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Forest Grove DISTRICT

2010 ANNUAL OPERATIONS PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The scope of this annual operations plan (AOP) covers State forest land within the Forest Grove District for the time period of July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010 (FY10). This document summarizes the activities and projects in FY10 that are designed to achieve the goals, strategies and objectives of the NW Oregon State Forests Management Plan, the Tillamook State Forest Recreation Action Plan, the Forest Grove District Implementation Plan (2009), and portions of the (DRAFT) Western Oregon Habitat Conservation Plan.

The summary document of the AOP is divided into five major categories: Integrated Forest Management, Planning and Information Services, Public Information and Education, Administration, and Appendices. Appendix A contains summary tables for commercial forest management (financial summary, stand structure summary, and roads), young stand management, recreation, and salmon anchor habitats. Appendix B is the largest component of the AOP and contains pre-operations reports and maps for individual harvest operations. A summary concerning the results of the public involvement process will be added to the final plan.

The management activities planned for FY10 are based on the range of objectives established in the Implementation Plan (2009) (Table 1 below). The objectives and specific plans for timber harvesting and the associated roadwork provide an accurate picture of what will be designed and prepared for contract in FY10. Due to the time lag associated with contract duration, most of the actual on-the-ground logging and road operations will not happen until a one to three year time period beyond the end of the fiscal year.

In contrast to the timber harvest and road plans, the reforestation, young stand management, recreation management, road maintenance, planning and information activities detailed in this plan will actually occur within the FY10 time period. The planned amount and location of these management activities are based on the latest site-specific assessments and estimates of operational, growth, and seasonal variables. These management activity levels will be adjusted and modified to account for any significant changes to the variables.

All timber harvest operations will be prepared and put up for auction as normal, however, depending on the Departments final budget for FY10, portions of the planned Young Stand Management and Recreation projects within this AOP may have to be deferred due to the lack of funding.

Harvest Levels:

The district has recently completed a draft revision of the Implementation Plan (2009). In accordance with the guidance on the 2010 harvest levels¹, the district has included 58 MMBF of timber harvest in this AOP (Table A-1). This harvest level is consistent with the district's review of the outputs from the Department's recently completed Harvest and Habitat Model Project. The district has included three alternate operations in this AOP. These alternate operations may be used to replace regular sales that cannot be completed as planned.

Table 1. Annual Operations Plan objectives compared to annual objectives identified in the Forest Grove District 2009 Implementation Plan. All values are acres.

Silvicultural Activity	IP Annual Objective		2010 AOP Objective
	Low	High	
Conifer Partial Cut	600	2,500	1,093
Conifer Clearcut	300	1,350	1,161
Hardwood Partial Cut	0	0	0
Hardwood Clearcut	0	0	0
Rehabilitation	0	0	0
Reforestation (Initial Planting)	300	1,425	500
Pre-commercial Thinning	0	400	0
Fertilization	0	2,500	0
Pruning	0	400	0

INTEGRATED FOREST MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

Timber Harvest Operations

Overview of Timber Harvest Operations

The following planned commercial forest management activities are within the guidelines and objectives outlined in the Forest Grove District's approved 2009 Implementation Plan. Tabular summaries, a vicinity map, and detailed pre-operations reports and maps for each planned timber sale are attached.

As described in the Implementation Plan (*Forest Grove, 2009*), the FY10 AOP contains partial cuts within the Closed Single Canopy (CSC) and Understory (UDS) stand structures existing within the Forest Grove District. CSC and many UDS stand structures are characterized by the closed crowns of the overstory trees, which limits the amount of sunlight reaching the forest floor. This low light level precludes the introduction of both brush and shade tolerant conifer species in the understory, thus leaving the forest floor sparsely

¹As per Program Director guidance for FY 10 State Forest Harvest Levels.

vegetated. Of all the structure types, CSC is the least used by wildlife species, especially those that require more complex habitats. Stands of CSC structure, (that are not “over-dense”), and even most Understory (UDS) stands respond well to partial cutting. While all these partial cut prescriptions will increase tree growth in the overstory, response in the understory will vary depending on several factors. Some of these factors include, but are not limited to: density of residual overstory, available seed source of shade tolerant tree species, existing ground cover, and site preparation. With the right combination of these factors initiation of a shade tolerant conifer understory is very likely. In other cases shade tolerant trees may have to be planted if a layered stand structure is desired. Then again, some partial cuts may be followed by clearcut at the next active management entry. In these cases establishment of an understory stand is not a priority.

Overall, this sale plan will reduce the district percentage of CSC and UDS, moving most of it towards the eventual development of more complex stand structures. Layered stands (LYR) are in a more developed stage than UDS. A stand reaches Older Forest Structure (OFS) when a Layered stand attains several structural characteristics that are normally associated with older forest conditions. Throughout this plan the term General management (GEN) will be used to describe the desired future condition (DFC) of stands that are not planned for OFS or LYR in the Forest Grove District’s landscape design for complex structures.

The process of producing an array of forest stand structures across the landscape is a gradual one. A variety of sound silvicultural practices will be used to actively move the forest towards the desired range of stand structures outlined in the Implementation Plan.

The DFC landscape design for the Forest Grove district was done using a “broad brush” method incorporating a variety of landscape design principles and strategies. Actual boundaries between complex and general DFC’s are determined on the ground during the sale planning and preparation process. Minor changes in the DFC landscape design may occur on an annual basis due to a variety of reasons. These reasons include; refinement of the DFC boundary on the ground, forest health issues, and fitting a stand to a more appropriate or realistic pathway based on additional data collected through Stand Level Inventory (SLI) and field observations during the AOP planning process.

The “non-thinnable” areas that are often delineated within partial cut sales are made up of either well-stocked red alder, sparsely stocked conifer, a mix of both conifer and alder, or non-merchantable conifer trees. These non-thinnable areas usually range in size from 1 acre to 20 acres. Leaving these areas unharvested helps contribute to the biological diversity across the landscape.

The stands targeted for regeneration harvest in this sale plan fit into one or more of the following categories: over-stocked dense stands, under-stocked sparse stands, diseased stands, stands that are surplus to the complex structure targets in the desired future condition landscape design, highly marketable stands in areas where regeneration harvest would result in minimal resource impacts, and stands in areas that would provide an opening in the landscape to temporarily serve as big game foraging habitat. The 1,161 acres of regeneration harvest planned for FY10 represents 1.0 percent of the district. During the year 2009 approximately 319 acres will grow out of the Regeneration (REG) stand type, resulting in a 0.7 percent increase in the district percentage of the REG stand type. Of the 1,161 acres planned for regeneration harvest 100 percent will be designed as modified clearcuts. Of the 1,093 acres of partial cut, 100 percent are planned for moderate partial cut. Complete harvest type definitions can be found at the following site:

http://egov.oregon.gov/ODF/STATE_FORESTS/docs/management/aop/Harvest_Type_Definitions.pdf

Overview of Structural Components

Structural habitat components such as snags and down woody debris (DWD) may be considered for all harvest prescriptions; however, the emphasis will be placed on regeneration harvest. In the case of regeneration harvests, it is essential to incorporate structural habitat components into the management prescription to ensure they are retained. Therefore, in regeneration harvest units, two snags per acre will be created and 5-7 green trees/acre will be left standing. Green tree retention may be scattered throughout the unit or left in clumps.

Obviously, numerous green trees are retained on each acre of a partial cut allowing for additional snag and DWD recruitment through natural processes over time. The recent wind events of 12/06, 11/07, & 12/07 made significant contributions to snag and DWD levels despite the salvage of some large concentrations and roadside blowdown. Stand Level Inventory (SLI) data through 2008 indicates an average of 6 Class 1 & 2 snags per acre greater than 14 inches at DBH, and 200 cubic feet of Class 1 & 2 DWD over the district. These numbers do not include additions from recent wind events or all of the snags & DWD created with recent timber sale contracts.

Another opportunity for natural recruitment of snags and DWD is created by laminated root rot disease (*Phellinus weirii*). In severe cases of root rot, we attempt to retard the spread of the disease by cutting out the infected trees. In other cases we do not cut out the infected trees. This allows the disease to spread at a rate of approximately one foot per year slowly adding snags and DWD to the stand. Whether laminated root rot is treated or untreated, we know from experience that additional trees will be infected by the disease, creating snags and eventually DWD.

Within a given annual operations plan, snags and DWD may be retained at higher levels in some units and at lower levels in other units, with the intent of achieving the landscape targets outlined in the Forest Management Plan strategies. The estimates used in the pre-operation reports for existing snags and DWD are based on SLI for the sale area or the basin average when not available for the sale area. The estimates for post harvest expectations are based on contract requirements, monitoring results, and SLI data from the previous ten years of regeneration harvests. Eight recent clearcut units have been surveyed for Class 1&2 DWD. The results show an average of 986 cubic feet of Class 1 and 2 DWD per acre post harvest. All areas were over 600 cubic feet per acre with the exception of the one area which was broadcast burned (it had 260 cubic feet per acre). Stand Level Inventory data collected on sales harvested over the past 10 years show an average of 665 cubic feet per acre of Class 1 and 2 DWD for regeneration harvest units, and 605 cubic feet per acre of Class 1 and 2 DWD for partial cut units. These post harvest DWD results can be attributed to natural recruitment from green tree retention, residual logging slash, and tree topping.

A historical perspective on implementation of structural components in association with timber harvest operations within the Forest Grove district might be useful in understanding the importance this district has placed on providing for “some of all of the pieces” when planning timber harvest units. The Forest Grove district began leaving green trees within clearcut units in 1987, 14 years prior to the Forest Management Plan. Green tree retention levels began at one tree for every 2 acres of harvest and slowly increased up to the current level of five to

seven trees per acre. In 1992 we begin to incorporate tree topping in our timber sale contracts. Albeit, at much lower levels than currently required. However, since that time there have been thousands of trees topped to create hard snags on the Forest Grove district. Beginning in 1997 the district restricted windthrow salvage to large concentrations and roadsides allowing for DWD contributions across the landscape. While landscape DWD levels are still below the FMP targets it is believed that over time these targets will be achieved through a combination of natural processes and the ODF salvage policy. Where we have completed modified clearcuts the data we have to date supports the fact that we are meeting FMP targets.

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	0	348	1656	250	0	
Post Harvest ²	1161	0	855	238	0	
Desired Future				224	321	1709

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 is completed.

The FY10 AOP is estimated to generate gross revenues of approximately \$10,699,000 and net revenues of \$10,081,000. Refer to the attached Financial Summary Table (Appendix A, Table A-1) and/or pre-operation reports for more detail.

Summary of Timber Harvest Operations by Basin

In the following section, the commercial forest management operations planned for FY10 will be summarized in the context of the eleven management basins on the Forest Grove District. Several resource specialists reviewed the FY10 AOP and provided input. The summary for each sale reflects resources requiring special consideration that were identified by the management unit of the Forest Grove District and/or the resource specialists. Individual pre-operation reports include information regarding riparian protection and structural components such as snags, down wood, and green tree retention. Since the Forest Management Plan strategies provide standards for these components, they are not discussed under “Special Concerns”. Road concerns and standards are discussed in the Roads and Engineering section.

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

Basin	2010 AOP		Cumulative Operations ¹ (02 through 10)	
	Partial Cut	Clearcut	Partial Cut	Clearcut
Bell Mountain	0	0	133	0
Isolated Tracts	0	0	0	0
Gales Creek	0	0	1,955	561
Larch Mountain	0	102	1,969	259
McGregor	261	198	3,280	1,030
Rogers	335	243	4,795	1,163
Scoggins Creek	92	164	432	207
Sunday Creek	279	105	5,381	512
Upper Salmonberry	69	349	3,947	809
Wheeler	57	0	2,913	597
Wilark	0	0	602	223

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.

Bell Mountain Basin

There are no planned harvest operations within this basin for FY 2010.

East District Isolated Tracts Basin

There are no planned harvest operations within this basin for FY 2010.

Gales Creek Basin

There are no planned harvest operations within this basin for FY 2010 and one alternate operation.

Big Bell (alternate): This is a 250 acre moderate partial harvest in a 50 to 65 year-old Douglas-fir stand. A small portion of this stand is located within the Lousignont Creek / Upper Nehalem River Salmon Anchor Habitat.

Larch Mountain Basin

There is one planned operation within this basin for FY 2010.

Bobcat Tango: This is a 102 acre regeneration harvest operation. There is a medium non-fish stream that is located within the operation. This stream will be protected with a green tree retention area in addition to a stream side buffer. There is no road construction associated with this sale.

McGregor Basin

There are two planned operations within this basin for FY 2010.

Oly: This is a two unit modified clearcut (198 ac) operation. The sale is located within a 60 year-old Douglas-fir stand. All planned new spur construction is located on ridge tops.

Rusty Ford: This is moderate partial harvest located within a 65 to 70 year-old mixed conifer stand. There are two small fish streams within a portion of the operation. These streams will be protected with no harvest buffers in addition to streamside buffers. All new road construction is located on the ridge tops. A small portion of the operation is located within the historic Wolf Creek northern spotted owl site. The presence of spotted owls has not been detected during the last three years of surveys. Therefore, the occupancy status of the owl site is considered "historic" and no additional protective measures are required.

Rogers Basin

There are two planned operations within this basin and one alternate operation for FY 2010.

Mighty Lyda: This is a modified clearcut operation located with four separate stands of 50 year-old Douglas-fir. All new road construction is located on ridge tops. There are unauthorized OHV trails located within and adjacent to the operation. These trails will be evaluated by the District Recreation Coordinator.

Rogers Riddle: This is a moderate partial cut operation located with 50 year-old Douglas-fir stand. Thinning specifications will be written to promote pole removal. The stand is severely infected with the root disease *Phellinus weirii*. The *Phellinus* problem will not be addressed with this sale. Portions of this sale will be included in a future AOP (2 to 3 years later) as a clearcut. All road construction is located on ridge tops. The operation is located within a popular recreation area. Impact to the recreation resource will be minimized where possible. Portions of the operation are classified with a moderate visual sensitivity. This area should not be visible from the Wilson River Highway, however, due to the residual stand between Rogers Camp road and the Highway.

Still Coping (alternate): This is a 302 acre moderate partial harvest within a 50 to 60 year-old Douglas-fir stand. This stand was initially commercially thinned in 1994 as part of a COPE study on the effects of thinning on birds and small mammals. During on-site consultation with OSU researchers and ODF biologist it was determined that a second entry partial cut would not compromise the integrity of the study. The original "control" area will not be included within this proposed sale. There is one short OHV trail within the sale. The Recreation unit will assist in the development of measures to minimize impacts to the trail.

Scoggins Creek Basin

There is one planned operation within this basin for FY 2010.

Haggs to Riches: This is a combination moderate partial harvest (92 acres) and modified clearcut harvest (164 acres). The operation is located within 50 to 60 year-old Douglas-fir stands. Hagg Lake is approximately eight miles down stream from the operation. All new road construction is located near ridge tops.

Sunday Creek Basin

There is one planned operation and one alternate operation within this basin for FY 2010.

SW Barney: This is a modified clearcut harvest located within a 50 year-old Douglas-fir stand. This operation is located adjacent to the Barney Reservoir. Appropriate protection measures will be applied along the reservoir and the streams within the operation. The inner and outer RMA zones along the reservoir will be partial cut to promote the development of a mature forest condition. New road construction will not cross any perennial streams. This operation is located behind two locked gates. ODF has secured easements through these private lands.

Month O' Sundays: This is a 266 acre moderate partial harvest located within 50 year-old mixed Douglas-fir stands. Minimal new spur road construction will be limited to ridge tops. This operation is located behind two locked gates. ODF has secured easements through these private lands.

Roaring West (alternate): This is a modified clearcut within a 58 year-old Douglas-fir stand. This operation is located upstream from a man-made wetland that drains into Barney reservoir. All streams within the sale will be protected appropriately to minimize any impact to the wetland or reservoir. Minimal new spur road construction is located on ridge tops. This operation is located behind two locked gates. ODF has secured easements through these private lands.

Upper Salmonberry Basin

There are three planned operations within this basin for FY 2010.

Boulder Dash: This is a modified clearcut within 45 to 70 year-old Douglas-fir stands. This operation is located behind two gates. ODF has secured easements through these private lands. Scotch broom exits on along the access route into the sale. Mitigation measures will be investigated during sale layout to inhibit spread of the noxious weed onto State Forest Lands. Road and improvement is located on or near the ridge tops, and along an existing old railroad grade. This sale has been reviewed in the field with the cultural resource specialist.

Rocky Raccoon: This is a combination moderate partial harvest (50 ac) and modified clearcut (139 ac) sale. The operation will take place in 50 to 70 year-old mixed conifer stands. A portion of the operation is located within the Upper Rock Creek Salmon Anchor Habitat area.

Step N Wolf: This is a combination moderate partial harvest (19 ac) and modified clearcut (108 ac) sale. The operation is located with 60 to 70 year-old Douglas-fir stands. The sale is located behind one locked gate. ODF has easements for access into the sale.

Wheeler Basin

There is one planned operation within this basin for FY 2010.

Reeher Wheel: This is a 57 acre moderate partial cut. Thinning specifications will be designed to promote pole removal. The sale is located within the Lousignont SAH and is located adjacent to the Nehalem River. There is no road construction or improvement associate with this sale.

Wilark Basin

There are no planned operations or alternates within this basin for FY 2010.

Forest Roads Management

Overview

Roads are a valuable and necessary asset, providing access to the forest for all forms of activities including forest management activities, fire protection, and recreation. Roads can also be a source of sediment and can impact wildlife, and require significant work and investment to construct and maintain.

In order to provide access to the forest and minimize impacts to the environment, an environmentally sound yet economically efficient road management program is in place on the district. Visions, guiding principles, and techniques that are the backbone 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 the road-related activities is Level III planning, as discussed in the Forest Road Manual.

Road Management Activities under this plan are broken into four categories: Road Construction, Road Improvement, Road Closure/Vacation, and Road Maintenance. Activities are further categorized according to road classification. Refer to the attached Roads Financial Summary Table (Appendix A, Table A-3) and/or presale reports for more detail.

Under this Plan, 10 miles of road will be constructed, and 3.8 miles of road will be improved. Of the roads to be improved, all are mainline, collector or spur roads that are part of the existing road system and will be improved to maintain current road standards.

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

	Mainline	Collector	Spur
Road Construction	0	1.3	8.7
Road Improvement	2.0	0	1.8
Road Closure/Vacation	0	0	2.4
Road Maintenance – District¹	0	130	40
Road Maintenance – Active Operations²	13.5	32.8	2.4

¹ The road maintenance estimates include only the work to be completed during Fiscal Year 2010 by the district road crew or service contract. Estimates of road maintenance were not made in the Implementation Plan.

² 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. Included are third party roads used to access timber sales.

Road Management Considerations

High Landslide Hazard Locations (High Risk Sites)

Roads proposed for construction under this plan will be located on ridge tops or stable side slopes. Geotechnical review is in progress at this time to determine the presence of steep slopes and hazards, and to assess risks. Preliminary reconnaissance indicates that no High Landslide Hazard Locations will be crossed with new road construction in these sales. If locations that have HLHL characteristics are encountered during final reconnaissance or road location on these sales or any others, the NWOA Geotechnical Specialist will be consulted to assess risk and provide design guidance.

Fish Bearing Streams

There are several small streams (none of them known to be Type F streams) that will be crossed with new construction or improved roads. Fish presence or absence will be determined during sale preparation. If fish presence is verified, fish-passage structures will be installed at each of these crossings.

If other streams that appear to have fish-bearing characteristics are encountered during final reconnaissance or road location, they will be assessed by ODFW fish biologists to determine fish presence and the appropriate crossing structures will be designed.

All Type F crossings will be accomplished using bridges, culverts, or other drainage structures that will be designed to ensure fish passage through the structure, according to the current fish-passage guidelines.

Disconnecting the Drainage System

Water from road drainage ditches can add sediment to a stream. A strategy to reduce the amount of sediment entering a stream from ditches has been adopted, in which extra cross drains are installed, as close to the stream crossings as possible. Water from these culverts

has an opportunity to filter through natural vegetation, filtering out sediments before the water enters the stream. In this manner, the ditches are “disconnected” from the stream system.

All roads to be constructed or improved under this plan will have culverts installed to disconnect the ditches from streams. In addition, ditch lines will be disconnected on approximately two miles of existing collector roads that will be used to access the timber sales.

Road Surfacing

Road surfacing is an important component of any road-related activity. Quality surfacing supports all-weather use while reducing road-related impacts to water quality and wildlife habitat.

Approximately 50,160 cubic yards of rock will be required to surface the roads planned for construction and improvement. Rock required for maintenance will be taken from existing stockpiles.

Of the rock required for construction and improvement, 11,380 cubic yards will be 6”-0 pit run, and 38,780 cubic yards will be crushed rock. The rock will be obtained from existing stockpiles or mined from three existing rock pits, each of which will be expanded. No new pits will be opened.

Sufficient rock is available at the pits, but the situation might arise that multiple operators will need to use the pit at the same time. In order to avoid this type of conflict, district personnel will work with purchasers to schedule the work.

Water Quality

All road-related work will be done in a manner that minimizes water quality impacts associated with roads. The following steps will be taken to maintain or enhance water quality in all basins, and apply to all road construction, improvement, closure, and maintenance activities:

Soil disturbance will be kept to a minimum. The normal operating period for project work is set in the Timber Sale Contract as that period between April 1 and October 31. Within that time frame, project work will be permitted only when soil conditions allow the work to be accomplished with a minimum amount of sedimentation. Erosion control structures such as silt barriers or hay bales will be used to minimize the movement of sediments.

All work in live streams will be restricted to the in-stream work periods suggested by ODFW (guidelines dated June 2008). The suggested periods vary by basin, and the memorandum will be consulted to ensure that the proper dates are assigned for planned work. On occasion, emergency maintenance will require activities that may produce sediment, such as cleaning a plugged culvert. The risk of sedimentation from the activity being done will be weighed against the risk of sedimentation if a failure occurs as a result of no action.

All drainage structures on Type N streams will be designed to pass the 50-year flow, as a minimum. Drainage structures on Type F streams will be designed to pass the 100-year flow, and will be designed to allow passage of adult and juvenile fish.

Water quality is an important concern in all basins, but the Gales Creek and Sunday Creek basins will receive additional emphasis. These basins are tributary to the Tualatin River, a municipal water source.

Slope Stability

During road improvement and maintenance activities, existing roads will be examined for opportunities to mitigate excess sidecast material on older existing roads. If any areas of unstable sidecast are encountered, the unstable material will be pulled back and deposited in stable locations.

Stream Enhancement

ODFW hasn't identified any possible opportunities for stream enhancement projects in areas adjacent to FY10 sales. If projects are identified during sale planning and prove to be feasible, they will be accomplished as timber sale project work. ODFW will be responsible for planning and designing the project, obtaining all necessary permits, and filing all pertinent reports. ODF will be responsible for incorporating the projects into the timber sale contracts. ODFW will administer the projects to ensure design compliance and ODF will administer the projects to ensure contract compliance.

Other Program Support

Other district programs will require support, usually in the form of heavy equipment, as described below:

Public use damage repair - involves repairing damage to roads and adjacent areas due to inappropriate public use, such as motorcycle riding on cut banks or mud holes created by 4-wheel drive vehicles.

Recreation – involves repair or improvement of existing recreation facilities and assistance in the development of new facilities. In addition, assistance will be provided in the form of design consultation and construction administration during the development of planned recreational facilities.

Reforestation - involves opening spur roads to access units requiring some form of management activity, minor amounts of slash piling to facilitate planting, and the maintenance of heliports. Heliports are strategically located around the District, and provide helicopter access in the event of fire, emergency evacuation of injured people and for fertilization or spray projects.

Road Construction

The road construction activities discussed below are based on the information found in Pre-Operations Reports for FY10. Refer to these reports for maps showing proposed road locations and cost estimates.

Approximately 10 miles of roads will be constructed as designated project work for timber sales in the FY10 sale plan. The activity will be in the following basins:

Upper Salmonberry Basin	Boulder Dash	1.3 miles
	Rocky Raccoon	0.7 miles
	Step N Wolf	0.3 miles
Scoggins Creek Basin	Haggs to Riches	1.6 miles
Sunday Creek Basin	SW Barney	1.0 miles
	Month O' Sundays	1.8 miles
Rogers Basin	Mighty Lyda	0.4 miles
	Roger Riddle	0.7 miles
McGregor Basin	Oly	1.0 miles
	Rusty Ford	1.3 miles
Alternate Sales	Big Bell	0.8 miles
	Roaring West	0.4 miles

All of the roads to be constructed are collectors or spurs, which are connected to mainline roads, collector roads or other spur roads. Most of the spurs range between 0.1 and 0.5 miles in length, with one or two spurs between 1.0 and 1.5 miles. These spurs will be constructed to the minimum width necessary to allow operations, and will be evaluated for closure or vacation at the completion of harvest or subsequent reforestation operations.

No mainline roads will be constructed during this planning period.

Road Improvement

Approximately 3.8 miles of roads will be improved as designated project work for timber sales in the FY10 sale plan. The activity will be in the following basins:

Upper Salmonberry Basin	Boulder Dash	1.0 miles
Rogers Basin	Mighty Lyda	0.8 miles
McGregor Basin	Rusty Ford	2.0 miles
Alternate Sales	Still Coping	4.0 miles

Approximately 1.8 miles of existing spur roads will be improved. These roads provide access to harvest units proposed in this plan. Improvement will consist of removing vegetation, excavating material as necessary to improve alignment, improving drainage, and adding surfacing. These roads will be maintained at the Forest Roads Manual spur road (low use) standard, and will be considered for closure or vacation at the completion harvest operations.

Approximately 2.0 miles of existing mainline roads will be improved. These roads provide access to harvest units proposed in this plan and future units as well. Improvement will consist of improving drainage and adding surfacing as necessary. These roads will be improved to the Forest Roads Manual mainline standard (high use), and will remain part of the active road system.

Road Access Management

Restricting traffic on certain identified roads will reduce maintenance costs and sediment loads, as well as reduce the amount of garbage dumping, vandalism, target shooting and unauthorized off-road OHV use. For this plan, 2.4 miles of road have been identified as candidates for closure. These roads are generally spur roads from previous sales that are in the area adjacent to planned timber sales.

Actual roads to be closed will be selected after a District review identifies those that are no longer needed for short-term management activities. Closure will be accomplished through a combination of timber sale project work and State road maintenance equipment. Individual roads selected for access management will be treated in one of the three following ways:

Road closure – involves blocking the road to traffic, and is accomplished by placing a semi-permanent barricade at the start of the road. This barricade can be a gate, stumps and logs, or a trench. This strategy does not significantly alter the nature of the road, and the obligation to maintain the road remains. Road maintenance needs and sediment loads are reduced due to the elimination of traffic-related wear, but the road is available for future management activities with a relatively small amount of work.

Partial vacation – involves barricading the road and some minor drainage work, which might include the construction of waterbars or rolling drains. This strategy is best suited for a ridge top road, where drainage and sediment issues are negligible. The nature of the road is somewhat altered, and the obligation to maintain the road remains. Sediment loads are reduced due to the elimination of traffic-related wear, and road maintenance needs are greatly reduced. The road can be prepared for future management activities with a moderate amount of work.

Full vacation – involves removing all culverts, constructing waterbars or rolling drains, pulling back any side cast material, and barricading the road. The road is effectively “put to bed”. All vehicle access is prevented, and there is no maintenance obligation. The road can be used again, but will require a significant amount of work to reconstruct it to proper standards.

Road Maintenance

The goals for maintaining roads are to protect the State’s investment in the road system, to ensure continued access for all forms of use, and to minimize adverse impacts to water quality and wildlife habitat.

Road maintenance is accomplished by timber sale purchasers and State personnel. Timber sale purchasers are responsible for normal maintenance activities on the roads used to access the sales, and State crews maintain all other roads. On occasion, State crews are required to perform non-normal maintenance on timber sale access roads.

Road maintenance activities will be performed on approximately 219 miles of roads within the district, in all basins. Timber sale purchasers will be responsible for maintenance on approximately 49 miles of road, and State crews will maintain an additional 170 miles. Planned levels of activity are summarized in Table 4.

The basic road maintenance activities are summarized below:

Drainage maintenance – required to ensure that the drainage system is functioning properly. Involves cleaning ditches and culvert inlets, and may involve replacing aged or damaged culverts and installing additional culverts to enhance the drainage system. Approximately 75 to 100 miles of road will be treated for drainage maintenance.

Grading – required to maintain a smooth, stable running surface, and to retain the original surface drainage. Involves grading the road surface to eliminate chuckholes and crown the surface to facilitate drainage. Approximately 175 to 200 miles will be graded.

Rock replacement – required to restore the road surface to its original condition, usually to repair damaged or contaminated surfacing, or surfacing lost to normal wear and tear. Involves placing and processing of rock, usually at specific “spots” or on short segments. Approximately 2 to 3 miles of road will be rocked.

Vegetation Management – required to keep vegetation from encroaching into the road surface, to control the spread of noxious or non-native plants and to enhance visibility for drivers on the road. It is accomplished by mechanical brushing, manual brushing, or the application of herbicides. Approximately 10 to 20 miles will be manually brushed and up to 5 to 10 miles will be treated with herbicide.

Land Surveying

Property surveys may be required to establish property corners and mark the lines defining State ownership. Twelve (12) miles of property lines may be refreshed and, if

required, surveyed and marked for sales planned for FY10. This work will be accomplished by either Service Contracts or State personnel.

Forty-one (41) existing corners will be maintained or established in order to preserve their position. This activity requires checking the condition of the monument and its accessories, and establishing new ones if necessary. This work will be accomplished by either Service Contracts or State personnel.

Young Stand Management

A full range of silvicultural tools will be employed to achieve the long-term goals of structure-based management and integrated resource management as outlined in the Forest Management Plan. The district's strategy is to use silvicultural tools to establish and maintain diverse stands of well-adapted natural species throughout the landscape to meet these goals. These tools include rehabilitation, site preparation, planting, vegetation management, tree protection, pre-commercial thinning, fertilization and pruning.

The types and anticipated amounts of reforestation and stand management activities that will occur in FY10 are shown in the attached Young Stand Management Table (Appendix A, Table A-4). The location and amount (acres) of these activities are estimates based on plans, information and conditions as known at this point in time. The type, amount, and specific stand management prescriptions will be further adjusted based on when existing sold harvest units are completed and on updated assessments and surveys that will occur during and after the 2009 growing season.

Recreation Management

Overview of Recreation Management

Recreation use on the Forest Grove District continues to grow. Camping, fishing, hunting, sight seeing and trail use are the more popular activities on the district. Developed facilities on the district include five campgrounds, two day use picnic areas and eleven trailheads that provide access to a growing network of trails. Mountain biking, hiking, horseback riding, and motorcycle, quad and four-wheel drive trail use take place year round. There are currently 60 miles of Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) and 53 miles of non-motorized trails on the district. The majority of the trails are in the Rogers Basin.

The recreational management activities identified below cover the following four broad categories and identify how the network of developed facilities and trails will be maintained and improved in FY2010. (1) new development and improvement of recreational trails and facilities, (2) management of existing trails and facilities, (3) development of new programs, and (4) management of current programs and uses. These actions and activities are based on the goals, objectives, and action priorities established in the NW Oregon State Forests Management Plan and the Tillamook State Forest Recreation Action Plan Update (2000).

Maps for recreation management projects marked with a () are included in Appendix C.*

The recreation management activities planned for FY10 are based on the assumptions that the FY 2010 budget will be 30% less than the current FY 2009 budget to reflect a reduction in timber revenue. The goal will be to maintain our facilities and trails at their current level with more reliance on volunteers than in past years. Campground facilities will be open for a shorter period in 2009.

Facilities Operations (Campgrounds, View Points, Trail Heads, Staging Areas, etc.)

The Forest Grove District is responsible for operations and public use management at five fee campgrounds with day-use areas, seven developed and designated trailheads, and one interpretive site/overlook. These developed facilities and the public use that occurs at them requires a high level of management and maintenance presence in order to meet operations standards.

Activities associated with facility operations include:

- Campground host recruitment and supervision.
- Coordination of daily maintenance activity by South Fork inmate and seasonal recreation crews.
- Well water testing.
- Scheduling of garbage and recycling service, vault toilet pumping, and well maintenance.
- Completion of weekly facility condition assessments and coordination of facility repairs.
- Vegetation management.
- Sign and information board management.
- Fee Collection.
- Public contact/use management.
- Public use monitoring.

Undeveloped Facility Operations and Dispersed Site Management

The district has several undeveloped facilities and dozens of dispersed campsite areas that require a maintenance and operations presence. The dispersed sites are scattered throughout the forest. Most are used year round, with some of them receiving the heaviest use during hunting season.

Activities associated with undeveloped facility operations and dispersed site management include:

- Coordination of maintenance activity by South Fork inmate and seasonal recreation crews. South Fork crews complete site cleanup at each of the undeveloped sites on a weekly basis. Dispersed sites are cleaned up at least twice a month during the high use season.
- Inventory and site condition assessments.
- Planning for restoration and improvement work.
- Site closure and rehabilitation.
- Resource enhancement.
- Vegetation management.
- Regulatory sign and information board sign management.

- Public contact and monitoring.

Planning Projects

- Complete designated dispersed site study.

Trail Development

Trail projects that will be active in various stages during FY2010 include:

OHV Trails (Rogers Basin)

Trail Improvement Projects

- #24 Bates Road Trail –Improve 0.5 miles.
- #16a Saddle Up Trail –Improve 0.8 miles.
- #16b Dog Leg Trail –Construct a 0.3 mile reroute and decommission portion of existing trail on private property.
- #22 Back to Back –Construct a 0.5 mile reroute.
- #21 Chute Trail –Improve 0.5 miles of trail and construct a 0.5 mile reroute.
- #23 Marianna Trench Trail –Construct a 0.5 reroute.

Non-motorized Trails

Location and Design Projects

- Gales Creek Trail Segment-A* - Trail bridge Design – (Gales Creek Basin). Work in FY 2010 will include design of as many as five trail bridges located along segment A.

Construction Projects

- Reehers Camp Loop Trails* - (Wheeler Basin) The Reehers Camp Trails project is being located and constructed in segments and phases. FY2010 work will begin construction on 1.0 to 1.5 miles of trail that was located and designed in FY09.
- Step Creek Trail* - (Wheeler Basin). FY2010 work will complete construction of 1.0 to 1.5 miles of trail that was located and designed in FY09.
- Gales Creek Trail Segment B* – (Gales Creek Basin). FEMA project. Reconstruction of 2 to 2.5 miles of trail that was damaged during the December 2007 storm.

Trail Maintenance

Trail use has been steadily increasing on both the OHV trail system and the Non-motorized trail system. The increased use is affecting trail condition and increasing the need for a

consistent high level of maintenance in order to minimize impact to the trail resource and impacts to water quality.

Trail maintenance activity includes the completion of trail condition assessments on a regular basis (quarterly), development of maintenance strategies, and completion of maintenance work. Trail maintenance work typically involves cleaning waterbars, cleaning out culverts, basic trail tread work, repairing trail bridges, clearing downed trees, brushing, and sign replacement. Trail maintenance work will be accomplished using volunteers, South Fork crews, and district staff and equipment.

Considerations

Trail assessments and the resulting maintenance plans will focus on drainage, water quality and safety issues.

Volunteer Program

The recruitment and use of volunteers is critical to the overall success of the recreation program. The district currently manages a Volunteer Program that includes the following recreation oriented sub-programs:

Camp Host	Trail Maintenance and Construction
Adopt a Trail	OHV Trail Equipment Volunteer Operator
Forest Clean-up	Trail Patrol

Activities associated with the volunteer program will include the recruitment, hiring, and management of campground hosts; planning and management of trail maintenance, trail development, and special volunteer projects; management of the OHV Trail Equipment volunteer operator program; facilitation and management of trail planning efforts; implementation of the Adopt a Trail program; and management of the Tillamook State Forest Volunteer Trail Patrol program. The Recreation Unit anticipates facilitating over 6000 hours of volunteer contribution in FY2010.

Event Management

The Forest Grove district permits organized trail club sponsored trail use events. Both motorized and non-motorized trail events are held on the district. The events consist of poker runs (fun runs), competitive timed motorcycle races, trials motorcycle competitions, and four-wheel drive rallies. Other events, such as equestrian poker rides, mountain bike races, running races, and archery events are scheduled less frequently. In FY 2010 the district expects to review, permit and administer 6 to 8 trail use events.

Land Management Classification

As required under OAR 629-035-0050, Forest Land Management Classifications (FLMCS), 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 that a District will apply to particular areas of the land base, the appropriate range 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 Forest Grove District IP.

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 there.

Land Exchange

There are no active land exchange projects for this AOP.

Other Integrated Forest Management Operations

The district administers an active public woodcutting program issuing between 400 and 600 permits annually, generating \$4,000 to \$6,000 in gross revenue. Approximately 200 miscellaneous forest products permits are sold each year, mostly for salal and mushrooms, generating approximately \$20,000 in revenue. In addition, the district sells a small number of negotiated timber sales. These sales may be necessary for recovery of wind thrown trees, fire killed trees, or when an adjacent landowner needs to purchase right-of-way timber from the state in the event they have been granted permission to construct an access road across state ownership. These special sales usually generate revenues between \$40,000 and \$80,000 annually.

Planning (and Information Systems)

Below are the significant district-level planning projects currently scheduled for commencement, completion, or both in FY10.

Stand Level Inventory and Other Vegetation Inventories

No Stand Level Inventory (SLI) will be completed during FY10.

The district may be conducting stocking and survival surveys in young stands and plantations. The surveys are used to determine stocking levels, needs for tree planting, release, or pre-commercial thinning.

Fish and Wildlife Surveys

Northern Spotted Owl Surveys

For FY10 sales, Forest Grove District will continue its northern spotted owl survey program, in order to effectively comply with federal and state Endangered Species Acts and to contribute to Forest Management Plan (FMP) goals. Survey requirements for each sale are determined in accordance with June, 2008 ODF Policy Guidance: *Northern Spotted Owl Guidance for Identifying Survey Needs*. The survey methodology utilized by ODF is the *Protocol for Surveying Proposed Management Activities That May Impact Northern Spotted Owls*. This protocol, originally dated March 1991 and revised March 1992, is endorsed by the USFWS.

Twelve of the 15 sales in the FY10 sale plan (including alternate sales) are being surveyed for northern spotted owls, due to the presence of potentially suitable spotted owl habitat within and adjacent to the sale areas. A two-year survey (minimum of three visits per year) will be completed for each of these sales. One of these 12 sales will be surveyed in 2009 and 2010. The first year of survey was conducted in 2008 for 10 of the 12 sales that were identified as potentially suitable spotted owl habitat. The second year of survey will be completed for these sales in 2009. One of the 12 sales identified as potentially suitable habitat was surveyed in 2007 and 2008, as it was an alternate sale in FY09. A third-year survey will be conducted for this sale in 2009. Spotted owl surveys are not required for 3 of the 15 sales in the FY10 sale plan, due to: 1.) the absence of potentially suitable habitat within or adjacent to the sale area (determination made by the ODF wildlife biologist for the NW Oregon Area), **and/or** 2.) the sale area is within the Tillamook Burn (see June, 2008 ODF Policy Guidance: *Northern Spotted Owl Guidance for Identifying Survey Needs*). Survey requirements for each of the FY10 sales are summarized in the table below. In addition to the spotted owl survey program associated with planned timber sales, monitoring surveys of known spotted owl sites will continue in FY10, in order to determine site occupancy and the pair, nesting, and reproductive status of resident owls.

Marbled Murrelet Surveys

For FY10 sales, Forest Grove District will also continue its marbled murrelet survey program, in order to comply with federal and state Endangered Species Acts and to contribute to Forest Management Plan (FMP) goals. Survey requirements for each sale are determined in accordance with January, 2005 ODF Policy Guidance: *Marbled Murrelet Operational Policies* and the associated procedures and guidance documents. The survey methodology and standards utilized by ODF are based on the protocol developed by the Pacific Seabird Group (2003 revision).

Two of the 15 sales in the FY10 sale plan (including alternate sales) will be surveyed for marbled murrelets, due to the presence of potentially suitable murrelet habitat within or adjacent to the sale areas. Each of the sales will be surveyed for two years, with a minimum of five visits per year. The first year of survey was conducted in 2008 for the two sales that were identified as potentially suitable marbled murrelet habitat. The second year of survey will be completed for these sales in 2009. Marbled murrelet surveys are not required for 13 of the 15 sales in the FY10 sale plan, due to the absence of potentially suitable habitat within or adjacent to the sale areas. The District T&E Coordinator made the determination that these sale areas are not suitable habitat for marbled murrelets. The ODF wildlife biologist for

the NW Oregon Area reviewed and approved these determinations. Survey requirements for each of the FY10 sales are summarized in the table below. The presence of marbled murrelets has not been confirmed on the Forest Grove District during the past 15 years of survey. Therefore, there are no known occupied murrelet sites and no monitoring surveys will be conducted.

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

Operation	Species NSO/MM*	Status
Big Bell**	NSO	The first year of survey was conducted in 2007, and the second year of survey was completed in 2008 with no responses. A third year of survey will be completed in 2009.
Bobcat Tango	NSO	The first year of survey was conducted in 2008 and the second year of survey will be completed in 2009.
Boulder Dash	NSO	The first year of survey was conducted in 2008 and the second year of survey will be completed in 2009.
Haggs to Riches	NSO/MM	The first year of survey was conducted in 2008 and the second year of survey will be completed in 2009.
Mighty Lyda	--	Spotted owl surveys are not required, due to: 1.) The absence of potentially suitable habitat within or adjacent to the sale area (determination made by Clint Smith, ODF wildlife biologist for the NW Oregon Area) and/or 2.) The sale area is within the Tillamook Burn (see June 2008 State Forest Program Northern Spotted Owl Policy: Identifying Survey Needs).
Month O' Sundays	--	Spotted owl surveys are not required, due to: 1.) The absence of potentially suitable habitat within or adjacent to the sale area (determination made by Clint Smith, ODF wildlife biologist for the NW Oregon Area) and/or 2.) The sale area is within the Tillamook Burn (see June 2008 State Forest Program Northern Spotted Owl Policy: Identifying Survey Needs).
Oly	NSO	The first year of survey was conducted in 2008 and the second year of survey will be completed in 2009.
Reeher Wheel	NSO	The first year of survey was conducted in 2008 and the second year of survey will be completed in 2009.
Roaring West**	NSO/MM	The first year of survey was conducted in 2008 and the second year of survey will be completed in 2009.
Rocky Raccoon	NSO	The first year of survey was conducted in 2008 and the second year of survey will be completed in 2009.
Rogers Riddle	NSO	The first year of surveys will be conducted in 2009 and the second year of surveys will be completed in 2010.
Rusty Ford	NSO	The first year of survey was conducted in 2008 and the second year of survey will be completed in 2009.
Step In Wolf	NSO	The first year of survey was conducted in 2008 and the second year of survey will be completed in 2009.
Still Coping**	--	Spotted owl surveys are not required, due to: 1.) The absence of potentially suitable habitat within or adjacent to the sale area (determination made by Clint Smith, ODF wildlife biologist for the NW Oregon Area) and/or 2.) The sale area is within the Tillamook Burn (see June 2008 State Forest Program Northern Spotted Owl Policy: Identifying Survey Needs).
SW Barney	NSO	The first year of survey was conducted in 2008 and the second year of survey will be completed in 2009.

* If marbled murrelets ("MM") are not listed under the species column, then murrelet surveys are not required due to the absence of potentially suitable habitat within or adjacent to the sale area.

** Alternate sales

Plants

ODF protects listed plant species in accordance with the state and federal Endangered Species Acts (ESA), Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS), and Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR). The overall policy context and procedures for ODF's management of plants is described in the August 1, 1995 document *Procedures for Complying with Federal and State ESA's for Plants*. This policy framework is supplemented by specific strategies for plants in the Forest Management Plan.

The proposed harvest activities in the FY10 sale plan were reviewed to identify potential conflicts with listed plant species. The sales in the FY10 sale plan do not conflict with any known protected plant locations.

Fish Presence Surveys

In order to determine the proper stream classification and extent of fish use in selected streams, fish presence surveys will be conducted by Forest Grove District Personnel for five FY10 sales: Mighty Lyda, Roaring West, Oly Helo, Roger's Riddle, and Step In Wolf.

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 Implementation Plans and Annual Operation Plans. Watershed assessments have been completed for the Trask, Upper Nehalem, and Wilson River watersheds in Forest Grove District. There are no watershed assessment projects scheduled within Forest Grove District in FY10.

Research and Monitoring

The Forest Grove District will assist in a variety of research and monitoring projects in FY10. Examples include:

- ◆ Red alder research areas.
- ◆ White Pine Blister Rust resistance studies.
- ◆ OSU research areas (commercial thinning and wildlife studies).
- ◆ Commercial thinning and *Phellinus weirii* research areas.
- ◆ Commercial thinning and Swiss Needle Cast study areas.
- ◆ Riparian zone functions study areas.
- ◆ Green tree retention and seedling growth demonstration areas.

Other Planning Operations

Other planning activities will include completion of comprehensive trail plans, grant project proposals, road inventory updates, and road closure opportunity plans.

Public Information and Education

Public Information and Involvement

Public information and involvement activities will include review and input regarding the FY10 Annual Operations Plan. In addition, public involvement activities concerning the Recreation program will include planning and facilitating monthly OHV trail planning meetings, quarterly Non-motorized trail planning meetings, quarterly Tillamook Recreation Advisory Committee (TRAC) meetings, Volunteer Trail Patrol meetings, user group club meetings, and involving individuals or clubs in various district projects.

Public Education

The district is involved in a variety of projects focused on informing and educating the public and interpreting the natural and cultural history of the Tillamook State Forest.

Activities will include:

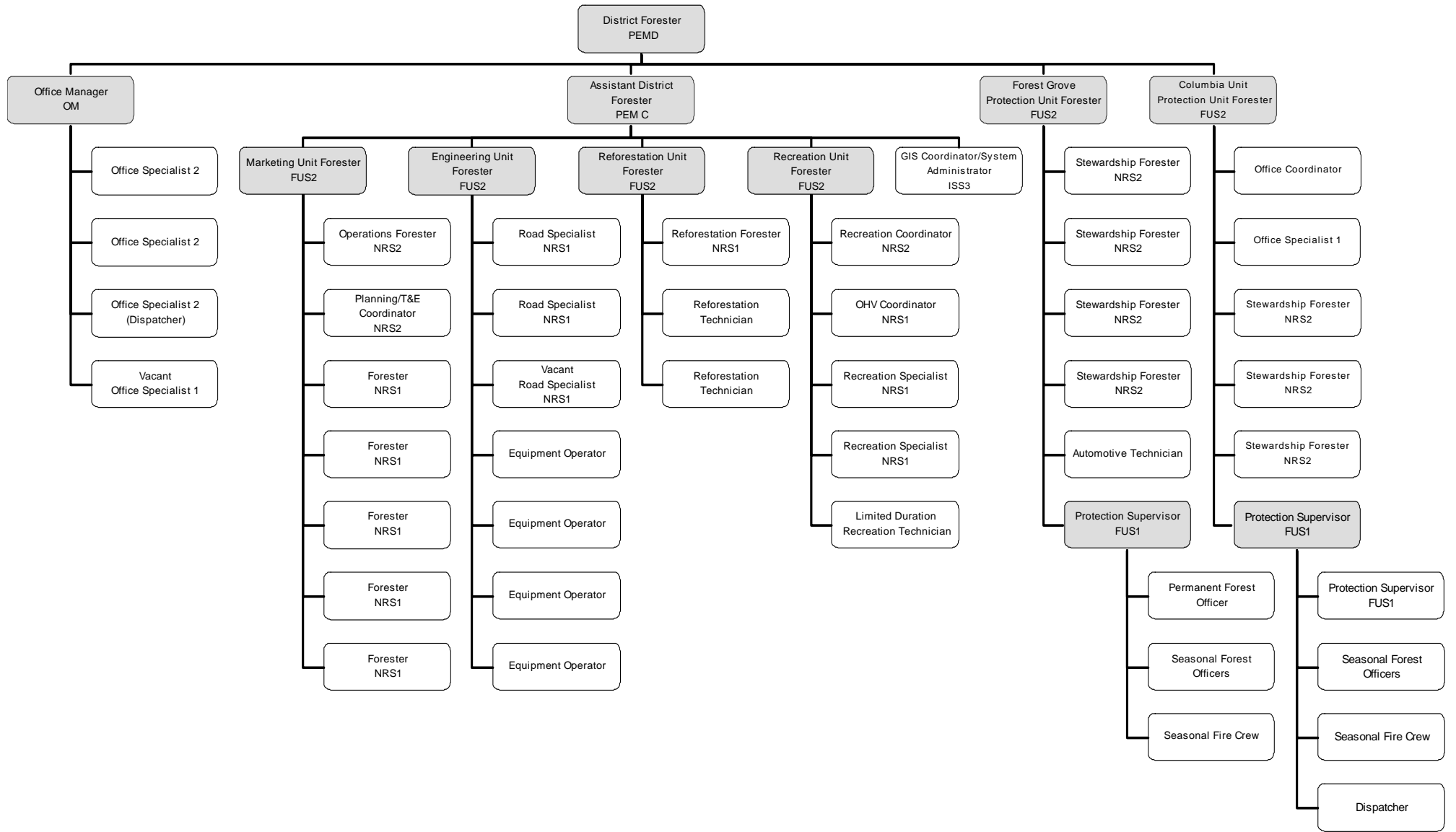
- ◆ Maintenance of the Tillamook State Forest web page and recreation information phone line.
- ◆ Development of information board messages.
- ◆ Modifications to and reprints of the OHV and Non-motorized trail guides.
- ◆ Writing articles for user group newsletters and the Tillamook Times newsletter.
- ◆ Further development of traveling field displays used to inform and educate OHV users about responsible use and to recruit volunteers for specific projects and programs.
- ◆ Support for local OHV user group education programs.
- ◆ Support and participation in NWOA Forestry education and interpretive programs.

Administration

The State Forest Program in Forest Grove District is organized into five separate functional work units. The five work units include:

- ◆ **Administration** includes the District Forester, Assistant District Forester, Office Manager and clerical staff. The administrative function provides policy and planning direction, budgeting, coordination between units and programs, oversight to the field units, public contact and clerical support. The office staff is also responsible for assisting with special forest products permits and firewood permits.
- ◆ The **Engineering Unit** is responsible for the planning and maintenance of the district State Forest road network, the design and administration of all timber sale road development and the establishment and maintenance of State Forest property lines.
- ◆ The **Forest Management / Marketing Unit** is responsible for the planning, preparation and administration of all State Forest timber sales on the district, planning and administering threatened and endangered (T&E) species surveys, developing and maintaining GIS data and map products related to these functions.

- ◆ The **Recreation Unit** is responsible for the planning and development of new trails and facilities, management of existing trails and facilities (campgrounds, day-use sites trailheads, staging areas), development and management of volunteer programs, public contact and information, and monitoring and assessment of overall recreational use patterns.
- ◆ The **Reforestation / Young Stand Management Unit** is responsible for all the planning, prescription determination and administration of all reforestation and young stand management activities on State Forest land, including all the associated monitoring and record keeping.



APPENDIXES

- A. Summary Tables
- B. Pre-Operations Reports
- C. Additional Maps
- D. Public Involvement

TIMBER HARVEST OPERATIONS - FINANCIAL SUMMARY

District: Forest Grove

Fiscal Year: 2010

Date: 06/09/2009

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
Bobcat Tango	R	100%	0%	Tillamook	2	0	102	3.1		3.1	\$810,000	\$0	\$810,000
Boulder Dash	R	100%	0%	Tillamook	2	0	102	4.6		4.6	\$920,000	\$131,000	\$789,000
Hags To Riches*	R	100%	0%	Wash.	3	92	164	7.0		7.0	\$1,260,000	\$30,000	\$1,230,000
Mighty Lyda	R	100%	0%	Tillamook	3	0	243	7.4		7.4	\$1,332,000	\$112,000	\$1,220,000
Month O' Sundays	R	100%	0%	Wash.	4	266	0	3.1		3.1	\$496,000	\$26,000	\$470,000
Oly	R	100%	0%	Clatsop	1	0	198	8.3		8.3	\$1,660,000	\$15,000	\$1,645,000
Reeher Wheel	R	100%	0%	Wash.	1	57	0	0.7		0.7	\$210,000	\$0	\$210,000
Rocky Raccoon	R	100%	0%	Tillamook	3	50	139	5.6		5.6	\$1,008,000	\$49,000	\$959,000
Roger's Riddle	R	100%	0%	Wash.	4	335	0	5		5	\$750,000	\$45,000	\$705,000
Rusty Ford	R	100%	0%	Clatsop	4	261	0	4.1		4.1	\$615,000	\$130,000	\$485,000
Step N Wolf	R	100%	0%	Wash.	4	19	108	4.7		4.7	\$846,000	\$20,000	\$826,000
SW Barney	R	100%	0%	Wash.	4	13	105	4.4		4.4	\$792,000	\$60,000	\$732,000

Total:	1,093	1,161	58.0	0.0	58.0	\$10,699,000	\$618,000	\$10,081,000
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*Formerly known as Scoggins Valley Road.

Alternate Operations

Big Bell	R	100%	0%	Wash.		250	0	3.5		3.5	\$525,000	\$48,000	\$477,000
Roaring West	R	100%	0%	Wash.		0	88	3.1		3.1	\$620,000	\$25,000	\$595,000
Still Coping	R	100%	0%	Tillamook		302	0	3.6		3.6	\$540,000	\$60,000	\$480,000

FY08 AOP Sales Not Yet Sold													
Sunday Punch	R	100%	0%	Wash.		270	0	4		4	\$400,000	\$100,000	\$300,000
Steel Shield	R	100%	0%	Till.		213	0	5.3		5.3	\$300,000	\$150,000	\$300,000

TIMBER HARVEST OPERATIONS - FOREST STRUCTURE SUMMARY

District: Forest Grove

Fiscal Year

2010

Date: 03/19/2009

Operation	Area	Net Acres			Stand Structure Development Pathway			Green Trees	Comments
		Clearcut	Partial Cut	Total	Current	Post-Harvest	Desired		
Larch Mountain									
Bobcat Tango	1	102		102	CSC 19%, UDS 81%	REG	GEN		
McGregor									
Oly	1	93		93	CSC 25%, UDS 75%	UDS	LYR		
	2	105		105	UDS	REG	GEN		
Rusty Ford	1		12	12	LYR	LYR	OFS		
	2		249	249	UDS 17%, LYR 83%	UDS 17%, LYR 83%	LYR 13%, OFS 87%		
Rogers									
Mighty Lyda	1	96		96	CSC	REG	GEN		
	2	79		79	CSC	REG	GEN		
	3	40		40	CSC 31%, UDS 63%	REG	GEN		
	4	28		28	UDS	REG	GEN		
Roger's Riddle	1		127	127	UDS	UDS	GEN		
	2		40	40	UDS	UDS	GEN 50%, LYR 50%		
	3		50	50	UDS	UDS	GEN		
	4		65	65	UDS	UDS	GEN 97%, LYR 3%		
	5		53	53	UDS	UDS	GEN 81%, LYR 19%		
Scoggins Creek									
Hags To Riches	1		92	92	UDS	UDS	OFS		
	2	34		34	UDS	REG	GEN		
	3	77		77	UDS	REG	GEN		
	4	53		53	UDS	REG	GEN		
Sunday Creek									
SW Barney	1	105		105	UDS	REG	GEN		
	2		13	13	UDS	UDS	GEN		
Month O' Sundays			266	266	UDS	UDS	LYR		
Upper Salmonberry									
Boulder Dash	1	102		102	CSC 21%, UDS 79%	REG	GEN		
Step in Wolf	1	84		84	UDS	REG	GEN		

	2	24		24	UDS	REG	GEN		
	3	0	19	19	LYR	LYR	GEN		
Rocky Raccoon	1	0	50	50	UDS	UDS	GEN 70%, LYR 30%		
	2	52		52	UDS	REG	LYR		
	3	14		14	UDS	REG	GEN		
	4	73		73	UDS	REG	GEN		
Wheeler									
Reeher Wheel	1		57	57	UDS	UDS	GEN		

Total	1,161	1,093	2,254
Annual Range	333 - 1,333	630 - 2,522	963 - 3,855

Alternate Operations

Operation	Area	Net Acres			Stand Structure Development Pathway			Green Trees	Comments
		Clearcut	Partial Cut	Total	Current	Post-Harvest	Desired		
Gales Creek									
Big Bell	1		250	250	CSC 10%, UDS 76%, LYR 14%	UDS	GEN 86%, OFS 14%		
Rogers									
Still Coping	1		302	302	CSC 80%, UDS 20%	UDS	GEN		
Sunday Creek									
Roaring West	1	88		88	UDS	REG	GEN		
				0					

FY08 AOP Sales Not Yet Sold

Operation	Area	Net Acres			Stand Structure Development Pathway			Green Trees	Comments
		Clearcut	Partial Cut	Total	Current	Post-Harvest	Desired		

Reforestation and Young Stand Management Report

District: Forest Grove

Fiscal Year: 2010

Date: 03/20/2009

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	500	\$178.00	\$89,000.00			\$0.00	500	\$89,000.00
Interplanting	0	\$150.00	\$0.00			\$0.00	0	\$0.00
Underplanting	0		\$0.00			\$0.00	0	\$0.00
Tree Protection-Barriers	20	\$100.00	\$2,000.00			\$0.00	20	\$2,000.00
Tree Protection-Direct Control			\$0.00			\$0.00	0	\$0.00
Site Prep-Chemical- Aerial	50	\$100.00	\$5,000.00			\$0.00	50	\$5,000.00
Site Prep-Chemical- Hand	0		\$0.00			\$0.00	0	\$0.00
Site Prep -Slash Burning	0	\$200.00	\$0.00			\$0.00	0	\$0.00
Site Prep -Mechanical	70	\$155.00	\$10,850.00			\$0.00	70	\$10,850.00
Fertilization	0		\$0.00			\$0.00	0	\$0.00
Invasive weeds	0	\$125.00	\$0.00			\$0.00	0	\$0.00
Release-Chemical- Aerial	50	\$80.00	\$4,000.00	50	\$80.00	\$4,000.00	100	\$8,000.00
Release,-Chemical-Hand	100	\$65.00	\$6,500.00			\$0.00	100	\$6,500.00
Release-Mechanical-Hand	0	\$90.00	\$0.00			\$0.00	0	\$0.00
Precommercial Thinning	0		\$0.00			\$0.00	0	\$0.00
Pruning - White Pine	0		\$0.00				0	
Pruning - Alder single top	0	\$70.00	\$0.00			\$0.00	0	\$0.00
Other, surveys	1,350	\$8.00	\$10,800.00			\$0.00	1,350	\$10,800.00
Totals	2,140	--	\$128,150.00	50	--	\$4,000.00	2,190	\$132,150.00

Due to budget constraints, Forest Practices Act minimums define management objectives for FY2010, not FMP objectives. Fewer trees/acre will be planted. Site preparation, release, and animal damage protection will be minimized. Interplanting, precommercial thinning, fertilization, pruning, broadcast burning and invasive plant management have been eliminated.

RECREATION MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

District: Forest Grove

Fiscal Year: 2010

Date: March 20, 2009

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	91							\$0	
Day Use Areas		2				2	1000		\$1,000	
Trailheads		11							\$0	
Interpretive Sites		1							\$0	
Dispersed Sites	Sites					2			\$0	ODF Crew/SF
Trails										
Non-Motorized*	Miles	53.0	4.5		\$74,500				\$74,500	Contract/SF Crew
Motorized	Miles	60.0	1.8			1.3			\$0	ODF crew/Vol.

Total: \$75,500

* The \$74,500 to be used on Non-Motorized trails is made up entirely of grant funds.

SALMON ANCHOR HABITAT HARVEST SUMMARY

District: Forest Grove

Fiscal Year: 2010

Date: March-09

SAH Basin Name	Total Acres in Basin ¹	Total Harvest (Partial Cut & Regeneration)				Regeneration			
		Allowable Percent ²	Allowable Acres ¹	Acres in AOP 10	Acres to Date ³	Allowable Percent	Allowable Acres ¹	Acres in AOP 10	Acres to Date ³
Ben Smith Creek	2,410	15%	362	0	0	10%	241	0	0
Devil's Lake Fork Wilson River	6,129	20%	1,226	6	1,193	5%	307	0	200
Elkhorn Creek ⁴	1,048	15%	157	0	183	10%	105	0	42
Lousignont Creek/Upper Nehalem River	12,343	20%	2,469	58	1,912	5%	617	0	554
South Fork Salmonberry River	5,663	15%	849	0	631	10%	566	0	58
Upper Rock Creek	3,291	7% regen (230 acres) -no pc limit		8	86	7%	230	6	86

1 These columns refer to Forest Grove District's portion of the SAH Basins (ODF acres only). Ben Smith Creek and Elkhorn Creek Basins are shared with Tillamook District. The Upper Rock Creek Basin is shared with Astoria District.

2 These columns list the regeneration and partial cut limits identified in the Salmon Anchor Habitat Strategy; not all basins have limits identified for partial cuts.

3 These columns summarize the operations planned and conducted during the period beginning July 1, 2001.

4 Allowable acres from Tillamook District's portion of the SAH have been utilized. Managed acres and % are over the Forest Grove allowable acres and %, but the total allowable acres for the basin has not been exceeded.