction and understand how the ecosystem should be in balance with "The eight essentials". I feel this management plan addresses these essentials: Soil, water, air, food, shelter, habitat and reproduction necessities. The district cannot recommend anything on contour concentric looping systems for roads and climate because we do not have expertise in the area of engineering and climate. Maintaining a healthy forest promotes a healthy climate. There is a perfectly good road system already in place with minimum maintenance required.

As stated In the Deer Creek Association proposal, "... NSA resource extraction allows young forest to evolve to late successional old growth communities ... " It is my professional opinion that approaching resource extraction on the tract in this manner with current site condition will not work without first addressing other management issues.

Approximately 85% of the tract has been inhibited from reaching the maximum potential successional stage growth due to the current overstocked conditions. The tract now needs to be treated for fuels reduction and a commercial thinning plan established. I also recommend taking out some of the diseased, dead/dying trees within the densely populated stands. The stand is at its limit for moisture competition. Therefore there is no water available for new growth. These conditions increase the susceptibility of the stand to an intense crown fire.

The proposal to IVSWCD from the Deer Creek Association states trees are candidates for extraction when they have reached dead and dying stage. It is unclear how to be determined. With what thresholds are to be used to determine how a tree has reached maturity? The proposal also states maximum yields are retained with no down time in productivity. What is the threshold for maximum yield?

If the IVSWCD board would like to see the NSA implemented on the tract, my recommendation is it be done on the tract's southwest corner. That portion of the tract is most likely to respond positively to the NSA approach.

Thompson Creek Tract

Stands 1, 2 & 3 Photographs

Representing
Vegetation and Forest Characteristics











Re: Botanical Survey Estimate

From John Bellville <conservation@ivstreamteam.org>

Date Tue 6/3/2025 2:46 PM

To Jason Clinch <jason@threecreeksconsulting.com>

Hi Jason,

Thank you for your detailed response. I will talk to the board at the upcoming meeting on 6/26 and let you know what is decided.

Thanks,

John

John Bellville District Manager

[Illinois Valley Soil and Water Conservation District](#)

From: Jason Clinch <jason@threecreeksconsulting.com>

Sent: Wednesday, May 28, 2025 3:18 PM

To: John Bellville <conservation@ivstreamteam.org>

Subject: Re: Botanical Survey Estimate

Hi again John,

I apologize for taking so long to get to this! It's been field day after field day lately with little time in the office! I left a message at your office because I wanted to chat before submitting something more substantial.

FWIW, I budget two scenarios; one with two 2-day trips and one with two 3-day trips. The big cost (for me) is mobilization/travel because I live in Tigard, OR and it's about 4.5 to 5 hours one-way just to get there, so longer trips are more efficient. As I mentioned, I just don't know how difficult or long it will take to get through the site and what kind of access there is (roads, trails, etc.) and I don't know just how diverse the habitat is going to be. I feel like 2 days might not be enough to get around the entirety of the site, particularly on the first trip, and that 3 days would be better. The second trip could be trimmed shorter if access is relatively easy and/or there just isn't much diversity of habitat. The next couple of paragraphs summarize the general process and products/deliverables:

For the work I've been doing with several local land trusts lately, I typically put a request into the Oregon Biodiversity Information Center (ORBIC our state natural heritage program) to send me occurrence data for any rare plants known to be within the vicinity of the site (typically a 2-mile radius) from their database. With that info and a little desktop research (and personal experience), I'll put together a list of potential rare, threatened, and/or endangered plants that could occur on the site due to their known immediate proximity (based on the ORBIC data) and/or due to their relative habitat requirements overlapping with what is potentially present onsite. I'll also pull together some GIS maps (with assistance from the land trust) that can be used in the field (a lot of folks like using the Avenza app with geo-referenced pdfs loaded for navigation purposes).

For each field trip, I document all the plant species observed by major habitat type (using NatureServe's Ecological Classification concept) they occur in and relative abundance (judgemental from rare to abundant). For listed noxious/invasive weeds, I get GPS data for spot locations and/or would indicate if it occurs along a road/trail with some frequency. For rare species, I follow rare plant data collection protocols I helped develop as the coordinator for Citizen's Rare Plant Watch (and much experience with ODA, ORBIC, and Washington's RareCare protocols). This includes getting some geodata on the population location and extents along with habitat data and associated species. This is put into a rare plant data form and report for your use as well as for sharing with ORBIC, OregonFlora, ODA and others who are interested in rare plant data and management. I also generate a short report-style write-up for the field trip day(s) of my findings.

Once all field work is complete, I'll generate an Excel sheet with all species observed along with which habitat types they occurred in and relative abundance within those habitats. This will accompany a longer report that details the botanical findings and describes the habitats observed onsite in more detail. It will include summaries of noxious/invasive weeds and any rare plants observed. Casual observations of wildlife (direct or indirect sightings), birds, and non-vascular botanicals (fungi, bryophytes and lichens) are also included.

Before I write up a more formal scope, I wanted to run the numbers by you to see if these are at all in the ballpark of your budget. We can discuss and adjust if necessary. The two 2-day trip option is approximately \$8,600. The two 3-day trip option is approximately \$10,500. As I mentioned, travel costs are a fair chunk but these numbers include the rare plant/desktop research prior, the field work time (plus per diem), and the reporting as described above. With the land trust work, I typically put out a request for local volunteers to assist and this would include that coordination. I know a fair amount of amateur and formerly professional botanists around the state that like to help out on these kinds of projects and certainly more eyes on the ground makes for a better inventory (and cheaper!). I provide QA/QC for them and their observations since most like to look but not necessarily do the paperwork!

Let me know your thoughts. Would love to chat and see what fits your needs before putting something more formal together. Thanks!

Jason

Jason Clinch
Three Creeks Consulting LLC
(503) 706-2404
jason@threecreeksconsulting.com

RE: Thompson Creek Woodland Conservation Tract

From Kerry Metlen <kmetlen@TNC.ORG>

Date Wed 4/16/2025 12:37 PM

To John Bellville <conservation@ivstreamteam.org>

Hey John, this looks like an interesting piece of property to be working with. Unfortunately, I don't really have any strong ideas for you. My first thoughts would be to thin it, keeping the largest trees and especially the sugar pine, then underburn. I'm a two trick pony. This would cause a flush of native species probably with little need for planting or seeding. Thinning clearly opens up light availability while burning removes litter, releases nutrients and opens up even more light to the ground <https://extension.oregonstate.edu/collection/prescribed-fire-basics>. It would be fantastic to have this property serve as an example of how stewardship can promote diversity, and the roads would enable both implementation and tours.

Best of luck, I look forward to hearing how it goes,
Kerry

Kerry Metlen, Ph.D.
Senior Forest Scientist
kmetlen@tnc.org
Cell: (541) 690-7810

The Nature Conservancy
Oregon Chapter
647 Washington Street
Ashland, OR 97520

From: John Bellville <conservation@ivstreamteam.org>

Sent: Friday, April 11, 2025 7:38 AM

To: Kerry Metlen <kmetlen@TNC.ORG>

Subject: Thompson Creek Woodland Conservation Tract

Hi Kerry,

The Illinois Valley SWCD is working towards a more active management approach on the Thompson Creek Woodland Conservation Tract (Selma, OR). I am drawn to the idea of intentionally boosting biodiversity on the tract with the introduction of additional native species and developing it into an arboretum.

I am attaching some survey work completed by the NRCS and ODF in 2023. Would you mind sharing some ideas or resources that you think could be helpful in this planning process?

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Josephine County, Oregon



Local office

Oregon Fish And Wildlife Office

☎ (503) 231-6179

📅 (503) 231-6195

2600 Southeast 98th Avenue, Suite 100

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact [NOAA Fisheries](#) for [species under their jurisdiction](#).

-
1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
 2. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Pacific Marten, Coastal Distinct Population Segment <i>Martes caurina</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9081	Threatened

Birds

NAME	STATUS
California Condor <i>Gymnogyps californianus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8193	EXPN
Northern Spotted Owl <i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1123	Threatened

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Northwestern Pond Turtle <i>Actinemys marmorata</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1111	Proposed Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Franklin's Bumble Bee <i>Bombus franklini</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7022	Endangered

Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus*

Proposed Threatened

Wherever found

There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743>

Suckley's Cuckoo Bumble Bee *Bombus suckleyi*

Proposed Endangered

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10885>

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

There are no critical habitats at this location.

You are still required to determine if your project(s) may have effects on all above listed species.

Bald & Golden Eagles

Bald and Golden Eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act ² and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) ¹. Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to Bald or Golden Eagles, or their habitats, should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate avoidance and minimization measures, as described in the various links on this page.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds
<https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds
<https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC
<https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action>

There are Bald Eagles and/or Golden Eagles in your [project](#) area.

Measures for Proactively Minimizing Eagle Impacts

For information on how to best avoid and minimize disturbance to nesting bald eagles, please review the [National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines](#). You may employ the timing and activity-specific distance recommendations in this document when designing your project/activity to avoid and minimize eagle impacts. For bald eagle information specific to Alaska, please refer to [Bald Eagle Nesting and Sensitivity to Human Activity](#).

The FWS does not currently have guidelines for avoiding and minimizing disturbance to nesting Golden Eagles. For site-specific recommendations regarding nesting Golden Eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional [Migratory Bird Office](#) or [Ecological Services Field Office](#).

If disturbance or take of eagles cannot be avoided, an [incidental take permit](#) may be available to authorize any take that results from, but is not the purpose of, an otherwise lawful activity. For assistance making this determination for Bald Eagles, visit the [Do I Need A Permit Tool](#). For assistance making this determination for golden eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional [Migratory Bird Office](#) or [Ecological Services Field Office](#).

Ensure Your Eagle List is Accurate and Complete

If your project area is in a poorly surveyed area in IPaC, your list may not be complete and you may need to rely on other resources to determine what species may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys). Please review the [Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles](#), to help you properly interpret the report for your specified location, including determining if there is sufficient data to ensure your list is accurate.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to bald or golden eagles on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these bald or golden eagles are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

Review the FAQs

The FAQs below provide important additional information and resources.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Mar 1 to Aug 31

Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*

Breeds Mar 1 to Aug 31

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680>

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "[Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles](#)", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (I)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

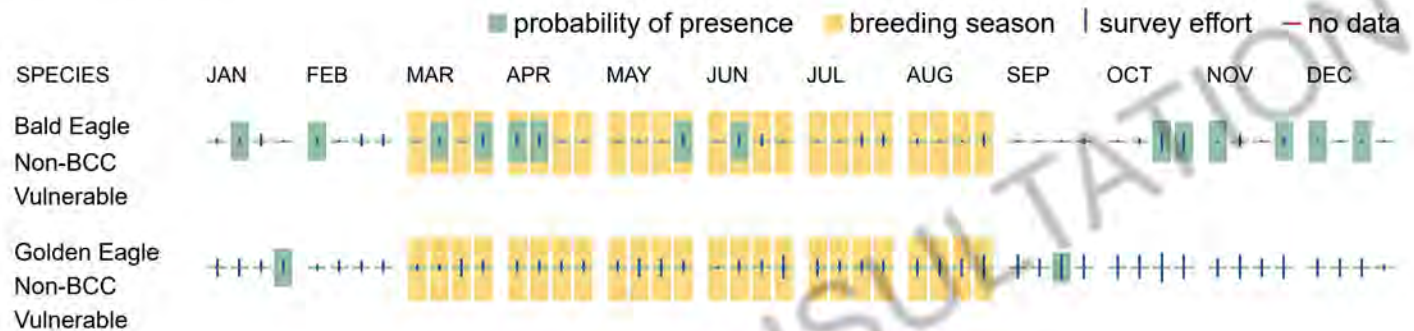
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (—)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



Bald & Golden Eagles FAQs

What does IPaC use to generate the potential presence of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The potential for eagle presence is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are an eagle ([Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) requirements may apply).

Proper interpretation and use of your eagle report

On the graphs provided, please look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical line) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal line). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort line or no data line (red horizontal) means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list and associated information help you know what to look for to confirm presence and helps guide you in knowing when to implement avoidance and minimization measures to eliminate or reduce potential impacts from your project activities or get the appropriate permits should presence be confirmed.

How do I know if eagles are breeding, wintering, or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating, or resident), you may query your location using the [RAIL Tool](#) and view the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If an eagle on your IPaC migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it (indicated by yellow vertical bars on the phenology graph in your "IPaC PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY" at the top of your results list), there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

Interpreting the Probability of Presence Graphs

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.

The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

Breeding Season ()

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort ()

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data ()

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

Migratory birds

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) ¹ prohibits the take (including killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transport) of protected migratory bird species without prior authorization by the Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service). The incidental take of migratory

birds is the injury or death of birds that results from, but is not the purpose, of an activity. The Service interprets the MBTA to prohibit incidental take.

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds
<https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC
<https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action>

Measures for Proactively Minimizing Migratory Bird Impacts

Your IPaC Migratory Bird list showcases [birds of concern](#), including [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#), in your project location. This is not a comprehensive list of all birds found in your project area. However, you can help proactively minimize significant impacts to all birds at your project location by implementing the measures in the [Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds](#) document, and any other project-specific avoidance and minimization measures suggested at the link [Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds](#) for the birds of concern on your list below.

Ensure Your Migratory Bird List is Accurate and Complete

If your project area is in a poorly surveyed area, your list may not be complete and you may need to rely on other resources to determine what species may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys). Please review the [Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles document](#), to help you properly interpret the report for your specified location, including determining if there is sufficient data to ensure your list is accurate.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

Review the FAQs

The FAQs below provide important additional information and resources.

NAME

BREEDING SEASON

Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Mar 1 to Aug 31
California Gull <i>Larus californicus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 31
Chestnut-backed Chickadee <i>Poecile rufescens rufescens</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 31
Clark's Grebe <i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31
Evening Grosbeak <i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 15 to Aug 10
Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	Breeds Mar 1 to Aug 31
Lesser Yellowlegs <i>Tringa flavipes</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679	Breeds elsewhere
Oak Titmouse <i>Baeolophus inornatus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656	Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15

Rufous Hummingbird *Selasphorus rufus*

Breeds Apr 15 to Jul 15

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8002>

Short-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus griseus*

Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 10

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480>

Western Grebe *aechmophorus occidentalis*

Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6743>

Western Screech-owl *Megascops kennicottii cardonensis*

Breeds Mar 1 to Jun 30

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Wrentit *Chamaea fasciata*

Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "[Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles](#)", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that

week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

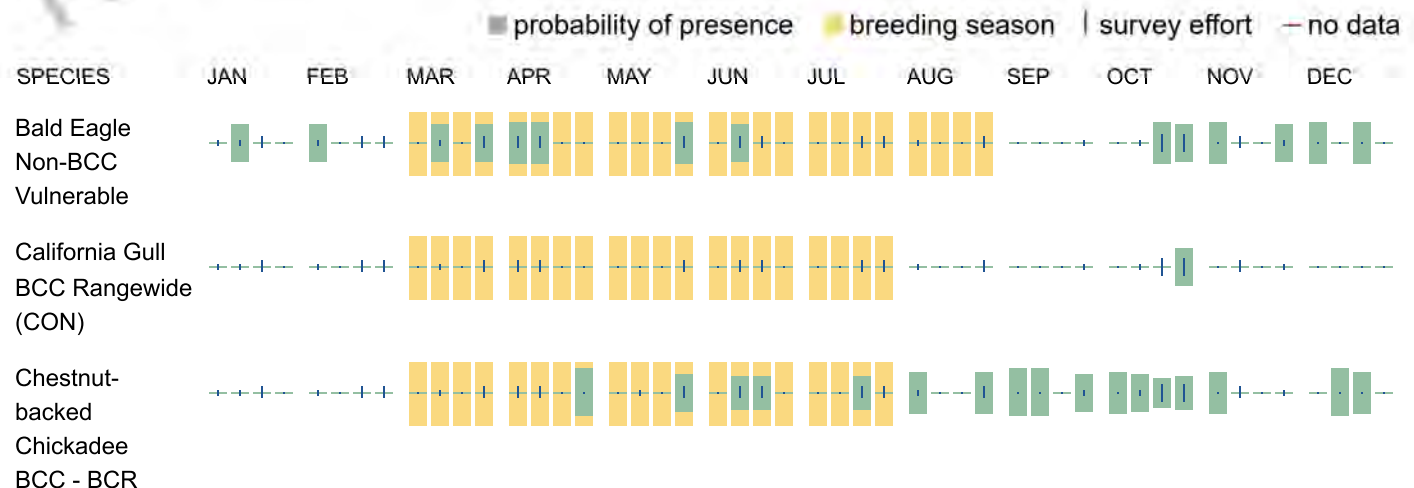
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

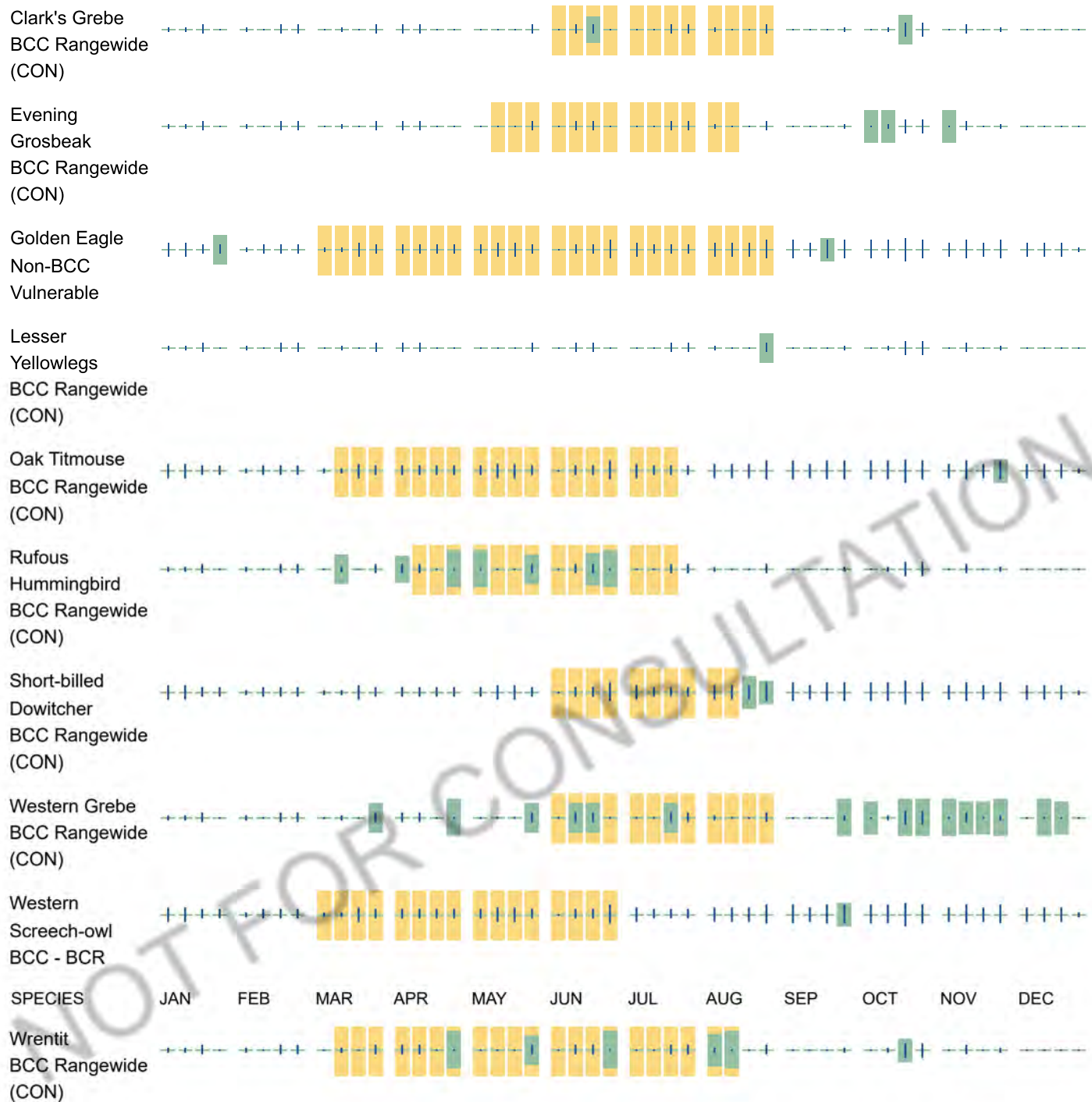
No Data (—)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.





Migratory Bird FAQs

Tell me more about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

[Nationwide Avoidance & Minimization Measures for Birds](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year-round. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is one of the most effective ways to minimize impacts. To see when birds are most likely to occur and breed in your project area, view the [Probability of Presence Summary](#). [Additional measures](#) or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location, such as those listed under the Endangered Species Act or the [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) and those species marked as "Vulnerable". See the FAQ "What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?" for more information on the levels of concern covered in the IPaC migratory bird species list.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) with which your project intersects. These species have been identified as warranting special attention because they are BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, and to verify survey effort when no results present, please visit the [Rapid Avian Information Locator \(RAIL\) Tool](#).

Why are subspecies showing up on my list?

Subspecies profiles are included on the list of species present in your project area because observations in the AKN for **the species** are being detected. If the species are present, that means that the subspecies may also be present. If a subspecies shows up on your list, you may need to rely on other resources to determine if that subspecies may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go to the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating, or resident), you may query your location using the [RAIL Tool](#) and view the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your IPaC migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it (indicated by yellow vertical bars on the phenology graph in your "IPaC PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY" at the top of your results list), there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially BCC species. For more information on avoidance and minimization measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts, please see the FAQ "Tell me more about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds".

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

Proper interpretation and use of your migratory bird report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical line) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal line). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list does not represent all birds present in your project area. It is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list and associated information help you know what to look for to confirm presence and helps guide implementation of avoidance and minimization measures to eliminate or reduce potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about avoidance and minimization measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds".

Interpreting the Probability of Presence Graphs

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.

The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

Breeding Season ()

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort ()

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data ()

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

This location overlaps the following wetlands:

RIVERINE

[R3UBH](#)

[R5UBH](#)

[R4SBC](#)

A full description for each wetland code can be found at the [National Wetlands Inventory website](#)

NOTE: This initial screening does **not** replace an on-site delineation to determine whether wetlands occur. Additional information on the NWI data is provided below.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged

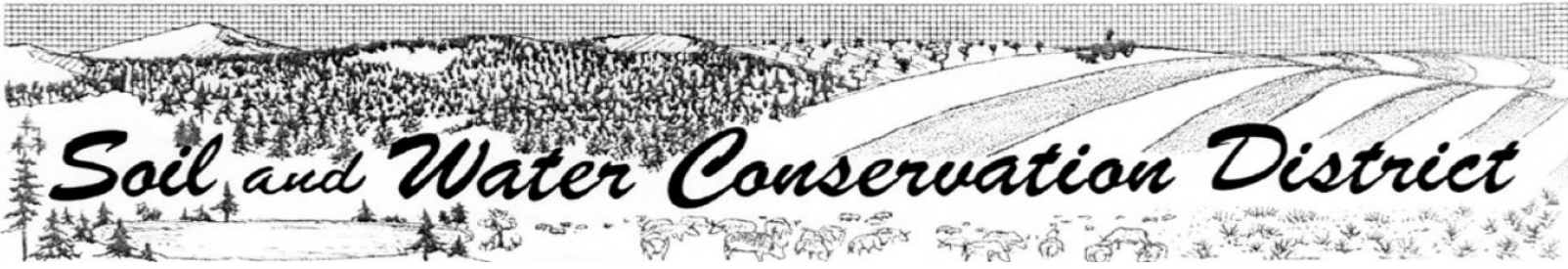
aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate Federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

ILLINOIS VALLEY



JUNE 2025 - DISTRICT MANAGER STAFF REPORT

- **ODA 2024 North Illinois Valley Strategic Implementation Area (SIA)**
 - I have conducted two landowner site visits so far as a direct result of the SIA Open House that was hosted on 6/2. Additionally, I have two tentative site visits that need to be scheduled.
 - Maelagh is beginning work on the SIA revision to the SAP. We hope to have this revision approved at the next Monitoring Advisory Group (MAG) meeting on 9/5/2025.
- **Two Rivers SWCD**
 - Norman Design Co. is in the final stages of developing a website for Two Rivers SWCD. Here is what they have so far: www.trswcd.org
 - We are a couple of weeks away from the new biennium and, thusly, co-management of Illinois Valley & Two Rivers SWCDs!
- **Internships**
 - We have posted two internship positions. These positions will begin on 7/14.
 - If you know of any eligible applicants, please encourage them to apply!
- **Sweet Cron Irrigation Modernization Project**
 - We have a fully executed grant agreement on this project.
 - Work will begin on this project and the Jimmy Little Ditch TA project in July.
- **OWRD SigPOD Collaboration**
 - We are waiting on reimbursement from OWRD for this project.
 - I am in conversation about an upscaled collaboration relating to this initiative.
- **Illinois Valley Water Quality Monitoring Program**
 - The OWEB project is going as planned.
 - We will be touching base with Dave Alvarez (USGS) on 6/25.
 - We will be receiving 100-120 Artificial Mussels (AMs) from the City University of Hong Kong within the next month or so. These will be used for well water monitoring in Takilma.
- **Community Wildfire Defense Grant (CWDG) – Kerby Fuels Reduction Project**
 - This project will be completed by June 1.
 - I am sending participating landowners certificates of completion at the end of the project.
- **Grants**
 - I am working on the NFWF Monarch Butterfly and Pollinators Conservation Fund 2025 application in partnership with the Understory Initiative, Lomakatsi, USFS-WRRD, and others. This project, if funded, would enhance pollinator habitat for species such as the Monarch Butterfly and Suckley's Cuckoo Bumblebee across Jackson and Josephine Counties.
 - None of the 7 Thompson Creek Habitat Enhancement (ODA SIA Small Grants) projects submitted were recommended for funding. Only applications focusing specifically on direct and tangible benefits to agricultural water quality were recommended for funding.

Respectfully,
John Bellville



Staff Report

Office Manager - Arlyse DeLoyola

June 2025

GENERAL ADMIN

- Payroll submitted.
- Payroll accrual tracked.
- Grant specific expense tracking in QuickBooks and Excel.
- Preparations for board meeting (pre-meeting packet assembly, QB reporting, coordinating agenda, minutes).
- Kept up with partnering agencies' newsletters and memos.
- Reconciled all accounts for May.
- Submitted funds requests and financial reports for two grants.
- Emails/Voicemail/US Mail
- SAM Renewal Completed

Hello Board-

[Training Videos - Special Districts Association of Oregon](#)

This once again, is the link to SDAO's Training Portal. Please have a look and see if there's anything you'd like to invest your time on. Let me know and I'll see about getting you a password.

Two Rivers transition reached fever pitch this last month and John and I are doing our best to right the ship. We still have some missing information and not quite 100% access, but we are moving in the right direction. We were able to request and receive the last of their 21-23 capacity funding, which is a big deal and helps immensely. I should note that Sandi Hiatt and Eric Nusbaum of O.D.A. have been invaluable to us in this process.

They have a temporary website up already at trswcd.com , which will eventually morph into a **.gov**. We are seeking to convert our **.org** to a **.gov** as well and hopefully the contractor can make that happen.

There is important legislation pending at the Federal level right now to officially recognize Special Districts as Local Government. (S.2014, identical to H.R. 2766) This would help define us better and help with Federal funding. I received this information via SDAO's weekly newsletter. If you are not receiving it but would like to, let me know and I'll help get you signed up.

It's summer and everyone is busy with their gardens/crops, but I hope to see you all next Thursday.

Arlyse

