### Partnering with the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians to restore a threatened seabird



# The New Carissa Oil Spill



Carcass
Scavenging
Study





Searcher Efficiency Study













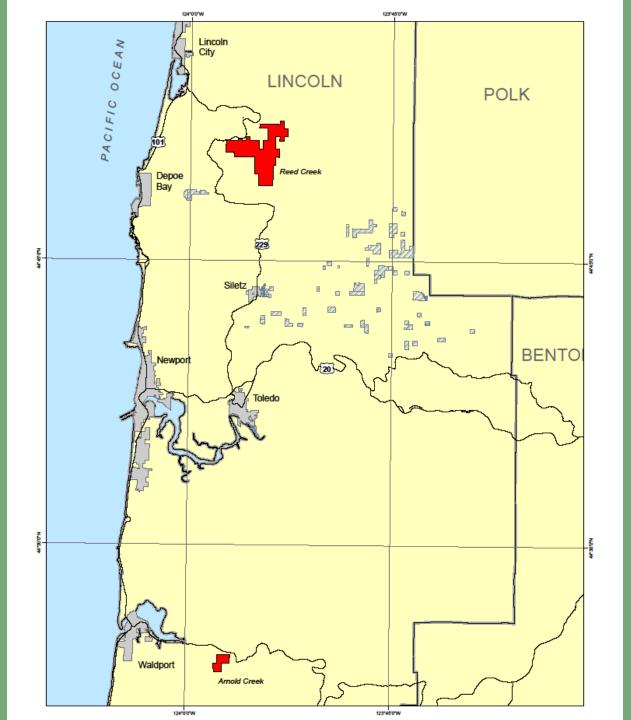
262 marbled murrelets killed

• 1,269 acres of suitable nesting habitat needed (50.77 nests @ 25 ac/nest)

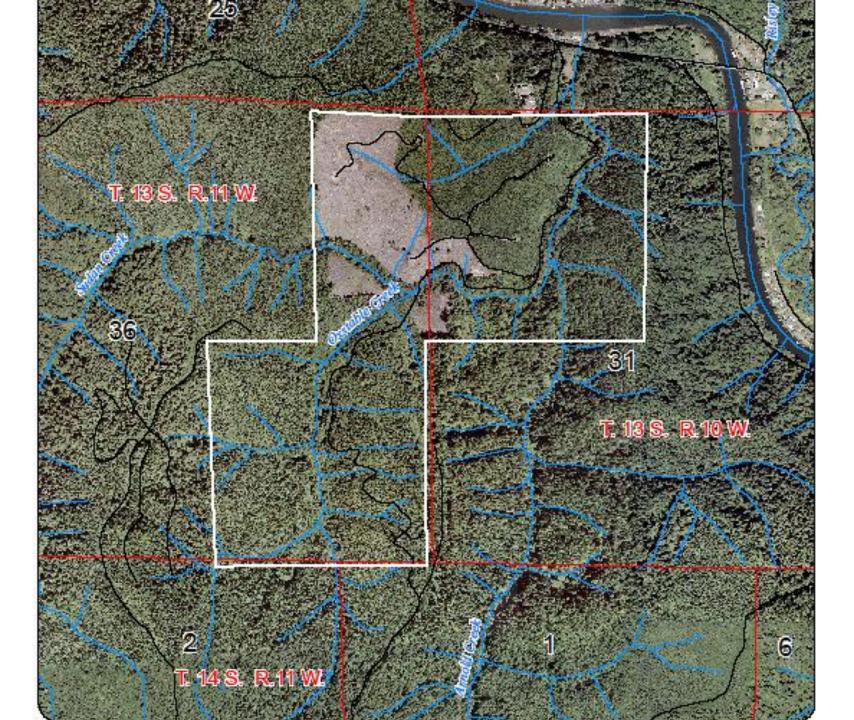
262 marbled murrelets killed

• 1,269 acres of suitable nesting habitat needed (50.77 nests @ 25 ac/nest)

• 4,263 acres of coastal forest donated to Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians





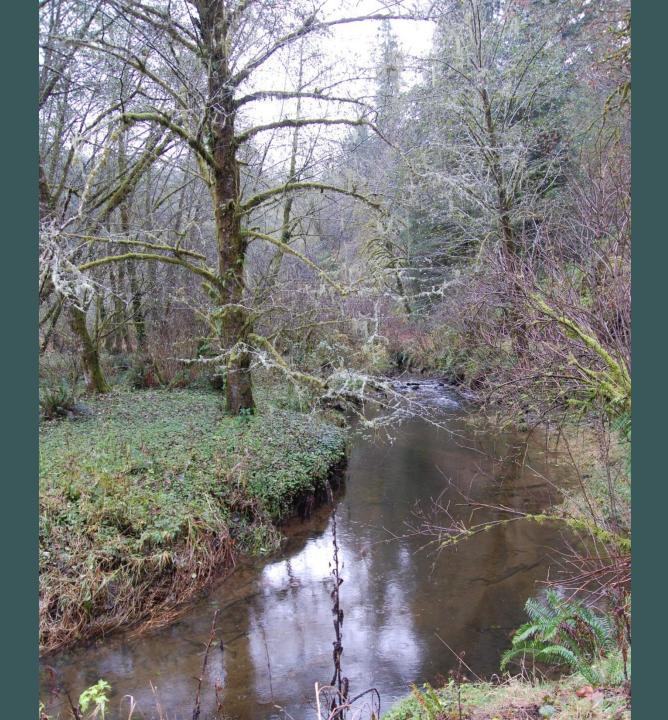












M/V New Carissa Final DARP January, 2006

### Final Damage Assessment Restoration Plan & Environmental Assessment

For the







U.B. Fish & Wildtle Service U.S. Buresn of Indian Allers













Original DARP called for acquired lands to go to federal agency (USFS, **BLM, USFWS)** 

**County Commissioners** protested loss of property tax revenue (≈ \$25k/year)

Final DARP called for lands to go to one of two Trustee tribes or to a conservation organization (must agree to pay property taxes)

# Why CTSI?

- Technical expertise in forest management
- Long history of forest management and community involvement in Lincoln County
- Multi-disciplinary resource staff
- Demonstrated ability in natural resource restoration and species conservation
- Willingness to accept fee simple title to the parcels and pay all applicable property taxes to Lincoln County

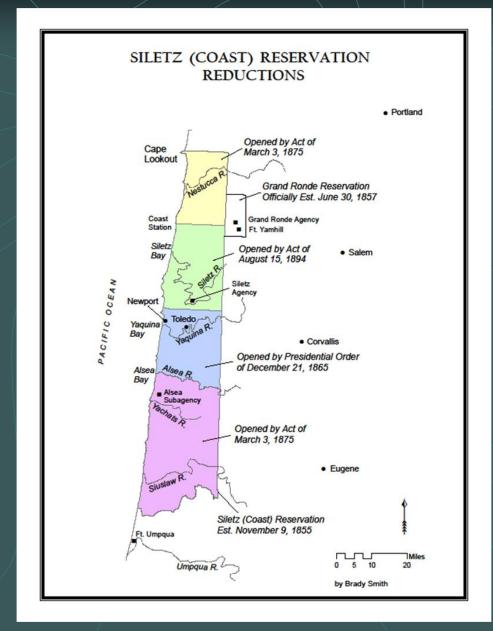
# Why CTSI? (cont)

- Commitment to collaborate with recognized experts in the fields of conservation forestry and rare species management in development of the parcels' management plan
- Willingness to enter into a legally binding conservation easement with the Trustees (or their designee) assuring that the parcels will be managed for the benefit of marbled murrelets and other natural resources.

Why CTSI Interested?

Cultural connection to the land

Part of original reservation area

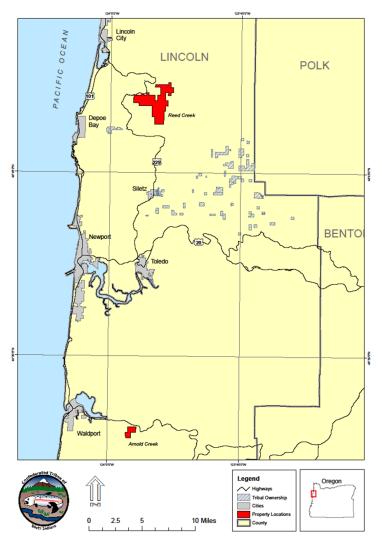


Why CTSI Interested?

In our back yard (6 air miles from Siletz)

Doubled the Tribe's land base





### **The Conservation Easement**

- Permanent Easement
- CTSI as Grantor
- Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife and US Bureau of Land Management as Grantees
- US Fish & Wildlife Service (advisory to Grantees)

# Purposes of the CE

- First, to provide for the benefit and conservation of the marbled murrelet by protection of Marbled Murrelet Habitat, and the creation of additional Marbled Murrelet Habitat over time.
- Second, where consistent with the first purpose, to provide sufficient revenue for management of the Property through limited commercial timber harvest and other activities and to protect and promote other late seral or mature forest conditions, native fish and wildlife.

### **CE Requirements**

- Baseline Report (current condition of property)
- 10 Year Management Plan
- Annual Operations Plan (for coming year)
- Annual Accomplishments Report (for past year)
- **Target Baseline of ⅔ of Property in MAMU** habitat (currently at ⅓)
- Periodic MAMU surveys
- All property revenue stays with property (taxes, management expenses, surveys)

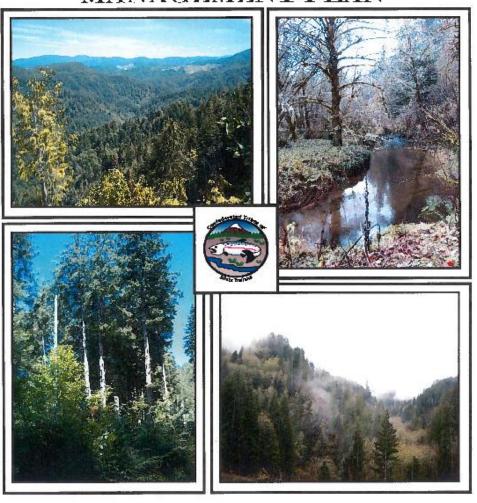
### **CE Requirements**

### Three Management Zones

- W HPA (Habitat Protection Area): protection of existing habitat with little or no active management
- BPA (Buffer Protection Area): provide initial buffer between HPA and surrounding lands
- SPA (Standard Protection Area): active management to achieve Target Baseline and provide property management costs revenue



### 2010-2019 REED-ARNOLD CREEK MANAGEMENT PLAN



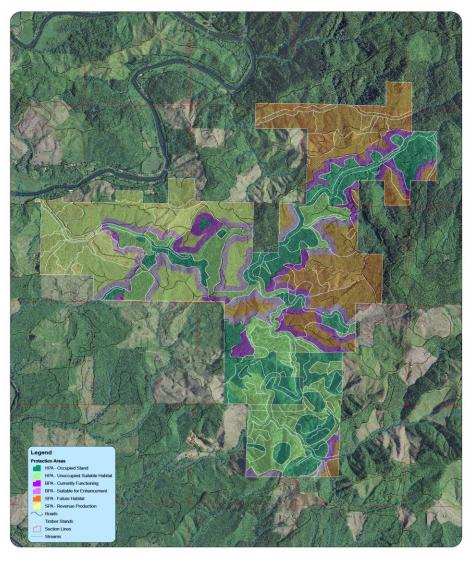
DECEMBER 2010

# Management Plan

| Land Management Classification Acres by Parcel in 2010 |               |                 |                |               |
|--|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Classification   | Reed<br>Creek | Arnold<br>Creek | Total<br>Acres | % Total Acres |
| Highest Protection Area                                |               |                 |                |               |
| Occupied Stands  | 861           | 37              | 898            | 21%           |
| <b>Unoccupied Suitable Habitat</b>                     | 692           | 38              | 730            | 17%           |
| Total Highest Protection Area                          | 1,553         | 75              | 1,628          | 38%           |
| Buffer Protection Area                                 |               |                 |                |               |
| <b>Currently Functioning</b>                           | 321           | 13              | 334            | 8%            |
| Suitable for Enhancement                               | 334           | 16              | 350            | 8%            |
| Total Buffer Protection Area                           | 655           | 29              | 684            | 16%           |
| Standard Protection Area                               |               |                 |                |               |
| Future Habitat   | 906           | 191             | 1,097          | 26%           |
| Revenue Production                                     | 737           | 117             | 854            | 20%           |
| Total Standard Protection Area                         | 1,643         | 308             | 1,951          | 46%           |
| Total  | 3,851         | 412             | 4,263          | 100%          |









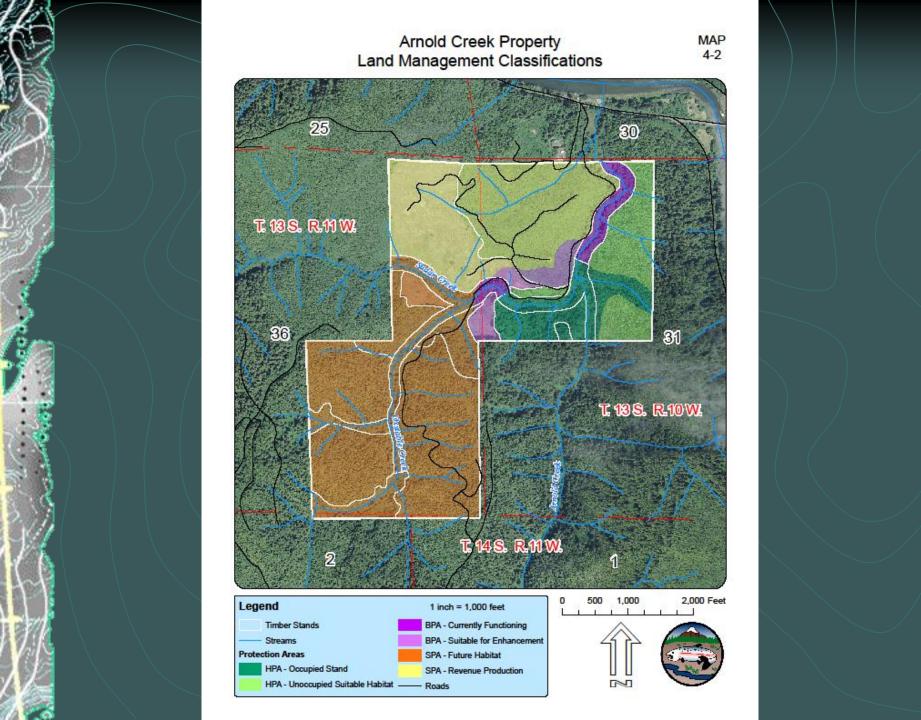
1:12,000

1 inch = 1,000 feet

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

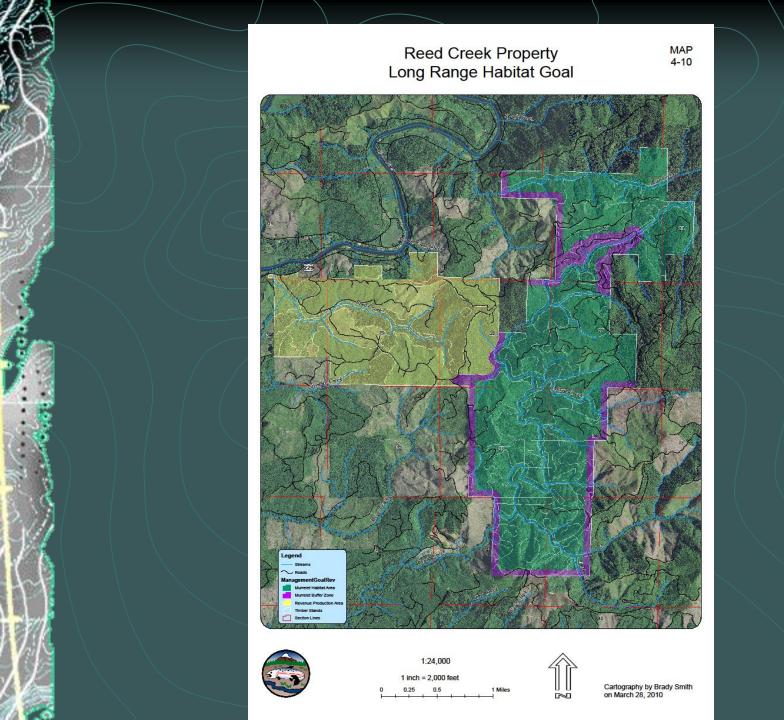


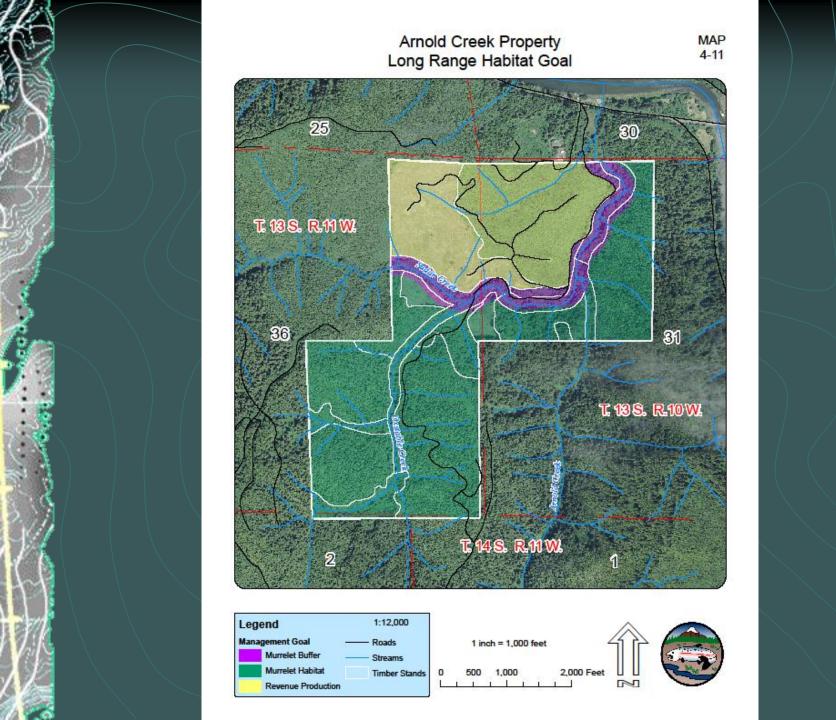
Cartography by Brady Smith on January 6, 2010.



# Management Plan

- ≈  $\frac{1}{3}$  of property currently occupied and/or suitable MAMU habitat
- **Goal is ¾ of property in occupied and/or suitable MAMU habitat**
- Once goal exceeded, can harvest timber in MAMU habitat, but must maintain at least 3/3 of property in MAMU habitat
- Ideally consolidate MAMU habitat in large blocks adjacent to federal lands





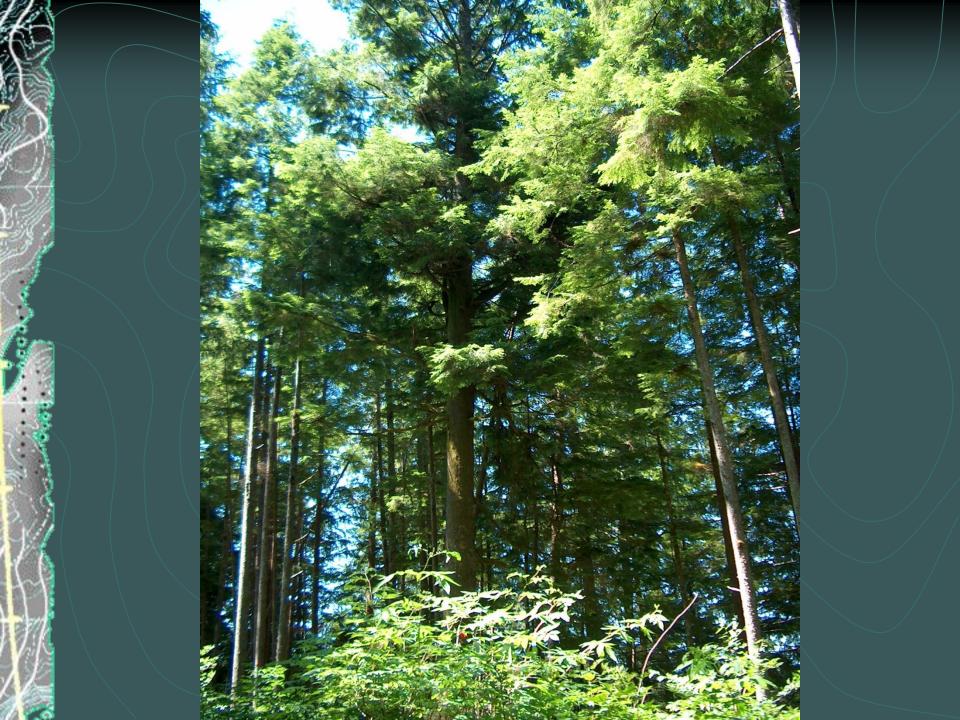
### **How Do We Get There From Here?**

- Precommercial thinning of young plantations in SPA area
  - Thin widely around 10-15 trees per acre to allow trees to be open grown with large and many limbs
  - Remainder of stand to be thinned to variable density to create patchwork of dense and more open stocking



### **How Do We Get There From Here?**

- Commercial thinning in older stands to open them up and encourage growth of larger limbs on select trees while maintaining a buffer around these trees to reduce predation
- Concentrating efforts in areas near federal land
- Periodic harvest in Revenue Production portion of SPA to fund property taxes and property management costs



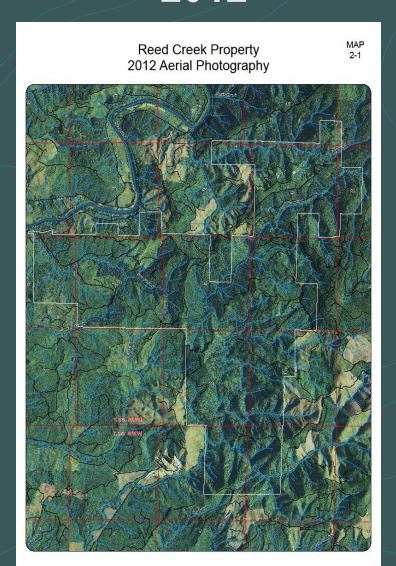
## Challenges

- Property previously managed for timber production (dense stands with small limbs)
- Neighboring property owners harvested their timber shortly after property purchased (unintended consequence)
- Winter storms produce high winds (blowdown risk)



# Before and After 2005 2012



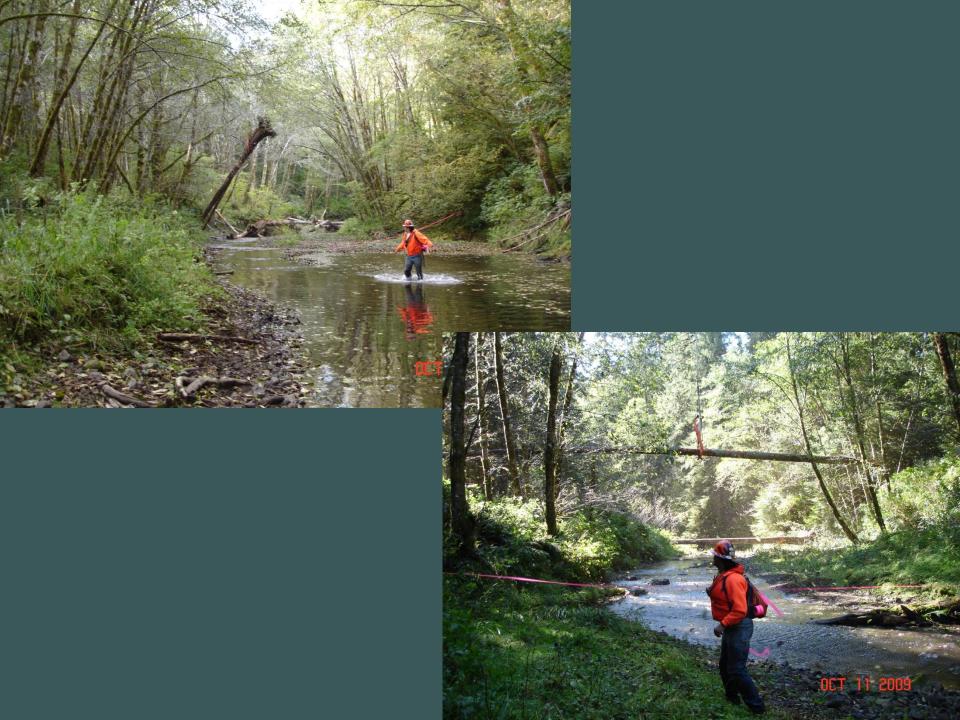














## Challenges

- Heavy black bear population (some bears like to eat bark of thinned trees)
- MAMU populations declining (first round of surveys found fewer MAMU than expected)
- Funding (can property pay for itself?):
  - \$25k annual property taxes (\$150k paid to date)
  - Property upkeep (roads, gates, etc.)



#### **Contact Info**

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