



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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1792/5400 (ORC040)

DOI-BLM-OR-C040-2014-0005-EA

New River ACEC Land Withdrawal from Mineral Entry

November 13, 2014

Dear Citizen:

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Coos Bay District Office has completed the New River ACEC Land Withdrawal from Mineral Entry Environmental Assessment (EA) and has prepared a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). The EA includes analysis of the potential impacts of implementing an administrative land withdrawal for the New River ACEC. An administrative land withdrawal would continue the closure of the New River Area of Environmental Concern (ACEC) from location and entry under the mining laws for a period of 20 years (EA p. 1). The BLM proposed this action to implement the management objectives outlined in the 1995 Coos Bay District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan and the 1995 New River ACEC Management Plan.

The BLM received unanimous support from the public in regards to the proposed action; however, three comments were offered during the development of the EA and subsequent unsigned FONSI. The responses to these comments are listed below.

1) The BLM should propose to administer a withdrawal for more than 20 years.

Rationale: The Secretary of the Department of Interior (DOI) holds the authority to determine the duration of Federal land withdrawals (43 CFR 2310.3-4). After the previous 20-year withdrawal expired in 2013, the BLM prepared a petition/application requesting the DOI to consider another withdrawal to continue to protect the New River ACEC and the resource values for which it is designated. The 20-year time period was deemed reasonable in the petition/application and the BLM has the option to propose an extension of the land withdrawal for the protection of resources at New River if needed at a future date.

2) Why are saleable and leasable minerals not included in the proposed land withdrawal?

Rationale: The BLM can prohibit surface entry and mining of saleable and leasable minerals in accordance with ACEC resource management plans (EA p. 1). The 1995 New River ACEC Management Plan directs the BLM to prohibit surface entry and mining for saleable and leasable minerals.

3) Why does the proposed land withdrawal include only the New River ACEC but no other Federal land?

Rationale: Including other Federal land in the proposed action is beyond the Purpose and Need of this proposal (EA p. 2).

The signed FONSI is posted on our BLM website at the following address: <http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/coosbay/plans/index.php>. Please direct questions to Racheal Jones at (541) 756-0100 or BLM_OR_CB_Mail@blm.gov, Attn: Racheal Jones.

Sincerely,

/s/ ***Kathy Hoffine***
Kathy Hoffine
Myrtlewood Field Manager



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IN REPLY REFER TO

1792/5400 (ORC040)

DOI-BLM-OR-C040-2014-0005-EA

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

For the

New River ACEC Land Withdrawal from Mineral Entry Environmental Assessment

DOI-BLM-OR-C040-2014-0005-EA

I. Introduction

An interdisciplinary team (ID team) has prepared an Environmental Assessment (EA) to analyze the effects of implementing an administrative land withdrawal of approximately 1,140 acres of land within the New River Area of Environmental Concern (ACEC). This EA contains two alternatives: a no action alternative and a proposed action alternative. The proposed action would close the New River ACEC land from location and entry under the mining laws¹ for a period of 20 years.

II. Conformance

The ID team developed this EA under the management direction of the 1995 New River ACEC Management Plan. The analysis supporting this decision is contained in the 1994 New River Draft Management Plan and Environmental Assessment. The New River Management Plan tiers to and is consistent with the 1995 Coos Bay District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan (ROD/RMP).

III. Finding of No Significant Impact

In the EA, the effects analysis indicates that there would not be a significant impact on the quality of the human environment from the implementation of either alternative. This finding and conclusion is based on my consideration of the Council of Environmental Quality's (CEQ) criteria for significance (40 CFR 1508.27), both with regard to context and intensity of the impacts described in the EA.

Context

The proposed action would apply only to lands within the New River ACEC. The 1995 ROD/RMP (p. 29) and the 1995 New River ACEC Management Plan (p. 3-34) support closing the New River ACEC lands to mineral exploration. There has only been one claimant, with nine placer claims active from 1981 to 1982. No known work was conducted at the claim sites and no other claims were filed prior to 1993.

No past evidence of mining within the ACEC exists. Given that the New River ACEC has been closed to locatable mineral entry since 1993, public comments submitted to the BLM were in support of the project, and no comments were received from the mining community, this closure would not have a significant impact.

¹ Mining laws means the Lode Law of July 26, 1866, as amended (14 Stat. 251); the Placer Law of July 9, 1870, as amended (16 Stat. 217); and the Mining Law of May 10, 1872, as amended (17 Stat. 91); as well as all laws supplementing and amending those laws, including the Building Stone Act of August 4, 1892, as amended (27 Stat. 348); the Saline Placer Act of January 31, 1901 (31 Stat. 745); the Surface Resources Act of 1955 (30 U.S.C. 611-614); and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 170 *et seq.*).

Intensity*Impacts that may be both beneficial and adverse (40 CFR 1508.27 (b)(1))*

Any impacts, both beneficial and adverse, are not significant as this is an administrative action that would not have direct impacts on the quality of the human environment.

Public Health and Safety (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(2))

No aspect of the proposed action would have an effect on public health and safety.

Unique characteristics of the geographic area (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(3))

The proposed action would withdraw the New River ACEC from location and entry under the mining laws for a period of 20 years, continuing to protect the New River ACEC and the relevance and importance for which it was designated. The ancillary effect is the continued protection of the unique characteristics of the ACEC (p. 11).

Degree to which effects are likely to be highly controversial (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(4))

The effects on the quality of the human environment of the proposed activity are not highly controversial. The BLM received four letters of support from environmental conservation organizations (p. 3).

Degree to which effects are highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(5))

The possible effects of the proposed action on the quality of the human environment are not highly uncertain because the proposed action is administrative in nature and would not have direct effects on environmental resources. Given that the New River ACEC has been closed to locatable mineral entry since 1993, public comments submitted to the BLM were in support of the project, and no comments were received from the mining community, this closure would not have a significant impact (p. 3).

Consideration of whether the action may establish a precedent for future actions with significant impacts (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(6))

The proposed project does not establish a precedent for future actions or represent a decision in principle about future actions with potentially significant effects.

Consideration of whether the action is related to other actions with cumulatively significant impacts (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(7))

There are no cumulatively significant impacts identified by the EA.

Scientific, cultural, or historical resources, including those listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(8))

The proposed action would not affect structures or objects listed in or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Nor would the proposed action cause a loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources (p. 11).

Threatened or endangered species and their critical habitat (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(9))

The proposed action is administrative in nature and would not have direct effects on threatened or endangered species or their Critical Habitat. The ancillary effect is the protection of the unique landscape that provides habitat for threatened or endangered species (p. 11).

Any effects that threaten a violation of Federal, State, or local laws or requirements imposed for the protection of the environment (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(10))

The proposed action would not violate Federal, State, or local laws imposed for the protection of the environment. These include the Endangered Species Act and the Clean Water Act.

Analysis has also concluded that implementation of the proposed actions will not change the likelihood of and need for listing of any Special Status Species under the ESA as identified in BLM Manual 6840 and BLM OR/WA 6840 Policy.

Conclusion

Based on the information contained in the EA (DOI-BLM-OR-C040-2014-0005-EA), and all other information available to me I have determined that the proposed action would not have a significant impact on the human environment within the meaning of section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and that an Environmental Impact Statement is not required. I have also determined that the effects of the proposed activities would be in conformance with the 1995 Record of Decision/Resource Management Plan for the Coos Bay District. Therefore, it is my recommendation to forward a completed land-withdrawal application to the Secretary of the Department of Interior for the purposes of withdrawing the New River ACEC from the location of new mining claims and surface entry for a period of 20 years.

/s/ Kathy Hoffine

November 13, 2014

Kathy Hoffine
Myrtlewood Field Manager

Date

New River ACEC Lands Withdrawal from Mineral Entry

Environmental Assessment
DOI-BLM-OR-C040-2014-0005-EA

Myrtlewood Field Office
Coos Bay District
Bureau of Land Management
1300 Airport Lane
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Chapter 1 Purpose and Need for Action

Background and History

The BLM designated New River as an ACEC to protect relevant and important values of the area including sensitive species (wildlife, fish, and botany), unique natural processes, and cultural resources. The BLM has documented presence of at least 40 species included on the Bureau's Special Status Species list at New River. Rare species, like the Western snowy plover and the Western lily depend on the unique geomorphological processes and landforms, such as open sand dunes and the shifting New River estuary, for habitat. New River also contains numerous and extensive prehistoric and cultural sites associated with the Native American camps and villages that bordered the river.

The Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) designation is an administrative designation used by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) that is accomplished through the land use planning process and is unique to the BLM.

BLM regulations (43 CFR 1601.0-5) define an ACEC as an area “within the public lands where special management attention is required ...to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards.” ACECs differ from other special management designations (such as wilderness areas) in that designation by itself does not automatically prohibit or restrict other uses within the area, like mining.

In 1993, public land within the ACEC was withdrawn, from surface entry and mining of locatable minerals, for a period of 20 years for the BLM to protect the relevant and important values of New River. Land withdrawals authorized by Public Land Orders (PLO) No. 6967 and 7043 that prohibited mining within the ACEC from 1993 to 2013 are expired.

New River is currently protected under a two-year-land segregation due to expire in 2015. The two-year segregation provided the BLM time to prepare this environmental assessment (EA) which summarizes the BLM's proposal to complete a land-withdrawal application to close New River to locatable mining for another 20 years.

Federally-owned minerals are categorized into three major types: locatable, saleable, and leasable. Locatable minerals include uncommon varieties of solid minerals like gold and silver and are subject to the mining laws¹. Under the General Mining Law of 1872 (30 U.S.C. 21) the BLM can only prohibit mining of locatable minerals if the land is administratively withdrawn. Saleable minerals, which include common materials like sand and gravel, and leasable minerals, which include oil and gas, are not subject to this General Mining Law; the BLM can prohibit mining of saleable and leasable minerals in accordance with ACEC resource management plans.

¹ Mining laws means the Lode Law of July 26, 1866, as amended (14 Stat. 251); the Placer Law of July 9, 1870, as amended (16 Stat. 217); and the Mining Law of May 10, 1872, as amended (17 Stat. 91); as well as all laws supplementing and amending those laws, including the Building Stone Act of August 4, 1892, as amended (27 Stat. 348); the Saline Placer Act of January 31, 1901 (31 Stat. 745); the Surface Resources Act of 1955 (30 U.S.C. 611–614); and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 170 *et seq.*).

Need for the Project

Land withdrawals authorized in 1993 to protect the New River ACEC are expired. To continue to protect the relevant and important values for which the BLM designated the ACEC, the ACEC needs a subsequent land withdrawal.

Purpose (Objectives) of the Project

The BLM is proposing the action to preclude surface entry and the location of new mining claims within the New River ACEC. Completing the proposed action would administratively withdraw the New River ACEC from mineral entry and allow the BLM to implement the management objectives outlined in the 1995 Coos Bay District the Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan (ROD/RMP: (USDI 1995)) and the 1995 New River ACEC Management Plan (USDI 1995). The following objectives support the proposed action:

ROD/RMP

- Maintain, protect, or restore relevant and important values of ACECs (p. 38).
- Segregate the New River ACEC from locatable mineral entry (p. 39).

New River ACEC Management Plan

- Maintain and ensure management which supports a variety of habitats at different successional levels, particularly those which are necessary for the Special Status Species using the area (p. 3-10).
- Provide protection to wildlife habitats by promoting management actions which decrease adverse impacts at New River (p. 3-10).
- Provide reasonable access to visitor use areas and the river with minimal impacts to natural/cultural resources and visitor experiences (p. 3-34).
- Segregate the New River ACEC land and future acquired lands from surface entry and mining (p. 3-34).

Relationship to Existing Statutes and Regulations

The BLM prepared this EA to satisfy requirements for processing land-withdrawal applications (43 CFR Part 2300) and the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), as amended. The statutes and regulations relevant to this EA are described below.

- **The General Mining Law of 1872 (30 U.S.C. 21), as amended**, is the principal law governing development of nonfuel and nonfertilizer minerals within the Federal-public domain. This law allows the location, use, and patenting of mining claims on Federal lands, unless the land is closed to mineral entry.
- **The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321-4347), as amended**, requires that impacts from any Federal proposed action be analyzed and considered when making decisions. Council on Environmental Quality regulations address implementation of NEPA and EA preparation and are included in 40 CFR Parts 1500-1508.
- **The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1714), as amended**, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, acting in his or her discretion, to

withdraw public lands from settlement, sale, location, or entry under the general land laws, including the mining laws, subject to valid existing rights. The BLM's implementing regulations are included in 43 CFR Subpart 2300.

Conformance with Existing Land Use Plans

This EA is tiered to and in conformance with the Coos Bay District ROD/RMP (USDI 1995) and the Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (FSEIS) on Management of Habitat for Late Successional and Old Growth Forest Related Species Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl (Northwest Forest Plan) (USDA and USDI 1994) and its Record of Decision (USDA and USDI 1994) as supplemented and amended by:

- Management of Port-Orford-cedar in Southwest Oregon Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (USDA and USDI 2004) and its Record of Decision (USDI 2004).
- Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigations Measures Standards and Guidelines (USDA and USDI 2001).

Documents Incorporated by Reference

The following document is used to assist in the analysis of this project and is referenced within this environmental assessment: 1995 Final New River ACEC Management Plan (USDI 1995).

Public Involvement

The BLM published a Notice of Proposed Withdrawal in the Federal Register on May 6, 2013 (78 FR 26390), notifying the public of the two-year segregation and providing an opportunity for the public to comment on the proposed 20-year-land withdrawal. The BLM received no comments on the proposed land withdrawal.

On July 17, 2014 the BLM initiated scoping for the EA. The primary purpose of scoping is to identify agency and public concerns relating to a proposed action and define the environmental impacts of concern examined in detail in the EA. The BLM sent notices by mail to adjacent landowners, agencies, individuals, and organizations that requested these documents, and other interested parties as suggested by BLM staff. The formal scoping period ran from July 17, 2014 - August 17, 2014. The BLM received four letters from environmental conservation organizations supporting the land withdrawal authorization.

Decisions to be Made

The Field Manager of the Myrtlewood Field Office, Coos Bay BLM, must decide whether to recommend completing a land-withdrawal application for the purposes of withdrawing the ACEC from the location of new mining claims and surface entry. The proposed action is described in detail in Chapter 2.

The Field Manager must also determine if the selected alternative is a major Federal action that would significantly affect the quality of the human environment. Chapter 3 contains a comparison the Proposed Action Alternative to the No Action Alternative to support a determination. If the Manager decides it would not significantly affect the quality of the human environment, then the Manager can prepare and sign a FONSI (Finding of No Significant Impact).

If the Manager determines that the selected alternative would significantly affect the quality of the environment, then the project must be dropped or modified, or have an EIS (Environmental Impact Statement) and a ROD (Record of Decision) prepared and signed prior to implementation.

Decision Factors

In choosing the alternative that best meets the purpose and need the BLM will consider the extent to which each alternative would continue to protect and prevent irreparable damage to relevant and important values of New River, including sensitive species, natural systems, and cultural resources for which the ACEC is designated.

Chapter 2 Alternatives

No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative provides a baseline for the comparison of the alternatives and describes the existing condition and continuing trends.

Under the No Action Alternative the New River ACEC would not be withdrawn and would remain as an ACEC. As with the proposed action, all valid existing rights would remain unaffected. On expiration of the temporary segregation, the location of new mining claims and surface entry would be permissible. Casual Use activity, which means activities ordinarily resulting in negligible disturbance of the public lands or resources, could take place without notification to the BLM. Casual Use activities include collection of rocks using hand tools, hand panning, non-motorized sluicing, use of metal detectors, or use of battery operated dry-washers (43 CFR 3809.5).

Mining activities beyond Casual Use, like use of mechanized earth moving equipment or surface occupancy (e.g. placement of a fence or storage of equipment) (43 CFR 3715.0-5), would require the operator to submit a Plan of Operation to the BLM (43 CFR 3809.11). A site-specific plan of operations and an analysis of the effects of those operations would be required prior to approving any future proposed mining activity (43 CFR 3809.411).

Proposed Action Alternative

The BLM proposes to withdraw approximately 1,140 acres of Federal land within in the New River ACEC. All of the land identified in Table 1 would be withdrawn from settlement, sale, location, entry, or patent under the General Mining Law of 1872 for a period of 20 years. All valid existing rights including, but not limited to, recreation and rights-of-way access would remain unaffected.

Table 1. Location of Federal land within the New River ACEC

Township & Range	Sections
29 S., 15 W.	35, 36
30 S., 15 W.	02, 03, 10, 11, 15, 21, 22, 28, 32, 33
31 S., 15 W.	07, 08

Chapter 3 Affected Environment and Environmental Effects

Analysis Background

Chapter 3 describes the affected environment and the direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental effects of the alternatives described in Chapter 2. This chapter is arranged by relevant resources that could be affected. The BLM is proposing an administrative action; the impacts to most of the resources typically analyzed for in the natural environment and human environment cannot be accurately measured until a mining plan of operations is submitted and a mining action is proposed. These resources are listed under the Unaffected Resources section. Effects of the proposed action are qualitatively described under the ACEC Resources section if the resource holds relevant and important values for which the ACEC is designated.

Mineral Resources and Mining

Physiography and Geologic Setting

The New River ACEC is located within the Klamath Geologic Province, on a stretch of Pacific coastline that is characterized by cliffs, dunes, uplifted marine terraces, and then mountains to the east. The mountains are comprised of complex terranes² that were folded, faulted, and metamorphosed during the Mesozoic Era. These terranes include diverse groups of igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rocks. Streams within the analysis area that drain from the coastal mountains into the ocean include Fourmile Creek, Floras Creek, and Sixes River. Within the ACEC are surficial deposits from the Quaternary Period. Surficial deposits are unconsolidated material made of alluvium, beach and berm deposits, coastal lacustrine deposits, alluvial fill, and marine terrace deposits overlying bedrock (Wiley *et al.* 2014).

Mineral Potential

Black sands are found to occur near the New River ACEC. Black sands contain magnetite, chromite, garnet, zircon, manganese, and small amounts of gold, platinum, and titanium-bearing ilmenite. These deposits are formed from ultramafic rocks and veins of the Klamath Mountains that have been weathered, eroded, and transported by streams and sea. The marine terrace deposits (terrace deposits) are the most likely geologic units to contain occurrences of black sand minerals, although records indicate that black sands have also washed ashore beaches and deposited in both the low-tide zone and along the bases of cliffs (Brooks and Ramp 1968).

The terrace deposits are wave-cut platforms comprised of beach, dune, and stream deposits formed in the Pleistocene Period by tectonic uplift, subduction, and changing sea-levels (Orr and Orr 2012). Geologists have identified and mapped four separate terrace deposits along this stretch of coastline: Cape Blanco, Pioneer, Seven Devils, and Whiskey Run (Map 1). The surface geology map indicates that Whiskey Run sediments occur within the ACEC near Lost Lake and Muddy Lake. Cape Blanco sediments occur within the ACEC to the south, near Floras Lake. In areas of the ACEC where surficial geology mapping does not indicate these terrace deposits, the deposits may exist below the sand surface.

² Geologic terrane is a fragment of crustal material formed on, or broken off from, one tectonic plate and accreted or "sutured" to crust lying on another plate.

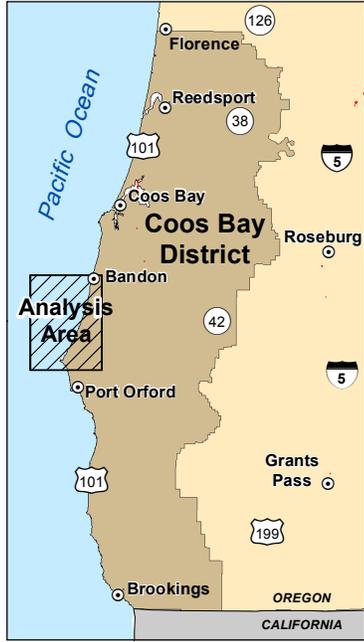
Map 1. Historic Mines or Prospects and Marine Terraces

-  Locatable Mines or Prospects
-  New River ACEC
-  BLM Administered Land Outside of New River ACEC
-  County Boundary

Surficial Marine Terraces

-  Cape Blanco terrace sediments
-  Pioneer terrace sediments
-  Seven Devils terrace sediments
-  Whiskey Run terrace sediments

Location Map



For Marine Terraces: Data from DOGAMI Open-File Report O-14-01, Geologic map of the southern Oregon coast between Port Orford and Bandon, Curry and Coos Counties, Oregon

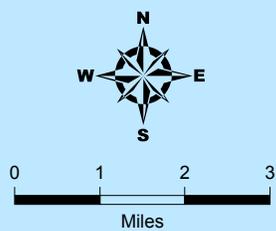
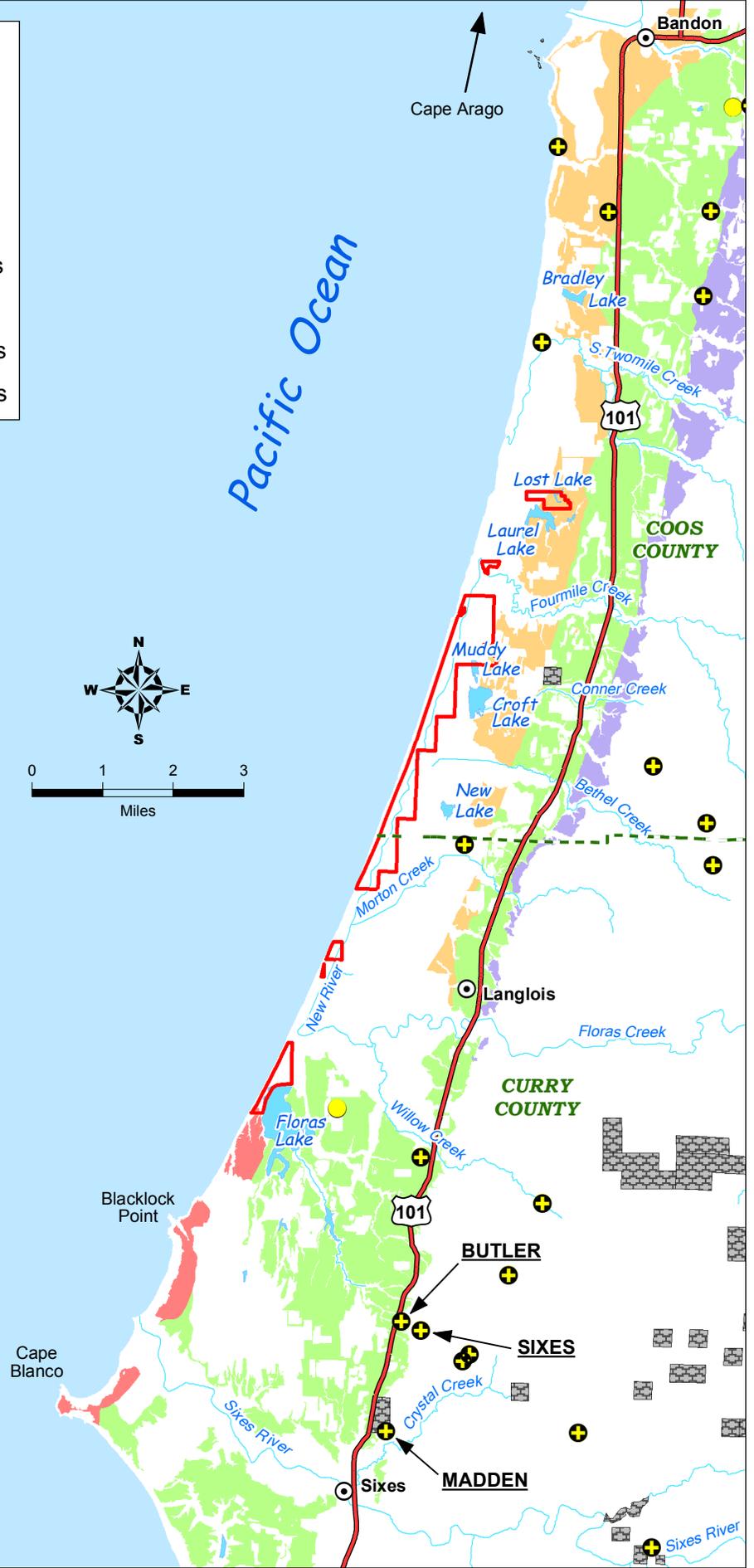
For Mines and Prospects: Data Compiled by Niewendorp, C. A., and Geitgey, R. P., 2010, Mineral Information Layer for Oregon (MILO), Supercedes O-93-08 1993 update: State of Oregon, Dept. of Geology and Mineral Industries.

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It is possible that black sand deposits exist within the New River ACEC; however, the location, depth, quantity, and quality of the minerals are unknown. Site-specific geologic testing and mineral mining have never occurred at New River therefore there is no data available to conclude locatable mineral estimates. The ancient accumulations of black sand minerals was primarily controlled by platform gradient, paleo-tidal range, and paleo-shoreline orientation. If black sand mineral deposits do occur at New River, they are believed to be thin because the area lacks the geologic conditions which could contribute to large concentrations of black sands (Peterson *et al.* 1987) .

Mining

The largest documented black sand deposits in the area occurs 20 miles north of the ACEC near Cape Arago in the Seven Devils and Pioneer terrace deposits (Hornor 1918, Peterson *et al.* 1987). The Oregon Resources Corporation developed a mine near Cape Arago in 2007 that recovered chromite, zircon, garnet and small quantities of ilmenite, magnetite, gold, and platinum (Drew *et al.* 2010). The mine shut down for unknown reasons in 2014, although Oregon Resources Corporation still maintains permits to operate.

Chromite has also been recovered in smaller deposits as close as 4 miles from the New River ACEC at Sixes, Butler, and Madden mines (Map 1). Mineral deposits documented at these mines varied by depth, size, quality, and quantity. Records reveal that deposits at these location were found beneath 13 to 50 feet of overburden and measured from 90 to 1600 feet long with thicknesses from 3 to 6 feet (Hornor 1918). Map 1 shows twenty-one historic mines and prospect sites in relation to the location of the terrace deposits and the New River ACEC (Wiley *et al.* 2014). Thirteen of the sites are described as black sand placer deposits. None of these sites are active today.

The BLM has a record of nine placer mining claims filed within the ACEC by one claimant in 1981. These claims were closed in 1982 without documentation of any work being conducted. There are currently no active mining claims located within the ACEC.

No Action

Based on the recent mining near Cape Arago and the characterization of mineral deposits in adjacent historical prospects, there is a low potential³ for the occurrence of black sand placer deposits. Surface geologic maps show approximately 53 acres of Whiskey Run sediments within the ACEC boundary near Lost Lake and Muddy Lake. These mineral deposits would likely occur under at least 10 feet of overburden.

If a Plan of Operations to mine black sand placer deposits in this area was submitted and approved, the plan would follow a customary sequence of exploration and then mining. Gathering subsurface data to define the extent of the deposit could occur and could include digging of pits with an excavator, use of a truck mounted drill, or a combination of both. Machine excavation could remove vegetation and topsoil to reach mineral deposits and obtain samples. If mineral processing occurred onsite a water source and storage ponds would be

³ The term 'low potential' is to describe lands that BLM geologists believe don't have heavy accumulation of mineral resources; conclusions are based on indirect evidence of the geologic environment and the inferred geologic processes.

required. If samples produced sufficient quantities of locatable minerals a site-specific mine plan would likely follow.

A mine plan could include clearing vegetation, building roads and storage ponds, or any other infrastructure required for mining. Actual mining would include recovering, processing, and transporting the minerals. Near Cape Arago, the Oregon Resource Corporation mined black sand deposits in sections, where one section was mined and then partially restored before disturbing more ground. If the same mining technique was used at New River the soil could be excavated and stockpiled until chromite and other minerals of value were removed. All material hauled offsite and not mineralized would be brought back to the site and used restore the disturbed areas to a pre-disturbed level as much as possible. At a minimum, pits, trenches, and storage ponds would be backfilled.

Even though the surface geologic maps only show approximately 53 acres of terrace deposits extending into New River, terrace deposits with black sand placer mineral could exist under the sand anywhere at New River. Under the No Action Alternative, operators could explore throughout New River without BLM notification if mining activities fell under Casual Use.

Proposed Action

Under this alternative the lands would continue to be administratively withdrawn from the mining laws for a period of 20 years. The public rights authorized by the mining laws would no longer exist, therefore locating mining claims and associated operations⁴ would not be allowed. Discretionary oil and gas leasing activities authorized under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 and saleable mineral disposed of under Materials Act of 1947 would not be affected by the proposed action.

Although the BLM recognizes that mineral exploration and development is strongly tied to the price of mineral commodities, foreseeable impacts to mineral resources and mining are considered negligible for the following reasons:

- There has only been one claimant, with nine placer claims active from 1981 to 1982. No known work was conducted at the claim and no other claims were filed prior to 1993. No past evidence of mining within the ACEC exists.
- The quantity of land within the ACEC thought to most likely contain valuable deposits is small (approximately 55 acres). Smaller 'recreation' mining like gold panning and suction dredging is not expected to be affected because of the lack of mineralization.
- Black sand deposits are not suspected on the beach because they are more likely to deposit at the base of cliffs or within the low tide zone. There are no cliffs in the ACEC and the low-tide zone is managed by the State of Oregon.
- Rivers that flow into the ACEC are not a source for black-sand placers.
- The ACEC is an environmentally sensitive area; strict environmental regulations could increase permitting costs.

⁴ Operations means all functions, work, facilities, and activities on public lands in connection with prospecting, exploration, discovery and assessment work, development, extraction, and processing of mineral deposits locatable under the mining laws; reclamation of disturbed areas; and all other reasonably incident uses, whether on a mining claim or not, including the construction of roads, transmission lines, pipelines, and other means of access across public lands for support facilities (43 CFR 3809.5).

ACEC Resources

Natural Systems and Botany

New River is a 10-mile long stream system that parallels the Pacific Ocean and is separated by a narrow sand spit. Surrounding the river is a diverse array of habitats, including dune impound lakes, sandy beach, dunes, coastal forest, prairie, estuary, bogs and wetlands. Blacklock soil, a semi-impermeable layer beneath the topsoil, makes water infiltration difficult and contributes to the high number of bogs and wetlands. This unique coastal environment is documented to support over twenty Bureau Sensitive botany species.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) listed the Western lily threatened in California and Oregon (94 FR 20162, September 16, 1994). The USFWS has not officially identified Critical Habitat for the species; however the only documented occurrence of the Western lily on Federal land is at New River. There are two populations of Western lily at New River, a naturally occurring population and an augmented population. Within the ACEC this species only occurs on poorly drained soils, in coastal scrub habitat.

The USFWS lists five botany Species of Concern that occur on the open sand dunes at New River. Species of Concern are species identified as declining or that appear to be in need of conservation. These include Pink sand-verbena, Seaside cryptantha, Silvery phacelia, Seaside gilia, and Wolf's evening-primrose. Appendix A contains a full list of Bureau Sensitive botany species documented or suspected at New River.

The Oregon Natural Areas Plan, a plan developed to help maintain Oregon's biodiversity and natural plan communities, recognizes New River as a Natural Area for its high quality native ecosystem and rare species (ONHAC 2010). The plan has identified two critically imperiled⁵ plant associations located at New River, bog blueberry/tufted hairgrass and coastal dune wildrye/beach peavine. Bog blueberry and tufted hairgrass is a plant association only found on the southern Oregon coast and is known to exist at less than twenty locations. Coastal dune wildrye and beach pea vine was once a wide spread association found from British Columbia through California, but is now restricted to a few areas in Oregon and Washington.

Wildlife/Fisheries

There are sixteen known Special Status Species that utilize the ACEC, the following provides a description of the federally listed threatened and endangered species and a few Bureau Sensitive species. Appendix B contains a complete list of Bureau Sensitive species.

Western Snowy Plover (Charaurius alexandrines nivosus)

In 1993 the western snowy plover was listed as threatened in California, Oregon and Washington by the USFWS (58 FR 12874) under provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531). The listing was based on habitat degradation caused by human disturbance, urban development, introduced beachgrass, and expanding predator populations

⁵ The Oregon Natural Areas Plan ranks rare botany species in terms of the risk that the botany species may disappear. Critically imperiled describes the category of botany species with the highest risk of disappearing.

have resulted in a decline in active nesting areas and in the size of the breeding and wintering populations. As of 2012 New River contains 298 acres of Critical Habitat (77 FR 36728, June 19, 2012).

*Coho Salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*)*

The analysis area is located within the federally listed threatened Oregon Coast coho evolutionarily significant unit. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) published the listing determination and coho Critical Habitat designation for Oregon Coast coho in 2008 (73 FR 7816, February 11, 2008). New River and associated streams that flow into the river are Critical Habitat for the Oregon Coast coho.

Magnuson-Stevens Act

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act designate streams as essential fish habitat (EFH) for a variety of species. The species with designated EFH found within the analysis area include coho and Chinook salmon. The Magnuson-Stevens Act defines EFH as "...those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity" (67 FR 2343, January 17, 2002). The river also supports winter steelhead runs and spawning populations of coastal cutthroat trout. Pacific lamprey may also be present.

*Siuslaw hairy-necked tiger beetle (*Cicindela hirticollis siuslawensis*)*

Siuslaw hairy-necked tiger beetles are active predators found along the sandy shore of New River. Historically, they ranged from Washington to Northern California but are currently absent from most of their historic locations. The ACEC supports the largest remaining population (Xerces 2014).

*Aleutian Canada goose (*Branta hutchinsii leucopareia*)*

The Aleutian Canada goose was removed from the Endangered Species list in 2001, but is still considered a Bureau Sensitive species. New River is a staging area during their annual migration to Alaska. The geese winter in central California and off the coast in Humboldt County, California. They arrive at New River in April and feed in the pasture bordering the river until they depart for the Aleutian Islands. After breeding in Alaska, the geese return to the ACEC in the fall on their way to their winter habitat.

Cultural Resources

Artifacts recovered at New River have identified two distinct prehistoric archeological periods (3,000 to 8,000 years ago and 160 to 3000 years ago). Archaeologists conducted two investigations on adjacent, private land where they found prehistoric artifacts and five rectangular plank houses. Additionally, there were likely numerous Native American camps and villages located near Muddy Lake and along most of creeks that feed New River. It is reasonable to assume these areas contain undiscovered archaeological sites.

No Action

Locatable mining activities could include removing surface vegetation; drilling holes and digging pits with heavy equipment; removing, stockpiling, and then returning the overburden; and constructing storage ponds or other needed infrastructure. Ground disturbing activities associated with mining could result in direct, adverse environmental effects to the natural systems and the habitats that support threatened and endangered or Special Status Species found at New River.

Direct effects could include temporary or permanent loss of habitat or habitat fragmentation. Disturbance of the semi-impermeable Blacklock soil, which occurs below the topsoil and above potential mineral deposits, could lead to an irretrievable loss of wetland and bog habitat. Once the operator removed the Blacklock soil layer it would likely no longer serve as a semi-impermeable layer. Storage ponds or surface water diversion could create impacts to the immediate water table and adjacent stream flows. Disruption of natural systems and loss of habitats could have an indirect, adverse impact to threatened and endangered or Bureau Sensitive species, such as the loss of individuals or the local extirpation of a species, or could contribute to the listing of Special Status Species under the ESA.

Mining activities could also result in direct loss of cultural artifacts and disruption of the archaeological record. Ground disturbance has the potential to adversely affect cultural sites by destroying artifacts, intermixing cultural deposits, contaminating datable material, and disturbing site integrity.

Proposed Action

Under the proposed action, the BLM would continue to manage the ACEC resources according to the New River ACEC Management Plan for a period of 20 years; therefore the proposed action would not adversely affect resources that hold relevant and important values for which the ACEC is designated.

Unaffected Resources

Effects associated with the resources below are not anticipated and excluded from detailed comparative analysis as directed by CEQ regulations 43 CFR 1500.1 and 1500.2.

- Noxious Weeds
- Wildlife
- Fisheries
- Water Resources
- Botany
- Environmental Justice
- Cultural Resources
- Prime and Unique Farmlands
- Wild and Scenic Rivers
- Port-Ordford Cedar

Chapter 5 List of Preparers

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Aimee Hoefs	Editor/Reviewer

Chapter 6 Agencies and People Contacted

The BLM informed the public of the planned EA through the Coos Bay District's planning update and a scoping notification which was posted on the Districts webpage. Scoping notices were also sent to the following list of interested parties.

Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians	Kalmiopsis Audubon Society
Coquille Indian Tribe Meade	Klamath-Siskiyou Wildland Center
Confederated Tribes of Lower Rogue	Oregon Wild
Governors Natural Resources Office	NW Environmental Defense Council
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife	Cascadia Wildlands Project
Oregon Department of Forestry	Coast Range Association
Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries	Ocean Coastal Program
Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	North Bend Prospectors, Inc.
State Historic Preservation Office	South West Oregon Mining Association
Oregon Water Resources Department	Mid Valley Prospectors
Division of State Lands	All adjacent landowners
Coos and Curry Counties	
Association of O&C Counties	

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Appendix A – Botany Species List

Table A-1. List of Special Status and Survey and Manage Botany Species documented or suspected to occur at the New River.

Scientific and Common Name	S & M Category	Special Status-Bureau Sensitive	Documented (D) or Suspected at New River	Likelihood of Occurring in the Proposed ACEC*
VASCULAR PLANTS				
<i>Abronia umbellata</i> ssp. <i>breviflora</i>	-----	Yes	D	Low. Two sites in ACEC.
<i>Artemisia pycnocephala</i>	-----	Yes	D	Low. One site in ACEC.
<i>Brodia terrestris</i> (Dwarf brodia)	-----	Yes	D	Moderate. Several sites in ACEC.
<i>Carex brevicaulis</i> (short-stemmed sedge)	-----	Yes	D	Low. One site in ACEC.
<i>Cicendia quadrangularis</i> (Oregon timwort)	-----	Yes	D	Low. One site in ACEC.
<i>Cryptantha leiocarpa</i> (Seaside cryptantha)	-----	Yes	D	Moderate. Several sites on district, one in ACEC.
<i>Eriophorum chamissonis</i> (russet cotton-grass)	-----	Yes	D	Moderate. Several sites on district, one in ACEC.
<i>Gilia millefoliata</i> (seaside gilia)	-----	Yes	D	Moderate. Several sites on district, one in ACEC.
<i>Hydrocotyle verticillata</i> (whorled marsh pennywort)	-----	Yes	S	Low. No known site on district, but occurs close by at Croft Lake.
<i>Lilium occidentale</i> (Western Lily)	-----	Yes	D	Low. One site in ACEC.
<i>Lycopodiella inundata</i> (northern bog clubmoss)	-----	Yes	D	Low. One site in ACEC.
<i>Oenothera wolfii</i> (Wolf's evening-primrose)	-----	Yes	D	Low. Only one experimental re-introduction site in ACEC.
<i>Phacelia argentea</i> (Silvery phacelia)	-----	Yes	D	Moderate. Three of four district sites in ACEC.
<i>Rhynchospora alba</i> (white beakrush)	-----	Yes	D	Low. One site in ACEC.
<i>Schoenoplectus (Scirpus) subterminalis</i> (water clubrush)	-----	Yes	D	Low. One site in ACEC.
<i>Utricularia gibba</i> (humped bladderwort)	-----	Yes	D	Low. One site in ACEC.
<i>Utricularia minor</i> (lesser bladderwort)	-----	Yes	S	Low. No known site on district, but occurs close by at Croft Lake.
LICHENS				
<i>Bryoria pseudocapillaris</i>	A	-----	D	High. Many sites on district and fairly common in ACEC.
<i>Bryoria spiralifera</i>	A	Yes	D	Moderate. Several sites on district, a few sites in ACEC.
<i>Bryoria subcana</i>	B	Yes	D	High. 10+ sites known on district, none in ACEC.
<i>Calicium abietinum</i>	B	-----	D	Moderate. Several sites on district, one in ACEC.
<i>Calicium adpersum</i>	E	Yes	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Cetrelia cetrarioides</i>	E	-----	D	Moderate. Several known sites on district.
<i>Chaenotheca chrysocephala</i>	B	-----	D	High. 10+ sites known on district, no known sites in ACEC.
<i>Chaenotheca ferruginea</i>	B	-----	S	Moderate. A few sites on district.
<i>Chaenotheca subroscida</i>	E	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Chaenothecopsis pusilla</i>	E	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.

Scientific and Common Name	S & M Category	Special Status-Bureau Sensitive	Documented (D) or Suspected at New River	Likelihood of Occurring in the Proposed ACEC*
<i>Cladonia norvegica</i>	C	-----	D	Low. One site on district.
<i>Erioderma soledatum</i>	-----	Yes	D	Moderate. Several sites on district, good habitat for this species in ACEC.
<i>Heterodermia leucomela</i>	-----	Yes	D	High. Several sites on district and in ACEC.
<i>Heterodermia sitchensis</i>	E	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Hypotrachyna revoluta</i>	E	-----	D	High. Many sites on district, good habitat in ACEC.
<i>Leioderma soledatum</i>	-----	Yes	D	Moderate. Several sites on district, good habitat in ACEC.
<i>Leptogium cyanescens</i>	A	Yes	S	Low. One site on district.
<i>Microcalicium arenarium</i>	-----	Yes	S	High. Many sites on district and fairly common in ACEC.
<i>Niebla cephalota</i>	A	Yes	D	Moderate. Several sites on district, a few sites in ACEC.
<i>Peltigera pacifica</i>	E	-----	D	High. 10+ sites known on district, none in ACEC.
<i>Pseudocyphellaria perpetua</i>	A	-----	D	Moderate. Several sites on district, one in ACEC.
<i>Ramalina pollinaria</i>	-----	Yes	D	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Stenocybe clavata</i>	E	-----	D	Moderate. Several known sites on district.
<i>Teloschistes flavicans</i>	A	Yes	D	High. 10+ sites known on district, no known sites in ACEC.
BRYOPHYTES				
<i>Calypogeia sphagnicola</i>	-----	Yes	D	Moderate. Two known sites on district, one in ACEC.
<i>Cephaloziella spinigera</i>	-----	Yes	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Cryptomitrium tenerum</i>	-----	Yes	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Haplomitrium hookeri</i>	-----	Yes	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Kurzia makinoana</i>	B	Yes	D	Low. One site in ACEC, the only site in Oregon.
<i>Limbella fryei</i>	-----	Yes	D	Low. One site in ACEC, only two known in Oregon.
<i>Lophozia laxa</i>	-----	Yes	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Metzgeria violacea</i>	-----	Yes	D	High. Many sites on district, good habitat in ACEC.
FUNGI				
<i>Albatrellus avellaneus</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Albatrellus caeruleoporus</i>	B	-----	D	Low. One site on district.
<i>Albatrellus ellisii</i>	B	-----	D	Low. One site on district.
<i>Arcangeliella camphorata</i>	B	Yes	D	Moderate. Three sites on district.
<i>Arcangeliella crassa</i>	B	-----	D	Low. Two sites on district.
<i>Asterophora lycoperdoides</i>	B	-----	S	Low. One site on district.
<i>Asterophora parasitica</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Balsamia nigrens</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Boletus pulcherrimus</i>	B	Yes	S	Low. No known sites on district, but sites found near Blacklock Point.
<i>Catathelasma ventricosum</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district, but site(s) known from South Slough.
<i>Chalciporus piperatus</i>	D	-----	D	High. 10+ sites on district.
<i>Chamonixia caespitosa</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Chrysomphalina grossula</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Clavariadelphus ligula</i>	B	-----	S	Low. One site on district.
<i>Clavariadelphus occidentalis</i>	B	-----	D	High. 10 sites on district.
<i>Clavariadelphus subfastigiatus</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.

Scientific and Common Name	S & M Category	Special Status-Bureau Sensitive	Documented (D) or Suspected at New River	Likelihood of Occurring in the Proposed ACEC*
<i>Clavariadelphus truncatus</i>	B	-----	D	Low. Two sites on district.
<i>Clavulina castanopes</i> var. <i>lignicola</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Clitocybe senilis</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Cordyceps ophioglossoides</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Cortinarius barlowensis</i>	B	Yes	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Cortinarius depauperatus</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Cortinarius valgus</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Cudonia monticola</i>	B	-----	D	Moderate. Three sites on district.
<i>Dendrocollybia (Collybia) racemosa</i>	B	-----	D	Moderate. Several sites on district.
<i>Dermocybe humboldtensis</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Elaphomyces subviscidus</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Endogone oregonensis</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Fayodia bisphaerigera</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Galerina heterocystis</i>	E	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Gasteroboletus turbinatus</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Glomus radiatum</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Gomphus kauffmanii</i>	B	-----	D	Low. Two sites on district.
<i>Helvella elastic</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Hydropus marginellus</i>	B	-----	S	Moderate. Three sites on district.
<i>Hypomyces luteovirens</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Leucogaster citrinus</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Leucogaster microsporus</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Mycena quiniaultensis</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Mycena tenax</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Otidea leporina</i>	D	-----	D	Low. One site on district.
<i>Otidea smithii</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Phaeocollybia attenuata</i>	D	-----	D	High. Abundant on district.
<i>Phaeocollybia californica</i>	B	Yes	D	High. 10+ sites on district.
<i>Phaeocollybia dissiliens</i>	B	-----	D	High. 10+ sites on district.
<i>Phaeocollybia fallax</i>	D	-----	D	High. 10+ sites on district.
<i>Phaeocollybia gregaria</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Phaeocollybia kauffmanii</i>	D	-----	D	High. 10+ sites on district.
<i>Phaeocollybia olivacea</i>	D	-----	D	High. 20+ sites on district.
<i>Phaeocollybia piceae</i>	B	-----	D	High. 10+ sites on district.
<i>Phaeocollybia pseudofestiva</i>	B	-----	D	High. 10+ sites on district.
<i>Phaeocollybia scatesiae</i>	B	-----	D	High. 10+ sites on district.
<i>Phaeocollybia sipei</i>	B	-----	D	High. 40+ sites on district.
<i>Phaeocollybia spadicea</i>	B	-----	D	High. 30+ sites on district.
<i>Phellodon atratus</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Pholiota albivelata</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Podostroma alutaceum</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.

Scientific and Common Name	S & M Category	Special Status-Bureau Sensitive	Documented (D) or Suspected at New River	Likelihood of Occurring in the Proposed ACEC*
<i>Polyzellus multiplex</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Pseudaleuria quinaultiana</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Ramaria ariospora</i>	B	-----	D	High. 20+ sites on district.
<i>Ramaria aurantiisiccescens</i>	B	-----	D	Moderate. Five sites on district.
<i>Ramaria celerivirescens</i>	B	-----	D	Moderate. Three sites on district.
<i>Ramaria conjunctipes</i> var. <i>sparsiramosa</i>	B	-----	D	Moderate. Eight sites on district.
<i>Ramaria cyaneigranosa</i>	B	-----	D	Moderate. Six sites on district.
<i>Ramaria gelatiniaurantia</i>	B	-----	D	High. 15+ sites on district.
<i>Ramaria gracilis</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Ramaria largentii</i>	B	-----	D	Low. One site on district.
<i>Ramaria rainierensis</i>	B	-----	D	Low. One site on district.
<i>Ramaria rubella</i> var. <i>blanda</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Ramaria rubribrunnescens</i>	B	-----	D	Low. One site on district.
<i>Ramaria rubrievanescens</i>	B	-----	D	Moderate. Three sites on district.
<i>Ramaria rubripermanens</i>	D	-----	D	Moderate. Three sites on district.
<i>Ramaria stuntzii</i>	B	-----	D	High. 10+ sites on district.
<i>Ramaria suecica</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Rhizopogon abietis</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Rhizopogon brunneiniger</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Rhizopogon elliposporus</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Rhizopogon exiguus</i>	B	Yes	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Rhizopogon flavofibrillosus</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Rhizopogon truncates</i>	D	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Rickenella swartzii</i>	B	-----	D	Moderate. Several sites on district.
<i>Sarcodon fuscoindicus</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Thaxterogaster pavelekii</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Tremiscus helvelloides</i>	D	-----	D	Low. One site on district.
<i>Tuber asa</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Tuber pacificum</i>	B	-----	S	Low. No known sites on district.
<i>Tylopilus porphyrosporus</i>	D	-----	D	Low. One site on district.

* Likelihood is defined as: low \leq 2 known sites on District, Moderate 3-9 sites on District, and High \geq 10 sites on District.

Appendix B –Wildlife Species List

Table A-2. Special status wildlife species at New River ACEC; includes Bureau Sensitive, Survey and Manage, and federally threatened.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status*	Presence in Analysis Area	Key habitat features, presence and range information
<i>Branta hutchinsii leucopareia</i>	Aleutian canada goose	SEN	Present	Present during spring and fall migration
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	American peregrine falcon	SEN	Present	Commonly foragers at New River, no nesting habitat present
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald eagle	SEN	Present	Late-seral forest, rivers Common forages along New River, nesting habitat present
<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	Black swift	SEN	Potential	Nests in small colonies at sites behind waterfalls, in caves or deep gorges, or sea cliffs and sea caves. .
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i>	California brown pelican	SEN	Present	Forages off the New River spit during spring, summer and fall.
<i>Branta canadensis occidentalis</i>	Dusky canada goose	SEN	Present	Open grasslands, wet meadows
<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Horned grebe	SEN	Present	Breeds primarily in Canada on small to moderate-sized, shallow freshwater ponds and marshes. Common winter species at New River, rare during the summer.
<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	Marbled murrelet	FT	Suspected	Late-seral forest
<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>	Northern spotted owl	FT	Unlikely	Late-seral forest
<i>Poocetes gramineus affinis</i>	Oregon vesper sparrow	SEN	Present	Heard during point count surveys, probable breeder at NewRiver
<i>Progne subis</i>	Purple martin	SEN	Present	Snags in early-seral habitat, detected during point count surveys
<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Red-necked grebe	SEN	Present	Breeds primarily in Canada on shallow freshwater lakes, bays of larger lakes, marshes, and other inland bodies of water. Winters on open ocean or on large lakes. Uncommon throughout the year on Coos Bay District. Primarily a winter species.
<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy egret	SEN	Potential	Along small ponds and the shoreline. Uncommon in spring, fall, and winter. Rare during the summer. No confirmed breeding on Coos Bay District.
<i>Eremophila alpestris strigata</i>	Streaked horned lark	SEN	Present	Open beach, open ground with short grass or scattered shrubs. Rare species see during migration.
<i>Anser albifrons elgasi</i>	Tule white-fronted goose	SEN	Present	Occasional stopover migrant. Breeds in Alaska and winters in California.
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus (pacific coastal pop.)</i>	Western snowy plover	FT	Present	Year around resident, nest along beach at New River
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	White-tailed kite	SEN	Present	Pastures, open grasslands; typically low elevation.
<i>Rana boylei</i>	Foothill yellow-legged frog	SEN	Potential	Rivers, larger streams
<i>Actinemys marmorata</i>	Pacific pond turtle	SEN	Present	Rivers, ponds, streams
<i>Gonidea angulata</i>	Western ridged mussel	SEN	Potential	Rivers, streams, or lakes

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status*	Presence in Analysis Area	Key habitat features, presence and range information
<i>Monadenia fidelis beryllica</i>	Green sideband	SEN	Potential	Coastal forest
<i>Littorina subrotundata</i>	Newcomb's littorine snail	SEN	Unlikely	Areas of <i>Salicornia virginica</i> (pickleweed/glasswort) along tidal line in Coos Bay on District lands.
<i>Helminthoglypta hertleini</i>	Oregon shoulderband	SEN	Unlikely	Rocky and talus substrates, nearest sites are in S. Douglas Co, many surveys but no records in District. No habitat present at New River
<i>Pomatiopsis californica</i>	Pacific walker	SEN	Potential	Wet leaf litter and vegetation near flowing or standing water in shaded areas, high humidity. Some surveys conducted at New River, none detected.
<i>Pomatiopsis binneyi</i>	Robust walker	SEN	Unlikely	Perennial seeps, shallow mud banks and marsh seeps leading into shallow streams. Documented only in Chetco River drainage.
<i>Cicindela hirticollis siuslawensis</i>	Siuslaw hairy-necked tiger beetle	SEN	Present	Open sand. Documented at New River ACEC.
<i>Saldula villosa</i>	Hairy shore bug	SEN	Potential	Appears to be a salt marsh obligate
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	Western bumblebee	SEN	Present	Generalist forager; primary threats are exotic spp and ag/urban development and pesticides broad-spectrum herbicides; not typically associated with forest
<i>Callophrys polios maritima</i>	Hoary elfin	SEN	Potential	Closely associated with kinnikinnik (<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>). . Some surveys conducted at New River with no detections.
<i>Plebejus saepiolus littoralis</i>	Insular blue butterfly	SEN	Potential	Open areas, clover. Some surveys conducted at New River with no detections.
<i>Callophrys johnsoni</i>	Johnson's hairstreak	SEN	Potential	Old-growth obligate species. Host is <i>Arceuthobium</i> species of dwarf mistletoe.
<i>Polites mardon</i>	Mardon skipper	SEN	Unlikely	Grass openings with Idaho fescue and serpentine
<i>Namamyia plutonis</i>	A caddisfly	SEN	Potential	Small, cool, densely forested streams in mature forest.
<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	Fringed myotis	SEN	Potential	Caves, mines, rock crevices, and large snags and buildings
<i>Aborimus longicaudus</i>	Red tree vole	SM	Potential	Builds nest in mature conifers, eats conifer needles
<i>Eumetopias jubatus</i>	Steller sea lion	FT	Present	Coastal, forage in the ocean along New River spit.

*SEN = Bureau Sensitive, FT = Threatened, SM = Survey and Manage