Land Management Plan
Courtney Creek

Tract ID: WILWF-WL-40

Prepared for Bonneville Power Administration & Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife by Greenbelt Land Trust

Final Version: March 11, 2022

CONTENTS

PREFACE

Land Management Plan Template For Newly Acquired, Fee Title Properties, Where BPA Holds a Conservation Easement

In this management plan, the sponsor shall describe the uses and activities on the property that the sponsor expects to undertake or allow to be undertaken on the property, including any restoration, enhancement, stewardship, and any other activities or uses.

The sponsor shall include in this management plan any limitations or prescriptions for these uses and activities necessary to ensure the purpose of the conservation easement. This management plan shall be developed in consultation with BPA, ODFW, and relevant interested local, state, tribal, and federal resource agencies, and the sponsor shall provide an opportunity for public input on this management plan.

BPA shall review this management plan and any proposed amendments for conformance with any associated MOA and conservation easement. BPA must provide its written confirmation of the management plan or any amendments of it prior to its implementation. The sponsor shall make the final acknowledged Management Plan, and any approved amendments, available to the public.

As land management practices and the land itself changes over time, the LMP will need to be updated.

Please answer each of the questions in all four sections in the order in which they appear below. If the question is not applicable to your project, write "N/A" and move on to the next question. Please use 12 point font and be concise while including all relevant information. Include supporting documentation such as maps and photos.

A. PROPERTY DETAILS (QUESTIONS 1-11)

1. Please provide the following information for the property and LMP:

- **Project site name:** Courtney Creek
- **Acres:** 202.7 acres
- **Situs address:** In Linn County, Oregon**,** southeast of Brownsville at the intersection of Courtney Creek Drive and Timber Road
- **County:** Linn, Oregon
- **Township, Range, and Section**: T14S R6W Sections 16 and 21 **(**Attachment A: Maps – Taxlots and Location).
- **Longitude:** -122.93553°W
- **Latitude**: 44.34543°N
- **Datum:** North American 1983
- **Taxlots:**

  (This Land Management Plan (LMP) covers the single Courtney Creek property ("Property"))
  Tract ID: WILWF-WL-40
  Acreage: 202.7 acres
  Acquisition Date: August 10, 2017
  Tax lot ID: 14S02W00 00103
- **Plan Date: 3/11/2022**
- **Duration of plan:** 10 years 2022-2031
- **Property Owner (and Manager):** Greenbelt Land Trust
- **Preparer's name:**

  Carolyn Menke, Matt Blakeley-Smith, Erin Gray
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- **On-the-ground staff (and contact information):**

  Stewardship Director: Matt Blakeley-Smith (matt@greenbeltlandtrust.org)
  Stewardship Manager: Carolyn Menke (carolyn@greenbeltlandtrust.org)
  Stewardship Coordinator: Jeff Baker (jeff@greenbeltlandtrust.org)

- **Map that specifically details the location of the property, including roadways and other relevant landmarks as appropriate. Label all tax lots or parcels considered in this management plan.**

  See Attachment A: Maps – Taxlots

2. Briefly summarize the purpose of this property/acquisition and provide the Conservation Values as stated in the Conservation Easement.

The Property is located in the upper Calapooia watershed, southeast of Brownsville in Linn County, Oregon (see Attachment A: Maps - Location). This Property sits along the northern edge of the Coburg Hills and functions as a historically unique ecotonal area that bridges the open prairies of the lower Willamette Valley with the foothills of the Cascade Mountains. The Property is currently comprised of a complex mix of grassland, flowing water and riparian, wetland, and mixed hardwood/conifer forest habitats, in addition to agricultural fields (See Attachment A: Maps – Current Condition). The ecological highlight of the Property is the extensive wetland (wet prairie) meadow that contains one of the largest protected populations of Bradshaw's lomatium (*Lomatium bradshawii;* federally listed as endangered 1988-2019; proposed for delisting 11/26/2019; delisted 4/7/2021) on the east side of the Willamette River. The extensive populations of native plants such as camas (*Camassia quamash* and *C. leichtlinii*), Oregon saxifrage (*Saxifraga oregana*), dense sedge (*Carex densa*), and drooping bulrush (*Scirpus pendulus*) are indicators of high-quality habitat with strong conservation value. This Property supports a remnant Oregon ash/tufted hairgrass (*Fraxinus latifolia/Deschampsia cespitosa*) native plant community that was historically found in the upper tributaries of eastern portions of the Willamette Valley. These western Oregon wetland habitats are highly fragmented and degraded and are among the rarest of North American ecosystems. Greenbelt is dedicated to preserving the ecological values of this unique property and has extensive experience in long-term stewardship.

Conservation Values directly from the Conservation Easement (CE):

A. *The Property, in its present state, comprises approximately 202.706 acres including wetlands, grasslands, woodlands, and aquatic and riparian systems that support a community of native species. The Parties agree that the Protected Property includes other important species, habitat, and other important ecosystem attributes. The Conservation Values of the Protected Property that currently exist specifically include the following, recognizing that such Conservation Values may periodically fluctuate or trend toward long-term change, due to natural events such as plant community dynamics, wildfire, floods, interdecadal climate events, and long-term climate change, as well as human-initiated enhancement or restoration actions:*

    1. *The Protected Property includes native Willamette Valley habitats including wet prairie, aquatic and riparian, forested wetlands, oak woodlands, mixed oak-conifer woodlands, conifer forest, and grasslands that provide habitat for many species, including species of conservation concern.*

    2. *Specific priority features on the property include an Oregon ash-tufted hairgrass community, hydrology and sheet flow that support the wetland forest and wet prairie habitats, and a population of Bradshaw's lomatium (Lomatium bradshawii a listed endangered species under ESA). Additional species of conservation concern known to occur on Protected Property include common nighthawk (Chordeiles minor), western*

meadowlark (Sturnella neglecta), and northern red-legged frog (Rana aurora).

3. *Scenic Resource. The Protected Property's Conservation Values also include its scenic resource of open space, riparian habitats and bottomland forests.*

4. *Ecosystem Attributes and Services. Ecosystem attributes and services, present as of the Effective Date of this Conservation Easement, include but are not limited to the fish and wildlife habitats described above, biodiversity, clean air and water, storage of flood water, maintenance of soil productivity, and carbon sequestration.*

5. *Contribution to landscape-scale conservation. The Protected Property is located within a priority conservation area for riparian and wetland habitats identified in the Oregon Conservation Strategy, adopted by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife in 2016, targeted to protect and restore native Willamette Valley upland and wetland prairie, oak savanna, oak woodland, and riparian forest and shrubland habitats and the species that rely on them.*

3. Is this a new LMP or an update? If this is an update to an existing plan (e.g., to address changes in habitat, adding additional property, or including more or different activities), please provide the original plan duration.

This is the first LMP for Courtney Creek.

4. Does this property provide connectivity to other conservation properties, or is it uniquely related to other habitat/species in the vicinity? If your site is located in a Conservation Opportunity Area (COA), list here.

In a highly fragmented ecoregion such as the Willamette Valley, conservation context and scale are some of the most important factors in providing a broad range of habitat functions necessary to support diverse communities of native species. The wetland habitats (including wet prairies and wetland forest) found on the Property are remnants of the once extensive expanses of these habitats in the eastern foothills of the Willamette Valley. Courtney Creek is a key tributary to the Calapooia River and offers unique opportunities to connect Oregon white oak (*Quercus garryana*) savanna and wetland prairie areas with riparian and aquatic habitats and build upon previous agency and watershed council conservation projects.

The Coburg Hills are an ecologically significant area that has been widely prioritized for conservation because the plant and animal communities include a number of federally-listed species such as Kincaid's lupine (*Lupinus oreganus*), Fender's blue butterfly (*Icaricia icarioides fenderi*), Bradshaw's lomatium, and numerous species of concern such as the Western bluebird (*Sialia mexicana*), Western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*) and Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*).

The Property is nestled within several critical priority conservation areas of interest (see Attachment A: Maps – Conservation Context), including the Coburg Ridge Conservation Opportunity Area (COA; 087) identified by the Oregon Conservation Strategy (OCS; ODFW

2016), and the Coburg Hills COA (078) identified by The Nature Conservancy's synthesis of Willamette Valley habitat plans (TNC 2014). Permanent protection of this Property provides an anchor for additional conservation work in this region. It represents the first permanently protected habitat of Bradshaw's lomatium along this stretch of Courtney Creek, and a rare instance of protected oak and grassland habitat on the eastern rim of the Willamette Valley ecoregion. It is identified by the USFWS as having critical conservation value for the delisting and continuing recovery of Bradshaw's lomatium (Recovery Plan for Prairie Species of Western Oregon and SW Washington ("Recovery Plan"– USFWS 2010)). The Property also offers refuge for numerous other species, ultimately elevating the conservation and restoration goals in the region.

In addition to the OCS and Recovery Plan, this area has been identified as high priority for conservation in multiple local and ecoregional conservation planning efforts:

- Greenbelt Land Trust's conservation goals for this part of Linn County include additional land protection along the northern Coburg Hills area, continuing south along the Coburg Hills and to the north of the Property, targeting the 'buttes' region north of Brownsville.
- Courtney Creek is a focus area for the Calapooia Watershed Council which has built strong and extensive relationships with landowners along the creek and implemented numerous riparian improvement projects.
- The Lower Calapooia-Santiam Conservation Strategy identifies the Courtney Creek area as a focus area for expanding conservation benefits across a larger landscape.
- The Willamette Valley Oak and Prairie Cooperative's Strategic Action Plan (WVOPC 2020), recognized the Courtney Creek area as a Core Conservation Area, indicating it is one of the highest priority geographies for immediate and focused investment for habitat acquisition, increased management, and restoration.

5. Describe adjacent property land uses relevant to property management.

The lands to the north, west and east are in private ownership with agricultural uses, in seed crops and or grazing rotations. On the southern (upslope) end, the Property is surrounded by BLM coniferous forest lands, and also shares a corner with a parcel that is privately owned and managed as working forest. Aerial imagery suggests areas of that private forest were harvested in the late 1990's/early 2000's, and some harvested recently in 2019.

6. What is the current land use? Is there a history of land use on the property covered by this LMP that may be relevant to future land management activities?

The Property's historical vegetation, circa 1840-1870s, was primarily seasonally wet prairie, upland prairie, and conifer-hardwood woodland (see Attachment A: Maps – Historical Vegetation). Prior to western settlement it is likely that habitats such as these were used by the Kalapuya indigenous peoples for food production, collection of plant materials, and hunting of game. Managed burns were used to propagate edible camas, and to maintain oak savannas as a source of acorns and habitat for game animals.

During the mid-1800s, Euro-American settlers brought dramatic land use changes to the Willamette Valley. Fire suppression likely led to change in vegetation communities on this site as woody plants previously controlled by managed burns increased throughout the wet prairies. An aerial photo from 1945 shows fewer trees in the wetland habitats at the north end of the Property (Attachment A: Maps – 1945 Aerial Photo) compared to contemporary aerial photos. Greenbelt plans to utilize prescribed fire as a tool to increase disturbance and maintain the complexity of wet prairie habitat on the Property.

Parts of the Property were developed for agriculture with approximately 48 acres converted to farmed fields, ditches were installed, and waterways channelized to improve drainage. Berms alongside streams and channeling visible in the aerial photo from 1952 indicated that streams in the northern end of the Property were channelized at approximately that time (Attachment A: Maps – Agricultural Ditching). It is likely that the rest of the Property was grazed as evidenced by cross fencing and perimeter fencing. Two small constructed ponds present at the south end of the Property were likely used for watering of livestock. Greenbelt does not currently plan to actively move soil to fill in ditches, since soil disturbance can promote non-native species, and drastically changing the hydrology could have unknown impacts on the population of Bradshaw's lomatium. Instead, Greenbelt will take a more passive approach to restoring these alterations, through placing large woody debris (sourced on site) in the ditches. The majority of Greenbelt's focus in the wet prairie portion of the wetland habitat will be on reversing woody species encroachment and enhancing habitat for Bradshaw's lomatium.

The forested area at the south end of the Property has been logged several times according to recently logged units visible in aerial photos taken in 1952, 1961, 1991, 1995, and 2000 (see Baseline Documentation Report for series of historical photos). Greater extrapolation of timber harvest history is included in the Timber Appraisal produced by Northwest Forestry Services (2016) as part of the property acquisition.

The Coberly family purchased the Property in 2008 and used it for grazing 2-3 horses and leased out farming and cattle grazing. The Coberlys were also interested in the wetlands (wet prairies) and tried to use their horse grazing to benefit the population of Bradshaw's lomatium. Appropriately timed grazing is identified as a potential benefit for the species; late-season grazing, after fruit maturation, has been documented to increase the emergence of new plants and increase reproductive effort in Bradshaw's lomatium (reviewed in USFWS PROJECTS Biological Opinion – USFWS 2015). While grazing is subject to the 10-year phase out as an allowable reserved use, Greenbelt will evaluate the best available information and consider the introduction of grazing by sheep or cattle in portions of the wetland habitat (wet prairie areas) and grassland habitats as a restoration tool, to increase natural disturbance, maintain open an open habitat structure to benefit the population of Bradshaw's lomatium and other wet prairie and grassland species. In the event Greenbelt wishes to adopt grazing practices on the Property in the future, Greenbelt will work with BPA/ODFW to provide a Grazing Plan and amend this LMP or seek a land use agreement from BPA.

There are currently no agricultural uses or other active uses of the Property other than

conservation related restoration actions per the Land Use Agreement (see question 8 below).

7. Describe existing infrastructure and how it may affect management at this site.

Infrastructure is depicted in Attachment A: Maps – Location of Infrastructure. At the time of acquisition and currently, the majority of the Property perimeter is fenced, except the southeast corner within the forested habitats, in the vicinity of the upper riparian section. Interior fencing exists around the two agricultural fields, with one internal cross fence partitioning the remnant grassland area on the southwest side. These fences were in place to support grazing by prior landowners. Greenbelt intends to remove unnecessary fencing or replace with wildlife friendly fencing as appropriate with surrounding land use on adjacent properties over time.

There are three entrances to the Property: a gated entrance at the intersection of Timber Road and Courtney Creek Drive, a gated entrance across from 25782 Timber Rd, and an entrance off of Timber Road at approximately the southern end of the agricultural field. There is one ~570 foot (ft) long gravel road on the Property, in marginally useable condition, off of the southernmost Timber Road entrance. There are also remnants of old skid trails and logging roads in the forested part of the southern end of the Property, however, these roads are overgrown by vegetation and are not useable for vehicles in their current condition.

To be able to maintain conservation values in the Bradshaw's lomatium and wet prairie habitat, an access point with a culvert and gated entrance must be created for vehicle/equipment entry. Greenbelt proposes to develop a permanently graveled parking area in the northeast corner of the property, which will enable management practices including prescribed fire and brush removal (see question 10 for more information).

8. Describe interim management activities between the time of acquisition and present.

Greenbelt took ownership of the Property on August 10, 2017. Since acquisition, Greenbelt's primary activities have included:

- (Fall 2017) Installing survey markers;
- (Annually) Continuing biological assessments;
- (Fall 2017) A light over-seeding with native prairie forb species (including dwarf checkermallow (*Sidalcea virgata*), camas, dense flowered willowherb (*Epilobium densiflorum*), and slender cinquefoil (*Potentilla glandulosa*) in a 25-acre portion of the fallow agricultural fields (the west side field) to add biological diversity and pollinator resources; and
- (2018, 2019, 2021) Controlling invasive species, such as blackberry.
- (2020, 2021) Mowed fallow agricultural fields.

Greenbelt leased approximately 84 acres of grazing land to Sayer & Son, LLC of Brownsville, OR between November 1, 2018 and October 31, 2020, however, to Greenbelt's knowledge, no animals were brought to the Property, no actual grazing was implemented under the lease, and as such no payment was received by Greenbelt. No agricultural activities (farming or grazing)

have occurred on the property since Greenbelt's acquisition and are considered phased out at the time of LMP development.

9. List all current and prior Land Use Agreements. Include copies of the agreements.

Land Use Agreement between BPA and Greenbelt Land Trust, March 16, 2018: GLT has requested written consent from BPA to enter into an Agricultural Rental Agreement with the tenant farmer, Sayer and Son LLC. The Agricultural Use is a reserved right of the GLT, and is allowed to continue while it is being "phased out" as that term is further described in the Conservation Easement. This land use agreements expired at the end of the Agricultural Rental Agreement term, which was October 31, 2018 (see Attachment B).

Land Use Agreement between BPA and Greenbelt Land Trust, December 21, 2018: The Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) has amended Land Use Agreement No. 20180125 dated March 16, 2018 to renew the LUA for a period of two years. The new expiration date shall be October 31, 2020 (see Attachment B).

Land Use Agreement between BPA and Greenbelt Land Trust, January 12, 2021: Permission to conduct restoration activities on portions of the Conservation Easement Area prior to BPA's formal acknowledgement of the Management Plan. The restoration activities include spot and broadcast spraying herbicide to target weeds (*Rubus armeniacus/bifrons, Cirsium arvense, Dipsacus fullonum*) and mowing approximately 43 acres between July 15 and October 1, 2021. The proposed locations of the restoration activities are shown in Exhibit B (of the LUA; see Attachment B).

10. Are there any access issues affecting management on the property?

Greenbelt staff typically access the Property on foot and park along the exterior roads at the gated entrances, described above in question 7 regarding infrastructure.

Forest management may require temporary roads, or improvement of the old skid trails and logging roads in the forested part of the southern end of the Property, as these roads are overgrown by vegetation and are not useable for vehicles in their current condition.

To be able to maintain conservation values in the Bradshaw's lomatium and wet prairie habitat, an access point must be created that is suitable for vehicle and equipment entry. In its current condition, access to this habitat is nearly impossible since it would require equipment to drive through the creek. Greenbelt proposes to develop a permanent graveled parking area with an entry point (with culvert) in the northeast corner of the Property. The purpose of this parking area and entry point is to enable safe and efficient access by habitat restoration equipment, including firefighting trucks and machinery, and tree/brush removal machinery. The parking area will also provide a staging location for equipment, concentrating this activity in the established gravel area rather than across high value habitat. Adding this infrastructure will enable management options including prescribed fire and brush removal.

The entry point and permanently graveled parking area would be located in the northeast corner of the Property, allowing access from Courtney Creek Drive to the northern end of site (see Attachment A : Maps – Parking Area - Access Point Location). The acreage of the proposed parking area is approximately 0.117 acres (5100 square feet), in an approximately 85 foot by 60 foot rectangle perpendicular to Courtney Creek Drive. A culvert (to be approved via a Linn County permit) would be added to enable crossing the roadside ditch, and a metal gate would be established immediately inside the culvert crossing to minimize trespass/trash dumping in the parking area (once the existing remnants of derelict fence are removed). After the culvert is installed, the parking area would be created by marking the boundaries of the footprint and establishing a base of 3-inch diameter crushed rock, which would be brought via dump truck and spread over the designated footprint with a small loader/bladed tractor. This surface may be further topped off with ¾ inch minus diameter crushed rock if needed. Existing vegetation is comprised of nearly 100% non-native grasses, which will be covered in the footprint. Installation of the culvert and parking area is expected in spring 2022, with work anticipated to take place over a week, depending on contractor availability.

While this infrastructure will result in the loss of 0.117 acres of degraded wet prairie habitat, it will enable better long-term management that benefits the Conservation Values of the Property. The parking area and access point will make it possible to implement equipment-reliant restoration and maintenance activities such as prescribed fire (see description of the importance of fire for habitat in #20), brush encroachment reduction, mowing, and weed treatment.

Establishment of the parking area will not impact Bradshaw's lomatium; the proposed footprint has been surveyed by GLT Stewardship Director, Matt Blakeley-Smith, who has extensive experience with the species, with no Bradshaw's lomatium found in the footprint or nearby (see Attachment A: Maps – Parking Area - Access Point Location). The parking area is also more than 200 ft from the NWI mapped wetlands on the site and placed such that it encompasses an area already affected by being adjacent to the road and was a former staging area for agricultural activities for the adjacent private property to the east. The gravel will not be an impervious surface, and the area is not sloped, therefore we do not anticipate the parking area will affect the hydrology of the site. Greenbelt will monitor the parking lot during the first heavy rain events following the installation, and mitigate any issues as needed. Greenbelt will also monitor the parking lot to ensure there is no unintended third party use. If any unintended uses are identified, Greenbelt will remove the third party-users, and will mitigate or restore the property to its fullest extent at Greenbelt's expense. This would include the proper removal and disposal of trash and waste, etc., consistent with the terms of the conservation ease ment. Future maintenance of the parking area and access point is expected to be minimal and include addition of additional crushed rock on the existing parking area footprint and treatment of invasive species.

Before installation of the parking lot occurs, Greenbelt will provide BPA with the final site plan and County permit and approval documents.

11. Are there water rights on the property? If there are water rights, list them, include the water right certificates, and answer the following questions:

There are no water rights benefitting the Property. There is, however, one domestic well (well ID # is 97956, and well log # LINN 58592).

- **How have water rights been used to present?**

N/A

- **Have you complied with all usage requirements? If not-explain.**

N/A

- **Describe how you plan to use the water rights?**

N/A

- **Do you anticipate any changes to your water rights?**

Greenbelt does not anticipate changes to water rights.

B. CURRENT (BASELINE) ECOLOGICAL SETTING (QUESTIONS 12-21)

12. List habitat and cover types, including special status habitats, and describe habitat conditions. Please use definitions found in Oregon Conservation Strategy (2016). Please include a map.

At baseline, there are six identified habitat/cover types present on the Property (Table 1; Attachment A: Maps – Current (Baseline) Condition). Not all of the baseline habitat types at Courtney Creek fit neatly into the strategy habitats identified in the OCS:

- Agricultural fields are currently a large part of this Property and are not an OCS strategy habitat.
- The current composition and structure of the Mixed Hardwood/Conifer forest do not match an OCS strategy habitat.
- Additionally, what is typically referred to as wet prairie habitat is classified as wetland in the OCS, as is the wetland forest that is present on the site. Because forested wetlands and wet prairies will receive different management actions, these are called out as 'strategy sub-habitats' throughout this LMP (Wet Prairie, Wetland Forest).

To help clarify classification of habitat types, Table 1 displays acreages of all baseline habitats at the time of acquisition, including both the OCS strategy habitat designations and the sub habitats or management categories.

Table 1. Baseline acres of Oregon Conservation Strategy habitat types, sub habitats and management categories present at Courtney Creek. The difference between total acres calculated via GIS and on the ground survey relates to mapping projection differences and rounding and is not of concern.

Oregon Conservation Strategy Habitat	Sub-Habitat/Management Category	Baseline Habitat Acres
Wetlands	Wet Prairie	25.9
	Wetland Forest (Deciduous swamps and shrublands)	44.1
	Subtotal	*70.0*
Grasslands		22.1
Flowing Water and Riparian Habitats		15.0
Oak Woodlands		0
Late Successional Mixed Conifer Forest		0
	Agriculture (not OCS)	47.8
	Mixed Hardwood/Conifer Forest (not OCS)	43.8
Total		**198.7**

Mixed Hardwood/Conifer Forest

There are 44 acres of mixed-age forest of hardwoods and conifers located at the south end (and higher elevation areas) of the Property. Most of this habitat was logged in the early 1990s as evidenced by aerial photos from 1995, and as a result, the majority of conifers in this habitat type are in the 20-30 yr age class. Greater detail on the different forest types present is included in Attachment A: Maps – Timber Appraisal Map (and its associated key). The lower slopes of the habitat type are primarily dominated by mixed hardwoods, Willamette Valley Ponderosa Pine (*Pinus ponderosa* var. *willamettensis*), and naturally recruited Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*). The upper slope is a mix of hardwoods and Douglas-fir. There are limited patches of blackberries growing in small openings. Other understory plant species are primarily native forest species, such as western swordfern (*Polystichum munitum*), Siberian spring beauty (*Montia sibirica*), threeleaf foam flower (*Tiarella trifoliata*), and false lily of the valley (*Maianthemum dilatatum*). Near its northern edge and adjacent to the grasslands, this habitat type also includes the smaller (approximately 0.04 ac) of two constructed ponds on the Property.

Grassland

This Property features 22 acres of grassland that sit at the base of the mixed hardwood/conifer forest slope. This grassland unit is mostly comprised of dense exotic and taller statured pasture grasses, such as tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea*), meadow foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis*) and orchardgrass (*Dactylis glomerata*), with widely spaced Oregon white oak, occasional Oregon ash, and several non-native pear and apple trees in what was likely historically an orchard area. Few if any native species are present, with nearly 100% cover of non-native species. Occasional native forbs, such as all heal (*Prunus vulgaris* ssp. *lanceolata*) are present but rare. There is dense thatch (plant litter) accumulation from the perennial grasses that precludes bare ground, and occasional thickets of native shrubs (*Symphoricarpos albus*), blackberry (*Rubus bifrons*) and rose (*Rosa* sp.), which become more frequent and dominant in the transition south to the adjacent forested habitat; blackberry covers all space between tees on the most southeast portion of the habitat unit. There is one small and constructed pond (0.47 ac) in this unit that provide aquatic habitat diversity and support for wildlife.

Agriculture

At acquisition, there were 48 acres of fallow field that were formerly in grass seed crops that may provide some functions similar to that of grasslands. Sections of the agricultural fields are on hydric or partially hydric soils that are suitable for wet prairie, grassland, and oak woodland restoration (Attachment A: Maps – Soils). The fallow fields are primarily dominated by dense and shorter statured exotic pasture grasses such as creeping bentgrass (*Agrostis tenuis*), with accumulated plant litter and little bare ground. These areas have not been farmed since acquisition. Native forb seed, including slender cinquefoil (*Potentilla glandulosa)* was over-seeded on these fields, without additional site preparation, in October 2017 in an interim effort to add native plant diversity, with patchy establishment.

Flowing Water and Riparian Habitats

An unnamed tributary to Courtney Creek flows across the Property in two locations for a total length of approximately 3,700 ft. The Oregon Department of Forestry designates this stream as medium fish-bearing at the north end of the Property and small-fish bearing in the upper reaches at the south end of the Property. Associated with this stream are 15 acres of flowing water and riparian habitat on the Property. The stream and riparian system are in good condition, with multilayered native vegetation shading the stream, and 50-90% canopy cover. Vegetation associated with this habitat includes native species such as watershield (*Brasenia schreberi*), needle spikerush (*Eleocharis acicularis*), and forget-me-not (*Myosotis laxa*), in addition to non-natives such as lance-leaf water plantain (*Alisma lanceolatum*). The creek corridor bisects the wetland forest that is the dominant feature of the northern portion of the Property, and while the riparian corridor itself ranges from 20-40 meters in width; it essentially forms a continuous ecotone with the wetland forest, with dominant trees present including Oregon ash, occasional bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) and Oregon white oak. At the southern end of the Property, the creek bisects the forest habitat, in a steep gully, which creates a corridor of roughly 20-40 meters in width. In this area the dominant adjacent tree species include red alder (*Alnus rubra*), Oregon ash and Douglas-fir, and create nearly complete canopy cover.

Wetlands (inclusive of two habitat types)

Wetland Forest (Deciduous Swamp/Shrubland) - The wetland forest of 44 acres is located in the middle-north part of the Property on hydric soils. The unnamed tributary stream, described above, flows through the wetland forest and provides much of the hydrology that sustains the wetland. Oregon ash is the dominant tree species with minor components of Oregon white oak and big leaf maple, and shrubs including Indian plum (*Oemleria cerasiformis*). Understory vegetation in this habitat type includes natives such as Pacific waterleaf (*Hydrophyllum tenuipes*), slough sedge (*Carex obnupta),* and tiger lily (*Lilium columbianum).* Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus bifrons*) is present along the edges of the wetland forest where soils are drier and there is more sunlight. According to historical vegetation mapping (based on surveyors notes and maps from the 1850-70s) this wetland forest would have been wet prairie at the time of Euro-American settlement (Attachment A: Maps – Historical Vegetation).

Wet Prairie - At the northern end of the Property there are 26 acres of wet prairie in a mosaic with the wetland forest. The wet prairie contains a diverse assemblage of native grasses and forbs including tufted hairgrass, camas, coyote thistle (*Eryngium petiolatum*), monkey flower (*Mimulus guttatus*), Oregon saxifrage, five species of buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.), and Bradshaw's lomatium. Gravelly and cobbly hydric soils (Attachment A: Maps – Soils), including areas of exposed cobble, have prevented cultivation and preserved this functioning resilient wet prairie. However, lack of fire or other substitute ecological disturbance has allowed Oregon ash to invade the wet prairie. Annual deposits of leaf litter from the Oregon ash appear to have resulted in accumulation of organic matter in a ring around the base of ash trees and may facilitate non-native grass invasion (e.g., by velvetgrass (*Holcus lanatus*)) of the wet prairie areas.

13. List special status, focal fish and wildlife, and/or Oregon Conservation Strategy species. Provide a brief description of their occurrence on the property and their relevance to Conservation Values. Is the list different from the baseline or the last LMP?

The focal species listed in Table 2 are associated with the habitats that currently exist on the Property or that will be restored and enhanced, thus contributing to the Conservation Values in the Conservation Easement. This list has been updated per on the ground biological surveys and analysis that have occurred to date.

Table 2. Special status, focal fish and wildlife, and/or Oregon Conservation Strategy species associated with the Property.

Target Species	Occurrence	Documentation of Known Occurrence	Species Status[1]
Acorn woodpecker	Unknown; potential to occur		OCS
American bald eagle	Known to occur	Direct Observation	
Bradshaw's lomatium	Known to occur	Direct Observation	OCS
California myotis	Unknown		OCS
Chipping sparrow	Unknown; potential to occur		OCS
Coastal cutthroat trout	Known to occur	Watershed council	OCS
Common nighthawk	Known to occur	Direct Observation	OCS
Monarch butterfly	Unknown; may occur intermittently, host plants present		OCS
Northern red-legged frog	Known to occur	Direct Observation	OCS
Pacific-slope flycatcher	Known to occur	Direct Observation (Altman)	
Pileated woodpecker	Known to occur	Direct Observation (Altman)	OCS
Purple finch	Known to occur	Direct Observation (Altman)	FWS BCC
Purple martin	Known to occur	Direct Observation (Altman)	OCS
(Slender-billed) White-breasted nuthatch	Unknown; potential to occur		OCS
Rufous hummingbird	Known to occur	Direct Observation (Altman)	FWS BCC
Western bluebird	Known to occur	Direct Observation (Altman)	OCS
Western brook lamprey	Unknown; potential to occur		OCS
Western gray squirrel	Not present; potential after restoration		OCS
Western meadowlark	Known to occur	Direct Observation (Altman)	OCS
Willow flycatcher (little)	Known to occur	Direct Observation (Altman)	FWS BCC, OCS
Yellow breasted chat	Known to occur	Direct Observation (Altman)	OCS

[1]FWS BCC = USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern; OCS = Oregon Conservation Strategy Species

14. What are the most significant invasive species issues on the property? Please include a map of their distributions.

Greenbelt staff stay up to date on current and newly emerging invasive species. Target species of particular concern on the Property currently include Himalayan blackberry, shining geranium (*Geranium lucidum*), creeping bentgrass (*Agrostis tenuis*), velvetgrass and oneseed hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*). Target species to watch for include but are not limited to false brome (*Brachypodium sylvaticum*) and tall oatgrass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*).

Himalayan blackberry is present is patches across the Property at an estimated total cover of 2% (8 ac total), with patchy distribution in most habitats. Shining geranium is present in the mixed hardwood/conifer forest, though its full extent is unknown. Bentgrass is common within the southwest agriculture field (approximately 30 ac in size; see Attachment A: Maps – Invasive Species-Current Conditions).

The greatest threat to Bradshaw's lomatium includes invasion of native and non-native shrubs (hawthorn) and trees (Oregon ash) into the wet prairie habitat. There are currently patches of non-native grasses such as velvetgrass and nonnative forbs moving into higher microsites in and surrounding the wet prairie that will be treated. The grasslands and oak woodlands are currently very shrubby and in need of removal of blackberries and other non-native shrubs such as oneseed hawthorn.

15. Are there known Endangered Species Act -listed or candidate species on the property? If so, please describe the extent of their occurrence and include a map of their distributions.

The Property has a large and thriving population of Bradshaw's lomatium (roughly estimated by USFWS at 20,000-30,000 plants), a recently delisted but formerly federally listed endangered species. Bradshaw's lomatium is typically restricted to wet prairie habitats that are composed of heavy and sticky clay soils like those found on parts of the project site. See Attachment A: Maps - Current (Baseline) Condition for the approximate location of Bradshaw's lomatium population on Property.

Bradshaw's lomatium is an endemic species of western Oregon and southwest Washington that has largely disappeared from most of its historic range. Few large and viable populations of Bradshaw's lomatium remain, making them essential for the recovery of the species. Continued protection and ongoing management of the population residing on the Property is critical factor in sustaining the recovery of the species, as it is identified as a key conservation site for the Eugene East Recovery Zone in the USFWS delisting decision and post delisting monitoring plan (USFWS 2019).

16. Are there hydrologic considerations relevant to property management or desired future conditions?

The Property has an active hydrologic system primarily fed by an unnamed tributary of Courtney Creek. This tributary contributes to the existence of an extensive wetland complex on the Property. The sloping gradient and associated ground flow adds water to the lower (north) end of the Property. There are likely seasonal springs that contribute to the active hydrologic system. There are also two ponds created by previous landowners that hold water for most of the year and adds aquatic diversity to the site. The seasonally wet hydrology, combined with rocky substrate, have prevented agricultural cultivation and helped preserve these habitats. Greenbelt will maintain these areas and open the wet prairie by re-introducing disturbance factors such as fire, which have been lacking and have enabled Oregon ash to invade the wet prairie.

17. Please include a soils map for the property. Identify how soil types will inform property management or desired future conditions.

Soil types, including their hydric classifications on the Property, are depicted in Attachment A: Maps - Soils. Soil types were analyzed when Greenbelt determined the desired future conditions of the agricultural areas. Desired future habitats were assigned in part based on the underlying soils' hydric classification; the soils with hydric conditions assigned desired future condition of wetland (wet prairie) and those with partially hydric conditions were assigned to desired future condition of oak woodland or grassland (upland prairie).

18. Are there historical and cultural resources and traditional use resources relevant to property management?

Prior to western settlement it is likely that habitats such as these were used by the Kalapuya indigenous peoples for food production, collection of plant materials, and hunting of game. Managed burns were used to propagate edible camas, and to maintain oak savannas as a source of acorns and habitat for game animals. Currently, camas is a key component of the wet prairie habitat and planned management activities, including prescribed fire, will benefit this species.

19. Is there public access to the property? Provide a description of access and activities and its relevancy to the property management. If there is no public access, explain why it is not allowed. How will you monitor access and identify potential impacts to Conservation Values should they arise?

As applied to this Property, access to the land is consistent with Greenbelt's management of access under the Conservation Easement and management plan (see Section II.H), as long as the use is consistent with the purpose of the Conservation Easement to protect and preserve, and as appropriate, allow for restoration and enhancement of the Conservation Values. Details on public and tribal access are described below.

All access to the Property will be coordinated with Greenbelt in advance so that activities would

not materially harm or materially interfere with any of the Conservation Values. Greenbelt would place appropriate restrictions on the use, such as time, place, manner, and intensity restrictions to remain consistent with the Conservation Easement (e.g., avoiding sensitive periods within the habitat units such as during flowering and fruiting of Bradshaw's lomatium in spring, limiting the number of people or vehicles, limiting overnight usage, etc).

Greenbelt will monitor access/use of the Property and any effects. Any potential negative effects to the Conservation Values that are not transient in nature resulting from access to and use of the Property shall be mitigated by Greenbelt (e.g., replanting) and Greenbelt would monitor the efficacy of the mitigation to ensure consistency with the Conservation Easement. If the proposed use may result in a potential conflict with the Conservation Easement, then that proposed use will be addressed in a Land Use Agreement with BPA.

Public Access

There will be limited public access primarily conducted through tours and educational opportunities. The site will not have extensive trails or open public access in part because of its isolated location, the lack of a full-time on-site property manager, and because of the highly sensitive plant communities (including recently endangered species) that are present on the Property. While two sides of the Property are bordered by a public road, there is limited off-street parking, which will be increased through the addition of the graveled parking area. This will increase safety measures for public use and lessen the disruption to the neighboring landowners. The site will not be open to hunting so as to protect neighbor relations, on-site and nearby livestock, and the sensitive plant communities on the Property. It likewise will not be open to fishing due to the extensive limitations on populations of species in the fish-bearing streams.

The public access will be limited and provided primarily through tours, creative planned experiences and educational opportunities. This type of limited access does not require extensive infrastructure to be added to the Property such as the addition of trails and is in-line with Greenbelt's mission to protect the conservation values on the Property. Since Greenbelt will not be allowing unrestricted public access there will be limited direct management dedicated to that issue. All GLT properties are regularly monitored for violations of trespass, carry liability and legal defense insurance (Terrafirma) and maintain dedicated funding to support persistent violations. Fencing and gates along the roads will be maintained to help manage access to the Property. The new graveled parking area will be gated to reduce the temptation for trespass or dumping on the Property.

The Property does not have a history of public trespass, however relationships will be developed with neighbors to help identify and address trespass problems. Greenbelt will also explore working closely with the Calapooia Watershed Council to have their staff assist in monitoring public access on the Property. Greenbelt staff will regularly visit the Property as management needs arise. Public events held on the Property will be through Greenbelt's outreach program under the guidance and facilitation by Greenbelt staff.

Tribal Access

Greenbelt is committed to increasing indigenous access to land. The indigenous peoples of the Willamette Valley were forcibly removed from their homelands, and modern-day land ownership, even with conservation lands, represents a separation between native communities and their traditional lands. The organization and structure of this tribal access to Greenbelt lands is still in development and is based on deepening trusting relationships and partnerships and developing a shared vision with tribes. Greenbelt is in the process of developing these ideas with its colleagues at the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, and the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs.

Traditional ecological knowledge and cultural land uses provide historical and cultural insights that can be woven into restoration and stewardship for these lands. Tribal access and uses on the Property may include (but are not limited to) inviting tribes to use the Property to harvest first foods, medicines, and fibers, for educational opportunities with elders and youth, for convening together, for outdoor recreation, and for spiritual/cultural connection. These uses would be identified in advance, occur upon request by tribal members, and be coordinated by Greenbelt.

20. Is there fire history or planned burns relevant to property management or desired future conditions?

Fire, as a natural and essential part of the ecosystems on the Property, is expected to have a positive impact on the conservation values of the site. The specific positive relationship of Bradshaw's lomatium with fire is described below. Additionally, the wet prairie and grassland habitats, identified as conservation values, along with species dependent on prairie habitats, like western meadowlark, will only persist when regular fire, flooding or other disturbance prevents succession to woody vegetation; the alteration of such disturbances has been identified by the USFWS as a major factor in the decline of western Oregon and southwestern Washington prairie species (USFWS 2010; p III-1). Historically, fire was the disturbance that maintained wetland, grassland and oak habitats in the Willamette Valley and likely on this Property. In the recent past, the primary disturbance regime on the Property has been seasonal grazing from domestic livestock (cattle) in the grasslands, limited grazing by horses in the wetlands containing Bradshaw's lomatium, and grass seed farming in two agricultural fields. All of these uses ceased when GLT took ownership. Greenbelt plans to introduce a prescribed fire regime to the Property in the wet prairie and potentially also in the grassland habitat to provide disturbance, manage introduced grasses, and prevent shrub and tree encroachment, which is necessary for sustaining the population of Bradshaw's lomatium and other native wet prairie and grassland species.

The benefit and efficacy of prescribed fire for grassland and wet prairie species is established in the 2010 USFWS Recovery Plan for Prairie Species of Western Oregon and Southwest Washington (USFWS 2010). The Recovery Plan specifically identifies that Bradshaw's lomatium generally responds positively to disturbance, and that low intensity fire appears to stimulate the growth of the species, with density and abundance of reproductive plants increasing for 1-3

years after fire. The Recovery Plan further states that frequent burns may be required to sustain population growth (USFWS 2010, pp II-16).

Greenbelt intends to use fire to help maintain and enhance these habitats in the future. Greenbelt has experience partnering with USFWS, The Nature Conservancy, Center for Natural Lands Management, Oregon Department of Forestry, the Grand Ronde Tribe, and local fire departments to carry out prescribed burns on other Greenbelt sites. Once the heavy fuels from Oregon ash in the wet prairie have been addressed, based on existing partnerships, the rural character of the site, and the presence of paved roads (Timber Road and Courtney Creek Road) bounding two sides, the use of fire at the Property should be feasible and successful.

The USFWS Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program has pledged match support to implement prescribed burning of the existing wet prairie with Bradshaw's lomatium (see current conditions map; this area is approximately 18 acres) during the first 3-5 years of this LMP. Prescribed fire prescriptions will follow guidance in the USFWS PROJECTS Biological Opinion (USFWS 2015) and will occur in a single day after August 15 and likely before October 1. Fire vehicles and equipment would access the burn area via the to-be-established parking area and new entry point in the northeast corner. The site-specific burn plan developed by USFWS personnel will identify safety measures and specific fire logistics. When a timeframe is confirmed for the work, GLT will submit the burn plan to BPA/ODFW for concurrence and a LUA.

21. Are there threats to any of the Conservation Values or other attributes of the Conservation Easement (e.g., boundary issues)? If so, what are the plans to abate those threats?

The primary threats to the conservation values are invasive species and plant community succession from early seral stage habitats (grassland, wet prairie) to later seral stage habitats (forest). Wet prairies and grasslands in the Willamette Valley historically occurred under management by indigenous people through active burning. Without burning or some other disturbance or management, prairies and grasslands will convert to forests. This would be a devastating loss of biodiversity including many rare and endemic species. Existing or new invasive species have the potential to displace native species, modify plant communities, and disrupt native habitats and ecosystems. Invasive plants documented on the Property include shining geranium and Himalayan blackberry. These two threats (invasive species and succession) are linked, as many of the shrubs and other plant species that persist in the absence of disturbance are considered invasive.

Greenbelt will abate these threats with two broad and overlapping approaches. For invasives, Greenbelt will address the threat by identifying and treating invasive species in all habitats across the Property on an ongoing basis. Herbicide applications in areas with rare plants, such as Bradshaw's lomatium, will follow the guidance on timing to avoid impacts, as described in the PROJECTS BO (USFWS 2015). After an initial treatment, areas will be monitored on a continued basis to keep invasive species such as blackberry under control into the future, and seed with native species as appropriate for the habitat. To address the risk from succession in

the wet prairie and grassland habitats, Greenbelt will also introduce disturbance regimes, including prescribed fire, mowing, and grazing, which will maintain open habitat and reduce potential re-invasion from non-native shrubs. To mitigate plant community succession specifically in the wet prairie habitat, Greenbelt will remove Oregon ash trees that have invaded the prairie, opening the plant community up and enabling Bradshaw's lomatium to thrive.

In order to conduct these management activities that are essential for the perpetuation of Bradshaw's lomatium in the wet prairie habitat, Greenbelt will add a site access point in the northeast corner which will enable fire crews and Oregon ash removal crews to access the site. Without the access point, management of the wet prairie habitat would be severely limited and further shrub encroachment is likely to occur.

C. GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS (QUESTIONS 22-29)

22. Describe the present and desired future condition and/or abundance for each habitat type and/or target species (e.g., now a degraded farm field, later will be a high value oak savanna).

The present (baseline) condition and abundance of habitat types at Courtney Creek is described in the response to Question 12. The desired future abundance of each habitat type at Courtney Creek is included in Table 3, with information describing the change in acreage from baseline conditions (included in Table 1), and the nature of transitions between habitat types. Desired future conditions are mapped in Attachment A: Maps – Desired Future Condition. A description of the desired future condition for each habitat category (and infrastructure, invasive species, and partnerships/outreach/education) is included in the sections below, reflecting the intentions expressed in the grant application, baseline documentation report, and Conservation Easement documents.

<u>Infrastructure</u>

The current condition of infrastructure on the property is described in the responses to Question 7 (infrastructure) and Question 10 (Access). In the future, the Property will have secure access for land management actions, including mobilization of related restoration and maintenance equipment. This will include maintenance of the existing forest road to increase its functionality, and addition of a graveled parking area and access point to stage restoration and management actions such as woody species removal and prescribed fire. Hazards from derelict and poor condition fencing will be minimized, such that the property provides a safer wildlife corridor than its baseline condition. The Property will be protected from trespass through essential boundary marking and fencing where necessary, pending neighboring land uses.

<u>Wetlands</u>

Wetland habitats on the Property will include wetland forest and wet prairie components that support a diverse assemblage of native species. Wetland forest will be maintained in current condition, with ongoing work to manage invasive species such as blackberry. The area of wetland forest will increase by 7.8 acres, in a configuration that results in reduced edge for invasive species management. Existing wet prairie areas will be enhanced, with removal of shrubs and encroaching ash, which will reduce threats to the Bradshaw's lomatium population, allowing the site to sustain a large and stable population of the species. Additional wet prairie area will be added as fallow agricultural fields are restored, and these new wet prairies will support a diverse assemblage native grasses, sedges, rushes, and forbs. Wet prairie will increase by a net total of 10.8 acres, and all areas of wet prairie will be managed to minimize tree and shrub encroachment, with regular ecological disturbance. Wet prairie, in combination with open upland prairie, will provide habitat for strategy bird species such as Western meadowlarks and Western bluebird.

Table 3. Desired future acres of OCS strategy habitats, and description of acres converted into and out of each habitat type at Courtney Creek as part of this LMP. Baseline habitat types and extents are included in Table 1.

Oregon Conservation Strategy Habitat*	Sub Habitat/ Management Category	Desired Future Acres	Change from Baseline (Acres)	Acres converted into this habitat:	Acres converted out of this habitat:
Wetlands	Wet Prairie	36.7	+10.8	18.6 ac converted from Ag.	7.8 ac converted to Wetland Forest
	Wetland Forest (Deciduous swamps and shrublands)	52.0	+7.8	7.8 ac converted from Wet Prairie	
	Subtotal	*88.6*	*+18.6*		
Grasslands		33.6	+11.5	11.5 ac converted from Ag.	
Flowing Water & Riparian Habitats		15.0	0.0		
Oak Woodlands		17.8	+17.8	17.8 ac converted from Ag.	
Late Successional Mixed Conifer Forest		43.8	+43.8	43.8 ac converted from Mixed Forest	
	Agriculture	0.0	-47.8		18.8 ac converted to Oak Woodland, 11.5 ac converted to Grassland, 18.6 ac converted to Wet Prairie
	Mixed Hardwood/Conifer Forest	0.0	-43.8		43.8 acres in transition to Late Successional Mixed Conifer Forest
Total		**198.8**	0		

Oak Woodland

With oak restoration and continued management over the long term, in the future the Property will support a 17.8-acre resilient oak woodland. The habitat will eventually be composed of large diameter Oregon white oak trees with full crowns and a spacing that allows a canopy cover of 30- 70%. The woodland will have a multilayered understory that includes native shrubs, such as snowberry and serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*). Herbaceous vegetation in the understory will include native grasses such as Roemer's fescue (*Festuca roemeri*). This habitat will not be mature at the end of the 10-year LMP time period, but trees and shrubs will be established and growing, to provide future habitat for strategy species that use oak woodland or woodland edge, such as chipping sparrow (*Spizella passerine*) and white breasted nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis aculeata*).

Grasslands

The 22.1 acres of existing grasslands on the Property will be enhanced from their current degraded condition and the total area of grassland on the Property will expanded in extent by 11.5 acres as fallow agricultural lands are converted to upland prairie and managed for diverse native species. Tree and shrub encroachment and plant litter (thatch) accumulation will be minimized through habitat restoration treatments followed by regular ecological disturbance. Invasive species will be managed to low levels through ongoing maintenance. The grasslands will provide potential habitat for Western meadowlarks and other grassland birds such as grasshopper sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum perpallidus*), and once restored to a stable condition, could be suitable for future introduction of rare plants (such as Kincaid's lupine or Willamette daisy (*Erigeron decumbens*), for example). The restored grasslands, with reduced shrub extent and greater dominance of lower statured native vegetation will provide better potential habitat for Oregon vesper sparrow (*Pooecetes gramineus affinis*) than was present at acquisition; however, given the high site fidelity of this species and the (current) lack of a known nearby population, the ability of the site to attract a population is uncertain, even with expanded grassland and wet prairie extent.

Late Successional Mixed Conifer Forest

Over time, the 43.8 acres of baseline mixed conifer-hardwood forest will evolve to develop late successional mixed conifer forest characteristics, such as a multi-layered tree canopy with shade-tolerant trees and native shrub species growing in the understory, and large-diameter trees forming the canopy. The forest will have a stewardship plan in place to chart a trajectory towards the conservation values, continue to sequester carbon, include Oregon white oak and big leaf maple, have a high volume of dead wood at ground level, and relatively few invasive plants. Created and retained snags in this habitat will increase its capacity from baseline characteristics to support forest and forest edge bird species such as purple martin (*Progne subis arboricola*) and pileated woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*), which are already present on the site.

Flowing Water and Riparian

The desired future condition of flowing water and riparian habitats on the Property will be consistent with the current and relatively intact conditions – as described in the grant

application for the Property. The riparian habitats will continue to serve as a functional riparian corridor that provide aquatic habitat for fish such as cutthroat trout. The vegetation will be composed of primarily deciduous trees (ash, bigleaf maple) and native shrubs that will continue to provide shading of stream and habitat for birds and other wildlife, such as the strategy species red-legged frog. Ongoing work will manage the invasive species (such as blackberry), particularly on habitat edges, such that the habitat can continue to support strategy species such as willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*) and yellow breasted chat (*Icteria virens auricollis*).

Invasive Species

The current condition of invasive species is described in the response to Question 14. The desired future condition of invasive species on the Property is that they are minimized and controlled over time through adaptive management. Strategies will include early detection and rapid response to new species and continued ongoing management of existing invasive species, such as blackberry and hawthorn. The abundance and volume of hawthorn and blackberry in the wet prairie habitat unit with Bradshaw's lomatium will be significantly reduced. Likewise, the abundance and volume of blackberry in the existing approximately 22-acre grassland will be dramatically reduced with restoration treatments, with the ground stabilized in native grass cover.

Partnerships, Public Outreach and Education

At acquisition the Property was not engaged in partnerships, conservation outreach or educational activities. The status of partnerships, outreach and education related to the Property (at the time of LMP development, four years post acquisition) is that Greenbelt has held a volunteer day for native seed collection at the Property and has shared information and photos in outreach and social media posts. Greenbelt has reached out to multiple partner entities, including USFWS, NRCS, and BLM regarding plans and partnerships for restoration in the future. USFWS is actively engaged in the site as a partner in restoration and as the lead for Bradshaw's lomatium recovery; the Property is identified as a post-delisting monitoring location (USFWS 2019), to be monitored multiple times in the first decade following the final rule to delist the species. USFWS has also pledged to lead a prescribed fire (and associated preparation) on the wet prairie of the Property in the first 3-5 years of this LMP. Greenbelt has submitted a restoration grant proposal to the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board to implement the first phase of restoration on the Property.

The desired future condition is that neighboring landowners/managers (public and private), stakeholders (including the Tribes) and the public are aware of the Property's conservation values and restoration work in progress and work collaboratively with Greenbelt to build the greater conservation context of the eastern side of the Willamette Valley ecoregion. Greenbelt also envisions continued collaboration with federal and state agencies to leverage and maximize the conservation benefit of this Property, including targeted restoration work for focal species and habitats.

23. Describe the overarching goals, objectives (using SMART criteria; Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-specific), and the actions you plan to take to achieve your goals

and objectives. Provide an expected timeframe in which these actions will be executed. Include stewardship and restoration activities and timelines for each planned activity. Indicate with an * if stewardship funds will be used to execute the activity.

Greenbelt's goals for managing the Property are organized by subject area headings in the sections below. The schedule for goals and objectives is identified in a sequential manner, beginning from the date of acceptance of this LMP (e.g., Year 1 concludes one year after the date of acknowledgement of the LMP).

Infrastructure

Goal 1: Establish and maintain functional Property access and essential infrastructure to support restoration and management.

Objective 1.1: Create administrative and equipment access to the site through creation of a site entry point and an approximately 3500 sq ft parking area in the northeast corner of the Property by the end of Year 1.

Strategy: Build a gated gravel parking area to facilitate access to the Property.

- Action 1.1.1- Ensure construction is allowed under Conservation Easement.*
- Action 1.1.2- Consult Linn County engineer for culvert size and specific construction requirements.*
- Action 1.1.3- Apply for Linn County road department Right-Of-Way Encroachment permit to cross county Right-Of-Way.*
- Action 1.1.4- Survey for rare plants to ensure absence in project footprint (April prior to construction).*
- Action 1.1.5- Engage contractor and build parking area.*

Objective 1.2: Maintain functional access on the ~570 ft long two-track unimproved road in southwest corner of Property, as measured by length that is unobstructed by brush and large woody debris.

Strategy: Use manual and mechanical means to clear brush.

- Action 1.2.1- Clear brush from existing road in the fall of each year manually, mechanically or with a skid-steer.*

Objective 1.3: By Year 4, manage fences on the Property to reduce wildlife hazards and decrease trespass by maintaining boundaries, as measured by length of barbed wire removed and safe boundary fence established.

Strategy: Remove all derelict interior fences and add wildlife-safe perimeter fencing.

- Action 1.3.1- Remove all derelict fences on the interior of Property.*
- Action 1.3.2- Remove barbed wire and/or install smooth wire.*

Wetlands

Goal 2: Manage and enhance the population of Bradshaw's lomatium on the Property.

Objective 2.1: Monitor the Bradshaw's lomatium population trends as measured by population extent and plant abundance on an every other year basis (biennial; beginning 2022) to inform adaptive management.

Strategy: Develop and implement monitoring protocol to census the Bradshaw's lomatium population.

- Action 2.1.1- Develop a population monitoring plan for Bradshaw's lomatium or adopt/modify existing USFWS protocol (Year 1).*
- Action 2.1.2- Conduct mapping and population monitoring for Bradshaw's lomatium in coordination with USFWS (2022, 2024, and 2026)[1].*
- Action 2.1.3- Coordinate with USFWS to determine monitoring frequency after 2026.*

Objective 2.2: Evaluate biennial monitoring data every two years to adaptively manage the Bradshaw's lomatium population and augment the population to maintain the baseline level of plant abundance.

Strategy: Augment the Bradshaw's lomatium population in the event of a 25% or greater multi-year decline from the 2022 baseline census.

- Action 2.2.1– Coordinate with partners to collect seed from the Property's lomatium population to include in regional seed banking and grow-out efforts to promote the availability seed and plant materials.*
- Action 2.2.2– Evaluate Bradshaw's lomatium population data and trends following biennial monitoring.*
- Action 2.2.3- Coordinate with USFWS to acquire seed from the recovery program as needed for population augmentation.*
- Action 2.2.4– In the event of augmentation, prepare soil and seed plants in appropriate habitat.*

Goal 3: Create diverse wetland by converting agricultural fields to 19 acres of wet prairie habitat.

[1] This may be funded all or in part by USFWS as part of their post delisting monitoring commitments, particularly in the first 6 years after delisting in 2021.

Objective 3.1: By Year 5, convert 19 acres of agricultural fields to native wet prairie habitat, as measured by acres prepared, seeded, and with native vegetation established.

Strategy: Implement site preparation and seed the former agricultural fields.

- Action 3.1.1- Chemical fallow the agricultural field (October and April Years 1 & 2).
- Action 3.1.2- Seed diverse mix of wet prairie grasses and forbs using a no-till drill (September, Year 3).
- Action 3.1.3- Mow every fall for the first 3 years (July-September), utilizing a mosaic mowing pattern to leave patches of seeds for wintering birds.
- Action 3.1.4- Include restored wet prairie in future plans for controlled burning.*

Goal 4. Maintain the structure and function of the current and future extent of wetland habitats through regular ecological disturbance.

Objective 4.1: Maintain the extent of the (~18 acre) wet prairie unit that contains Bradshaw's lomatium by reducing encroaching Oregon ash to less than 20 trees per acre (Years 1- 3), as measured by acres treated and resulting tree density and approximate canopy area.

Strategy: Mechanically remove Oregon ash in the wet prairie area.

- Action 4.1.1- Update mapping of wet prairie area as needed to include all Bradshaw's lomatium habitat, following the updated Bradshaw's lomatium survey.*
- Action 4.1.2- Mark all Oregon ash to be removed in the wet prairie area, retaining selected older trees with cavities for wildlife habitat.*
- Action 4.1.3- Cut and remove Oregon ash using low-impact logging methods when sensitive plants are dormant.*
- Action 4.1.3- Haul or chip and haul ash material off-site.*

Objective 4.2: Introduce prescribed fire as a disturbance factor to improve habitat quality by reducing plant litter (thatch) to an average of less than 25% cover as measured by production of a fire plan by Year 3, and implementation of prescribed fires[2], and resulting thatch cover, by Year 6.

Strategy: Collaborate with regional prescribed fire professionals to plan and implement a prescribed burn program.

- Action 4.2.1- Consult with USFWS to create a prescribed burn approach for the Property, meeting the federal interagency burn qualifications (Years 1-3).*
- Action 4.2.2- Following Oregon ash removal, coordinate with the Willamette Valley Conservation Burning group to conduct a prescribed fire in the existing wet prairie habitat unit with Bradshaw's lomatium on the Property (Years 3-6).*

[2] This is within feasibility constraints – and contingent upon the western US fire season and fire staff availability.

- Action 4.2.3- Create a prescribed fire schedule with the intention to burn every 5 years following the initial fire, with burn areas to potentially include other restored grassland and wetland habtiats.*

Objective 4.3: By Year 5, implement the analysis and consultation with subject area experts to determine whether grazing would be a beneficial management strategy to support management of wet prairie (and grassland) habitats on the Property, as measured by a memo summarizing the decision-making process and submitted to BPA and ODFW for concurrence on decision's alignment with conservation values and purposes.

Strategy: Evaluate the feasibility of using grazing as a management tool.

- Action 4.3.1- Consult grazing contractors about the potential to graze the wet prairie area within the wetlands habitat zone and the existing grassland habitats. Develop decision memo to document process.*
- Action 4.3.2- If deemed feasible, produce a grazing plan to guide grazing activities (within 6 months of decision memo) and collaborate with BPA/ODFW to amend the LMP*
- Action 4.3.3- If deemed feasible, after a revised LMP is in place, establish a summer/fall grazing regime when sensitive plants are dormant and on years when prescribed fire does not occur.*

Objective 4.4: Reduce past anthropogenic alteration (ditching) to the wetland habitats by placing large wood in the ditches, as measured by the length of ditches with added large woody material (sourced on-site) by Year 4.

Strategy: Avoiding soil disturbance, add large woody debris from ash removal to the constructed ditches within the wet prairie and wetland forest (Year 3 and 4).

- Action 4.4.1- Add large wood elements to the ditches to slow the rate of water flow and facilitate sediment deposition.

Oak Woodland

Goal 5: Restore fallow agricultural fields to establish 18 acres of healthy and resilient oak woodland.

Objective 5.1: During Years 3-6, convert approximately 18 acres of agriculture field to oak woodland habitat with a target density of 50 mature trees per acre and multi-species understory of shrubs (20 years for canopy cover to reach 30-70%) as measured by acres prepared and planted, and the development and diversity of shrub layer cover over time.

Strategy: Implement site preparation and planting activities to convert agricultural field to oak woodland.

- Action 5.1.1- Chemical fallow existing agricultural field (Years 1&2).
- Action 5.1.2- Seed upland prairie grasses using a no-till drill (September, Year 2).
- Action 5.1.3- Plant Oregon white oak, and native shrubs such as ocean spray (*Holodiscus discolor*), snowberry, and serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*) on 12-ft rows and 3-ft spacing (Years 3 & 4).
- Action 5.1.4- Mow annually for 5 years to maintain open oak woodland characteristics and every 3 years subsequently.*

Grasslands

Goal 6: Restore a total of 33 acres of diverse grassland habitat by converting 11 acres former agricultural fields and restoring the existing 22 acres of grassland habitat unit by removing remnant orchard tree species and managing encroachment by woody shrubs.

Objective 6.1: By Year 5, convert 11 acres of agricultural fields to native grassland habitat as measured by acres prepared, seeded, and with native vegetation established.

Strategy: Implement site preparation and seed the former agricultural fields.

- Action 6.1.1- Chemical fallow the agricultural field (October and April Years 1 & 2).
- Action 6.1.2- Seed diverse mix of upland prairie grasses and forbs using a no-till drill (September, Year 3).
- Action 6.1.3- Mow every fall for the first 3 years (July-September), utilizing a mosaic mowing pattern to leave patches of seeds for wintering birds.*
- Action 6.1.4- Include restored grassland in future plans for controlled burning.*

Objective 6.2: Within 5 years, enhance the 22 acres of currently existing grassland habitat as measured by the reduction in non-native tree and shrub species and addition of native plant species.

Strategy: Reduce non-native trees, mow regularly to maintain open condition and reduce plant litter accumulation and plant additional native species.

- Action 6.2.1- Remove at least 75% of non-native orchard trees in this unit by cutting and chipping or pile burning, while retaining any oaks.*
- Action 6.2.2– Control encroaching shrubs through skid steer mowing and targeted herbicide application in year 2 and 3, followed by mowing every third year and follow up herbicide spot spray as needed.*
- Action 6.2.3– Seed disturbed areas with hardy native grasses.
- Action 6.2.4- Plant 500 tenacious plugs and bulbs per acre into existing grassland to add diversity (Year 4 or when shrub control is sufficient to invest in revegetation).

Late Successional Mixed Conifer Forest

Goal 7: Maintain and enhance the current 44 acres of mixed hardwood/conifer forest habitat to promote conditions supportive of Late Successional Mixed Conifer Forest habitat.

Objective 7.1: By Year 10, develop and implement a Forest Stewardship Plan that identifies methods that promote and support diversity associated with mature forests, as measured by plan production and implementation of scheduled actions.

Strategy: Develop a forest plan to promote growth, longevity and development of multiple sizes classes, multiple age classes (cohorts) and multiple canopy layers of fir-hardwood habitats (Types 2-5 as described in Timber appraisal – see Attachment A: Maps – Timber Appraisal).

- Action 7.1.1- Develop Forest Stewardship Plan, to be approved by BPA and ODFW and amended to this or an updated LMP.*

Strategy: Implement a forest stewardship plan to promote late successional conditions.

- Action 7.1.2- Thin Douglas-fir to reduce fuel loads and promote tree growth and canopy development towards late successional conditions.*
- Action 7.1.3– Retain Oregon white oak and selected other hardwoods (big leaf maple) wherever possible and thin conifers around viable legacy oaks.*

Objective 7.2: By Year 15, increase the volume of snags and downed wood in the forest to promote wildlife habitat, as measured by acres with at least two snags per acre and three logs per acre over ten inches in diameter and 12 ft in length.

Strategy: Manage for increased snags and downed wood in the forest.

- Action 7.2.1– Retain or create snags.*
- Action 7.2.2– Retain or recruit logs.*

Flowing Water and Riparian

Goal 8: Maintain the structure and function of the 15 acres of flowing water and riparian habitats.

Objective 8.1: Maintain the flowing water and riparian habitat condition at baseline status, as measured by culvert maintenance to maintain fish passage and control of new invasive species outbreaks.

Strategy: Manage habitat to maintain current function.

- Action 8.1.1- Survey for new invasive species outbreaks, and seed any disturbed areas created by weed treatment, as described below (Goals 9 & 10).*
- Action 8.1.2- Inspect culvert at the north perimeter of the Property on an annual basis to remove blockages to fish passage.*

Invasive Species

Goal 9: Limit the occurrence and reduce the spread of target invasive species throughout the Property.

Objective 9.1: On an annual basis, prevent the establishment of new invasive species not currently on the Property, as measured by annual invasive species surveys.

Strategy: Stay abreast of novel/emerging invasive species in the region, implement annual invasive species surveys and eradicate new occurrences on the Property.

- Action 9.1.1- Update and maintain a watch list of novel/emerging invasive species that may appear on the Property through following the Oregon Invasive Species Council and local Cooperative Weed Management Area groups.*
- Action 9.1.2- Conduct annual invasive species monitoring for early detection of any new invasive species.*
- Action 9.1.3- Treat new invasive species on the Property with species-specific prescriptions, including herbicide or mechanical methods.*

Objective 9.2: Contain and reduce target invasive plants to less than 10% cover of any one species across the entire Property by Year 10, as measured by area treated and invasive species monitoring.

Strategy: Survey and treat the target invasive species present on the Property.

- Action 9.2.1- Update and maintain a list of target invasive species relevant to the Property.*
- Action 9.2.2- Conduct annual invasive species monitoring to evaluate treatment effectiveness and prioritize areas requiring management action.*
- Action 9.2.3- Treat high priority target species with species-specific prescriptions, including herbicide or mechanical methods.*

Objective 9.3: On an ongoing basis, revegetate all areas disturbed by invasive species removal and establish native cover of at least 50%, as measured by acres treated and follow up vegetation monitoring.

Strategy: Revegetate after invasive species removal.

- Action 9.3.1- Broadcast native grass and forb seed after any ground disturbance, brush removal or herbicide application.*

Partnerships, Public Outreach and Education

Goal 10: Build a larger conservation context for habitats and species on the Property.

Objective 10.1: On an ongoing basis, collaborate with BLM during management planning to promote connectivity and shared vision of forest management objectives (Years 1-20), as measured by annual communication.

Strategy: Engage with BLM to discuss forest conservation planning.

- Action 10.1.1- Identify the appropriate BLM staff to engage in the Upper Willamette District (Year 1).
- Action 10.1.2- Meet at a minimum of every three years to review management planning and actions for Property and neighboring lands (Year 1-20).

Goal 11: Engage stakeholders and the public in educational activities on the Property.

Objective 11.1: Beginning in Year 1, provide annual guided opportunities to access the Property through tours or other educational events, as measured by the number of events held.

Strategy: Advertise and provide educational opportunities on the Property.

- Action 11.1.1- On annual basis, offer at least one guided tour, volunteer or other open to the public event on the Property.

Objective 11.2: Beginning in Year 1, increase the opportunities for public/stakeholders to learn about the Property though at least one electronic outreach item per year about the Property's conservation values and restoration/enhancement work underway as measured by the number of blogs/newsletter articles produced.

Strategy: Engage the public in outreach about the Property.

- Action 11.2.1- On a minimum of annual basis, highlight the Property in Greenbelt's outreach materials.

24. Briefly provide details regarding past and planned future restoration funding efforts (i.e., to whom, for what, when, success rate, etc.)? To whom do you plan to apply to in the future (e.g., OWEB, PCSRF)? If this is a management plan update, provide funding information (as described above) for the duration of the last plan to present.

Greenbelt takes great care in developing funding plans and strategies to raise the funds required to enhance and restore conservation lands during our acquisition review process. Greenbelt will not acquire properties without the confidence that it will be able to manage them with a high level of care. Greenbelt has successfully secured over $1.5 million for restoration in the last two years for similar habitat types. NRCS has been a major supporter of oak restoration work on the Bald Hill Farm and Mulkey Ridge properties. These federal funds have been matched by Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, who has also been a major Greenbelt sponsor, particularly for oak and prairie restoration. Recent project partners include the USFWS Partners program, State Wildlife Grants with the Center for Natural Lands Management, and Ducks Unlimited.

Greenbelt is a steering committee member of the Willamette Valley Oak and Prairie Cooperative that is a partnership with a long-term vision to conserve and maintain prairie and oak habitats within the Willamette Valley through a regionally-focused, collaborative, and sustainable program. The group's Strategic Action Plan (SAP), completed in 2020, describes the Cooperative's aspirations over a 30-year timeframe and describes what will be required to achieve ecological goals in the partnership's focal area. This SAP will serve as the road map for the partnership's conservation, restoration, and habitat management activities and will be the catalyst for partners to coordinate their work under a unified and focused strategy. The Cooperative's work is complemented by the Prairie, Oaks and People: A Conservation Business Plan to Revitalize the Prairie-Oak Habitats of the Pacific Northwest (Altman et al. 2017), which provides context for the SAP's priorities and identifies collaborative strategies to fund that work. This effort will advance a broad-scale effort to conserve oak and prairie in the Valley, including the habitat at the Property, an anchor site identified in the plan.

Future fundraising efforts to support restoration on the Property are likely to include but are not limited to the following:

- OWEB Restoration Grants
- USFWS Recovery, Recovery Challenge, and Section 6 Grants
- USDA NRCS EQUIP Grants
- BLM Title II funds: Secure Rural Schools

25. Are parts or all of the property historically, currently, or planned to be enrolled in other conservation programs (e.g., CRP, WHIP, USFWS Partners)?

Greenbelt will enroll this Property in the USFWS Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program. The USFWS is a key partner with Greenbelt. Nearly all of Greenbelt's properties that support at risk species or habitats have been engaged in this collaborative partnership.

26. Describe what will be monitored (including the frequency and duration) to determine progress toward desired future conditions. Include a brief description of monitoring protocols and how monitoring data will be assessed and summarized.

In addition to continuing a subset of the Baseline photo points, Greenbelt will use implementation/effectiveness monitoring and compliance monitoring to evaluate progress towards desired future conditions.

All records of restoration and management activities will be kept on Greenbelt's Stewardship Database ("Landscape Conservation Software"). A log of site-management activities will contain: dates and objectives of management treatments, maps and descriptions of treatment locations, information on species seeded or planted at the site, including date, number, type, and source of plant materials, and dates and results of monitoring, with evaluation of treatment effects or planting success.

Implementation and Effectiveness Monitoring

Greenbelt will use a three-tiered monitoring system to efficiently and effectively evaluate progress towards the desired future conditions on the Property. See Table 4 for Goal/Objective evaluation techniques and timelines.

This system includes three monitoring approaches, which are summarized below. Greenbelt staff will select the most appropriate approach:

- Aerial Imagery Analysis: This is used to track the status of conditions that are visible in aerial imagery. This could include establishment of infrastructure, measures of tree frequency/canopy change in response to management treatments, and invasive species monitoring for selected widespread species.
- Rapid Assessment: This is a succinct assessment of a single variable or set of variables within a habitat unit or area of interest. This is used to assess indicators of habitat quality on a management unit or sample unit scale (e.g., species diversity, native species cover, thatch cover), evaluate structural composition (e.g., presence of snags or woody elements, assess vegetation canopy layers), or seeding/planting establishment success. For example:
    - Vegetation Monitoring: Ocular percent cover estimates of plant species or functional groups (Native/Exotic: Forbs, Grasses, Shrubs, plus thatch, bare ground); counts of and native species diversity. Can include estimates of vegetation layer heights in multi-layered canopy.
    - Invasive Species Survey: Walk through of habitat units on site, GIS mapping of new or existing invasive species, assessment of prior treatment areas for success.
    - Forest Monitoring: Assessment of tree DBH, frequency of snags, frequency of large woody debris.
- Intensive Assessment: This involves a detailed examination of a specific variable of interest (e.g., rare species population abundance), when a high level of accuracy is needed. This technique may include a full census (counting of all individuals) or a randomized subsample technique (e.g., sample plots) that may include a measure of variability across samples.

The data from the monitoring approaches are then analyzed and summarized for the purposes of adaptive management.

Compliance Monitoring

In addition, Greenbelt conducts compliance monitoring with the Conservation Easement as part of our fee property monitoring program. Annual monitoring inspections document human caused alterations to the Property, natural alterations, description of current land use activities, impacts caused by neighboring properties, presence of boundary markers, and violations of the conservation easement. Summaries of monitoring reports are included in annual reports to BPA.

Table 4. Implementation and effectiveness monitoring system for Courtney Creek.

Desired Future Conditions, Goals, Objectives			Implementation Evaluation Metric	Effectiveness Monitoring Technique	Approximate Evaluation Timeline
Infrastructure					
Desired Future Condition: Property has secure access for land management actions, provides safe wildlife corridors and is protected from trespass through essential boundary fencing.					
Goal 1: Establish and maintain functional Property access and essential infrastructure to support restoration and management.					
		Objective 1.1: Create administrative and equipment access to the site through creation of a site entry point and an approximately 3500 sq ft parking area in the northeast corner of the Property by the end of Year 1.	Confirm entry point size; document entry point in site maps.	N/A	Year 1
		Objective 1.2: Maintain functional access on the ~570 ft long two-track unimproved road in southwest corner of Property, as measured by length that is unobstructed by brush and large woody debris.	Length of unobstructed roadway	N/A	Annual
		Objective 1.3: By Year 4, manage fences on the Property to reduce wildlife hazards and decrease trespass by maintaining boundaries, as measured by length of barbed wire removed and safe boundary fence established.	Length of fences removed/established	N/A	Year 4
Wetlands Habitat					
Desired Future Condition: Wetland habitats on the Property support a diverse assemblage of native species and sustain a large population of Bradshaw's lomatium.					
Goal 2: Manage and enhance the population of Bradshaw's lomatium on the Property.					

Desired Future Conditions, Goals, Objectives			Implementation Evaluation Metric	Effectiveness Monitoring Technique	Approximate Evaluation Timeline
		Objective 2.1: Monitor the Bradshaw's lomatium (LOBR) population trends as measured by population extent and plant abundance on an every other year basis (biennial; beginning 2022) to inform adaptive management.	Implement monitoring per USFWS post-delisting monitoring requirements and protocols.	Intensive Assessment: Identify LOBR population size and extent, and assess habitat quality relative to USFWS Recovery Plan benchmarks.	Year 1, 3, 5, etc.
		Objective 2.2: Evaluate biennial monitoring data every two years to adaptively manage the Bradshaw's lomatium population and maintain the baseline level of plant abundance.	Evaluation included in annual report	Analysis: Is population at or above baseline (2022)?	Year 1, 3, 5, etc.
Goal 3: Create diverse wetland by converting agricultural fields to wet prairie habitat.					
		Objective 3.1: By Year 5, convert 19 acres of agricultural fields to native wet prairie habitat, as measured by acres prepared, seeded, and with native vegetation established.	Acres prepared and planted	Rapid Assessment: Vegetation Monitoring (area/% native vegetation established)	Year 5, then 3-5 year interval.
Goal 4: Maintain the structure and function of the current and future extent of wetland habitats through regular ecological disturbance.					
		Objective 4.1: Maintain the extent of the (~18 acre) wet prairie unit that contains Bradshaw's lomatium by reducing encroaching Oregon ash to less than 20 trees per acre (Years 1- 3), as measured by acres treated and resulting tree density and approximate canopy area.	Acres treated for ash removal	Imagery Assessment: Remaining ash tree density and estimated canopy	Year 4
		Objective 4.2: Introduce prescribed fire as a disturbance factor to improve habitat quality by reducing plant litter (thatch) to an average of less than 25% cover as measured by production of a fire plan by Year 3, and implementation of prescribed fires, and resulting thatch cover, by Year 6.	Prescribed fire plan developed, prescribed fires attempted	Rapid Assessment: Vegetation Monitoring (% cover thatch/plant litter)	Year 3 (Plan), Year 6 (fire); then 5 yr cycle), Vegetation monitoring on 3-5 year interval.

Desired Future Conditions, Goals, Objectives			Implementation Evaluation Metric	Effectiveness Monitoring Technique	Approximate Evaluation Timeline
		Objective 4.3: By Year 5, implement the analysis and consultation with subject area experts to determine whether grazing would be a beneficial management strategy to support management of wet prairie (and grassland) habitats on the Property, as measured by a memo summarizing the decision-making process.	Decision memo; Grazing plan produced if decision in favor of grazing	N/A	Year 5 (memo), then Grazing plan within 6 months if grazing is to occur.
		Objective 4.4: Reduce past anthropogenic alteration (ditching) to the wetland habitats by placing large wood in the ditches, as measured by the length of ditches with added large woody material (sourced on-site) by Year 4.	Map of ditches with LWD added	Imagery Analysis: Length of ditches with LWD added	Year 4
Oak Woodland Habitat					
Desired Future Condition: Property supports a resilient oak woodland composed of large diameter trees with canopy cover of 30- 70% and an understory of shrubs, grasses and forbs.					
Goal 5: : Restore fallow agricultural fields to establish 18 acres of healthy and resilient oak woodland.					
		Objective 5.1: During Years 3-6, convert ~ 18 acres of agriculture field to oak woodland habitat with a target density of 50 mature trees per acre and multi-species understory of shrubs (20 years for canopy cover to reach 30-70%) as measured by acres prepared and planted, and the development and diversity of shrub layer cover over time.	Acres prepared and planted	Rapid Assessment: Tree/shrub establishment/canopy (Year 6). Imagery Assessment: Canopy % (leaf on imagery GIS assessment) - Once canopy visible in imagery.	Year 6 (implementation and initial effectiveness); Year 10, 15, 20, 25 (effectiveness)
Grassland Habitat					
Desired Future Condition: Grasslands are expanded in extent and managed for diverse native species.					
Goal 6: Restore a total of 33 acres of diverse grassland habitat by converting 11 acres former agricultural fields and restoring the existing 22 acres of grassland habitat unit by removing remnant orchard tree species and managing encroachment by woody shrubs.					

Desired Future Conditions, Goals, Objectives			Implementation Evaluation Metric	Effectiveness Monitoring Technique	Approximate Evaluation Timeline
		Objective 6.1: By Year 5, convert 11 acres of agricultural fields to native grassland habitat as measured by acres prepared, seeded, and with native vegetation established.	Acres prepped and seeded.	Rapid Assessment: Vegetation monitoring (area/% native vegetation established).	Year 5 (implementation); then vegetation monitoring every 3-5 years.
		Objective 6.2: Within 5 years, enhance the 22 acres of currently existing grassland habitat as measured by the reduction in non-native tree and shrub species and addition of native plant species.	Reduction in non-native orchard tree canopy; Acres treated and planted with native bulbs/plugs	Imagery Assessment: Non-native orchard tree reduction; Rapid Assessment: Vegetation monitoring (area/% native vegetation established)	Year 3 (implementation); then every 3-5 year vegetation monitoring.
Late Successional Mixed Conifer Forest					
Desired Future Condition: A mixed conifer forest with multi-layered tree canopy, shade-tolerant tree and native shrub species growing in the understory, large-diameter trees, presence of Oregon white oak and big leaf maple, a high volume of dead wood, and relatively few invasive plants.					
Goal 7: Maintain and enhance the current mixed forest habitat to promote conditions supportive of Late Successional Mixed Conifer Forest habitat.					
		Objective 7.1: Develop a Forest Stewardship Plan that identifies methods that promote and support diversity associated with mature forests within 10 years of LMP acknowledgement.	Plan produced	N/A	Year 10
		Objective 7.2: By Year 15, increase the volume of snags and downed wood in the forest to promote wildlife habitat, as measured by acres with at least two snags per acre and three logs per acre over ten inches in diameter and 12 ft in length.	Acres treated	Rapid Assessment: Snags/Large Woody Debris (Density)	Year 15
Flowing Water and Riparian					
Desired future condition: Functional riparian corridor that provides aquatic habitat for fish with primarily deciduous trees and native shrubs providing shading of stream habitat for birds and other wildlife.					

Desired Future Conditions, Goals, Objectives			Implementation Evaluation Metric	Effectiveness Monitoring Technique	Approximate Evaluation Timeline
Goal 8: Maintain the structure and function of the flowing water and riparian habitats.					
		Objective 8.1: Maintain the flowing water and riparian habitat condition at baseline status, as measured by culvert maintenance to maintain fish passage and work to control new invasive species outbreaks.	Invasive species survey/treatments; Culvert inspection outcome.	Rapid Assessment: Vegetation monitoring, invasive species abundance and mapping, culvert photos.	Year 1 (& annual) - Invasive species and culvert; every 3-5 year vegetation monitoring.
Invasive Species					
Desired Future Condition: Invasive species on the Property are adaptively managed over time through early detection of new species and continued management of existing invasive species.					
Goal 9: Limit and reduce the occurrence and spread of target invasive species.					
		Objective 9.1: On an ongoing basis, prevent the establishment of new invasive species not currently on the Property, as measured by ongoing invasive species surveys.	Surveys completed	Rapid Assessment - Invasive Species Survey (detection of new species)	Annual
		Objective 9.2: Reduce target invasive plants to less than 10% cover of any one species across the entire Property by Year 10, as measured by area treated and area cover from invasive species monitoring.	Surveys completed; Area treated for invasive species	Combination of Imagery Assessment, Rapid Assessment - Invasive Species Survey (% cover of invasives)	Annual
		Objective 9.3: On an ongoing basis, revegetate all areas disturbed by invasive species removal and establish native cover of at least 50%, as measured by acres treated and follow up vegetation monitoring.	Acres re-seeded	Rapid Assessment: Vegetation Monitoring – (% native cover)	Annual or as occurs
Partnerships, Public Outreach and Education					
Desired Future Condition: Neighboring landowners/managers (public and private), stakeholders (including the Tribes) and the public are aware of the Property's conservation values and restoration work in progress, and work collaboratively with Greenbelt to build the greater conservation context of the eastern side of the Willamette Valley ecoregion.					

Desired Future Conditions, Goals, Objectives			Implementation Evaluation Metric	Effectiveness Monitoring Technique	Approximate Evaluation Timeline
Goal 10: Build a larger conservation context for habitats and species on the Property.					
		Objective 10.1: On an ongoing basis, collaborate with BLM during management planning to promote connectivity and shared vision of forest management objectives (Years 2-20), as measured by annual communication.	Annual communication/ meetings	n/a	Annual
Goal 11: Engage stakeholders and the public in educational activities on the Property.					
		Objective 11.1: Beginning in Year 1, provide annual guided opportunities to access the Property through tours or other educational events, as measured by the number of events held.	# Events held	n/a	Annual
		Objective 11.2: Beginning in Year 1, increase the opportunities for public/stakeholders to learn about the Property though at least one electronic outreach item per year about the Property's conservation values and restoration/enhancement work underway as measured by the number of blogs/newsletter articles produced.	# Articles/outreach highlights of Property	n/a	Annual

27. List your partners or potential partners for management activities.

Greenbelt will work with multiple partners to manage and achieve the goals of the LMP, including BPA, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Institute for Applied Ecology, Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, and the Bureau of Land Management. Greenbelt will also work closely with Trout Mountain Forestry to manage tree removal and a grazing contractor to manage grazing efforts.

28. Do you have, or do you plan to have, income generating activities occurring on the property? Provide details. If you have, or plan to have, a lessee or other income generating activities occurring on the property (e.g., grazing and agriculture leases, timber harvest, grazing etc.) please describe how the funds will be used. Will administering these activities be a cost to the project? Will there be proceeds?

The Property was leased for agriculture and grazing for many years under verbal agreement prior to Greenbelt's acquisition. When Greenbelt acquired the Property, Greenbelt signed a written lease for approximately 84 acres of grazing land with Scott Sayer of Brownsville, OR, from November 1, 2018 - October 31, 2020. However, to Greenbelt's knowledge no grazing occurred, and payment was not levied, therefore no income was generated. No future grazing lease is planned at this time.

In the event of a future income generating activity, any limited income from activities after costs of administrating such activities will be used to support stewardship activities and pay the property taxes on the Property. Any income generated by the Property will be placed in a restricted fund to go back into management of the Property.

29. Are you taking a different restoration and/or management approach than what was outlined in the pre-acquisition discussions (i.e., application or intake call) about the property?

No. Maintaining and enhancing wet prairie habitat for the benefit of Bradshaw's lomatium and other wet prairie native forbs and grasses, as well as maintaining and enhancing the strategy habitats continue to be Greenbelt's primary objectives.

D. EASEMENT RESTRICTIONS AND PROHIBITIONS (ITEMS 30-35)

30. Using the table structure below, edit and address each prohibited use identified in your specific conservation easement and explain if there are any desired exceptions to the prohibitions. Exceptions will be permitted only if the purpose of such activity is to enhance or maintain Conservation Values and appropriate prescriptions to offset any undesired conditions are included. Below is an example; you should modify this table for your property (i.e., reflect what is in your easement).

Summary of Easement Prohibitions	Compliance Status
1. Residential, Commercial or Industrial Uses. Any residential, commercial, or industrial uses of the Protected Property is prohibited, including timber harvesting, grazing of livestock, and agricultural production, except limited timber harvesting or grazing for restoration, enhancement, and maintenance activities as identified in the final Management Plan, or for Reserved Agricultural Uses during Phase Out Period.	Cattle grazing as a reserved agricultural use during phase out period (10 years from the effective date of the Conservation Easement, August 2027). No grazing planned at this time. No exceptions proposed
2. Construction of Buildings, Facilities, Fences or Other Structures. Except for newly constructed boundary fences and fencing required for habitat purposes identified in the final Management Plan, construction of new buildings, facilities, fences or other structures is prohibited. Repair, maintenance, or replacement of existing buildings, facilities, fences or other structures identified in the Baseline Documentation Report are permitted at the same location and within the existing footprint of such structures. Fences replaced or newly constructed must be wildlife-friendly fencing (meaning fencing techniques that allow daily wildlife movement and/or seasonal migration of wildlife, or prevent entanglement and mortality of wildlife).	Repair of the existing fence on the northern boundary of the property. Remove other internal fencing to enable management activities to occur. No exceptions proposed
3. Utilities. Except as provided for in Section J.2, the installation or relocation of new public or private utilities, including electric,	None planned.

telephone, or other communications services is prohibited without the written approval of BPA. Existing utilities on, over, or under the Protected Property may be maintained, repaired, removed or replaced at their current location as that location is documented in the Baseline Documentation Report.	
4. Signs. Except for no trespassing signs, boundary signs, directional signs, condition of access to Protected Property sign, memorial plaques, trail interpretive signs, signs identifying the owner of the Protected Property, and signs that may be erected by the Grantee identifying the Purpose of the Protected Property, all other signs, advertisements, and billboards of any nature are prohibited. No permitted sign may exceed 15 square feet in size.	None planned.
5. Waste. Dumping, collecting, recycling, accumulating, or storing of trash, refuse, waste, sewage, bio-solids, or other debris is prohibited.	None planned.
6. Mining. The exploration, development, mining or extraction of soil, sand, loam, gravel, mineral, oil, gas, or other substance from the surface or subsurface of the Protected Property is prohibited.	None planned.
7. Topography. Altering the existing topography of the Protected Property by digging, plowing, disking, or otherwise disturbing the surface or subsurface is prohibited, except as allowed for trail development, forest management or habitat restoration/management activities described in the final Management Plan, or for Reserved Agricultural Uses during the Phase-out Period.	A gravel parking lot and access point (culvert ditch crossing) will be added to the northeast corner of the site to enable site maintenance, per this LMP. Tribal access for harvesting culturally significant plant materials, which may include digging for roots/bulbs, will be allowed per this LMP. If ground disturbance is a concern, bare ground may be reseeded with natives the fall after activities occur.
8. Watercourses/Wetlands. Draining, dredging, channeling, filling, leveling, pumping, diking, impounding or any other	Former agricultural ditches might be restored, per this LMP.

alteration of any watercourses, ponds, seeps, bogs, springs, wetlands, or any seasonally wet area is prohibited, as is altering or tampering with existing water control structures or devices, except for habitat restoration, enhancement, and maintenance activities described in the final Management Plan.	
9. Vegetation. The cutting, trimming, shaping, killing, or removal of any vegetation from the Protected Property, except for noxious weeds, is prohibited, except as allowed for trail development, forest management or habitat restoration, maintenance, and enhancement activities described in the final Management Plan, or harvesting of agricultural crops during the Phase-out Period.	Encroaching shrubs and Oregon ash will be removed from the wet prairie per this LMP, as a part of habitat restoration in rare habitat that supports Bradshaw's lomatium. Tribal access for harvesting culturally significant plant materials, which may include native plant species, will be allowed per this LMP
10. Exotic Species. The introduction, cultivation, or use of exotic plant or animal species on the Protected Property is prohibited, except for agricultural use during the Phase-out Period. Exotic plants include non-native invasive plant species.	None planned.
11. Roads and Impervious Surfaces. Construction of new roads and paving of any existing road not paved or otherwise covered in an impervious material as of the Effective Date is prohibited, except as allowed for forest and habitat restoration, enhancement, and maintenance activities described in the final Management Plan. Existing roads identified in the Baseline Documentation Report may be maintained and repaired in their current condition and within their existing footprint as identified in the Report.	None planned.
12. Off-road Vehicle Use. Use of any motorized vehicles is prohibited, except for vehicles necessary for Reserved Agricultural Uses during the Phase-out Period and vehicles used for forest and habitat restoration, enhancement, and maintenance activities.	No exceptions proposed

13. Subdivision. The legal or "de facto" division, subdivision or partitioning of the Protected Property is prohibited.	None planned.
14. Grant of Rights. The granting of any property interest or rights in the Protected Property, including easements, permits, licenses, and leases, without the prior written consent of the Grantee is prohibited.	None planned.

31. Are there any environmental regulations influencing your actions (e.g., Endangered Species Act, National Historic Preservation Act, Clean Water Act, etc.)?

Bradshaw's lomatium was federally listed as endangered species in 1988 but was delisted in 2021. Until the post delisting monitoring period (2027) is complete, this species may still be regulated by the Endangered Species Act.

The Courtney Creek site is identified by the USFWS as significantly contributing directly to the recovery and delisting of the Bradshaw's lomatium. Protection of this specific site was critical to accomplish recovery goals for the Eugene East recovery zone for Bradshaw's lomatium. Greenbelt intends to collaborate with the USFWS for the post delisting monitoring process, and enroll the Property in the USFWS Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program which will assist with compliance with the Endangered Species Act.

32. If agriculture/livestock grazing/forestry were permitted as a temporary stabilization or restoration measure, describe the phase-out plan. Provide timing and details. Please append a grazing/timber management plan and describe how this activity will enhance the Conservation Values of the property.

Agriculture and livestock grazing are permitted as per Reserved Uses Section F.1. of the Conservation Easement. The Conservation Easement includes a Phase-Out Period of ten years from the effective date of the Conservation Easement (i.e., through August 2027), in which agricultural activities may continue on the Property, the same location as identified in the Baseline Documentation Report, on an ever-decreasing portion of the Property. Grazing would be used to support the Conservation Values by controlling invasive species and maintaining the open space characteristics of the Protected Property.

At the time of LMP development, grazing has been phased out as restoration activities are scheduled to begin. If grazing will be pursued in the future, it will be completed only after the development of a grazing plan and an updated LMP.

33. Please describe any actions you have taken or foresee needing to take to protect property from harm (e.g., trespass, illegal camping, etc.)?

Greenbelt conducts annual monitoring visits across all properties in our ownership, following the Land Trust Alliance standards to document the visit and any observed unauthorized uses.

Additionally, Greenbelt will develop relationships with neighbors to help identify and address trespass issues. It will also explore working closely with the Calapooia Watershed Council to have their staff assist in monitoring public access issues on the Property. Greenbelt staff will regularly visit the Property as management needs arise.

34. Please summarize opportunities for and outcomes of stakeholder and public input to LMP development.

Stakeholder input has been sought in LMP development as follows:

- American Bird Conservancy (2021): Consultation with Bob Altman, American Bird Conservancy and regional avian expert, regarding configuration of DFCs, and potential species to benefit. The outcome of this technical input was to include both grassland and oak woodland in planned DFCs.
- Bureau of Land Management (2021): Series of meetings with the Bureau of Land Management Staff, including two district botanists and the Northwest Oregon District Partnership Coordinator and Oregon/Washington Secure Rural Schools, Title II Coordinator. BLM is a neighboring landowner, possesses technical expertise, and also provides restoration funding opportunities for many of the focal species of this LMP. The outcome of this input was that GLT plans to apply for funding for restoration work at the Property from BLM.
- USFWS (2021): Series of meetings with USFWS wildlife biologists and ecologists, including discussion of post-delisting monitoring and restoration planning in areas with Bradshaw's lomatium. Outcome of this input is that GLT will seek USFWS recovery funding to support monitoring of the Bradshaw's lomatium and its habitat, and also to supplement funding for habitat restoration and or future introduction of additional threatened or endangered plant species.

35. Is there any other information you would like to include that hasn't been adequately addressed above?

N/A

REFERENCES

Northwest Forestry Services. 2016. Timber Appraisal: Coberly Property. Prepared for Real Estate Services Group, Inc. [on behalf of Greenbelt Land Trust]. 30p.

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2016. Oregon Conservation Strategy. Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Salem, Oregon.

The Nature Conservancy. 2014. Synthesis of Willamette Valley Habitat Plans. Available at the Oregon Field Office of The Nature Conservancy. GIS data available here: https://databasin.org/datasets/9f79ce2035b7402fb60ef70e63c72142/

US Fish and Wildlife Service. 2010. Recovery Plan for the Prairie Species of Western Oregon and Southwestern Washington. US Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland, Oregon.

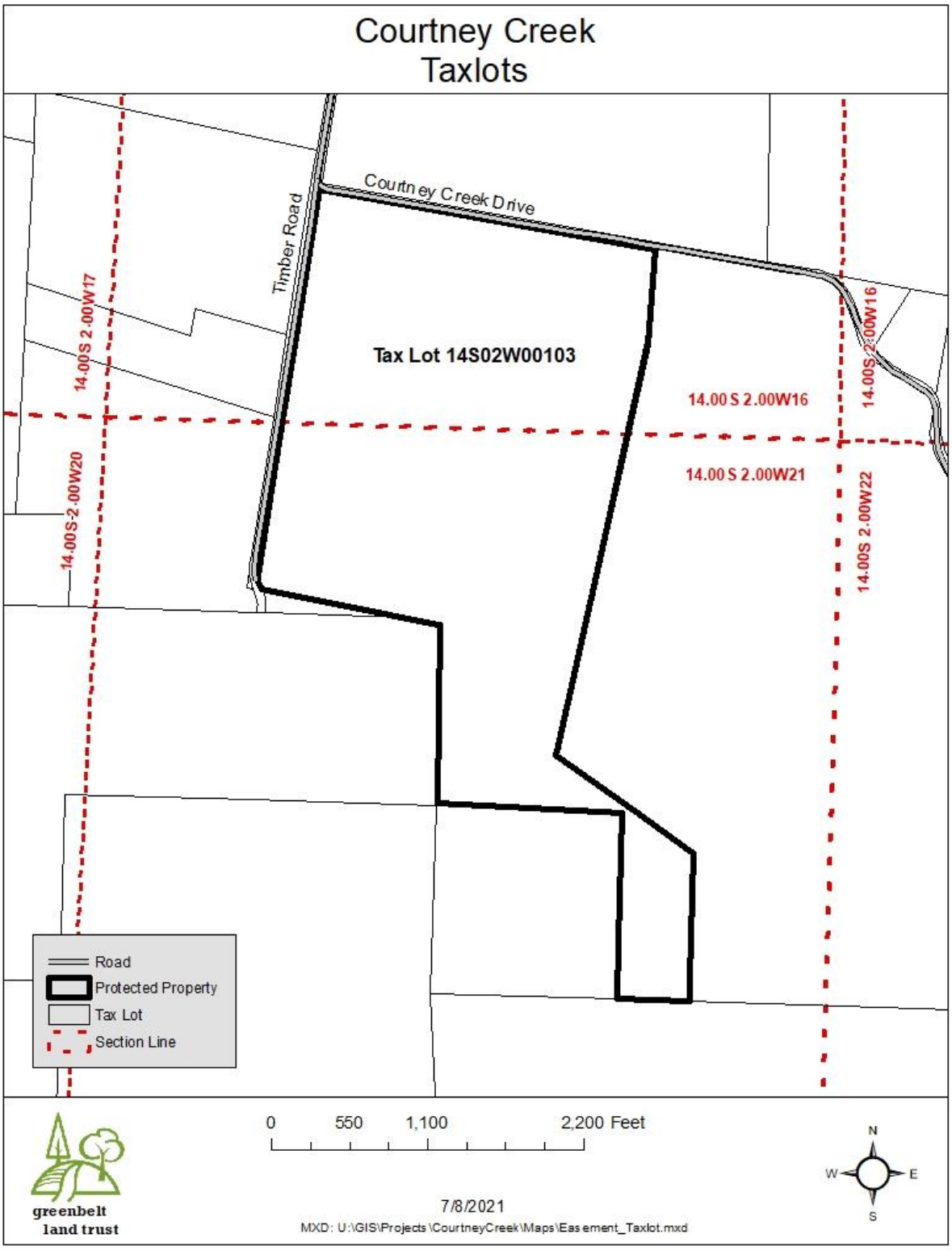
US Fish and Wildlife Service. 2015. Final PROJECTS Biological Opinion. Endangered Species Act – Section 7 Consultation Programmatic Restoration Opinion for Join Ecosystem Conservation By the Services (PROJECTS) program: 01EOFW00-F-0222. 585 pp.

US Fish and Wildlife Service. 2019. Draft Post-Delisting Monitoring Plan for Bradshaw's lomatium (*Lomatium bradshawii*). Prepared by: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Oregon Fish and Wildlife Office, Portland Oregon. 19 pp.

Willamette Valley Oak and Prairie Cooperative. 2020. Strategic Action Plan. 70 pp. Available at: https://willamettepartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/WV-Oak-and-Prairie-Cooperative-SAP-FINAL-3_2020-web.pdf

ATTACHMENT A: MAPS

1. Taxlots
2. Location
3. Current (Baseline) Condition
4. Conservation Context
5. Historical Vegetation
6. 1945 Aerial Photo
7. Agricultural Ditching
8. Location of Infrastructure
9. Parking Area – Access Point Location
10. Timber Appraisal Map – Northwest Forestry Services (2016)
11. Soils
12. Invasive species – Current conditions
13. Desired Future Condition


Courtney Creek
Taxlots
Courtney Creek Drive
Timber Road
Tax Lot 14S02W00103
14.00S 2.00W17
14.00S 2.00W16
14.00S 2.00W20
14.00S 2.00W21
14.00S 2.00W22
Road
Protected Property
Tax Lot
Section Line
0
550
1,100
2,200 Feet
N
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greenbelt
land trust
7/8/2021
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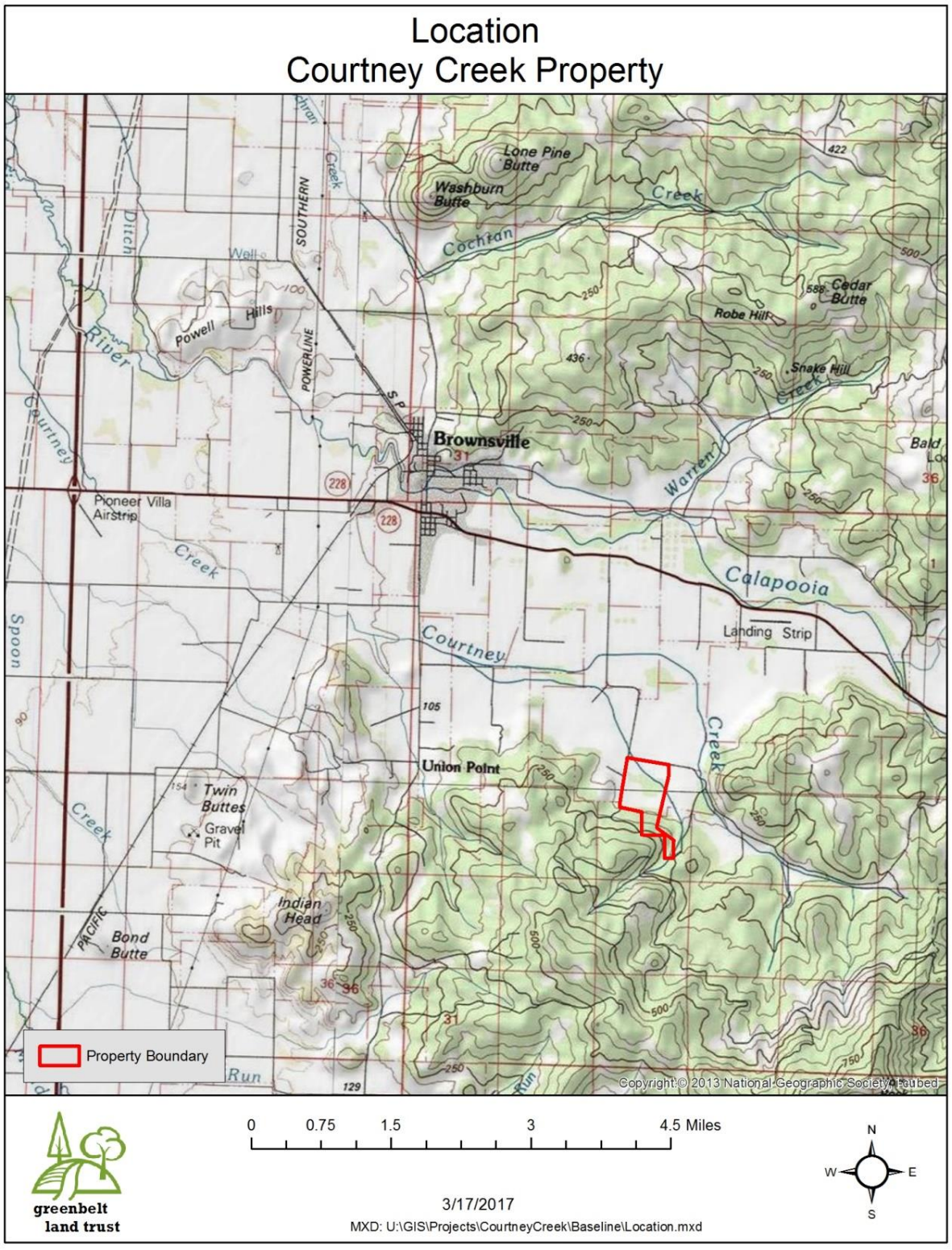
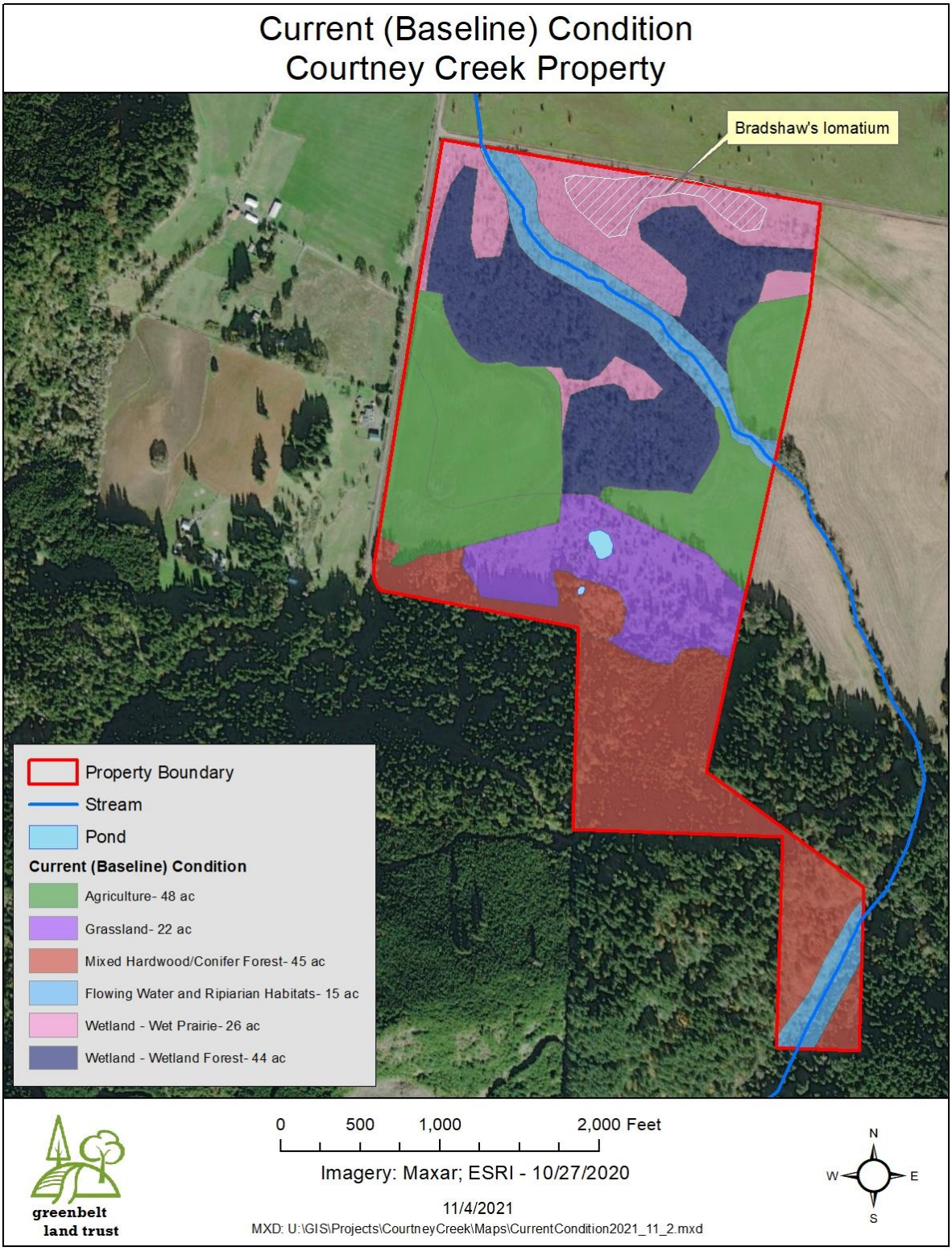

Location
Courtney Creek Property
Lone Pine Butte
Washburn Butte
Cochran Creek
Cedar Butte
Robe Hill
Snake Hill Creek
Brownsville
Warren Creek
Bald
Pioneer Villa Airstrip
Calapooia
Landing Strip
Courtney
Union Point
Creek
Twin Buttes
Gravel Pit
Indian Head
Bond Butte
Powell Hills
Spoon
Courtney Creek
Property Boundary
Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed
0 0.75 1.5 3 4.5 Miles
N
W
E
S
3/17/2017
MXD: U:\GIS\Projects\CourtneyCreek\Baseline\Location.mxd
greenbelt land trust


Current (Baseline) Condition
Courtney Creek Property
Bradshaw's Iomatium
Property Boundary
Stream
Pond
Current (Baseline) Condition
Agriculture- 48 ac
Grassland- 22 ac
Mixed Hardwood/Conifer Forest- 45 ac
Flowing Water and Ripiarian Habitats- 15 ac
Wetland - Wet Prairie- 26 ac
Wetland - Wetland Forest- 44 ac
0
500
1,000
2,000 Feet
Imagery: Maxar; ESRI - 10/27/2020
11/4/2021
MXD: U:\GIS\Projects\CourtneyCreek\Maps\CurrentCondition2021_11_2.mxd
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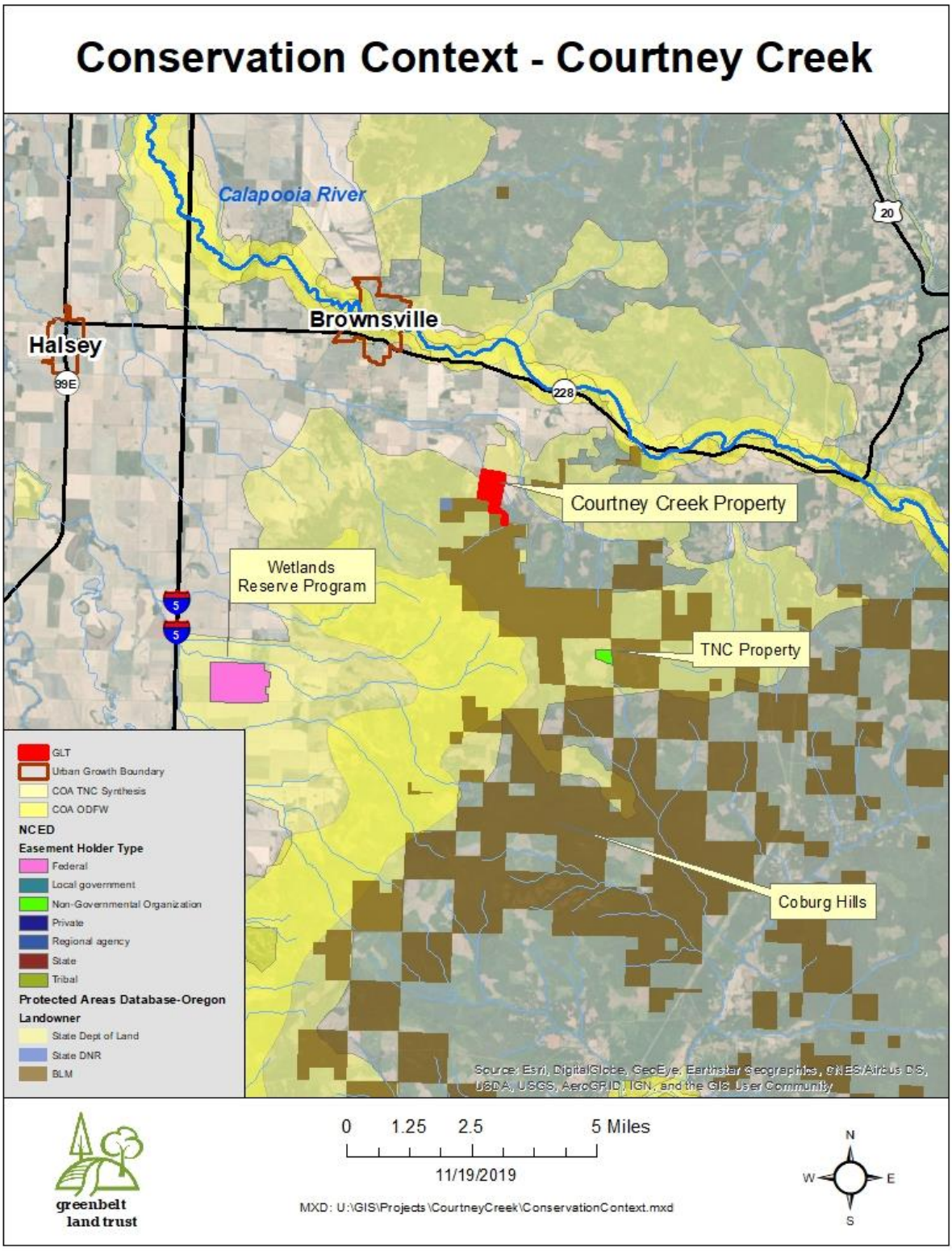
Conservation Context - Courtney Creek
Calapooia River
Brownsville
Halsey
99E
228
20
Courtney Creek Property
Wetlands
Reserve Program
TNC Property
Coburg Hills
5
5
GLT
Urban Growth Boundary
COA TNC Synthesis
COA ODFW
NCED
Easement Holder Type
Federal
Local government
Non-Governmental Organization
Private
Regional agency
State
Tribal
Protected Areas Database-Oregon
Landowner
State Dept of Land
State DNR
BLM
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
greenbelt
land trust
0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles
11/19/2019
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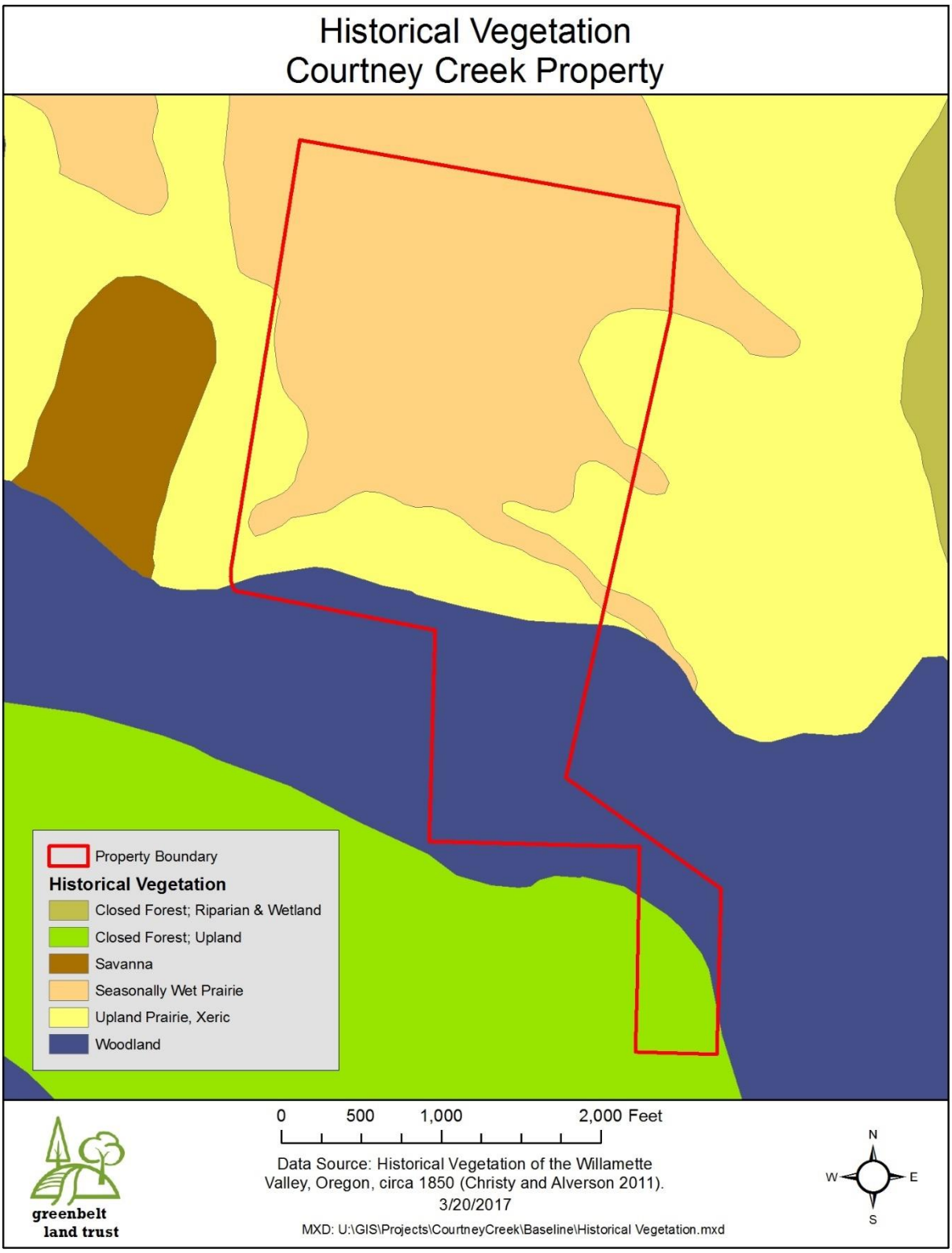
Historical Vegetation
Courtney Creek Property
Property Boundary
Historical Vegetation
Closed Forest; Riparian & Wetland
Closed Forest; Upland
Savanna
Seasonally Wet Prairie
Upland Prairie, Xeric
Woodland
0
500
1,000
2,000 Feet
Data Source: Historical Vegetation of the Willamette Valley, Oregon, circa 1850 (Christy and Alverson 2011).
3/20/2017
MXD: U:\GIS\Projects\CourtneyCreek\Baseline\Historical Vegetation.mxd
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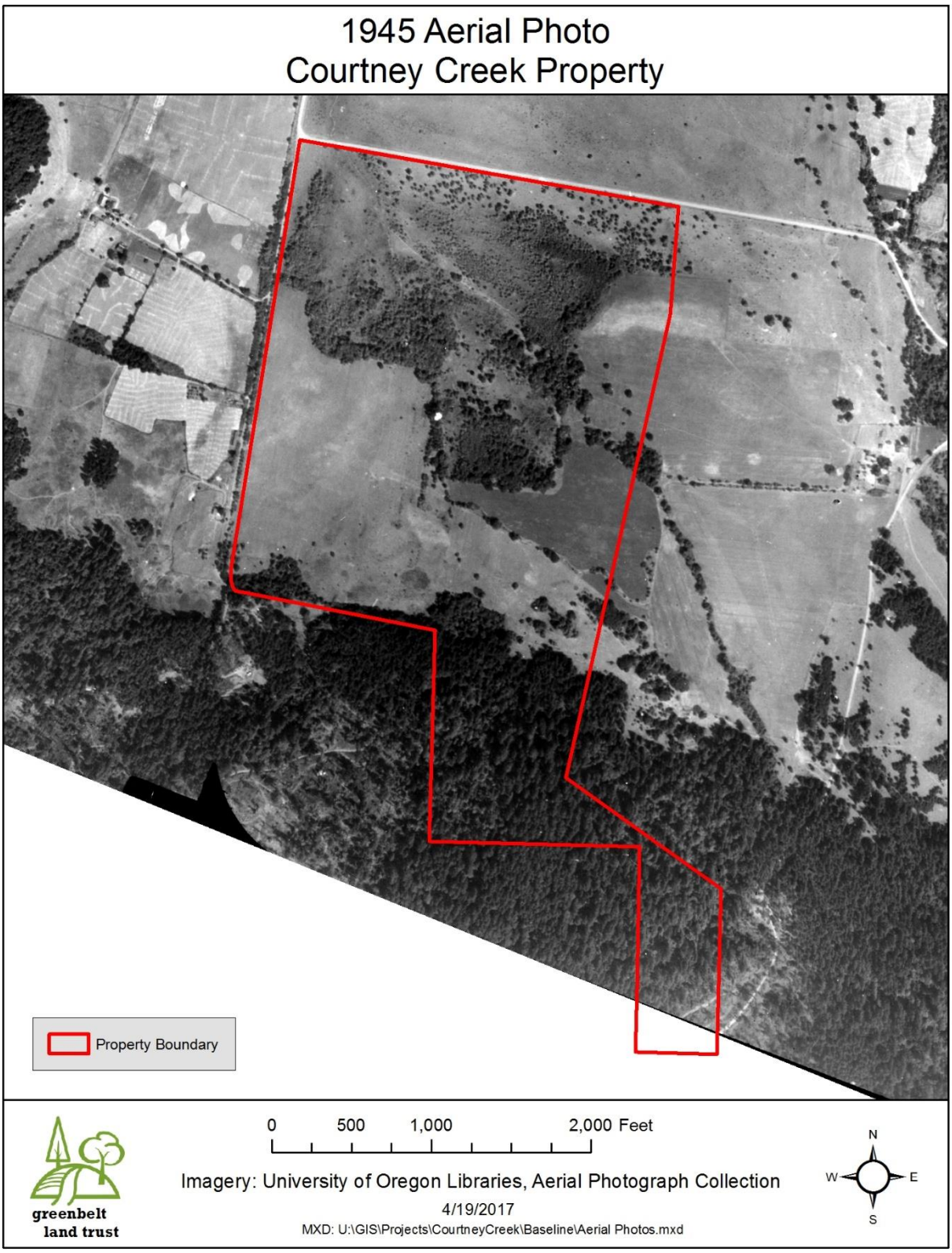
1945 Aerial Photo
Courtney Creek Property
Property Boundary
0
500
1,000
2,000 Feet
N
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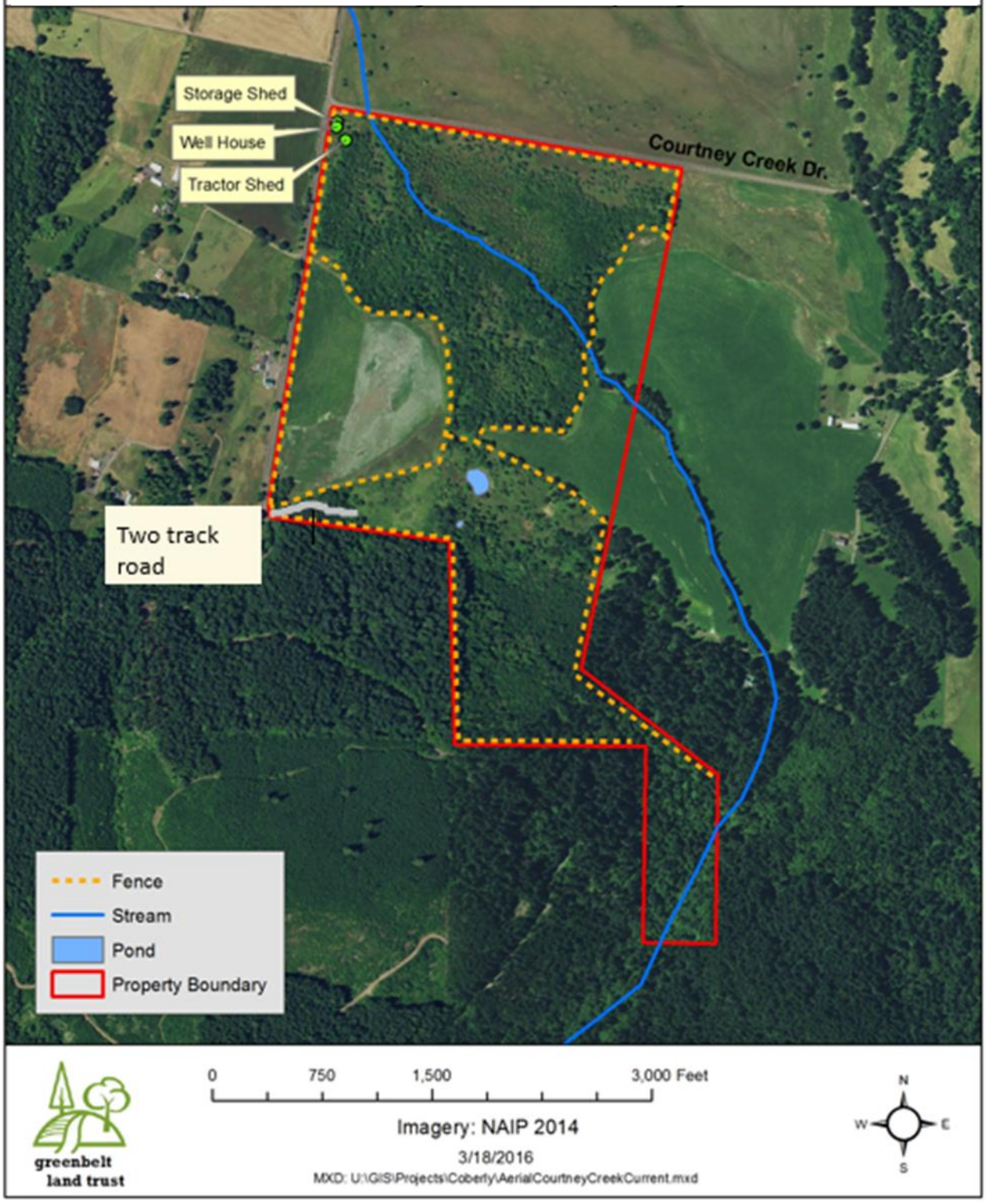
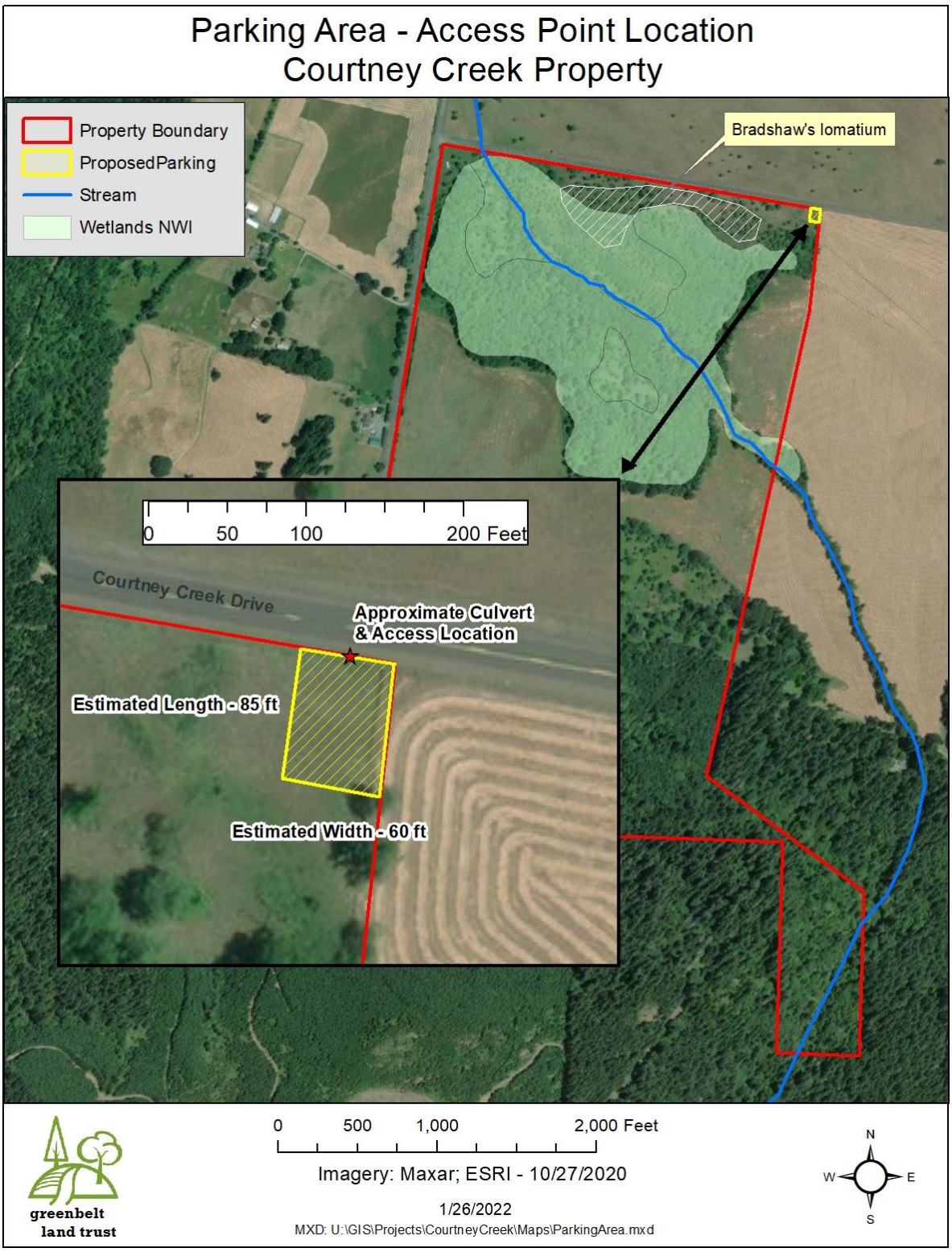
greenbelt
land trust
Imagery: University of Oregon Libraries, Aerial Photograph Collection
4/19/2017
MXD: U:\GIS\Projects\CourtneyCreek\Baseline\Aerial Photos.mxd

Location of Infrastructure – Courtney Creek Property




Parking Area - Access Point Location
Courtney Creek Property
Property Boundary
ProposedParking
Stream
Wetlands NWI
Bradshaw's Iomatium
0 50 100 200 Feet
Courtney Creek Drive
Approximate Culvert & Access Location
Estimated Length - 85 ft
Estimated Width - 60 ft
greenbelt land trust
0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet
Imagery: Maxar; ESRI - 10/27/2020
1/26/2022
MXD: U:\GIS\Projects\CourtneyCreek\Maps\ParkingArea.mxd
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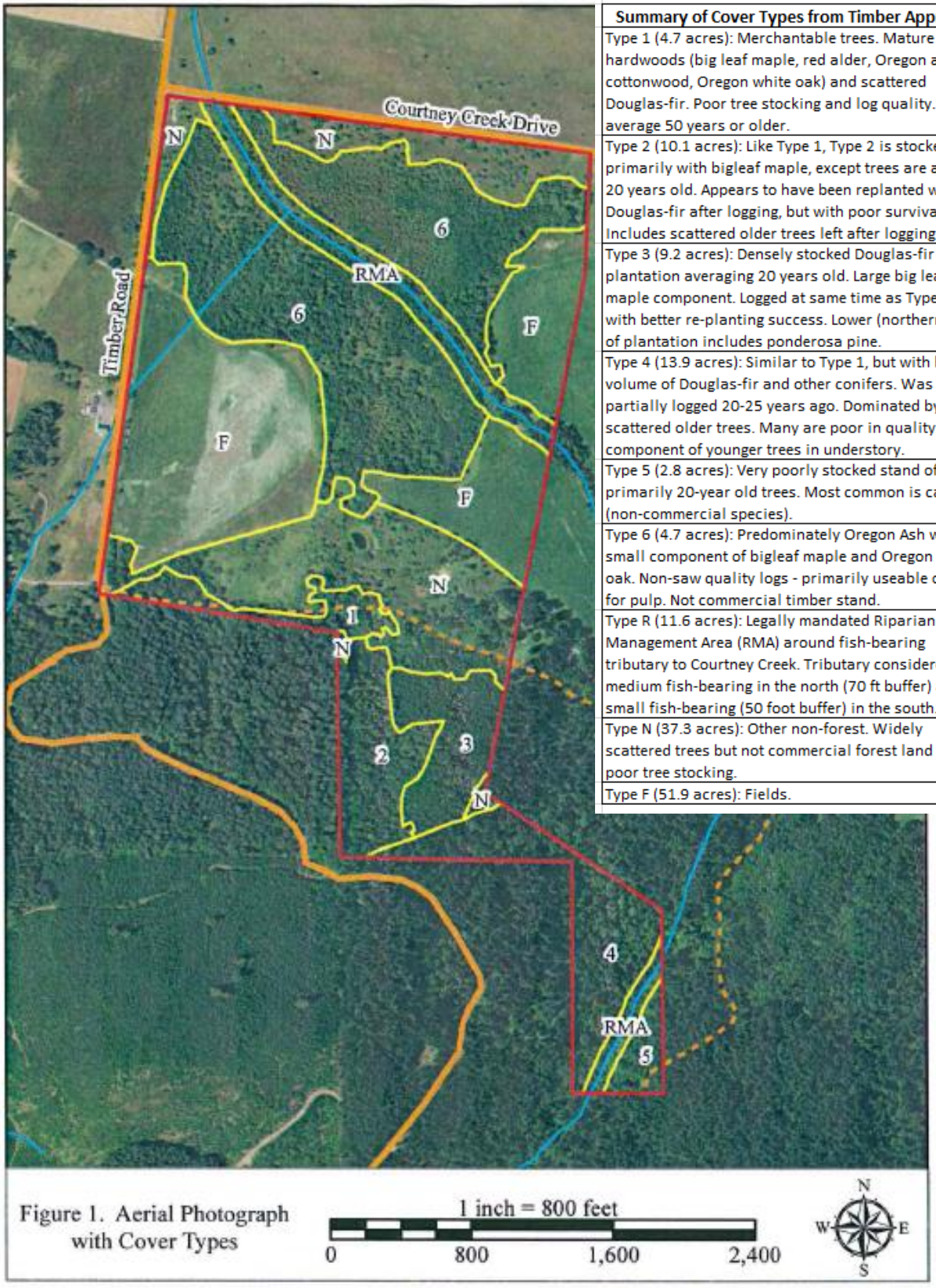
Timber Appraisal Map -Northwest Forestry Services (2016)



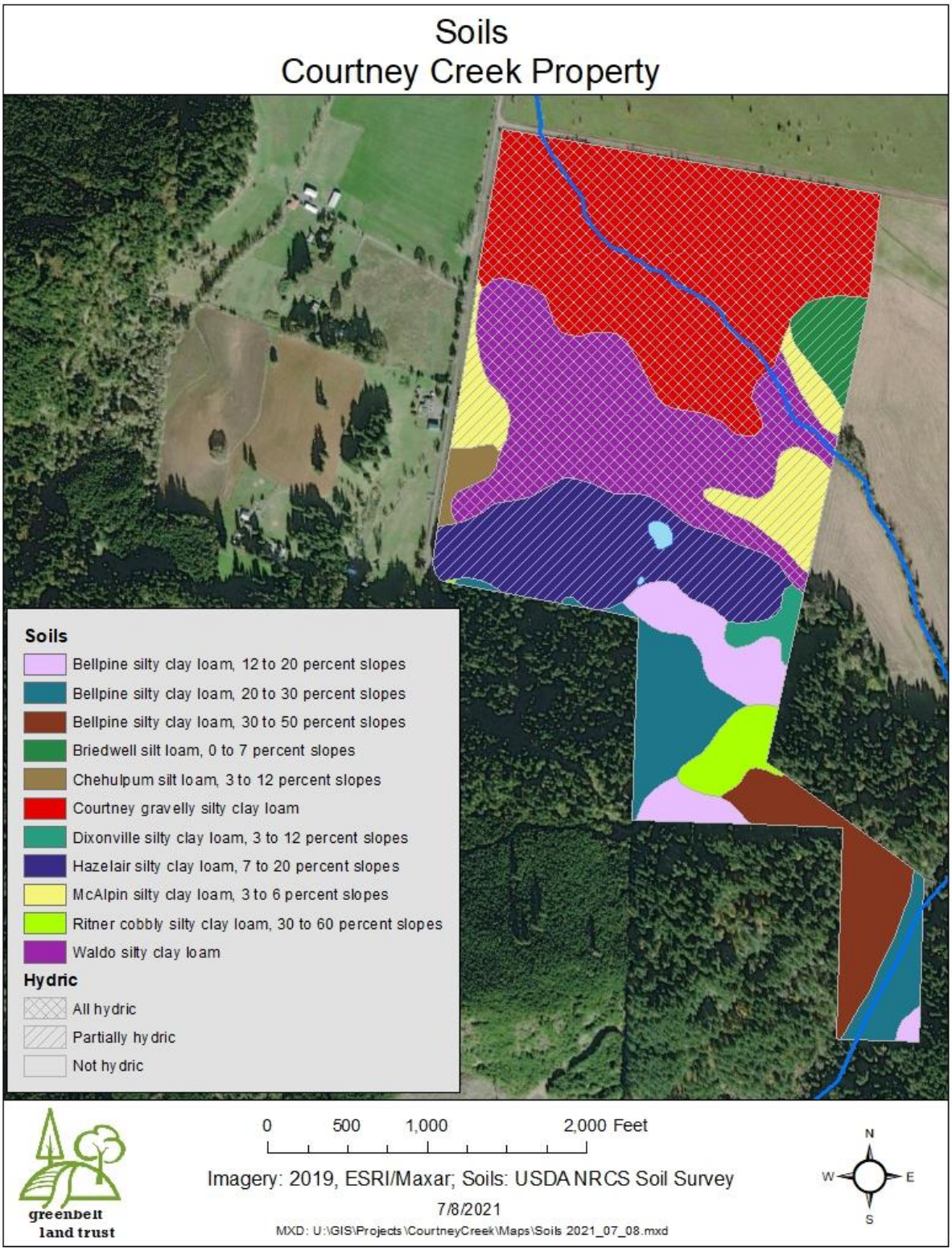
Summary of Cover Types from Timber Appraisal
Type 1 (4.7 acres): Merchantable trees. Mature hardwoods (big leaf maple, red alder, Oregon ash, cottonwood, Oregon white oak) and scattered Douglas-fir. Poor tree stocking and log quality. Trees average 50 years or older.
Type 2 (10.1 acres): Like Type 1, Type 2 is stocked primarily with bigleaf maple, except trees are about 20 years old. Appears to have been replanted with Douglas-fir after logging, but with poor survival. Includes scattered older trees left after logging.
Type 3 (9.2 acres): Densely stocked Douglas-fir plantation averaging 20 years old. Large big leaf maple component. Logged at same time as Type 2, but with better re-planting success. Lower (northern) end of plantation includes ponderosa pine.
Type 4 (13.9 acres): Similar to Type 1, but with higher volume of Douglas-fir and other conifers. Was partially logged 20-25 years ago. Dominated by scattered older trees. Many are poor in quality. Large component of younger trees in understory.
Type 5 (2.8 acres): Very poorly stocked stand of primarily 20-year old trees. Most common is cascara (non-commercial species).
Type 6 (4.7 acres): Predominately Oregon Ash with small component of bigleaf maple and Oregon White oak. Non-saw quality logs - primarily useable only for pulp. Not commercial timber stand.
Type R (11.6 acres): Legally mandated Riparian Management Area (RMA) around fish-bearing tributary to Courtney Creek. Tributary considered medium fish-bearing in the north (70 ft buffer) and small fish-bearing (50 foot buffer) in the south.
Type N (37.3 acres): Other non-forest. Widely scattered trees but not commercial forest land due to poor tree stocking.
Type F (51.9 acres): Fields.

Figure 1. Aerial Photograph with Cover Types

1 inch = 800 feet

0 800 1,600 2,400

N W E S


Soils
Courtney Creek Property
Soils
Bellpine silty clay loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes
Bellpine silty clay loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes
Bellpine silty clay loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes
Briedwell silt loam, 0 to 7 percent slopes
Chehulpum silt loam, 3 to 12 percent slopes
Courtney gravelly silty clay loam
Dixonville silty clay loam, 3 to 12 percent slopes
Hazelair silty clay loam, 7 to 20 percent slopes
McAlpin silty clay loam, 3 to 6 percent slopes
Ritner cobbly silty clay loam, 30 to 60 percent slopes
Waldo silty clay loam
Hydric
All hydric
Partially hydric
Not hydric
greenbelt land trust
0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet
Imagery: 2019, ESRI/Maxar; Soils: USDA NRCS Soil Survey
7/8/2021
MXD: U:\GIS\Projects\CourtneyCreek\Maps\Soils 2021_07_08.mxd
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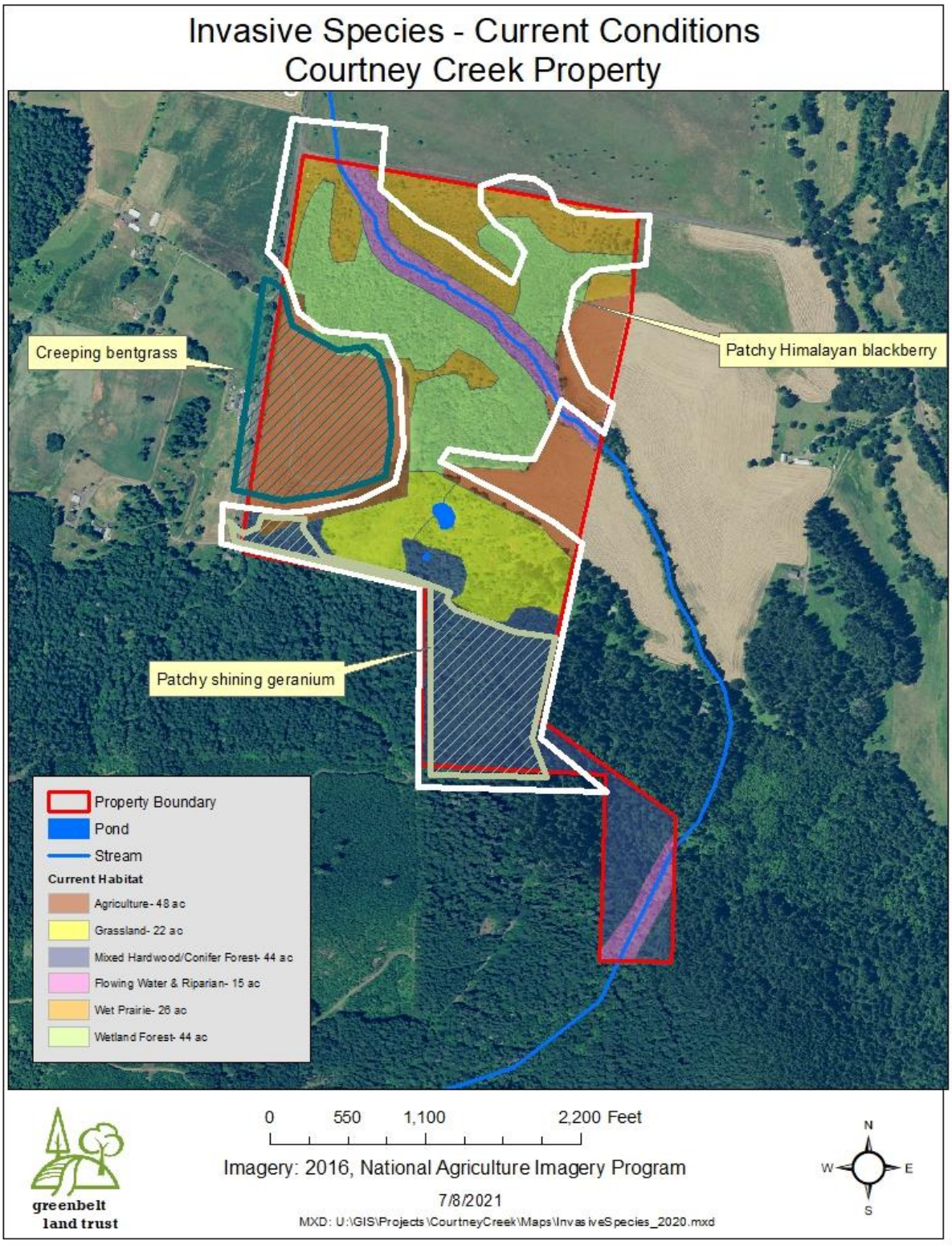
Invasive Species - Current Conditions
Courtney Creek Property
Creeping bentgrass
Patchy Himalayan blackberry
Patchy shining geranium
Property Boundary
Pond
Stream
Current Habitat
Agriculture- 48 ac
Grassland- 22 ac
Mixed Hardwood/Conifer Forest- 44 ac
Flowing Water & Riparian- 15 ac
Wet Prairie- 26 ac
Wetland Forest- 44 ac
0
550
1,100
2,200 Feet
Imagery: 2016, National Agriculture Imagery Program
7/8/2021
MXD: U:\GIS\Projects\CourtneyCreek\Maps\InvasiveSpecies_2020.mxd
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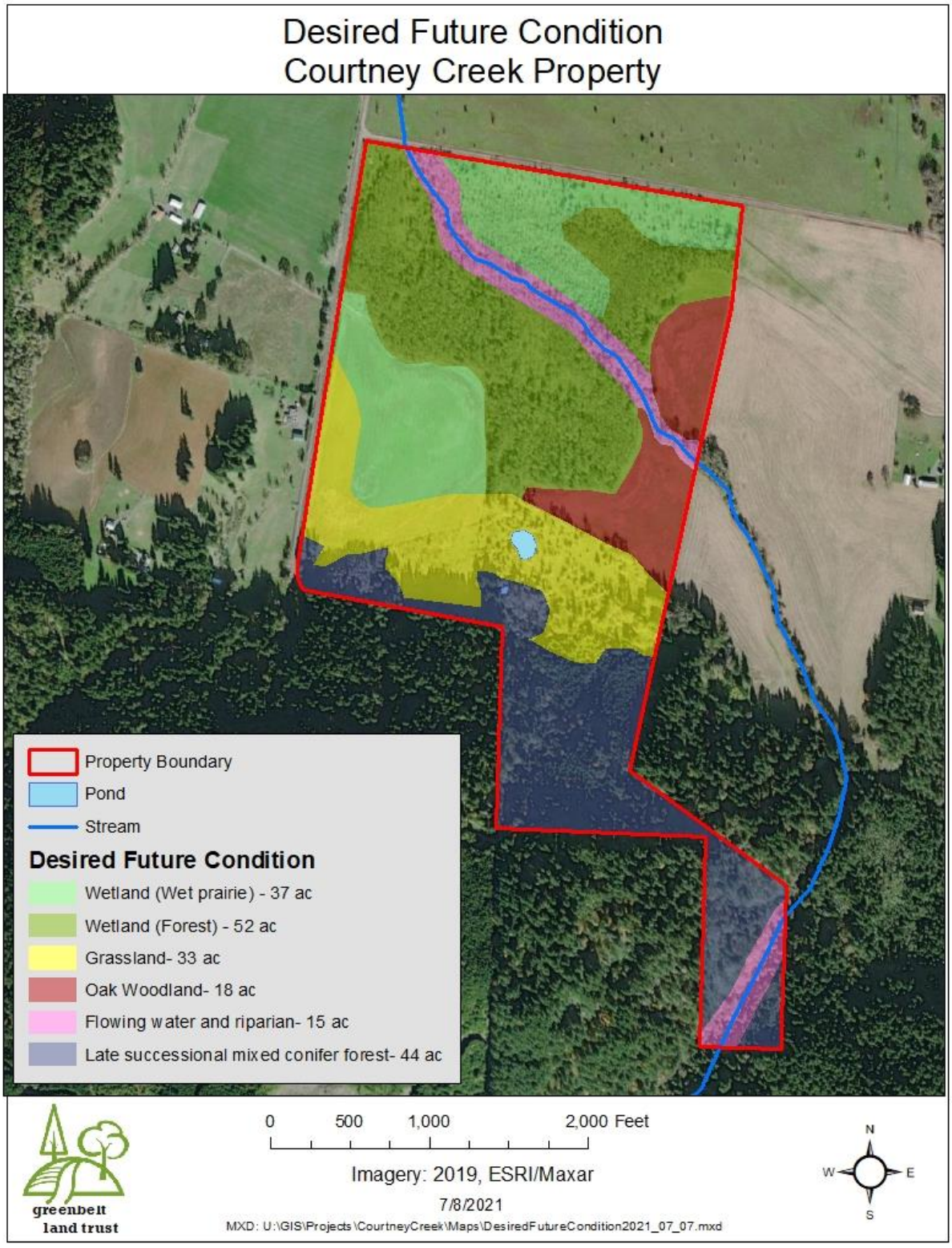
greenbelt
land trust


Desired Future Condition
Courtney Creek Property
Property Boundary
Pond
Stream
Desired Future Condition
Wetland (Wet prairie) - 37 ac
Wetland (Forest) - 52 ac
Grassland- 33 ac
Oak Woodland- 18 ac
Flowing water and riparian- 15 ac
Late successional mixed conifer forest- 44 ac
greenbelt land trust
0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet
Imagery: 2019, ESRI/Maxar
7/8/2021
MXD: U:\GIS\Projects\CourtneyCreek\Maps\DesiredFutureCondition2021_07_07.mxd
N
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Attachment B: Land Use Agreements

Department of Energy
Bonneville Power Administration
PO Box 3621
Portland, OR 97208-3621

February 16, 2018

In reply to: TERR-3

BPA CASE NO: 20180125
TRACT ID: WILWF-WL-40
EASEMENT: Deed of Conservation Easement (Courtney Creek)
Linn County, Oregon

Greenbelt Land Trust
Attn: Michael Pope
P.O. Box 1721
Corvallis, OR 97339

LAND USE AGREEMENT

Greenbelt Land Trust, Inc. an Oregon non-profit corporation ("**GLT**") granted a Deed of Conservation Easement ("**Conservation Easement**"), dated August 9, 2017 and recorded August 10, 2017 under Linn County, Oregon Auditor's File No. 2017-14399, to the United States of America, acting by and through the Department of Energy, Bonneville Power Administration ("**BPA**") in, over, under, upon and across the Courtney Creek property ("**Protected Property**"). The Protected Property is more particularly described as being situated in a Parcel 1, Partition Plat No. 1995-99, Record of Partition Plats in Linn County, Oregon.

The Conservation Easement (Section II. Agreement. K. Prohibited Uses, 1. *Grant of Rights*), attached as **Exhibit A**, prohibits GLT from granting any interest or rights in the Protected Property without the prior written consent of BPA. In accordance with the Conservation Easement, GLT has requested written consent from BPA to enter into an Agricultural Rental Agreement, attached as **Exhibit B**, with the tenant farmer, Sayer and Son LLC ("**Tenant**"). The Agricultural Use is a reserved right of the GLT, and is allowed to continue while it is being "phased out" as that term is further described in the Conservation Easement.

Page **1** of **30**

By this Land Use Agreement, BPA hereby consents to GLT's Agricultural Rental Agreement with the Tenant, subject to the following conditions:

- GLT to provide Tenant with a copy of the Conservation Easement and require the Tenant to abide by the terms of the Conservation Easement, except for activities allowed under this Land Use Agreement.
- GLT to provide BPA with a copy of any amendments and/or subsequent agreements associated with this use.

This land use agreements expires at the end of the Agricultural Rental Agreement term, which is October 31, 2018. Any expansion or continuance of that agreement will require a new land use agreement.

All terms and conditions of the Conservation Easement shall remain in full effect.

GLT hereby acknowledges and agrees to be responsible for all cost and damages incurred by the Agricultural Rental Agreement.

This Land Use Agreement is entered into with the express understanding that it is not assignable or transferable.

IN ADDITION, THE FOLLOWING IS BROUGHT TO YOUR ATTENTION

GLT agrees to assume risk of loss, damage, or injury which may result from its use of the Conservation Easement area to the extent such risk, loss, damage, or injury is covered by GLT's insurance, except for such loss, damage, or injury for which BPA may be responsible under the provisions of the Federal Tort Claims Act, 62 Stat. 982, as amended. The parties agree that any damage to BPA's property interest caused by or resulting from GLT, its assigns, tenants, agents, contractors or any other person using with or without the permission of GLT, may be repaired by BPA, and the actual cost of such repair shall be charged against and be paid by GLT. However, BPA shall first notify GLT of its intent to repair damage and provide GLT an opportunity to repair such damage.

Nothing in this Land Use Agreement is intended to create a right in any third party.

If you have any questions or concerns, please notify the BPA Realty Office. You may direct any communication to Bonneville Power Administration, Real Estate Field Services, attention Heidi Haserot (TERR-3), PO Box 3621, Portland, OR 97208-3621 or by telephone at 503-230-3115.

THIS LAND USE AGREEMENT BECOMES EFFECTIVE UPON THE SIGNATURE OF ALL PARTIES.

I HAVE READ, UNDERSTAND, AND CONCUR WITH THE TERMS OF THIS AGREEMENT:

_____ 2/27/2018
Greenbelt Land Trust, Inc. Date

Michael Pope
Michael Pope

_____
Executive Director

THIS AGREEMENT IS HEREBY AUTHORIZED BY BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION:

Heidi Haserot 3/16/18
Heidi Haserot Date
Realty Specialist

Department of Energy
Bonneville Power Administration
PO Box 3621
Portland, OR 97208-3621

December 21, 2018

In reply to: TERR-3

BPA CASE NO: 20180125
TRACT ID: WILWF-WL-40
EASEMENT: Deed of Conservation Easement (Courtney Creek)
Linn County, Oregon

Greenbelt Land Trust
Attn: Michael Pope
P.O. Box 1721
Corvallis, OR 97339

LAND USE AGREEMENT
AMENDMENT NO. 1

The Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) has amended Land Use Agreement No. 20180125 dated March 16, 2018 as follows:

- The Land Use Agreement is hereby renewed for a period of two years. The new expiration date shall be October 31, 2020.

- Exhibit B-1, attached hereto, shall replace Exhibit B of the Land Use Agreement.

All other terms and conditions of Land Use Agreement No 20180125 remain the same.

If you have any questions or concerns, please notify this BPA Realty Office. You may direct any communication to Bonneville Power Administration, Real Estate Field Services, attention Heidi Haserot, (TERR-3), PO Box 3621, Portland, OR 97208-3621 or by telephone at 503-230-3115.

THIS AMENDMENT NO 1 BECOMES EFFECTIVE UPON THE SIGNATURE OF ALL PARTIES.

I HAVE READ, UNDERSTAND, AND CONCUR WITH THE TERMS OF THIS AMENDED AGREEMENT:

_____ _____

Michael Pope Date
Greenbelt Land Trust

THIS AMENDED AGREEMENT IS HEREBY AUTHORIZED BY BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION:

_____ _____

Heidi Haserot Date
Realty Specialist

2

Department of Energy
Bonneville Power Administration
P.O. Box 3621
Portland, OR 97208-3621

January 12, 2021

In reply refer to: TERR

BPA Case No.: 20210104
Tract No.: WILWF-WL-40
Tract Name: Courtney Creek
ADNO(s): N/A
Location: N/A Str. No(s).: N/A

LAND USE AGREEMENT

Consent to Use of BPA's Conservation Easement Area

This Land Use Agreement ("Agreement") is entered into by and between the United States of America, Department of Energy, Bonneville Power Administration ("BPA") and Greenbelt Land Trust.

Greenbelt Land Trust granted a Conservation Easement to BPA covering the real property commonly referred to as Courtney Creek ("Conservation Easement Area"). The Courtney Creek property is legally described in the Conservation Easement which was recorded in the records of Linn County, Oregon on August 10, 2017 as Instrument 2017-14399 and is attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

Greenbelt Land Trust has requested BPA's permission to conduct restoration activities on portions of the Conservation Easement Area prior to BPA's formal acknowledgement of the Management Plan. The restoration activities include spot and broadcast spraying herbicide to target weeds (*Rubus armeniacus, Cirsium arvense, and Dipsacus fullonum*) and mowing approximately 43 acres between July 15 and October 1, 2021. The proposed locations of the restoration activities are shown in **Exhibit B**.

Subject to the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement, BPA consents to Greenbelt Land Trust's use of the Conservation Easement Area for these restoration activities if done in the manner and times described in Exhibit B, and concurs that such use should not harm or interfere with the Conservation Values that were identified in the Conservation Easement.

In consideration of BPA's concurrence, Greenbelt Land Trust agrees to the following:

1. This Agreement does not grant any right, privilege, or interest in land, and does not modify, change, or otherwise alter the rights BPA acquired by the Conservation Easement. Loss of the privileges granted by this Agreement is not compensable to Greenbelt Land Trust.

2. There may be other uses of the property located within the same area as Greenbelt Land Trust's restoration activities. This Agreement is subject to such superior rights.

3. This Agreement is valid only if Greenbelt Land Trust's restoration activities are operated and maintained in conformance with the terms of this Agreement and all attached Exhibits. Changes to Greenbelt Land Trust's restoration activities require BPA's prior written approval. Failure to obtain the written approval of BPA prior to making changes to Greenbelt Land Trust's restoration activities shall result in the termination of this Agreement.

4. Greenbelt Land Trust acknowledge and agree that its use of the property is subordinate to BPA's conservation easement rights. Greenbelt Land Trust agrees to alter, relocate or cease its restoration activities, at no cost to BPA, to correct an interference with BPA's conservation easement rights.

5. Greenbelt Land Trust agrees to abide by and comply with all applicable Federal, State and local laws and regulations and all applicable environmental regulations.

6. This Agreement is entered into with the express understanding that it is not assignable or transferable to other parties without the prior written consent of BPA.

7. This Agreement shall terminate with the BPA acknowledgement of the Amended Management Plan or in 12 months from the date of the last signature, whichever comes first.

8. Greenbelt Land Trust agrees to assume risk of loss, damage, or injury which may result from its use of the Conservation Easement Area, except for such loss, damage, or injury for which BPA may be responsible under the provisions of the Federal Tort Claims Act, 62 Stat. 982, as amended.

9. Greenbelt Land Trust's contact information:

NAME:	Greenbelt Land Trust, Attn: Matt Blakeley-Smith
ADDRESS:	101 SW Western Blvd, Suite 111, Corvallis OR 97333
PHONE:	541-752-9609
EMAIL:	matt@greenbeltlandtrust.org

Greenbelt Land Trust agrees to notify BPA in writing of any changes to the above listed contact information.

******SIGNATURES APPEAR ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE******

This Agreement becomes effective upon the signature of all parties.

_____ _____

Matt Blakeley-Smith
Stewardship Director
Greenbelt Land Trust

Date

THIS AGREEMENT IS HEREBY AUTHORIZED:

_____ _____

Heidi Haserot
Realty Specialist
Bonneville Power Administration

Date

NOTE: Execution in Counterparts; Electronic Signature; Electronic Transmittal. This Land Use Agreement may be executed in counterparts, each of which will be deemed an original, but all of which constitute one and the same instrument. Electronic or digital signatures shall be deemed original signatures for purposes of this Land Use Agreement. Said counterparts may also be transmitted by one Party to the other by facsimile or electronic mail.

If you have any questions or concerns, please notify a BPA Realty Office. You may contact Heidi Haserot ("BPA Representative") by telephone at 503-230-3115 or send written correspondence to the address listed at the top of this Agreement.