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WEST OREGON DISTRICT

2008 ANNUAL OPERATIONS PLAN

INTRODUCTION

This annual operations plan (AOP) covers the State Forest lands managed by the West Oregon District for Fiscal Year 2008, which begins July 1, 2007 and ends June 30, 2008. It describes how the activities and projects undertaken by the district will achieve the goals and objectives of the West Oregon District Implementation Plan (IP), the Northwest Oregon State Forest Management Plan (FMP) and the draft Western Oregon Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP). (Implementation of the AOP may be modified in accordance with changes to the draft HCP as it proceeds through the review and approval process).

The AOP is composed of the summary document with sections that contain information on commercial forest management operations; roads and engineering; young stand management operations; recreation management; and land exchange. In addition, the summary document provides details for planning and information systems; public information and education; and administration. The remainder of the AOP contains summary tables for operations proposed for the fiscal year and individual reports and maps for each commercial operation. A public involvement summary will be added to the final plan.

Specifics about the physical characteristics of the District may be found in the West Oregon District Implementation Plan. Details on the strategies used to manage State forests may be found in the NW Oregon Forest Management Plan.

Harvest Levels:

The district is including 10.7 MMBF of timber harvest in this Annual Operations Plan (Table A-1). This harvest level is consistent with the district's intensive review¹ of the outputs from the Department's recently completed Harvest and Habitat Model.

Additionally, the department is continuing its Implementation Plan Revision Process following the guidance provided by the State Forester². Phase I of this process consisted of additional model runs that help inform the 08 harvest level. Phase II of the Implementation Plan Revision Process is examining: the implementation planning framework, and associated policies and procedures; alternative strategies for the management and protection of species of concern; and upgrades to the program's model, including significant improvements to the forest inventory and yield tables. This phase is expected to be completed by the end of 2007.

At the end of Phase II, additional model runs will occur and districts will conduct an intensive review of the outputs from these model runs. The outcomes of this Implementation Plan Revision Process will help identify changes that may need to occur to the Implementation Plans. As previously noted from the Harvest and Habitat Model Project³ such changes are likely to include adjustment to the mixture of regeneration and partial cut harvests needed to meet Forest Management Plan goals and objectives.

For the FY 2008 AOP, the district is proposing a minor modification to its current Implementation Plan (IP). The proposed harvest level for this AOP is within the original IP volume range and total harvest acre range. However, the conifer partial cut and clearcut objectives shown in Table 1 are not within the annual range of the IP Objective. The 2008 harvest objectives are based on the district's analysis of the outputs from the Harvest and Habitat (H&H) Model.

The 2008 partial cut objectives, which are in alignment with the H&H model outputs, show an acreage reduction of about 35% when compared with the mid-point of the IP objectives. The district believes the reduced H&H partial cut outputs better reflect actual acreage that is available for partial cutting for the near future. This reduction in partial cut acre objectives is necessary because of the current stand condition development on the district. Almost all of the older, natural stands have been partial cut and are not yet available for second entry. All of the older plantations that contained merchantable thinning volume and needed to be partial cut to keep them silviculturally viable have been harvested and are not ready for second entry. Also, there is currently insufficient

1 Model Solution Review Report of the Forest Management Plan with Habitat Conservation Plan Alternative

2. Memo RE: State Forest Implementation Plans dated June 5, 2006 from the State Forester

3. Harvest and Habitat Model Project Final Report completed March 8, 2006 by the Oregon Department of Forestry

plantation acreage reaching merchantable thinning age to continue to harvest at the mid-point of the IP. Therefore, the district believes the reduced partial cut harvest output derived from the H&H model better fits actual forest conditions.

The 2008 clearcut objectives, which are in alignment with the H&H model outputs, show an acreage increase of about 100% when compared to the mid-point of IP objectives. The district believes the increased H&H clearcut objectives better reflect actual acreage that is available for clearcut harvest. The IP stated that the clearcut harvest would come from stands that are classified as Closed Single Canopy or Understory and do not have potential to develop into more complex stands such as Layered or Older Forest Structure. In the four years since the IP was approved, the district has identified additional stands that don't have potential to develop into complex stands. For this reason the district believes the increased clearcut output objectives from the H&H model better reflects actual forest conditions than the IP.

Table 1. Annual Operations Plan objectives compared to annual objectives identified in the 2001 West Oregon District Implementation Plan (Table A-1). All values are acres.

Silvicultural Activity	Original IP Annual Objective		Proposed IP Objective	2008 AOP Objective
	Low	High		
Conifer Partial Cut	700	1,100	664	608
Conifer Clearcut	60	80	228	195
Hardwood Partial Cut	0	20		0
Hardwood Clearcut	10	30		10
Reforestation (Planting)	70	400		374
Precommercial Thinning	200	800		536
Fertilization	0	0		0
Pruning	0	100		20

The district has included 2 Alternate Operations in this Annual Operations Plan. These alternate operations may be used to replace regular sales that cannot be completed as planned.

The net acres listed in Table 1 and the individual Pre-Operation Reports excludes the acreage contained in roads, stream buffers and no-harvest areas within the operation areas. The net acres reflect the amount of ground that will actually be in the operations.

During fiscal year 2008, all of the young stand management operations included in the AOP will be completed. However, most of the activities associated with commercial management operations such as timber harvesting and project work will not take place during the fiscal year. The timber sale contracts will be prepared and auctioned but most of the actual work will be completed in a future fiscal year.

INTEGRATED FOREST MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

Timber Harvest Operations

Overview of Timber Harvest Operations

The landscape design associated with the IP shows the Desired Future Condition (DFC) for state forest land in the district. Areas planned for more complex stands are indicated as either Layered (LYR) or Older Forest Structure (OFS). Stands not planned for LYR or OFS are designated as General. A stand with a DFC of General may develop into any of the five stand structures defined in the Northwest Forest Management Plan.

The regeneration harvest on the District is composed of 100 percent modified clearcuts. The partial cut harvest includes 98 percent moderate thinning and 2 percent heavy thinning. For definitions of these harvest types reference the "State Forest Annual Operations Planning" web page (http://www.odf.state.or.us/DIVISIONS/management/state_forests/aop.asp).

The IP states that Regeneration harvesting will occur in Closed Single Canopy (CSC) or Understory (UDS) stands that have severe health problems or in stands that are poor candidates for developing into more complex stands (see IP for details). The 205 acres of regeneration harvest in this plan consists of five units. Two units support 62-69 year old Douglas-fir trees on 39 acres. Forty five acres in one unit supports 41 year old Douglas-fir that is severely infected with Swiss needle cast. There are also some root rot pockets in this unit. This stand is proposed for modified clearcut because partial cutting stands similar to this has appeared to be detrimental to stand health. The fourth unit consists of 45 acres of 73-110 year old Douglas-fir. The final unit contains 76 acres of 86-91 year old Douglas-fir. These five units are proposed for modified clearcut because there are no tree species present that could provide the layering component necessary for building a more complex stand. All five units are classified as UDS and will be replaced by a more diverse, complex stand because a variety of conifer species will be planted.

For these proposed modified clearcuts, approximately 8-10 trees per acre will be left standing in the units which should provide future legacy trees, down wood, and snags. Landscape design is classified as General and these areas will move to Regeneration (REG) after harvest and eventually to CSC and UDS stands.

Partial cutting in younger stands will move them relatively quickly towards structures that are more complex. In the 2008 operations plan, all the partial cutting will be in plantations that are 25-43 years old. These stands consist primarily of Douglas-fir but also include some western hemlock, red alder, and big leaf maple and are currently classified as UDS stand type. Partial cutting in these stands should encourage new, vigorous growth of understory brush species and keep them in the UDS stand type. Approximately 223 acres will be put on a pathway for future LYR stands by thinning to a low stand density or creating patch cuts and planting with western hemlock and/or western redcedar to enhance horizontal layering and species diversity.

Most of the stands planned for partial cutting have either been pre-commercial thinned or commercial thinned in the past.

It is estimated that about 10.6 million-board feet of conifer timber and 0.1 million-board feet of hardwood timber will be harvested from these timber sales. Projected gross revenue is estimated to be \$3,762,000. With approximate total project work of \$645,000 anticipated, the net revenue produced is expected to be about \$3,117,000. Of this net revenue, approximately \$2,342,000 will be generated from Board of Forestry lands and the remaining \$775,000 will come from Common School lands. (See Table A-1) In addition to revenue from timber sales, the district is anticipating selling about 30 special forest products permits resulting in an additional \$3,000.

Resource specialists that have provided input for the Pre-Operations Reports include the area Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) wildlife biologist, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) district fish and wildlife biologists, and the area ODF geotechnical specialist.

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.

Stand Structure	REG	CSC	UDS	LYR	OFS	GEN¹
Current			803	10		
Post Harvest²	205		608			
Desired Future				268		545

1. 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.
2. The Post Harvest stand structure is an estimate of how the stands will develop in five to ten years after the operations are completed.

Summary of Operations by Basin

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

Basin	2008 AOP		Cumulative Operations ¹ (FY 02—08)	
	Partial Cut	Clearcut	Partial Cut	Clearcut
Burnt Woods	0	115	2266	258
Green Mountain	195	45	1440	248
Blodgett	180	0	2037	125
Scattered Coastal	233	0	668	180
Black Rock	0	0	166	0
Bonner	0	45	702	65

1. 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.

Burnt Woods Ridge Basin

Haulin Wolf This operation consists of two modified clearcut units totaling 39 acres in 62-69 year old Douglas-fir. The stand type is UDS. There are no natural tree species present that could provide the layering component necessary to build more complex stands so clearcutting is the proposed management prescription. The anticipated pathway is to move from UDS to REG through clearcutting and replanting a variety of conifer seedlings, then to CSC and finally to UDS, utilizing future commercial thinning entries. Approximately 8-10 trees per acre will be retained which will provide for the future snags, legacy trees, and down wood requirements.

Top Cat This operation consists of a 76 acre modified clearcut unit in 86-91 year old Douglas-fir. The stand type is UDS. There are no natural tree species present that could provide the layering component necessary to build more complex stands so clearcutting is the proposed management prescription. The anticipated pathway is to move from UDS to REG through clearcutting and replanting a variety of conifer seedlings, then to CSC and finally to UDS, utilizing future commercial thinning entries. Approximately 8-10 trees per acre will be retained which will provide for the future snags, legacy trees, and down wood requirements.

These two operations will reduce UDS stand acreage by 1% and increase REG by 1% in this basin during the post harvest period, which is the next 5-10 years.

Green Mountain Basin

Beavers Rock This operation consists of one 45 acre modified clearcut unit and four partial cut units totaling 195 acres. Area I supports Douglas-fir trees that are 41 years old and are severely infected with Swiss needle cast and root rot disease. There are a few western hemlock trees in this stand. This stand has not been pre-commercially thinned (PCT). The anticipated pathway for this stand is to move from UDS to REG through

clearcutting the Douglas-fir and replanting with conifer seedlings, then to CSC, UDS and finally LYR utilizing future commercial thinnings. Approximately 8-10 trees per acre will be retained which will provide for the future snags, legacy trees, and down wood requirements.

Douglas-fir trees in Areas II-V are 25-28 years old and were PCT'd about 11-12 years ago. In Area II patch cuts or low relative density (LRD) areas will be created on about 20% of the stand acreage. In Area III patch cuts will be created on about 15% of the acreage. These patch cuts and LRD areas will be replanted with conifer seedlings and will provide a future layering component. The areas not included in patch cuts or LRD areas will be commercially thinned. The anticipated pathway for these units is to eventually move from UDS to LYR.

Areas IV and V will be commercially thinned which should keep them in the UDS stand type until final harvest.

During the post harvest period, which is 5-10 years, this operation will not result in a reportable (1% or greater) net loss or gain for any stand structure type in this basin.

Blodgett Basin

Tums Up This operation consists of three partial cut units totaling 180 acres in 32-43 year old Douglas-fir plantations. Area I was commercially thinned in 1997. Area II was PCT'd in 1991; Area III received a very light PCT in 2000. All three areas are currently classified as UDS stand type.

Patch cuts will be created on about 30% of the acreage in Area I. These patch cuts will be replanted with conifer seedlings and will provide a future layering component. The remainder of the stand will be commercially thinned. The anticipated pathway is to eventually move from UDS to LYR.

Areas II and III will be commercially thinned which should keep them in the UDS stand type until final harvest.

During the post harvest period, which is 5-10 years, this operation will not result in a reportable (1% or greater) net loss or gain for any stand structure type in this basin.

Scattered Coastal Basin

Scattered Sam This operation consists of four partial cut units totaling 233 acres in Douglas-fir plantations that are 27-33 years old. Areas I, III, and IV were PCT'd about 10 years ago. Area II has not been PCT'd. The stand type for all four units is UDS.

In Area I, patch cuts will be created on about 15% of the acreage. The patch cuts will be planted with a variety of conifer species which will provide a future layering component. The remainder of the stand will be commercially thinned. The anticipated pathway for Areas I is to eventually move from UDS to LYR.

Areas II-IV will be commercially thinned which should keep them in the UDS stand type until final harvest.

During the post harvest period, which is 5-10 years, this operation will not result in a reportable (1% or greater) net loss or gain for any stand structure type in this basin.

Black Rock Basin

There are no harvest operations planned in this basin for FY08.

Bonner Ridge Basin

Bonsai This operation consists of one 45 acre modified clearcut unit in 73-110 year old Douglas-fir. The majority of the stand type is UDS but a small portion of the center part of the unit is composed of a LYR stand type. In the majority of this unit there are no natural tree species that could provide the layering component necessary to build more complex stands so clearcutting is the proposed management prescription. The anticipated pathway is to move from UDS/LYR to REG through clearcutting and replanting a variety of conifer species, and then to CSC and UDS utilizing future commercial thinning entries. Approximately 8-10 trees per acre will be retained which will provide for the future snags, legacy trees, and down wood requirements.

The clearcut operation will reduce UDS stand acreage by 1% and increase REG by 1% in this basin during the post harvest period, which is the next 5-10 years.

Forest Roads Management

Overview

Visions, guiding principles, and techniques that are the framework of the District's road management program are discussed in detail in the Implementation Plan and the Forest Roads Manual (2000), and govern the planning and implementation of the activities discussed in this section. Planning of these activities are Level III plans, as discussed in the Forest Road Manual.

The Implementation Plan (IP) anticipates that about 4-7 miles of new road will be constructed and 8-12 miles of road will be improved each year. It is estimated that 2.0 miles of new road construction and 5.9 miles of road improvement will be included with the FY 2008 operations plan. These roads will provide improved access for hauling forest products from the sale areas. Since the mainline roads are already in place on the district, these new roads will be mostly short, low use, single lane spur roads, and averaging 14 feet wide. About 40% of the new roads will be surfaced to provide all season access. Approximately 27% of the roads to be improved will be rocked, providing a seasonal traction coat or an all season surface. Natural surfacing will be the final condition of the remaining road length for new and improved roads. The natural surface roads will be waterbarred, grass seeded, and blocked to restrict public vehicle access

after harvest and/or prior to the beginning of the wet season. Restricting access to natural surface roads will control soil erosion and ensure that the drainage systems remain intact.

Most roads will be constructed through gentle, stable topography, which will minimize slope stability concerns, soil erosion, and downstream water quality issues. However, there are a few short stretches of new road that will need to be constructed through steeper terrain. In these situations, the staff engineer and area geo-technical specialist may be contacted and requested to conduct an onsite inspection and provide input related to mitigating any negative effects of road construction.

Fiscal year budget and market conditions have had little impact on the level of activity for roads and engineering as related to the transportation plan for the FY2008 timber sales.

The district has conducted a detailed inventory of its road system, collecting information on road surfacing, condition, drainage, and stream crossings. This inventory was done in conjunction with the Oregon Salmon Plan. For the FY 2008 operations plan, existing roads and drainage systems in the vicinity of timber sales have been evaluated to determine high priority road or drainage structure maintenance, abandonment, replacement, or improvement projects.

For FY 2008, no roads have been identified for vacation. However additional ground inspection may reveal some road segments to be vacated. The guidelines for road vacating, located in Section 8 of the ODF Forest Roads Manual, will be used. The process for prioritizing the vacation of forest roads is based on an assessment of the risk to resources from information in current road inventories and additional fieldwork. Future transportation needs and road maintenance costs will also play a factor in identifying roads for vacation. Activities under this Plan will add approximately 0.8 miles of road to the District's active road system.

Stream crossing culverts will be replaced based on information in the current forest road inventory, fish distribution surveys, and consultation with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife biologists.

District activities to control noxious weeds consist primarily of controlling Scotch Broom (and other brooms) in and around plantations. Most of these infestations start along roads and spread from there. Other species, which are occasionally targeted for control, include knotweed and Himalayan blackberry. Noxious weed control will be performed on about 30 acres during this fiscal year.

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

	Mainline (High Use)		Collector (Medium Use)		Spur (Low Use)	
	AOP	IP ¹	AOP	IP ¹	AOP	IP ¹
Road Construction	0	0	0	0.2 - 0.3	2.0	4.2 - 6.6
Road Improvement	0	3.5 - 5.0	0	2.2 - 3.4	5.9	2.4 - 3.6
Road Closure/Vacation	0	0	0	0.3- 0.5	0	3.9 - 6.0
Road Maintenance – District²	0		45		35	
Road Maintenance – Active Operations³	0		15		29	

1. These are annual estimates derived from Table 6-6. Potential Road Activities FY 2001-2011 of the 2001 District Implementation Plan. The values here were derived by dividing the values in the Potential Road Activities table by 10.

2. 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 Implementation Plan.

3. 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

As Table 4 indicates, all road construction is classified as spurs. Most of these roads will be built on gentle side slopes or ridge tops. There are no road construction projects that are not associated with this year's sale plan.

Road Improvement

The majority of the road improvement projects consist of re-opening old unsurfaced spurs and replacing inadequate and failing drainage structures and stream crossing structures. All of the improvement activities will be performed on low use spur road systems and are associated with the Commercial Forest Management Operations.

Road Access Management

All surfaced and newly constructed or improved unsurfaced roads are categorized as active use roads. The unsurfaced roads are blocked and water barred in the wet season. After the wet season, which usually ends in May, the closed unsurfaced roads may be re-opened and harvest activities may resume. Once the harvesting is completed, these roads are partially vacated until the next harvest entry. The roads are blocked, water barred, all culverts are removed, and the road surface is grass seeded.

Road Maintenance

Road grading, culvert catch basin clean out, slough removal, roadside brush control and grass seeding will be accomplished with ODF personnel with either rented or ODF equipment. Approximately 15 miles of road will be graded and have the ditches and culvert catch basins cleaned. An additional 10 miles will have oblique water bars cut into their rock surface. Approximately 1,000 cubic yards of slough material will be removed from ditch lines or road surfaces and placed in stable waste areas. About 80 miles of roadside vegetation will be treated and approximately 3 miles of newly constructed or improved road edges and or surfaces will be grass seeded or re-seeded.

Road maintenance tasks to be accomplished with timber contracts shall include grading and culvert catch basin clean out on approximately 34 miles of road, removing approximately one 300 cubic yards of slough material from ditch lines or road surfaces and placed in stable waste areas, and mechanically brushing approximately 10 miles of roadside vegetation.

Roadside vegetation control operations are conducted along roads with encroaching vegetation. The objective is to reduce the vegetation along rights-of-way for improved road maintenance and to increase visibility for safer driving conditions.

Roadside seeding operations will reduce erosion along newly constructed roads and provide a source of big game forage to the immediate area.

Land Surveying

Approximately 7 miles of property line will need to be delineated. This survey work will be accomplished with district labor and equipment.

Young Stand Management

The purpose of conducting young stand management operations is to prepare for, establish, or maintain a new forest through operations such as site preparation, tree planting and protection, vegetation management, pre-commercial thinning, and pruning. Through the use of these operations many of the silvicultural goals and objectives of the FMP and IP are met.

Specific information regarding operations can be found in Tables I and A-4, and in the discussion, below.

Most young stand management operations are essential to good forest stewardship. Accordingly, these activities are readily supported within the base budget. Alternatively, non-commercial management operations such as fertilization, pruning, or low priority stocking density control may not be fully funded.

Site Preparation

The purpose of site preparation is to prepare areas for replanting after harvest operations or rehabilitation activities by removing or controlling the vegetative cover. This allows seedlings to become established while reducing the competition with other vegetation for moisture, sunlight and nutrients. Chemical and mechanical (slash piling and burning) site preparation may be used on the same acreage. During this operations plan period, site preparation will be conducted on approximately 458 acres. This includes mechanical brush and slash piling on 101 acres, broadcast or pile burning on 90 acres, and chemical site preparation on 267 acres. Site preparation will be conducted in the following basins:

Scattered Coastal Basin – Approximately 152 acres of clearcuts or patchcuts on four timber sales will be treated. Thirty of these acres were originally forecasted to have site preparation activity during the 2007 AOP period and were reported in that plan.

Green Mountain Basin – 143 acres of patchcuts or clearcuts and 34 acres of underplant areas on five timber sales will be treated.

Blodgett Basin – Approximately 46 acres of clearcuts on two timber sales and 83 acres of underplant areas from two timber sales will be treated.

Planting

Tree planting operations are conducted for various reasons. These include meeting Forest Practices Laws, quickly establishing a new stand of trees after timber harvesting, and increasing species diversity in the area and across the landscape. Some planting (underplanting) is intended to create an additional tree layer in a partial cut stand for increased structure and diversity. Planting will also ensure future opportunities and options for the management of stands to produce desired structures across the landscape. The Implementation Plan (IP) indicates that annual reforestation acreage will be between 70 and 400 acres. About 374 acres will be planted (initial planting, underplanting, and interplanting) during FY 2008.

Initial Planting:

This type of planting is conducted after a timber harvest reduces the stocking level to a degree that more trees are required on the site. Approximately 144 acres will have initial planting; about 1/4th of these acres will be planted in small (< 2 acre) patchcuts. Seedlings will be planted at a rate of 436 trees per acre (TPA).

Scattered Coastal Basin – One 48 acre clearcut, in which the Douglas-fir suffered from Swiss needle cast (SNC), will be replanted to SNC resistant Douglas-fir, western hemlock, western red cedar, red alder and Sitka spruce. Approximately 20 acres of patchcuts in two timber sales will be planted to western hemlock and western red cedar. Fifteen of these acres were originally reported in the 2007 AOP.

Green Mountain Basin – Two clearcuts, totaling 60 acres, and 16 acres of patchcuts in four timber sales will be planted. The clearcut areas were heavily infected with Swiss needle cast, and will be replanted with SNC resistant Douglas-fir, western hemlock and western red cedar. In addition, one will have a component of Sitka spruce and red alder. Many of the patchcut areas were infected with *Phellinus weirii* and will be replanted mainly with western red cedar.

Underplanting:

This type of planting is conducted after a thinning in order to introduce both species diversity and an additional future layer of structure into a stand. Approximately 210 acres are designated for underplanting.

Green Mountain Basin – Approximately 20 acres in one timber sale will be underplanted with western red cedar at a rate of about 100 TPA. This will supplement western hemlock which is expected to seed-in naturally. In the same timber sale, an additional 34 acres will be underplanted with western red cedar, western hemlock and a small amount of grand fir at a rate of about 360 TPA.

Blodgett Basin – Approximately 23 acres in one timber sale will be underplanted with both western hemlock and western red cedar at a rate of about 360 TPA. Another 133 acres in one timber sale will be underplanted with western hemlock, western red cedar and grand fir. The rate will vary from 100 to 300 TPA, at the lower rates supplementing trees already existing in the understory.

Interplanting:

This type of planting will occur on areas that were initially planted one to three years ago, but for various reasons (animal damage, disease, planting quality, etc) seedlings did not survive in sufficient numbers. Approximately 20 acres of interplanting is forecast to be needed. Individual areas usually vary in size from one to five acres. A variety of tree species will be planted, depending on the site conditions.

Vegetation Management

Release operations are conducted in established plantations to control other vegetation that competes for moisture, sunlight, and nutrients. The objective is to retain preferred trees in the stand and maintain acceptable growth rates of the established stands. Release operations are also used to eradicate noxious weeds which are not actually

threatening seedlings but which have the potential to spread. Vegetation management methods are either manual or chemical.

Manual Release:

All Basins - Approximately 125 acres of release work using chainsaws will be necessary. Areas of manual release are typically small areas in young plantations that are either too close to streams or private property to treat with chemicals or where target vegetation is too large to be effectively chemically treated. This type of release will keep preferred trees from being overtopped by competing vegetation.

Chemical Release:

Approximately 243 acres of chemical vegetation management is forecast for this period. These operations will vary from aerial applications targeting multiple weed species growing over entire young plantations to ground based backpack applications targeting individual undesirable plants.

Scattered Coastal Basin – Approximately 75 acres in two timber sale areas will be treated.

Green Mountain Basin – Approximately 64 acres in three timber sales will be treated.

Burnt Woods Basin – Two clearcut areas composing approximately 82 acres will be treated.

Blodgett Basin – Approximately 22 acres of patchcuts in one timber sale will be treated.

Noxious Weeds

Roughly 20 acres of chemical vegetation management targeting noxious weeds is forecast for this period. These operations are typically on small acreage and will target such noxious weeds as Scotch broom, false brome and spotted knapweed.

Tree Protection

Tree protection operations are conducted to reduce, control, or mitigate animal damage on desired trees in the stands. These operations are intended to maintain stocking and growth rates at optimum levels. The district uses three methods to provide protection to trees: installing tubes over seedlings, applying a big game repellent to the seedling, or trapping animals on site.

Tubing:

On this district, tubing has proven effective in most cases in keeping animal browse on cedar to an acceptable level. Tubing will be installed on about 176 acres of new plantings.

Tubing will occur on 100% of western redcedar planted during this period. Western redcedar will be planted on portions of nearly all of the areas designated for planting during this period.

Big Game Repellant (BGR):

BGR (Plantskydd) has been applied from time to time on western redcedar in the past and more recently to western hemlock on a trial basis. It appears to have helped prevent near total removal of hemlock by big game species in problem areas. No BGR application is planned for this operation period.

Direct Control:

Mountain beaver trapping will occur on all of the units that are planned for initial planting during this period and also on portions of some of the underplant units (approximately 159 acres). Assessments will be made after the units are harvested as to the need for control work. Maintenance trapping will also occur in portions of units that were trapped previously that show continued high levels of mountain beaver activity (approximately another 50 acres).

Precommercial Thinning (density management)

Pre-commercial thinning (PCT) operations are conducted on stands that are above a desired stocking level. The operations generally have several objectives including the following: 1) reduce stocking to levels which will maintain diameter growth, and to a lesser extent height growth; 2) provide an opportunity for selecting residual trees based on initial growth, form, and defect, and 3) favor particular species that are needed to improve stand composition and diversity. The IP states that annual PCT acreage will be between 200 and 800 acres. Approximately 536 acres are scheduled for PCT during this operations plan period.

These pre-commercial thinning units range from 15 to 17 years old and are stocked with an average of 350 trees/acre of Douglas-fir. This operation increases the health and vigor of the stands by removing an average of 130 trees/acre of the smallest and/or most defective Douglas-fir trees. Most conifers other than Douglas-fir and most hardwoods are reserved from cutting, thus maintaining the present diversity.

Scattered Coastal Basin – Approximately 99 acres in one plantation.

Green Mountain Basin – Approximately 111 acres in two plantations.

Burnt Woods Ridge Basin – Approximately 285 acres in five plantations.

Bonner Ridge Basin – Approximately 41 acres in one plantation.

Fertilization

No fertilization activities will occur during this period.

Pruning

The purpose of pruning is to remove limbs for the purpose of creating future high quality clear wood, or to reduce the potential for disease as described below. The district IP states that annual pruning acreage may vary between 0 and 100 acres. During this operations plan, about 20 acres are planned for pruning.

Pruning for Clear Wood:

No new pruning for clear wood will be initiated during this period.

Pruning for White Pine Blister Rust:

This operation is conducted to help prevent western white pine trees from becoming infected with the white pine blister rust canker. Without this pruning, a significant portion of white pine would die or become deformed from the disease.

Bonner Ridge Basin – Approximately 10 acres in two separate areas will have a first lift pruning.

Black Rock Basin - Approximately 10 acres in three plantations will be pruned. These trees have already received one or two pruning lifts. This is the final lift needed to move these trees out of infection risk. Limbs will be removed to about 9 feet from the ground.

Recreation Management

Overview of Recreation Management

Current recreational activities on the district consist mostly of dispersed camping, sightseeing, hiking, hunting, and fishing. However, there are three sites that do receive some level of consistent visitor use during certain periods of the year. They are:

1. Big Elk Creek. This area has two primitive campsites along Big Elk Creek that have all weather access. These campsites are consistently used during summer weekends and through much of the hunting seasons.
2. Baber Meadows. The Mt. Baber ATV Club uses Baber Meadows as an ATV staging/riding area. This staging area provides access to a 30.4 mile trail loop on ODF and private land. The club schedules some organized riding events but riders use the trail system at other times of the year, as well. Resources at the meadows include a restroom, an informational kiosk, an adjacent kid's track, all weather access roads to

camping and staging areas, nine surfaced trailer sites with picnic tables and fire rings, and two primitive camp sites.

3. Black Rock. A mountain bike club, the "Black Rock Mountain Bike Association" has created and maintains about 4.3 miles of trails in the eastern portion of ODF ownership at Black Rock.

During the spring and summer of 1999-2002, the State Forests Program Staff Public Use Coordinator monitored visitor use on the recreation sites. He developed a Recreation Resource Inventory and Assessment for the general geographic area and more specifically the three recreation sites. This document in combination with the Implementation Plan comprises the Districts Recreation Plan. The Districts Recreation Plan is in need of updating. This will be done during 2007.

Planning staff from the Salem office will continue to conduct recreation use monitoring at the three sites on the district during the spring and summer of 2008. The data collected would be consistent with that for other districts in the Northwest Oregon Area and would include resource condition assessments.

There is one recreation project planned for FY 2008 on the district. This project is the construction of an ATV staging area along Salmon creek road. The project is estimated to cost about \$3,000. It will provide riders from the Willamette Valley a much closer opportunity to access the ATV trails than is currently available. Table A-5 shows current status of recreation resources on the district.

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

Facilities at Baber Meadows include a restroom, an informational kiosk, an adjacent kid's track, all weather access roads to camping and staging areas, nine surfaced trailer sites with picnic tables and fire rings, and two primitive camp sites.

Facilities at Black Rock include a small parking area and an informational kiosk.

Trails

The 30.4 mile ATV trail loop on ODF and private forest land will be maintained throughout the year by the club members. About 4.2 miles of trail system is on ODF land.

The 4.3 mile mountain bike trail in the Black Rock area will be maintained throughout the year by the Black Rock Mountain Bike Association.

Management Activities

The Mt. Baber ATV club will hold a number of organized riding events during the fiscal year. Riders use the staging area and trail throughout the year unless restrictions are in place that would temporarily curtail activities.

District personnel are working with club officials and ODF's public use coordinator in the initial stages of planning for a campground at the staging area, which is on department land.

The Black Rock Mountain Bike Association has no organized riding events but the trail system is used continuously throughout the year.

Members of the Black Rock Mountain Bike Association have requested some additional length of trail to add to their existing system. District personnel and ODF's public use coordinator will work with the club to determine the necessity and impacts of additional trails.

Forest Land Management Classifications (FMLCs)

As required under OAR 629-035-0050, Forest Land Management Classifications (FMLCs), and for the purposes of implementing the FMP's forest resource management strategies, all forest lands have been classified within the planning area to describe the types of management activities for these areas and the forest resource or resources the classifications are intended to address. The system identifies when a particular forest resource may need a more focused approach, or possibly an exclusive priority in management. State Forest Lands are classified into one of three classifications: General Stewardship, Focused Stewardship, or Special Stewardship. Descriptions and methods of the classifications are found in the Forest Management Plan beginning on page 2-56.

Focused and Special Stewardship classifications are further classified into subclasses based upon the existence of forest resources that require some level of supplemental planning and/or modified management practices to help achieve identified goals. Several subclasses may be assigned to a parcel of land. Where this occurs, the resource requiring the highest level of protection will determine the management approach. A complete list and specific definitions of the subclasses can be found in OAR 629-035-0055.

Total acreage for each classification and subclass can be found in the District IP on page six.

The acreage and boundary lines shown on maps for forest land management classifications are approximate. The information will be updated through watershed assessments, planning for site-specific management activities or site-specific field visits conducted over time. Management activities will be conducted based upon exact areas and locations as determined on the site and will depend upon the conditions that exist on the site.

Land Exchange

There are no land exchanges in progress. Work will be completed on a draft Land Exchange Plan (if it is not completed in FY 2007). Pending approval of the plan, one or two land exchanges may be proposed or initiated during FY 2008.

Other Integrated Forest Management Operations

Habitat Improvement Projects

In concert with ODF&W fish biologists' consultation, and information contained in the West Oregon road inventory, approximately 0.25 miles of known fish stream, and approximately 5 miles of possible but unknown fish stream habitat may be made available by the replacement of deteriorated crossing structures.

Planning (and Information Systems)

Stand Level Inventory and Other Vegetation Inventories

Inventory approximately 37 forest stands, which total about 1,250 acres with Stand Level Inventory (SLI).

Stocking surveys of two, six, and eighteen to twenty-eight year old plantations.

Fish and Wildlife Surveys

There are numerous streams identified for fish distribution surveys within or adjacent to all operation areas.

Surveys for northern spotted owls will be conducted for four operations. Surveys for marbled murrelets will be conducted for five operations.

Table 5. Summary of status of T&E surveys.

Operation	Species (NSO/MM)	Status
Haulin Wolf	NSO/MM	Surveys for both species were conducted in 2006 and will be completed in 2007.
Beavers Rock	NSO/MM	NSO surveys not required. MM surveys were conducted in 2006 and will be completed in 2007.
Tums Up	NSO/MM	Surveys for both species were conducted in 2006 and will be completed in 2007.
Scattered Sam	NSO/MM	Surveys were not required for either species.
Bonsai	NSO/MM	Surveys for both species were conducted in 2006 and will be completed in 2007.
Top Cat	NSO/MM	Surveys for both species were conducted in 2006 and will be completed in 2007.

Watershed Assessments

No watershed assessments are scheduled for fiscal year 2008.

Research and Monitoring

The following research projects will continue to be monitored during this fiscal year:

1. Vegetation and wildlife response to gaps in young stands (Peuttman/OSU)
2. Growing stock study of thinned stands at Black Rock (McGuire/OSU)
3. Effects of sulfur applications on Swiss needle cast infected Douglas-fir (Kanaskie/OSU)
4. Effects of thinning in Swiss needle cast infected Douglas-fir stands (Mainwaring/OSU)

Other Planning Operations

During FY 2008, the district will be involved in planning activities in addition to continued development of the Western Oregon Habitat Conservation Plan. These planning activities include:

1. FY 2008 Annual Operations Plan – This plan will cover all management operations on State Forest lands on the district for Fiscal Year 2008, which begins July 1, 2007 and ends June 30, 2009.

2. FY 2009 Annual Operations Plan - This plan will cover all management operations on State Forest lands on the district for Fiscal Year 2009, which begins July 1, 2008 and ends June 30, 2009
3. FY 2010 Annual Operations Plan - This plan will cover all management operations on State Forest lands on the district for Fiscal Year 2010, which begins July 1, 2009 and ends June 30, 2010
4. Recreation use monitoring and planning for the three recreation sites on the district.
5. Collecting additional data to enhance road inventory information.
6. Finalizing work on a new land exchange plan.

Public Information and Education

The district maintains supporting information on the Implementation Plan, Forest Land Management Classification System, and Annual Operations Plans for public review. In addition, district personnel will participate in watershed council meetings, outdoor school presentations, ATV club meetings, and other public events as the opportunity arises. The district will continue to meet with concerned citizens or groups when they have questions or as needed.

Administration

There are sixteen positions on the West Oregon District that are fully or partially funded for the management of State Forest lands. The district forester, assistant district forester, clerical support people, a seasonal reforestation technician, and the road maintenance crew are partially funded. All the other positions are fully funded. These positions are divided into three functional groups: Administration, Engineering Unit and Forest Management Unit (See Figure 1).

Administration is composed of the District Forester, Assistant District Forester, Office Manager and two Office Specialists. The District Forester and Assistant District Forester provide the following functions for the management of state forest lands on the district: policy direction; budgeting; coordination between units and programs; and oversight to the field units. The Office Specialist provides clerical support for the management of State Forest lands. This person is responsible for initial public contact, distribution and filing of documents, and providing assistance at timber sale auctions. The Office Specialist is also responsible for assisting with permits for firewood cutting and special forest products harvesting.

The Engineering Unit is composed of three fully funded positions and two partially funded positions; the Unit Supervisor (who is also a licensed land surveyor); an

engineering assistant, a road specialist and two equipment operators who are shared with the North Cascade district. This unit is responsible for land surveying, and establishing and maintaining the property lines of all state forest land on the district. The unit is also responsible for the design and maintenance of all roads on state forest lands.

The Forest Management Unit consists of five fully funded positions and one partially funded position. The unit is subdivided into three functional areas: young stand management; timber sale preparation and administration; forest planning, and geographic systems coordination.

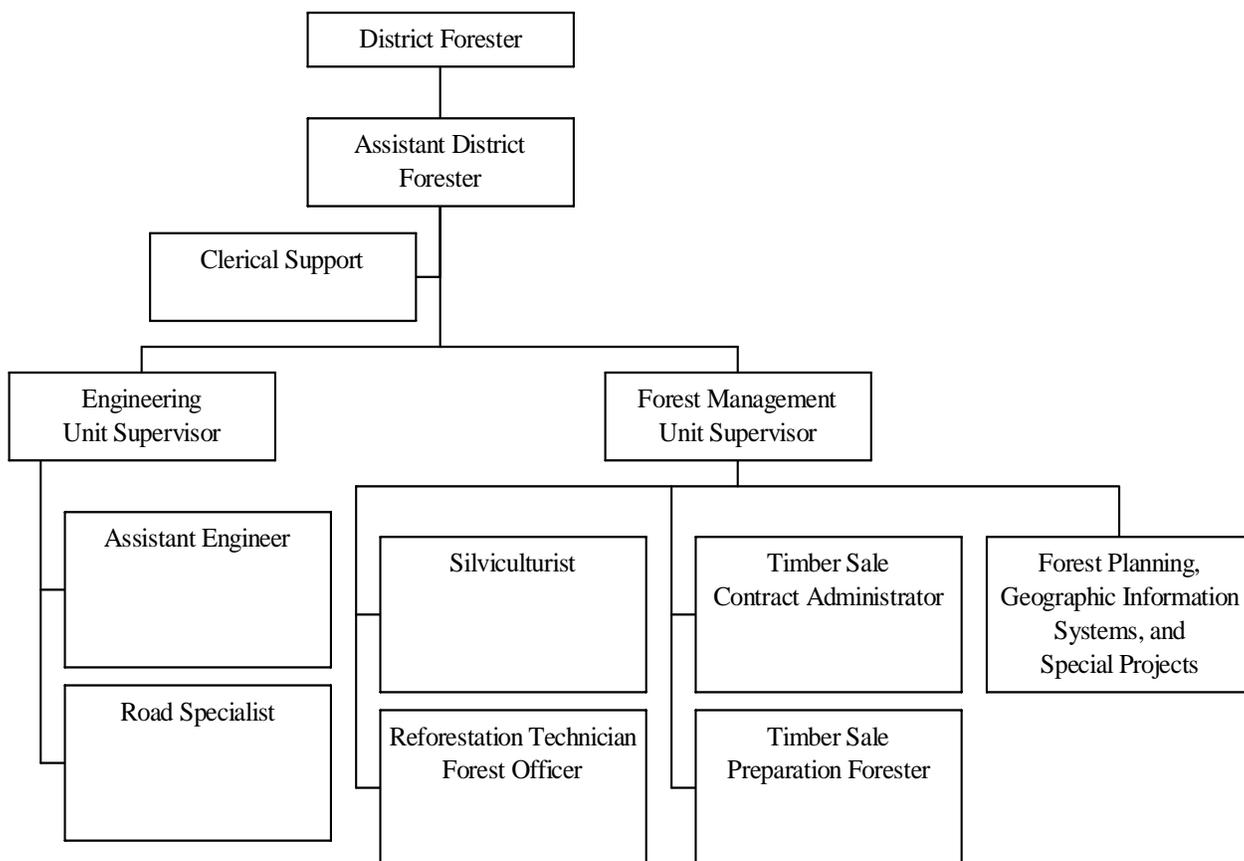
The Forest Management Unit Supervisor coordinates all of the activities in the unit. His duties include employee supervision, reforestation oversight, contract review and approval, and timber sale planning. He prepares the annual operations plans for the district's state forest lands and is active in implementation of the Northwest Oregon State Forest Management Plan and the development of the Western Oregon Habitat Conservation Plan. The Unit Supervisor is also responsible for all recreation management on state forest lands.

The young stand management group is responsible for all activities in forest plantations from the time harvesting is completed through reforestation and stand establishment. The activities of this group include site preparation, tree planting, vegetation management, pruning, tree improvement, and pre-commercial thinning. Within this group, the district silviculturalist is responsible for recommending pathways and prescriptions for all stands that will lead to achieving the district's desired future condition.

The timber sale preparation and administration group is responsible for all aspects of timber harvesting from unit layout through the completion of the harvest contract. The activities include unit layout, cruising, appraisal, contract preparation, and contract administration. This group also ensures that current standards for retention of snags, green trees, and down wood are met and that riparian management strategies are correctly applied to the harvest units. They also assist with the layout and design of new roads. In addition, this group manages the cutting of firewood and sale of miscellaneous forest products, such as moss, ferns and salal.

The third part of the Forest Management Unit is the district's Forest Planning and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Coordinator. The GIS Coordination duties include: acquiring, maintaining and updating data; conducting spatial analysis for district planning; and conducting analysis and map productions for state forests personnel. This person also provides a lead role on large planning projects, such as watershed analysis, implementation plans, the Northwest Oregon State Forest Management Plan and the draft Western Oregon Habitat Conservation Plan. In addition, this position is responsible for the surveys for threatened and endangered species and helps implement the district's land exchange program.

West Oregon District
 State Forest Management Organization
 Figure 1



All personnel involved with the management of state forest lands spend some portion of their time in public information and education, generally one to three days per year. The District Forester, Assistant District Forester, Forest Management Unit Forester and the Geographic Information Systems Coordinator spend considerably more time on public information and education, because of their involvement with the Northwest Oregon State Forest Management Plan and the draft Western Oregon Habitat Conservation Plan.

APPENDICES

A. Summary Tables

TABLE A-1 TIMBER HARVEST OPERATIONS – FINANCIAL SUMMARY

TABLE A-2 TIMBER HARVEST OPERATIONS - FOREST STRUCTURE SUMMARY

TABLE A-3 FOREST ROADS SUMMARY

TABLE A-4 REFORESTATION AND YOUNG STAND MANAGEMENT REPORT

TABLE A-5 RECREATION MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

B. Pre-Operations Reports

HAULIN WOLF

BEAVERS ROCK

TUMS UP

SCATTERED SAM

BONSAI

TOP CAT

ALTERNATES

EASTER BONNER

ALL A BOARD

CHINQUAPIN RIDGE

C. Public Comments

TABLE A-1 TIMBER HARVEST OPERATIONS - FINANCIAL SUMMARY

District: West Oregon

Fiscal Year: 2008

Date:

1/3/2007

Operation	Payment Type	Fund %		County	Sale Quarter	Net Acres		Volume (MMBF)			Value		
		BOF	CSL			Partial Cut	Clear-cut	Conifer	Hardwoods	Total	Gross	Projects	Net
Haulin Wolf	R	3%	97%	Lincoln	1		39	1.5		1.5	\$675,000	\$87,000	\$588,000
Beavers Rock	R	100%	0%	Polk	1	195	45	1.5		1.5	\$270,000	\$117,000	\$153,000
Tums Up	R	19%	81%	Benton	2	180		1.0		1.0	\$180,000	\$50,000	\$130,000
Scattered Sam	R	14%	86%	Lincoln	3	233		1.4		1.4	\$252,000	\$136,000	\$116,000
Bonsai	R	100%	0%	Benton	4		45	2.0		2.0	\$900,000	\$97,000	\$803,000
Top Cat	R	100%	0%	Lincoln	4		76	3.2	0.1	3.3	\$1,485,000	\$158,000	\$1,327,000

Total:	608	205	10.6	0.1	10.7	3,762,000	645,000	3,117,000
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Alternate Operations

Easter Bonner	R	100%	0%	Benton		257		1.6		1.6	\$288,000	\$120,000	\$168,000
All A Board	R	100%	0%	Benton			61	0.8	0.5	1.3	\$430,000	\$26,000	\$404,000
Chinquapin Ridge	R	100%	0%	Lincoln		33	56	1.9	0.1	2	\$900,000	\$30,000	\$870,000

TABLE A-2 TIMBER HARVEST OPERATIONS - FOREST STRUCTURE SUMMARY

District: West Oregon

Fiscal Year 2008

Date: 6/11/2007

Operation	Area	Net Acres			Stand Structure Development Pathway			Structural Components			Comments
		Clearcut	Partial Cut	Total	Current	Post-Harvest	Desired	Down Wood	Green Trees	Snags	
Haulin Wolf/BWR	I	24	0	24	UDS	REG	UDS		8-10/ac		
	II	15	0	15	UDS	REG	UDS		8-10/ac		
Beavers Rock/GM	I	45	0	45	UDS	REG	LYR		8-10/ac		
	II		73	73	UDS	UDS	LYR				
	III		26	26	UDS	UDS	LYR				
	IV		37	37	UDS	UDS	UDS				
	V		59	59	UDS	UDS	UDS				
Tums Up/Blodgett	I		87	87	UDS	UDS	LYR				
	II		50	50	UDS	UDS	UDS				
	III		43	43	UDS	UDS	UDS				
Scattered Sam/SC	I		37	37	UDS	UDS	LYR				
	II		134	134	UDS	UDS	UDS				
	III		30	30	UDS	UDS	UDS				
	IV		32	32	UDS	UDS	UDS				
Bonsai/BR		45		45	UDS/LYR	REG	UDS		8-10/ac		
Top Cat/BWR		76		76	UDS	REG	UDS		8-10/ac		

Total	205	608	813
Annual Range			

Alternate Operations

Easter Bonner/BR	I		43	43	UDS	UDS	LYR				
	II		52	52	UDS	UDS	LYR				
	III		10	10	UDS	UDS	LYR				
	IV		41	41	UDS	UDS	UDS				
	V		85	85	UDS	UDS	UDS				
	VI		26	26	UDS	UDS	UDS				
All A Board/GM	I	33		33	UDS	REG	UDS		8-10/ac		
	II	18		18	UDS	REG	UDS		8-10/ac		
	III	10		10	UDS	REG	UDS		8-10/ac		
Chinquapin Ridge/Blod	I	12		12	UDS	REG	UDS		8-10/ac		
	II	4		4	UDS	REG	UDS		8-10/ac		
	III	13		13	UDS	REG	UDS		8-10/ac		
	IV	27		27	UDS	REG	UDS		8-10/ac		
	V		33	33	UDS	UDS	UDS				

TABLE A-3 FOREST ROADS SUMMARY

District: West Oregon

Fiscal Year: 2008

Date: 6/11/2007

Operation	Construction		Improvement		Other Projects	Total Project Costs	Gross Value of Operation	Total Cost as a percent of Gross Value	Comments
	Miles	Cost	Miles	Cost					
Haulin Wolf	0.0	\$0	0.2	\$1,000	\$86,000	\$87,000	\$675,000	12.9%	
Beavers Rock	0.2	\$2,000	0.8	\$3,000	\$112,000	\$117,000	\$270,000	43.3%	
Tums Up	0.2	\$2,000	0.6	\$17,000	\$31,000	\$50,000	\$180,000	27.8%	
Scattered Sam	0.4	\$25,000	4.3	\$91,000	\$20,000	\$136,000	\$252,000	54.0%	
Bonsai	0.8	\$9,000	0	\$0	\$88,000	\$97,000	\$900,000	10.8%	
Top Cat	0.4	\$36,000	0	\$0	\$122,000	\$158,000	\$1,485,000	10.6%	
						\$0	\$1	0.0%	
						\$0	\$1	0.0%	
						\$0	\$1	0.0%	
						\$0	\$1	0.0%	
						\$0	\$1	0.0%	
						\$0	\$1	0.0%	
						\$0	\$1	0.0%	
						\$0	\$1	0.0%	
						\$0	\$1	0.0%	

Total:	\$645,000	\$3,762,009	17.1%
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Alternate Operations

Easter Bonner	0.5	\$4,000	1.3	\$16,000	\$100,000	\$120,000	\$288,000	41.7%	
All A Board	0.9	\$6,000	0.2	\$2,000	\$18,000	\$26,000	\$430,000	6.0%	
Chinquapin Ridge	0.7	\$6,000	0.9	\$7,000	\$17,000	\$30,000	\$900,000	3.3%	

Road Projects Not Associated with Commercial Forest Management Operations

						\$0			
						\$0			
						\$0			

TABLE A-4 REFORESTATION AND YOUNG STAND MANAGEMENT REPORT

District **West Oregon**

Fiscal Year: 2008

Date: 6/11/2007

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	136	\$225.00	\$30,600.00	8	\$225.00	\$1,800.00	144	\$32,400.00
Interplanting	15	\$175.00	\$2,625.00	5	\$175.00	\$875.00	20	\$3,500.00
Underplanting	156	\$195.00	\$30,420.00	54	\$195.00	\$10,530.00	210	\$40,950.00
Tree Protection-Barriers	137	\$200.00	\$27,400.00	39	\$200.00	\$7,800.00	176	\$35,200.00
Tree Protection-Direct Control	152	\$30.00	\$4,560.00	57	\$30.00	\$1,710.00	209	\$6,270.00
Site Prep-Chemical- Aerial	123	\$100.00	\$12,300.00	0	\$100.00	\$0.00	123	\$12,300.00
Site Prep-Chemical- Hand	76	\$125.00	\$9,500.00	68	\$125.00	\$8,500.00	144	\$18,000.00
Site Prep -Slash Burning	85	\$25.00	\$2,125.00	5	\$25.00	\$125.00	90	\$2,250.00
Site Prep -Mechanical	100	\$175.00	\$17,500.00	1	\$195.00	\$195.00	101	\$17,695.00
Fertilization	0		\$0.00	0		\$0.00	0	\$0.00
Noxious weeds	15	\$25.00	\$375.00	5	\$25.00	\$125.00	20	\$500.00
Release-Chemical- Aerial	127	\$85.00	\$10,795.00	73	\$85.00	\$6,205.00	200	\$17,000.00
Release,-Chemical-Hand	43	\$100.00	\$4,300.00	0	\$100.00	\$0.00	43	\$4,300.00
Release-Mechanical-Hand	98	\$50.00	\$4,900.00	27	\$50.00	\$1,350.00	125	\$6,250.00
Precommercial Thinning	437	\$80.00	\$34,960.00	99	\$80.00	\$7,920.00	536	\$42,880.00
Pruning	15	\$175.00	\$2,625.00	5	\$175.00	\$875.00	20	\$3,500.00
Other			\$0.00			\$0.00	0	\$0.00
Totals	1,715	--	\$194,985.00	446	--	\$48,010.00	2,161	\$242,995.00

*Planting costs include all costs including seedlings

TABLE A-5 RECREATION MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

District: West Oregon

Fiscal Year:

2008

6/11/2007

Operation	Unit of Measure	Current	Construction Projects	Construction Cost (Funding)		Improvement Projects	Improvement Cost (Funding)		Total Cost	Comments
				ODF	Other		ODF	Other		
Facilities										
Campsites	Sites	11							\$0	
Day Use Areas									\$0	
Trailheads									\$0	
Interpretive Sites									\$0	
ATV Staging	Sites	1	1	\$3,000					\$3,000	
Trails										
Non-Motorized	Miles	4.3							\$0	
Motorized	Miles	4.2							\$0	

Total: \$3,000