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# SOUTHWEST OREGON DISTRICT

## 2008 ANNUAL OPERATIONS PLAN

### INTRODUCTION

This Annual Operations Plan describes activities and projects designed to achieve the goals and objectives of the Southwest Oregon State Forest Management Plan – January 2001, the Forest Roads Manual – July 2000, and the Southwest Oregon District Implementation Plan – March 2003. In addition, this plan is designed to comply with State Forest Policies governing Threatened and Endangered (T&E) Plants and Animals. The Southwest Oregon District manages approximately 18,091 acres of State Forest land in Douglas, Josephine, Jackson, and Curry counties. For more information regarding the strategies used to manage State Forests in Southwest Oregon, refer to the Southwest Oregon State Forest Management Plan – January 2001. For more information on the resources and characteristics specific to the Southwest Oregon District, refer to the Southwest Oregon District Implementation Plan – March 2003.

The Southwest Oregon District 2008 Annual Operations Plan is organized to include the following:

1. Annual Operations Plan Summary document which includes sections on timber harvest operations, forest roads, young stand management operations, and recreation.
2. Annual Operations Plan Summary tables
3. Pre-Operation Reports with unit maps
4. Preliminary Biological Assessments for each of the planned commercial forest operations
5. Public Involvement Summary

Table 1 below documents the Southwest Oregon District Implementation Plan – March 2003, activities and the range of acreages that could be reasonably anticipated in a given year. These acreages have been adjusted to remove roads and special stewardship classes that are not considered part of the commercial forest landbase. Net acres listed in the Annual Operations Plan and in Table 1 below have been adjusted to account for the same reductions as identified in Appendix A of the Southwest Oregon District Implementation Plan – March 2003. Gross Acres listed in the Annual Operations Plan, however, have not been adjusted to reflect these reductions and represent the area in which the commercial activity is planned. Further refinement of the gross acreage will occur during the field preparation of the planned commercial forest operation.

The current levels of activities planned in the Southwest Oregon District 2008 Annual Operations Plan fall within the ranges set in the Southwest Oregon District Implementation Plan – March 2003. Of the activities planned in this Annual Operations Plan summarized below, it is likely that the commercial forest operations and road related activities will be prepared this year but not completed for several years. The non-commercial forest operations, however, will be prepared and completed before the end of the 2008 fiscal year (July 2008).

Harvest Levels: In accordance with the guidance on the 2008 harvest levels<sup>1</sup>, the district has included 1.8 MMBF of timber harvest in this Annual Operations Plan (Table A-1). This harvest level is consistent with the district’s intensive review<sup>2</sup> of the outputs from the Department’s recently completed Harvest and Habitat Model Project. With this plan, the district has transitioned to the mix of clearcut and thinning acres identified in its review of the model outputs.

Table 1. Annual Operations Plan objectives compared to annual objectives identified in the 2003 District Implementation Plan (table A-1). All values are acres.

Silvicultural Activity	IP Annual Objective		2008 AOP Objective
	Low	High	
<b>Conifer Partial Cut</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>234</b>
<b>Conifer Regeneration</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Hardwood Partial Cut</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Hardwood Regeneration</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Rehabilitation</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Reforestation (Planting)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Precommercial Thinning</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>352</b>
<b>Fertilization</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Pruning</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>

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<sup>1</sup> *Establishing harvest levels in FY08 on State Forests covered by the NW and SW Oregon State Forest Management Plan*

<sup>2</sup> *Model Solution Review Report of the ‘Forest Management Plan with Habitat Conservation Plan’ Alternative*

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# INTEGRATED FOREST MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

## Timber Harvest Operations

### **Overview of Timber Harvest Operations**

The 2008 sale plan provides for 234 net acres of partial cutting and 35 acres of modified clear-cut harvesting in mixed conifer stands. This amount of harvest represents approximately 1.5% of the State Forest land in the Southwest Oregon District. It is anticipated that the acreage may be reduced due to non-thinnable areas and/or T&E species issues. Northwest Windy and North Woods Creek are alternate sales that have been submitted to supplement acreage that may be lost. There is one primary sale and two alternate sales that have been selected: West Windy Thin, Northwest Windy, and North Woods Creek. The units were selected on the basis of stand management needs in light of the current stand structures and the desired future condition objectives. In all of the harvest units, stand complexity will progress toward the desired future condition through the retention of all “legacy” forest components, the retention of the majority of the overstory, the utilization of a variety of residual densities and opening configurations, site preparation, and underplanting of a variety of forest tree species. In addition, the structural components of snags and downed wood will be created where deficiencies exist.

See Table 1 above, and Tables A-1 and A-2 in the Appendix for summary information concerning timber harvest operations.

Table 2. Stand Structure Development – This table summarizes how the Timber Harvest Operations in this AOP will contribute to achieving the district’s desired future condition. All values are in acres.

<b>Stand Structure</b>	<b>REG</b>	<b>CSC</b>	<b>UDS</b>	<b>LYR</b>	<b>OFS</b>	<b>GEN <sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Current</b>		55	177	37		
<b>Post Harvest <sup>2</sup></b>	35		197	37		
<b>Desired Future</b>						

<sup>1</sup> General (GEN) is not a stand structure, but identifies those stands that are not targeted for Layered or Older Forest Structure in the district landscape design. These stands may develop into any of the five stand structures.

<sup>2</sup> The Post Harvest stand structure is an estimate of how the stands will develop in five to ten years after the operations is completed.

Table 2 shows the result of partial cutting these stands for the first five to ten years following the operation and the desired future condition. Partial cutting these stands will be designed to maintain or enhance their visual and biological characteristics. The result of not managing these stands would increase the risk of catastrophic loss due to wildfire, insects, and wind-throw. In order to minimize the long term, negative effects to these stands, and to increase the potential for continued stand structure development; partial cutting is necessary. The CSC and UDS stands either remain in the same stand structure class or increase in complexity as a direct result of the operations. The net result of these operations is an overall increase in stand complexity, the incorporation of snags and downed wood, the reduction of fuel loading, and the initiation of a new understory.

## Summary of Timber Harvest Operations by Basin

Table 3. Summary of Timber Harvest Operations in each basin. All values are in acres.

Basin	2008 AOP		Cumulative Operations <sup>1</sup> (FY 02-08)	
	Partial Cut	Regeneration	Partial Cut	Regeneration
Rogue	0	0	805	0
Umpqua	234	35	790	35

<sup>1</sup> The Cumulative Operations include all Timber Harvest Operations, prepared and proposed, under the current implementation plan period (July 1, 2001 through June 30, 2011). Operations or units that were proposed, but have been subsequently dropped, are not included in the total.

### Rogue Basin

There are no sales planned in the Rogue Basin in 2008.

### Umpqua Basin

All of this years sale plan is scheduled for the Umpqua basin. The current stands would benefit from density management to reduce the threat of disease and wildfire, and to enhance the desired future condition.

The overall effect of these operations on the basin will be to reduce the amount of overstocked trees, mortality, and fuel loading on the landscape.

## Forest Roads Management

### **Overview**

The primary purposes of the transportation management activities are to continue the development and maintenance of a low impact transportation system for the management of Southwest Oregon District State Forests. Due to the scattered nature of the SWO District ownership, the typical transportation pattern for access to State Forest land is one primary road crossing a variety of landowners and several access spurs once within State Forest property. The primary access road may be surfaced or unsurfaced and may or may not meet current drainage standards depending on the landowner. The primary roads needed to access State Forest property will be maintained at a level consistent with the access agreement developed by the District and the appropriate landowner.

The access spurs within State Forest properties are developed to maintain the appropriate management presence that is anticipated for a given tract. For tracts requiring an extended management presence, surface rock and drainage structures will be incorporated into the road design. For tracts requiring limited management presence, naturally surfaced, seasonal roads with temporary drainage structures will be utilized. Upon completion of the operation, all access spurs will be assessed for closure.

All of the proposed timber sales have existing forest roads that will require upgrading in order to meet access requirements. These roads will be improved or constructed to meet the minimum design standards necessary to prevent impact to the stream resource. Various prescriptions for road renovation will be required including but not limited to: resurfacing with rock, replacing undersized culverts, adding new culverts as needed for proper drainage, grading and ditching, and roadside brushing. Also, any potential hazards such as slides, sidecast material, and other drainage issues will be identified and corrected. The primary objective is to minimize the effect forest roads have on water quality and slope stability and at the same time provide a safe and efficient transportation system. Most reconstructed roads will have the natural drainage reestablished, be grass seeded, and blocked upon completion of the operation to minimize erosion and sedimentation. In addition, Level III planning in accordance with the Forest Roads Manual – July 2000 is conducted for each operation. See the attached Pre-Operations Reports for more detailed information concerning road activities within each operation area.

During active timber harvest, the purchaser of the sale will maintain these roads. Upon completion of the sale, road maintenance responsibility on private and Federal land will be returned to the landowner.

See Table A-3 in the Appendix for summary information concerning road activities.

Table 4. Summary of Road Management Activities. All values are in miles.

	High Use		Medium Use		Low Use	
	AOP	IP <sup>1</sup>	AOP	IP <sup>1</sup>	AOP	IP <sup>1</sup>
<b>Road Construction</b>		0-1		0-1	3.6	2.0-3.0
<b>Road Improvement</b>		0-1		1.0-2.0	0.5	3.0-4.0
<b>Road Closure/Vacation</b>		0		0-1		3.0-4.0
<b>Road Maintenance - District <sup>2</sup></b>					20	
<b>Road Maintenance - Active Operations <sup>3</sup></b>						

<sup>1</sup> These are annual estimates derived from Table 8-8 Potential Road Activities FY 2002-2011 of the district implementation plan. The values here were derived by dividing the values in the Potential Road Activities table by 10.

<sup>2</sup> The road maintenance estimates include only the work to be completed during Fiscal Year 2008 by the district road crew or service contract. Estimates of road maintenance were not made in the IP.

<sup>3</sup> This is a broad estimate of the road maintenance that may be accomplished during the fiscal year, through active commercial operations, however the exact amount can not be predicted at this time.

## Road Construction

Road construction will primarily focus on the development of low use spurs necessary for operation access. Most of these spurs will remain naturally surfaced during the operation and generally have natural drainage reestablished, be grass seeded, and blocked upon completion of the operation to minimize erosion and sedimentation. A portion of the West Windy Thin will be constructed as a rock road for year-round access.

## **Road Improvement**

Road improvement will focus on low use spurs on Department of Forestry Managed lands for this sale plan. These roads may be open or closed to vehicular travel but will need to be improved for commercial activity. Upon completion of the operation drainage will be reestablished, and natural surfaced roads will be grass seeded, and blocked to minimize erosion and sedimentation.

## **Road Access Management**

The typical transportation pattern for access to State Forest land is to use one primary road crossing a variety of landowners and several access spurs once within State Forest ownership. This makes road access management difficult. When feasible, road systems currently in place will be utilized for State Forest access. This will require coordination and permission with adjacent landowners. At times, road maintenance on other forest landowner road systems will be required as a condition of use.

Once on State ownership, the road system will be maintained in a condition which best reflects use intensity, duration, and season. Roads receiving medium to high use, frequent use, or all season use, will be surfaced with rock to prevent damage to the road and the aquatic system. These roads will be ditched including cross drainage, and will have sufficient drainage to pass a 50 year flood event. Roads receiving medium to low use, infrequent use, or seasonal use will remain unsurfaced during the operation, outsloped with waterbars, and will generally have natural drainage reestablished, be grass seeded, and blocked upon completion of the operation to minimize erosion and sedimentation. Therefore, medium to high use roads will generally be maintained in an active use condition while medium to low use roads will be maintained in a closed to partially vacated condition.

## **Road Maintenance**

Road maintenance is typically conducted with commercial forest operations as a means to conduct the operation as well as to maintain or improve the condition of the transportation system. Road maintenance conducted apart from commercial operations is accomplished as needed and is usually a result of improper use or unexpected soil movement. As a means of reducing road induced sedimentation, the District actively grass seeds sediment delivery and sediment receiving areas and blocks vehicular access. Road maintenance activities estimates are summarized in Table 4 above.

## **Land Surveying**

Portions of the Woods Creek North sale may need to be surveyed. The district will use certified surveyors from Coos District of the ODF if the surveys are needed.

## Young Stand Management

This section on Young Stand Management is designed to give insight into the intensive and extensive forest management activities such as site preparation, reforestation, tree protection, and precommercial thinning. Under the Southwest Oregon State Forest Management Plan (FMP) and the Southwest Oregon District Implementation Plan, the objectives for the SWO District are to maintain the high level of biodiversity exhibited throughout the landscape as well as provide for economic and social sustainability in the future. This will be accomplished while functioning at the appropriate budget matrix level using the management activities below.

See Table 1 above and Table A-4 in the Appendix for summary information concerning Young Stand Management.

### **Rehabilitation**

There are no rehabilitation activities planned for fiscal year 2008.

### **Site Preparation**

This intensive management tool is used to create planting space and reduce competing vegetation. In addition, site preparation is an excellent means to reduce the fuel loading following a commercial operation. Without slash management methods, one can expect to see higher rates of mortality, a higher risk of catastrophic loss from fire, and losses in growth, vigor, and overall health due to competition from surrounding vegetation. The goal of site preparation is to create excellent micro-sites that are free of competing vegetation which minimizes seedling mortality and creates an area relatively safe from loss due to wildland fire. Mechanical site preparation combined with slash piling, slash burning and/or slash removal creates planting spaces. Slash removal may come in the form of yarding unmerchantable tree tops to landing areas combined with public or commercial wood cutting permits.

### **Planting**

Planting helps to reestablish forest stands, or to create layering and diversity of canopies. Initial planting serves to reforest an area following a clearcut, patch cut, or severe wildfire. Interplanting helps to increase the diversity of an area when significant mortality results due to wildland fire, animal browse, drought, freeze, or other event usually targeting only a portion of the stand. Underplanting creates multiple forest canopy layers while maintaining or improving overall stand health and diversity. In addition, each of these planting strategies has a target stocking level for the planted species. Initial planting and interplanting attempt to achieve 250 to 300 viable trees per acre while underplanting may only need 50 to 100 viable trees per acre.

For the fiscal year 2008 the District will underplant approximately 50 acres of patch cuts from previous sale plans and plant 20 acres in open areas.

## **Vegetation Management**

Vegetation management through manual release reduces competition from madrone and other aggressive hardwoods to reestablish conifer stands. Stump sprouts from madrone trees will be cut and the stumps treated to give the conifer a few more years to grow above the shrubs and hardwood.

In fiscal year 2008, the district will treat 60 acres of hardwood sprouts by hand spraying the basal portion of brush and hardwoods.

## **Tree Protection**

Deer and elk have proven to hold a huge threat to newly planted seedlings in this District. They often damage the terminal bud of young trees stunting tree growth and/or causing seedling mortality by browsing on the new growth. The damage done by deer and elk can have a significant effect on the stocking level. To avoid re-entry and future interplants, an application of Big Game Repellent (BGR) has shown to be extremely successful in deterring animal browse.

In fiscal year 2008, the district will apply BGR to approximately 195 acres in young stand plantations.

## **Precommercial Thinning (density management)**

This treatment is used on stands that have over 250 trees or woody stems per acre. If these stands are not thinned it can significantly increase the number of growing years before the stand is merchantable as well as reducing the stand's health, vigor, and resistance to insects and disease. If the stand is not thinned, density-dependent mortality can take place along with inter-specific competition for limited resources such as water and light. Stands will be thinned to approximately 222 trees per acre so that the next entry can be a commercial thin at 40-50 years of age. Pine stands may be thinned to a lower density of approximately 170 trees per acre to meet wildlife, structure, and silvicultural objectives. It is estimated that 200 to 300 acres of precommercial thinning can be maintained each year for the next 10 years to achieve the appropriate stocking levels for the young stands on the District.

In fiscal year 2008, the district will PCT approximately 352 acres of overstocked reproduction stands.

## **Fertilization**

There are no fertilization activities planned for fiscal year 2008.

## **Pruning**

There are no pruning activities planned for fiscal year 2008.

## Recreation Management

### **Overview of Recreation Management**

There are currently three forest recreation sites located on State Forest land in the Southwest Oregon District. These include Windy Park, London Peak Trailhead, and Kerby Peak Trail. In addition, a fitness/interpretive arboretum is located at the Grants Pass headquarters and a historic Civilian Conservation Corps building is located at the Central Point headquarters. Recreational use of the forest is currently low and primarily consists of horseback riding, ATV use, hunting, and sightseeing. As time and budgets permit, a recreation and cultural resource assessment will be developed. Once the assessment is complete, local communities and volunteers will be approached to develop a plan for the maintenance and development of these resources.

See Table A-5 in the Appendix for summary information concerning Recreation Management.

### **Facilities (Campgrounds, View Points, Trail Heads, etc.)**

The Windy Creek Campground day use facility will have minor repairs and improvements .

### **Trails**

The London Peak and or other facilities will undergo minor improvements.

## Land Exchange

An exchange of some of the ODF managed land with other public or private landowners may be in the best interest of the State. The district will review the Southwest Oregon District Exchange Plan (1996) for updates that may be needed. The district is assisting the Department of State Lands to appraise the Eight Dollar Mountain parcel for possible exchange.

### Other Integrated Forest Management Operations

There are no additional integrated forest management operations planned for fiscal year 2008.

## Planning (and Information Systems)

### **Stand Level Inventory and Other Vegetation Inventories**

As a part of the statewide SLI contract, the Southwest Oregon District will have a private contractor inventory approximately 10 stands encompassing 500 acres in FY 2008. The combination of this years and previous years inventories will approximate nearly 13,837

acres or 76% of the District. This new inventory information will provide valuable information for future planning, operation development, and activity monitoring.

### **Fish and Wildlife Surveys**

Northern Spotted Owl: Surveys for this species to support commercial and noncommercial activity are planned throughout the District. Approximately 2000 acres of State Forest land are planned for survey in fiscal year 2008. This does not include the adjacent acres of private and federal land that will be surveyed in conjunction with the State surveys.

Marbled Murrelet: No Murrelet surveys are planned for 2008. This does not include the adjacent acres of federal land that will be surveyed in conjunction with the State surveys.

Threatened and Endangered Fish: There are no fish surveys planned for fiscal year 2008. All perennial streams with unknown fish use are treated as fish bearing streams unless they are rendered unsuitable due to the presence of a natural barrier (i.e. high waterfall) or steep gradient (greater than 20%).

### **Watershed Assessments**

ODF is committed to perform watershed analysis on key watersheds on State Forest lands. Watershed analysis will be used to gain insights into the interaction between ecological resources and forest management. This, in turn, will provide information for future Annual Operations Plans and Implementation Plans, as well as potential revisions to Forest Management Plans. No watershed assessments are scheduled for fiscal year 2008.

### **Research and Monitoring**

The incorporation of base level data through the Stand Level Inventory project will be the primary focus of the District toward the achievement of Research and Monitoring goals in fiscal year 2008. In addition, the District will remain involved in the implementation of the Monitoring Implementation Plan through participation in the Research and Monitoring workgroup.

### **Other Planning Operations**

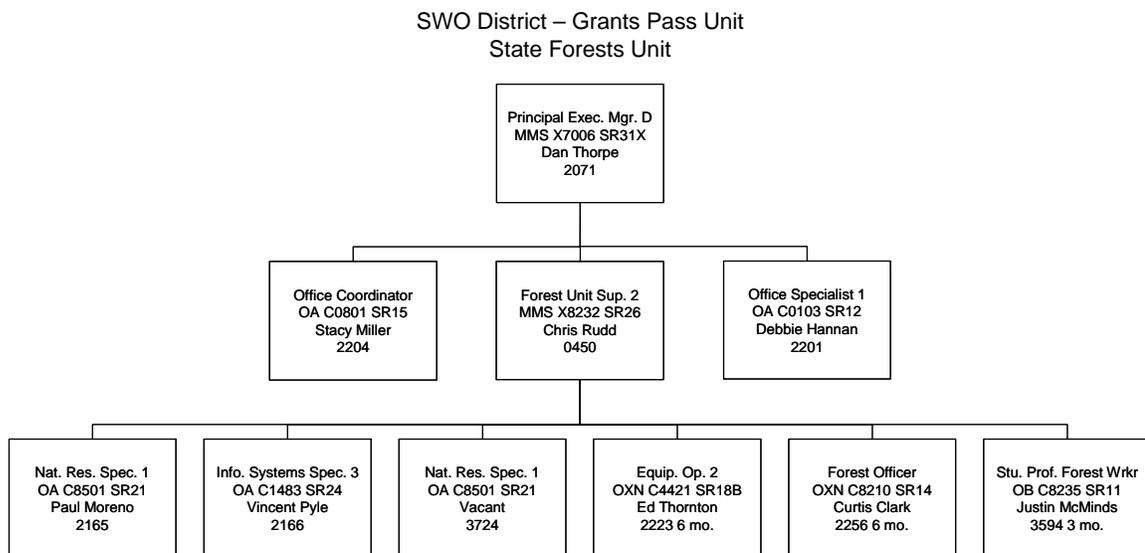
Habitat Conservation Plan – The district will receive further guidance from ODF executives following Board of Forestry (BOF) analysis of the Harvest and Habitat model results. ODF may be directed to update its Implementation Plans, and/or pursue a Habitat Conservation Plan. The district will provide information and analysis for the development of documents and policies that come from BOF decisions.

# Public Information and Education

With the continued interest and debate in natural resource management, and the steady decline in the number of professionals in this field in Southwest Oregon, public calls to the District for information are ever increasing. It is the intent of the Southwest Oregon District to continue to serve the public by addressing their questions and concerns regarding the management of the State's natural resources. The District will continue to participate in college and high school career days. Also, continuing participation in local tree planting activities is anticipated. In addition, requests for presentations or interviews on forest management and fire safety occur sporadically and the District will continue to support these interpretive outreach opportunities.

## Administration

The Southwest Oregon District State Forests Unit is staffed by 4 full time equivalent employees (FTE's): 1 FUS2, 1 full-time permanent NRS1, one ISS3, 1 split funded Forest Officer, a split funded Equipment Operator, and a summertime student worker. Currently, the FUS2 coordinates the timber sale program and the reforestation and young stand management programs. The NRS1 provides oversight for the roads and engineering projects. The ISS3 coordinates the GIS program and systems administration for the District. This organizational structure meets the goals set in the Southwest Oregon District Implementation Plan – March 2003 and the Southwest Oregon District 2008 Annual Operations Plan by assuring the level of specialization necessary to competently accomplish the detailed objectives while remaining within budgeted staffing levels.



### TIMBER HARVEST OPERATIONS - FINANCIAL SUMMARY

District: Southwest Oregon Fiscal Year: 2008

Date: 06/12/2007

Operation	Payment Type	Fund %		County	Sale Quarter	Net Acres		Volume (MMBF)			Value		
		BOF	CSL			Partial Cut	Clear-cut	Con-ifer	Hard-woods	Total	Gross	Projects	Net
West Windy Thin	R	100%		Douglas	3	234	35	1.8		1.8	\$540,000	\$40,000	\$500,000

<b>Total:</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>540,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>
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**Alternate Operations**

Northwest Windy	R	100%		Douglas	3	105		0.5		0.5	\$157,500	\$30,000	\$127,500
North Woods Creek	R	100%		Douglas	4	138		0.6		0.6	\$185,000	\$4,500	\$180,500

<b>Total:</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>342,500</b>	<b>34,500</b>	<b>308,000</b>
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**TIMBER HARVEST OPERATIONS - FOREST STRUCTURE SUMMARY**

District: Southwest Oregon

Fiscal Year 2008

Date: 06/12/2007

Operation	Area	Net Acres			Stand Structure Development Pathway			Structural Components			Comments
		Modified Clearcut	Thinning	Total	Current	Post-Harvest	Desired	Down Wood (pre)	Green Trees post	Snags (pre)	
<b>Umpqua</b>											
West Windy Thin	1	0	90	90	UDS	UDS	UDS	5077		14	
West Windy Thin	2	0	37	37	LYR	LYR	OFS	2042		11	
West Windy Thin	3	0	0	0	LYR	LYR	OFS	2042		11	
West Windy Thin	4	0	20	20	CSC	UDS	LYR	8769		21	
West Windy Thin	5	0	83	83	UDS	UDS	OFS	3793		17	
West Windy Thin	6	0	4	4	UDS	UDS	OFS	3793		17	
West Windy Thin	7	11	0	11	CSC	REG	CSC	1375	5 to 7	16	
West Windy Thin	8	24	0	24	CSC	REG	CSC	1375	5 to 7	16	

<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>269</b>
<b>Annual Range</b>			

pre-sale total CF                      total

**Alternate Operations**

Northwest Windy	1	0	60	60	CSC	UDS	OFS	2518		10	
Northwest Windy	2	0	45	45	UDS	UDS	LYR	3187		5	
North Woods Crk	1	0	14	14	UDS	UDS	CSC	1000		3	
North Woods Crk	2	0	50	50	CSC	UDS	OFS	5453		8	
North Woods Crk	3	0	74	74	UDS	REG	CSC	1000		3	

<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>
<b>Annual Range</b>			



## Reforestation and Young Stand Management Report

District: Southwest Oregon

Fiscal Year: 2008

Date: 01/04/2007

Management Activity	Board of Forestry			Common School Forest Lands			District	
	Acres Planned	Average Cost*/Acre	BOF Cost	Acres Planned	Average Cost*/Acre	CSL Cost	Total Acres	Total Cost
Initial Planting (Misc)	20	\$180	\$3,600				20	\$3,600
Interplanting								
Underplanting-(Woods Ck, Whirly, Fortune)	30	\$180	\$5,400				30	\$5,400
Underplanting-(Kerby, Halo)				20	\$180.00	\$3,600	20	\$3,600
Tree Protection-Barriers								
Tree Protection-Direct Control (BGR)	125	\$55	\$6,875	75	\$55.00	\$4,125	200	\$11,000
Site Prep-Chemical- Aerial								
Site Prep-Chemical- Hand								
Site Prep -Slash Burning	50	\$200	\$10,000	20	\$200.00	\$4,000	70	\$14,000
Site Prep -Mechanical								
Fertilization								
Noxious weeds								
Release-Chemical- Aerial								
Release,-Chemical-Hand (McThin, McHardwood)	60	\$250	\$15,000				60	\$15,000
Release-Mechanical-Hand								
Precommercial Thinning (Bear Ridge)	22	\$85	\$1,870				22	\$1,870
Precommercial Thinning (Angel Camp, Slick Rock)				190	\$85.00	\$16,150	190	\$16,150
Precommercial Thinning/Fuels Rdx (Ken Gulch, London, Salmon)	120	\$85	\$10,200				120	\$10,200
Precommercial Thinning/Fuels Rdx (Kerby Peak)				20	\$85.00	\$1,700	20	\$1,700
Pruning								
Other								
<b>Totals</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>\$52,945</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>\$29,575</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>\$82,520</b>

\*Planting costs include all costs including seedlings

## RECREATION MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

District: Southwest Oregon

Fiscal Year: 2008

Date: 06/12/2007

Operation	Unit of Measure	Current	Construction Projects	Construction Cost (Funding)		Improvement Projects	Improvement Cost (Funding)		Total Cost	Comments
				ODF	Other		ODF	Other		
<b>Facilities</b>										
Campsites	Sites									
Day Use Areas							\$5,000		\$5,000	
Trailheads							\$1,000		\$1,000	
Interpretive Sites (Other)	Sites									
<b>Trails</b>										
Non-Motorized	Miles									
Motorized	Miles									

**Total: \$6,000**