Oregon
Tina Kotek, Governor

Department of Forestry
West Oregon District
24533 Alsea Hwy
Philomath, OR 97370
(503) 929-3266
Fax (503) 929-5549

"STEWARDSHIP IN FORESTRY"

July 7, 2025

To: Don Everingham, Area Director
From: Matt Thomas, West Oregon District Forester

CC: Michael Wilson, State Forests Division Chief
Nick Palazzotto, State Forests Deputy Division Chief
Colleen Kiser, State Forests Planning Manager

Re: Information Item – Approved Annual Operations Plan for Fiscal Year 2026

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2026 State Forests Annual Operations Plan (AOP) for the West Oregon District has been completed. During my review of this plan, I have found that it conforms to the Oregon Forest Practices Act and is consistent with the 2010 Northwest Oregon State Forest Management Plan, the 2025 West Oregon District Implementation Plan (IP), draft Habitat Conservation Plan, state forest operational policies and strategies, Stewardship Agreement, and the FY 2026 State Forests budget instructions.

During its preparation, this plan was reviewed by technical specialists from within the department and biologists from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. Information on the consultations with other agencies can be found in Appendix C. The draft AOP also underwent a 45-day public comment period. All comments were carefully considered through the lens of aligning with State Forests current plans and policies and incorporated into the documents where appropriate. Some comments that are more specific to operations will be further considered during implementation. All changes that have occurred since the public comment period ended are summarized in Appendix D of the AOP.

As prepared, this AOP consists of 10.3 million board feet (MMBF) of harvest volume. This volume will be achieved through 293 acres of regeneration harvest. There are 4 primary operations that are planned to be auctioned and 5 alternate operations within this plan. The operations are estimated to generate gross revenues of approximately $4,596,700 and net revenues of $4,353,563 ($3,516,676 in Lincoln County, and $848,887 in Polk County).

Reforestation and young stand management activities and investments are aligned with FMP objectives and budget considerations. Recreation facilities and trails are managed and maintained for safety, positive experiences and protecting other resources like water quality and are consistent with the FY 2026 budget instructions.

Approval of this plan does not constitute final approval of individual project details. Individual operations are subject to additional review processes including public comment considerations, adjacent landowner engagement, and additional field review at the district and division staff level before implementation. The planned amount and location of all management activities may be adjusted and modified to account for any significant changes identified during implementation such as market variables, site specific conditions, and discovery of threatened and endangered species. The alternate sales in this AOP may be used to replace the primary sales that cannot be completed as planned. Actual revenue realized from this AOP could change due to market fluctuations. Harvest operations and the associated project work provide an accurate picture of what will be designed and prepared for contract in FY 2026. Due to the time lag with contract duration, most of the actual harvest operations with

associated revenues will not occur for a period of one to two years beyond the end of the fiscal year. Forest management activities such as reforestation and recreation projects will occur in FY 2026.

The official copy of this AOP will be on file at the District office. Additional copies are available at the State Forests Program office in Salem, and are also available on the ODF web site at:

http://www.oregon.gov/ODF/Pages/Reports.aspx

Approved:

Matt Thomas
West Oregon District Forester

WEST OREGON DISTRICT

2026 ANNUAL OPERATIONS PLAN

WEST OREGON DISTRICT

FISCAL YEAR 2026 ANNUAL OPERATIONS PLAN

OVERVIEW

This plan describes the activities and outcomes that Oregonians can expect to see on the West Oregon District for Fiscal Year 2026. The state forest on the West Oregon District is an actively managed forest, valued by many Oregonians for its mixture of environmental, economic, and social benefits. This plan supports this mixture and provides a balance of these benefits as required by Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR 629-035-0020). We strive to manage the forest sustainably, so that the benefits from the forest can be delivered into perpetuity. The forest harvesting is planned at a sustainable level; a level that our computer models suggest can be harvested year after year without reduction.

Forest habitat is expected to develop so the forest has a mixture of habitat types for all of Oregon's native wildlife. Recreational opportunities are diverse and high quality, allowing for off-highway vehicles, bicycling, hiking, hunting, horseback riding, and more, striving to minimize user and environmental conflicts in the context of a working forest.

Managing a public forest has its challenges. In addition to the challenges of providing the opportunities described above, the forest is expected to be financially self-supporting. About two- thirds of the revenues from state forest timber sales go to local counties and other taxing districts, or to the Common School Fund. Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) uses the remaining third of the revenue to manage the forests and keep them healthy, through activities including fire protection, tree planting, thinning, research and monitoring, recreation services, road maintenance and stream habitat improvement. We are striving to continue to provide the current opportunities and are considering a few opportunities for change.

Every year in the Forest, we learn new things and find new challenges and opportunities. In preparing this plan, the agency has consulted with ODF's wildlife biologists, aquatic and riparian specialist, geotechnical engineer, road engineer, as well as fish and wildlife biologists from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. The plan underwent a a 45-day public comment period. The operations were shared with the nine federally recognized Tribes in Oregon.

This Annual Operations Plan has been reviewed by the State Forests Advisory Committee (composed of Oregonians representing many interests), a variety of interest groups, as well as Oregonians in general.

The activities shown in the Summary Document and appendixes are estimates based on plans, information, and conditions as known at this point in time. The type, amount, and specific activities will be further adjusted based on field work conducted and on updated assessments that occur during the 2026 fiscal year.

A short summary of activities planned for the coming year:

- Planning on planting approximately 129,400 trees on 361 acres
- Conducting vegetation and animal management activities on 916 acres to ensure the survival and growth of young stands.
- Conducting density surveys for northern spotted owls and operational surveys for marbled murrelets and surveying for the presence of fish habitat if operations include unclassified streams.
- Protecting streams and water resources through a series of buffers and seasonal restrictions.
- Habitat development projects such as retaining green trees in clearcut areas and leaving down wood, all for wildlife benefits in harvest areas and future forests.
- Constructing approximately 0.1 miles of road, and improving, rocking, or maintaining approximately 27.1 miles of road to ensure ditch water is dispersed and filtered as much as possible, keeping runoff from entering streams. These roads provide access to timber harvest as well as various recreational opportunities.
- Reviewing District roads to develop plans to block or vacate roads to help manage trash dumping, off-road use, and irresponsible target shooting.
- Prepare timber sale contracts for sale that propose harvest of 10.3 million board feet of timber volume through clearcuts, generating revenue of an estimated $4,353,563 million net value.
- Providing a safe and clean environment for the myriad of dispersed activities that occur across the forest – hunting, camping, angling, sight-seeing, target shooting, mushroom picking, etc.
- Maintaining and managing the existing motorized and non-motorized trail networks to protect the trail investments, provide for user safety, and protect trees, wildlife, and water quality.
- Supporting pre-planned organized motorized and non-motorized recreation events.
- Providing a firewood cutting program and miscellaneous forest products permits (salal, mushrooms, etc.).
- Supporting ongoing research and educational opportunities on the district, in partnership with research cooperatives, universities, and other entities. Among other opportunities, the district will maintain a recently installed 7-acre progeny site in cooperation with the NW Tree Improvement Cooperative. . Current research projects include a Washington Department of Natural Resources seed source study.

TABLES OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

This annual operation plan outlines activities on state-owned forestland managed by the West Oregon District for Fiscal Year 2026, which begins July 1, 2025, and ends June 30, 2026. This document describes how the activities and projects undertaken by the district will achieve the goals, strategies, and objectives of the 2010 Northwest Oregon State Forest Management Plan, draft Habitat Conservation Plan, state forest operational policies and strategies, Stewardship Agreement, and the 2025 West Oregon District Implementation Plan. Please refer to the district Implementation Plan for more specific information on physical characteristics and other district resource information.

The annual operations plan document is divided into five major categories: Integrated Forest Management; Planning and Information Systems; Public Information and Education; Administration and Appendices. A short summary of proposed activities is listed within this introduction. Appendix F describes any modifications to the Forest Land Management Classification System. Appendix G describes any modifications to the West Oregon District's Landscape Design*.

The proposed harvest operations and activities are planned to be prepared during the Fiscal Year 2026 time period. Actual on-the-ground operations will likely not occur during Fiscal Year 2026 due to the time-lag associated with contract duration, which could be one to three years after auction. In contrast, reforestation, young stand management, recreation management, and planning activities will be carried out during Fiscal Year 2026.

A 45-day public comment period was held from April 18, 2025 through June 3, 2025. The District Forester has reviewed and considered all comments received before approving this plan. Any changes to the documents after the public review period will be described in Appendix D of the approved plan.

Accomplishments of forest management activities that occurred under previous annual operations plans can be found in several reports, including the *State Forester's Annual Report for the Association of Oregon Counties* and the *Common School Forest Lands Annual Report*. These reports are available through the local district office or online.**

*Minor/major modifications and the procedures for making these changes are described in West Oregon District Implementation Plan.
**The State Forests' individual district annual reports are available on the Oregon Dept. of Forestry website under "Reports." You can access here: http://www.oregon.gov/ODF/Pages/Reports.aspx

INTEGRATED FOREST MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

Timber Harvest Operations

Overview of Timber Harvest Operations

All of the Primary harvest operations will be reviewed by ODF's wildlife biologists, aquatic and riparian specialist, geotechnical engineer, road engineer, and planning manager, as well as fish and wildlife biologists from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. All of the operations will be reviewed against the State Historic Preservation Office and General Land Office databases for potential impact to cultural resources. Occasionally, operations may contain a resource or activity where review with another state agency, such as the Department of Agriculture is warranted. Written comments from the external resource specialists and the resolution of those comments can be found in Appendix C.

The Fiscal Year 2026 Annual Operations Plan is estimated to produce 10.3 million board feet in timber volume, generate gross revenues of approximately $4,596,700 and net revenues of $4,353,563. The volume objective is slightly over the 10.0 million board foot target outlined in the West Oregon District's 2025 Implementation Plan. The proposed harvest operations and activities are planned to be prepared and sold with this Annual Operations Plan. Table A-1 identifies the planned quarter that a timber sale contract is prepared and submitted and then is auctioned in the following quarter. Generally timber sales planned for the first 3 quarters are sold in the planned fiscal year. Timber sales planned for the 4th quarter will be up for sale in the 1st quarter of the following year. Timber sale contracts generally allow for the harvest of a timber sale to occur any time within a three-year period after a timber sale is sold. This gives the purchasers and operators flexibility to schedule work, adjust for market fluctuations, complete project work, as well as adjust for weather and/or other unforeseen circumstances. Actual volume that is harvested in any given year is the result of harvesting sales in different phases of timber sale contracts that were planned within multiple Annual Operation Plans.

The goal is to achieve the average of the Annual Harvest Objective over the expected duration for the Implementation Plan. However, some events may result in an Annual Operations Plan volume that is farther from the Annual Harvest Objective target. These events may consist of, but are not limited to, storm damage, insect and/or disease outbreaks, prepared timber cruise results versus Annual Operations Plan volume estimates, timber market conditions or other significant events. Alternate timber sales included in the Annual Operations Plan may be sold as primary operations in response to any of these circumstances. In the instance where volume targets are achieved prior to all the primary sales being sold, one or more of the remaining primary sales may move into the following fiscal year, contributing to that year's annual volume objective.

Additional operations may produce timber volume for the district during the 2026 fiscal year but are not included in this Annual Operations Plan. These are generally small areas, produce little volume, and/or are time sensitive in nature. These sales do not require significant effort to develop and execute and will comply with all policies, the district Implementation Plan, and the Forest Management Plan. Examples of these sales include salvage, pulp sales, removal of hazard trees, pole sales, etc.

Table 1. Planned Annual Operations Plan Volume Compared to Implementation Plan Annual Harvest Objective[1]. Volume is Million Board Feet.

Planned Harvest Volume Objectives	2025 Implementation Plan Objective	Fiscal Year 2026 Annual Operations Plan
Volume	10.0	10.3

Overview of Structural Components

The guidelines for managing structural habitat components listed under Landscape Management Strategy 3 in the NW Oregon State Forests Management Plan (pg. 4-52), will be followed for the Fiscal Year 2026 Annual Operations Plan. Structural components may be retained at higher levels in some units and at lower levels in other units. The intent is to achieve the targets outlined in the Forest Management Plan strategies in a given Annual Operations Plan.

The green tree retention target for regeneration harvest units is an average of five trees per acre in the NW Oregon State Forests Management Plan. Green tree arrangements for this Annual Operations Plan may include; scattered individual trees, clumps of trees, and trees concentrated in and adjacent to riparian management areas, inner gorge areas or headwalls. The final decision on the location and arrangement of the green trees is made while the sale is being laid out to incorporate information on potential minor tree species, unique stand features, steep slopes, visual considerations, reforestation considerations, etc. To promote diversity on the landscape a variety of green tree placement strategies will be used.

The NW Oregon State Forests Management Plan strategy for hard snags is to manage for at least two per acre on average across the landscape. The Forest Management Plan strategy for Down Woody Debris is to retain an average of 600 to 900 cubic feet of hard conifer logs (class 1 & 2) per acre during regeneration harvest. Strategies for retaining snags and down wood are determined using a current condition assessment from forest inventory data or timber cruising data. The need for snag creation in each unit is evaluated based on cruise or inventory information that documents snags in decay class 1 and 2 in the sale and surrounding landscape. Areas with less than 2 hard snags per acre will be evaluated and an appropriate snag prescription will be developed as needed. Down Wood will continue to be created through bucking practices, leaving felled snags in the unit and tops on ground yarding areas.

The West Oregon District has experienced a number of large wind and snow break events over the last 10-20 years. This has produced a large number of residual snags and down woody debris components across the landscape where older stands are present. Due to this snag creation is not pursued. If snags are found in an area during sale layout efforts are made to leave them on the landscape where safety permits.

In addition to the leave tree strategies within the Forest Management Plan, all timber sales within Fiscal Year 2026 will also abide by the green tree retention strategies of the draft Habitat Conservation Plan. Two trees per acre will be retained within any forest stand harvested using regeneration harvest techniques. Trees selected for retention will be outside of Riparian Conservation Areas and will be assessed during each final harvest so that selected trees will not be removed in subsequent rotations and will contribute to long-term recruitment of large diameter snags and downed wood. Overlaps may occur with the green tree retention

strategies of the Forest Management Plan. Leave tree configuration will be determined during sale layout to ensure compliance with Forest Management Plan and Habitat Conservation Plan strategies.

Climate Change and Carbon Storage

Climate change and carbon sequestration are generally topics related to higher-level goals and strategies in a Forest Management Plan. While the current Forest Management Plan doesn't address carbon or climate change directly, the main strategies of the Climate Change and Carbon Plan (2021) are being implemented during this transition period through the implementation of the draft Habitat Conservation Plan strategies combined with the current Forest Management Plan requirements and will result in a variety of forest stand conditions that maintain healthy, multi-species, vigorously growing forests, which will contribute to resilient healthy forests into the future.

Under these current plans, large portions of the landscape provide carbon storage and will continue to do so long into the future. Areas that have high carbon storage potential, especially for those that can provide benefits for threatened and endangered species habitat, water quality, and educational and recreation opportunities for Oregonians have been identified. These include areas that have a desired future condition of Layered or Older Forest Structure, draft Habitat Conservation Areas, Riparian Conservation Areas, no harvest wildlife areas, high value conservation areas, other sensitive areas, and forested areas that are inoperable, etc. In addition, existing old growth trees are also protected and are generally scattered individual trees or occasional small, isolated patches. Legacy structures retained (green trees, snags, down wood) within harvest areas will continue to store carbon while the seedlings regenerating around these structures will accumulate carbon. Carbon is also stored in harvested wood products removed during the Annual Operation Plan implementation, as trees are converted to lumber for houses or other various products a percentage of this carbon is stored until it decays or is replaced.

In addition to these strategies, several silvicultural systems and prescriptions that take into consideration climate-informed forest principles and practices are being utilized to adapt the forest for climate change and mitigate the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. These include but are not limited to: planting multiple tree species, utilizing varied planting spacings and densities, and utilizing thinning, longer rotations, and passive management in areas that align with the Forest Management Plan and Draft Habitat Conservation Plan goals and objectives.

Forest health strategies are also being addressed to restore areas impacted by insect pests and diseases to productive forests through the removal of susceptible species and use of site appropriate species. For areas impacted by insects and diseases such as Swiss needle cast, site specific reforestation plans are developed for planting and other young stand management treatments. Site specific prescriptions consider target species, aspect, elevation, soil types, Swiss needle cast risk where applicable, Phellinus weirii (laminated root rot) presence, required stocking guidelines, natural advanced regeneration, and the desired future condition of the stand. This will provide for a diverse, healthy, productive, and sustainable forest ecosystem over time that will be more resilient to change.

Harvest Operations within Habitat Conservation Areas

Habitat Conservation Areas are one of the draft Habitat Conservation Plan strategies that is being implemented with this Annual Operations Plan. Habitat Conservation Areas were designed to conserve the highest quality existing covered species habitat and nearly all known occupied parts of the permit area; however, there are many areas of lower quality habitat in Habitat Conservation Areas, given the size of Habitat Conservation Areas and the disturbance

and management history of the permit area. The overarching management objective for Habitat Conservation Areas is to increase the quality and quantity of habitat for terrestrial covered species. Stands that provide lower quality habitat or no habitat will be managed more frequently, in order to increase the quality and quantity of habitat. Over time terrestrial species habitat will improve in the Habitat Conservation Areas as more acres of lower quality habitat grow into higher quality habitat.

The majority of stand management that will occur in Habitat Conservation Areas will be in locations that currently provide limited habitat value for covered species. Managing stands in Habitat Conservation Areas that are lacking habitat characteristics for covered species will help promote development of them as the forest grows. These important characteristics include large trees and snags, multistoried and multi-species canopies, and large woody material. The primary purpose of these management actions is to selectively and strategically improve and accelerate development of such habitat characteristics for terrestrial covered species that rely on late-seral forests. At this time management within the Habitat Conservation Areas is limited to the first 30 years of the permit term for the Habitat Conservation Plan. Management within the Habitat Conservation Areas will primarily fall into one of four categories:

- **Healthy Conifer:** Typically management will include a variety of density management prescriptions in young healthy conifer forests to ensure that late-seral structure develops more quickly. Many of these stands have a high original planting density intended for timber production, and will persist as simple, closed canopy stands without a reduction in density and overall uniformity. To improve covered species habitat, these stands will receive thinning and patch cuts that will increase growth of dominant trees and allow for the initiation (or re-initiation) of understory tree and shrub species that will increase both vertical and horizontal heterogeneity, as well as species diversity, within the stand.
- **Swiss Needle Cast:** Another focus of management within Habitat Conservation Areas will be to reset stands that are stunted, due to Swiss needle cast, and will likely not become high quality habitat for covered species over the course of the permit term. By harvesting these stands early in the permit term, including regeneration harvests that remove significant portions of stands, ODF will be able to replant the stands with a species mix that will grow into more suitable habitat during the permit term. Swiss needle cast regeneration prescriptions will include the retention of other conifer and hardwood species that are unaffected by the disease.
- **Conifer Restoration in Hardwood-dominant Stands:** Hardwood-dominant stands include those that have >50% hardwood species. Hardwood species have value for covered species and other wildlife; however, large expanses of red alder dominant stands with little conifer component are unlikely to develop into suitable or highly suitable habitat for marbled murrelets or red tree voles and are unlikely to support nesting northern spotted owls over the permit term. Therefore, there will be a focus on managing a portion of hardwood-dominant stands (primarily red alder) in the first 30 years of the permit term in order to reforest those stands with conifer species that will grow into higher quality habitat for covered species over time. In addition to the reforested conifer component, existing conifers will be retained where operationally feasible, and some hardwoods will also be retained in these stands during harvest.
- **Young Stand Management:** Plantings will occur at lower densities and incorporate greater proportions of minor species (western red cedar, Sitka spruce, western white pine, hemlock, true firs). Natural regeneration will be allowed to occur in some small patch cuts, and root-rot tolerant species will be planted where patch cuts are used to address infestations. If needed, alternative management plans will be filed where

restocking conditions fail to meet Forest Practices Act standards. Intensity of manual release operations will be reduced to allow for some hardwood retention and development. These treatments are intended to promote complex early seral stand conditions that have greater potential to develop into high quality habitat for the covered terrestrial species than more intensive production-oriented treatments and prescriptions.

Table 2. Summary of Primary Timber Harvest Operations. All values are in net acres.

	2026 Annual Operations Plan							
	Harvest Outside of Habitat Conservation Areas				Harvest Inside of Habitat Conservation Areas			
	Partial Cut Acres	Partial Cut Volume	Clearcut Acres	Clearcut Volume	Partial Cut Acres	Partial Cut Volume	Clearcut Acres	Clearcut Volume
Primary	0	0	293	10.3	0	0	0	0
Alternates	176	1.1	281	8.8	0	0	0	0

Harvest Outside of Habitat Conservation Areas

The 293 acres of regeneration harvest planned for Fiscal Year 2026 represents less than 1 percent of the district acreage. There are four clearcut sales planned.

Harvest Inside of Habitat Conservation Areas

No sales are planned within draft Habitat Conservation Areas for Fiscal Year 2026.

Refer to the attached X District Financial Summary Table (Appendix A, Table A- 1) and vicinity map (Appendix B) for more detail.

Harvest Operations within Terrestrial Anchors and Aquatic Anchors

Supplemental Species of Concern Strategies provide for fish and wildlife species of concern. Two of these strategies are Terrestrial Anchor Sites and Aquatic Anchor sites.

Terrestrial Anchors

Terrestrial Anchor are intended to benefit terrestrial wildlife species of concern, especially those associated with older forest or interior habitat conditions, sensitive to forest fragmentation, or do not readily disperse across younger forest conditions. Management within Terrestrial Anchors is intended to be limited, to emulate natural small-scale disturbance patterns, and to minimize short- term negative impacts to habitat. All areas that were designated as Terrestrial Anchors were designated for the development of complex structure in the Landscape Design.

The Terrestrial Anchors were adopted in 2012 and were revised during the 2025 Implementation Planning process to align with the Habitat Conservation Areas and the division species of concern policy. Since the adoption of the Terrestrial Anchors in 2012, the district has not planned an operation in these areas. In the future, great care will be given in selecting stands for harvest and developing prescriptions in these areas to ensure that these harvest activities achieve the goals of the Terrestrial Anchors.

Table 3 shows there are no harvest planned within the Terrestrial Anchors proposed in the 2026 Annual Operations Plan and also shows the cumulative operations in Terrestrial Anchors since the strategy was adopted (Annual Operations Plans 2013 through 2026).

Table 3. Summary of Harvest Operations within Terrestrial Anchors (Acres and Percent)

Acres within Terrestrial Anchor Sites	Current Annual Operations Plan (Fiscal Year 2026)		Cumulative Harvest (Since Fiscal Year 2013)	
	Clearcut	Partial Cut	Clearcut	Partial Cut
Terrestrial Anchor Site Basins				
Green Mountain (1,983 ac)	0	0	0	0
% of Acres	0%	0%	0%	0%
Wolf Creek (1,120 ac)	0	0	0	0
% of Acres	0%	0%	0%	0%
All Terrestrial Anchors (2,626 ac)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
% of Acres	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**

Aquatic Anchors

Aquatic Anchors are geographically identified watersheds and are intended to benefit fish and amphibian species of concern. In these watersheds, additional riparian management strategies are applied to meet or exceed standards in the Forest Management Plan when conducting harvest operations. These watersheds will be managed in accordance with strategies in the draft Habitat Conservation Plan that prioritize salmonid recovery while balancing multiple purposes of state forest. The strategy is accomplished by minimizing the potential for adverse effects to aquatic and riparian habitats and maintaining key ecological functions and processes required to create and maintain functional habitat. These strategies do not preclude or limit harvest or road building activities outside of riparian conservation areas, but rather supplement current Forest Management Plan riparian buffer protections to further bolster the conservation goals in these watersheds.

Summary of Timber Harvest Operations by Basin

In the following section, the harvest operations planned for Fiscal Year 2026 will be summarized in the context of the five management basins on the West Oregon District. Since the Forest Management Plan strategies provide standards for structural components such as green trees, snags, down wood as well as riparian protection, these are not discussed in the summary. Road strategies and standards are discussed in the Forest Roads Management section. Additional information regarding the harvest operations may be found within Table A-2, the Forest Resources Summary in Appendix A.

Table 5. Summary of Timber Harvest Operations in each basin. All values are in net acres.

Basin	2026 Annual Operations Plan Primary Sales	
	Partial Cut	Clearcut
Big Elk Creek	0	56
Luckiamute River	0	0
Marys River	0	0
Siletz River	0	68

Upper Yaquina River	0	169
Totals	**0**	**293**

Big Elk Creek Basin

Lonely Beaver (Primary Sale): This sale is a 56-acre clearcut consisting of 44-year-old and 94-year-old Douglas-fir and red alder. Portions of Unit 1 were thinned in 2007. The remainder of the sale was a planted stand but has no record of commercial or pre-commercial thinning. The current condition is Understory and the Desired Future Condition is for non-complex stands. Following the completion of harvest, the units will be planted with a mixture of species to be determined closer to the time of reforestation.

Approximately 6.8 miles of road will be improved, rocked, and/or maintained.

Bear Necessities Thin (Alternate Sale): This sale is split between the Big Elk Creek and Upper Yaquina River Basins. Unit 1 is 50 acres and located in Upper Yaquina Basin. Unit 2 is 126 acres and located in the Big Elk Creek Basin. The sale is a 176-acre partial cut consisting primarily of 31- to 33-year-old Douglas-fir and red alder. The target stands were planted but have no record of pre-commercial or commercial thinning. The current condition is Understory and the Desired Future Condition is non-complex for all stands within the sale.

Approximately 9.9 miles of road will be improved, rocked, and/or maintained.

Recreation resources exist within the sale boundaries. The district will work closely with the Recreation Unit during sale layout and contract writing to put provisions in place to minimize impact to the recreational trails and mitigate public use safety concerns.

A portion of unit 1 may be visible from Highway 20. This will be taken into consideration when determining the thinning prescription and sale layout.

Approximately 17% of the sale is located on Common School Land.

Luckiamute River Basin

There are no sales within this basis for Fiscal Year 2026.

Marys River Basin

Homestead Makeover (Alternate Sale): This is a 34-acre clearcut consisting of 53 to 58-year-old Douglas-fir and red alder. The stand within this sale was thinned in 2000. The current conditions is Understory, and the Desired Future Condition is non-complex. Following the completion of harvest, the unit will be planted with a mixture of species to be determined closer to the time of reforestation.

|Approximately 0.1 miles of road will be constructed and 7.7 miles of road will be improved, rocked, and/or maintained.

Siletz River Basin

Big Rock Candy Mountain (Primary Sale): This is a 68-acre clearcut consisting of 64 to 69-year-old Douglas-fir and western hemlock. The stand within this sale was thinned in 1996 and 2005. The current conditions is Understory (62 acres) and Layered (7 acres), and the Desired Future Condition is non-complex. Following the completion of harvest, the unit will be planted with a mixture of species to be determined closer to the time of reforestation.

Approximately 10.2 miles of will be improved, rocked, and/or maintained.

Last Rodeo (Alternate sale): This is a 89-acre clearcut consisting of 53-year-old Douglas-fir and red alder. The stand within this sale was thinned in 2005. The current conditions is Understory and the Desired Future Condition is non-complex. Following the completion of harvest, the unit will be planted with a mixture of species to be determined closer to the time of reforestation.

The sale is within the Siletz-Yaquina aquatic anchor.

Approximately 8.8 miles of road will be improved, rocked, and/or maintained.

Pac Two (Alternate sale): This is a 62-acre clearcut consisting of 42 to 54-year-old Douglas-fir and western hemlock. The majority of Unit 1 was thinned in 2005 and Unit 2 was thinned in 2008. The current condition is Understory (43 acres) and Layered (19 acres), and the Desired Future Condition is non-complex. Following the completion of harvest, the unit will be planted with a mixture of species to be determined closer to the time of reforestation.

The sale is within the Siletz-Yaquina aquatic anchor.

Approximately 8.6 miles of will be improved, rocked, and/or maintained.

Approximately 31% of the sale is located on Common School Land.

Upper Yaquina River Basin

Miller Minute (Primary Sale): This sale is a 139-acre clearcut harvest of 49- to 53-year-old Douglas-fir and red alder. Unit 1 was thinned in 2004 and Unit 2 was thinned in 2001. The stands are in current condition Understory and have a Desired Future Condition of non-complex. Following the completion of harvest, the Units will be planted with a mixture of species to be determined closer to the time of reforestation.

There will be approximately 0.1 miles of road construction. Approximately 6 miles of road will be improved, rocked, and/or maintained.

The sale may be visible from Highway 20. This will be taken into consideration while developing a green tree retention strategy for the sale.
There is a buried fiber optic line along Miller Creek Road.

Approximately 59% of the sale is located on Common School Land.

Top Deer (Primary Sale): This sale is a 30-acre clearcut harvest of primarily 59-year-old Douglas-fir and red alder. The stands within this Unit were thinned in 2003. The stands are in current condition Understory and have a Desired Future Condition of non-complex. Following

the completion of harvest, the Unit will be planted with a mixture of species to be determined closer to the time of reforestation.

Approximately 2.1 miles of road will be improved, rocked, and/or maintained.

Bear Necessities Thin (Alternate Sale): This sale is split between the Big Elk Creek and Upper Yaquina River Basins, with the majority located in the Big Elk Creek Basin (see Big Elk Creek Basin section for sale description).

Yakety Yaq (Alternate Sale): This is a 91-acre clearcut consisting of 51-year-old Douglas-fir and red alder. The stand within this sale was thinned in 2006. The current condition is Understory and the Desired Future Condition is non-complex. Following the completion of harvest, the unit will be planted with a mixture of species to be determined closer to the time of reforestation.

Approximately 85 acres of the sale are within the Siletz-Yaquina aquatic anchor.

There will be approximately 0.1 miles of road construction. Approximately 4.3 miles of road will be improved, rocked, and/or maintained.

Approximately 26% of the sale is located on Common School Land.

Forest Roads Management

Overview

The State Forest road network provides access for forest management activities, fire suppression, and recreation. Visions, guiding principles, and goals for managing the road network are discussed in the Northwest Oregon State Forests Management Plan (April 2010) and the State Forest Roads Manual (September 2006). The State Forest Roads Manual also provides standards and guidance for all road management activities and definitions, road classifications and other terms.

Most of the roadwork in this Annual Operations Plan is being conducted to construct spur roads and to improve haul routes for the Fiscal Year 2026 timber sales. Some roadside vegetation management and road maintenance will benefit access outside of the Fiscal Year 2026 timber sale haul routes. This section describes the types of road management activities that will occur in Fiscal Year 2026 and the attached Forest Roads Summary Table (Appendix A, Table A-3) describes the anticipated total amounts.

Road Construction

The district evaluates each timber sale and strives to build the minimum number of roads required, except where the district has identified road systems that can be moved away from existing streams to mitigate hydrological issues. This may result in more road miles, but relocating roads away from the stream network is beneficial for watershed processes. The district tries to limit the number of stream crossings where possible when building new roads. Where stream crossings are unavoidable, new and replacement stream crossings will be designed to meet National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries (2022) passage criteria to maintain passage for covered fish species where applicable and follow best management practices outlined in the State Forest Roads Manual. All planned road

construction is reviewed by the geotechnical specialist to ensure that new roads are located in stable locations to provide the best protection to natural resources while meeting the objective of the road. Discussions are held regarding the long-term use of the road by district staff for reforestation and future management, and whether a road needs to be surfaced or if it can be left unsurfaced. Financial costs of the construction and long-term maintenance are considered as well as potential impact to sale operations, anticipated closures related to weather, and long-term impact to wildlife and recreation.

Over time, minimal roads will be built within Habitat Conservation Areas and rarely within Riparian Conservation Areas. The intent is to be very deliberate when building roads in these locations, to ensure that other options were reviewed, that the planned road location is required and that other alternatives were not operationally or economically feasible.

Road Improvement

Road improvement projects will use ODF road inventory protocols to assess existing road drainage, stability, and vegetation conditions, and to aid in the development of transportation system improvement plans. Road Improvement activities will follow the guidance of the State Forest Roads Manual, State Forest Stewardship Agreement, and Chapter 4 of the draft Habitat Conservation Plan. Road improvement is generally accomplished through timber sale or Work Order Contracts. The majority of this improvement work will be performed on collector and spur roads and will consist of installing or replacing existing culverts and bridges, ditchline or cutbank improvements, or sidecast pull back and stabilization efforts.

Road Maintenance

Roads will be maintained as necessary to minimize the impact on natural resources, protect water quality and protect the investment made to the road infrastructure. Road maintenance activities will follow the guidance of the State Forest Roads Manual, State Forest Stewardship Agreement, and Chapter 4 of the draft Habitat Conservation Plan. Road maintenance can be accomplished through timber sale contracts, Work Order Contracts, or the State forests road crew. Emergency maintenance can also be accomplished by directly hiring contractors within a certain threshold. Maintenance is focused on ensuring proper drainage to prevent sediment from entering streams. Collector roads, and roads in active sale areas, need and get the most maintenance. Surface rock replacement is used during maintenance and is defined as adding additional surface rock to an already surfaced road to replace the rock worn down from road use.

Road Vacating

Roads may be vacated for a variety of reasons such as changing access needs, reducing maintenance costs, and/or to help meet objectives for aquatics, fish and amphibians, wildlife, recreation or other forest resources. Road vacating projects reduce potential impacts to the landscape and hydrologically disconnect the drainage from the stream system. This leaves them in a condition where road-related damage to the waters of the State is unlikely. When a road is vacated and taken off the active road network, erosion prevention work will be performed so that continued maintenance is not necessary. This includes but is not limited to removing sidecast material, stream crossings, culverts, cross drains and fills; installing maintenance free drainage, excavating unstable road and landing fills; treating ditch and road surfaces to disperse runoff and prevent surface erosion; and revegetating exposed soils. Segments of a road that have near-natural levels of risk for sediment delivery can be left intact and receive minimal road drainage improvements.

Road Access Management

State Forests are managed to support public access while providing for community safety, environmental benefits, protection of state and private assets, and wildfire prevention. Following timber harvest, roads are evaluated for their public access benefits and costs. Some roads are closed and vacated to reduce the maintenance costs and to minimize impacts to the environment. These areas remain open for walk-in use. The Department retains the option of gating roads if vandalism, neighbor concerns, or excessive road damage from public use becomes a problem in particular areas. The public may still access these areas on foot, bicycle, or horseback. Several sales are accessed across private lands.

Hydrologic Connectivity

Hydrological connectivity surveys are performed on haul routes during sale layout. The intent of these surveys is to determine what portions of the road and ditchlines are directly connected to streams and determine if there are ways to minimize or mitigate the connection distances. ODF prioritizes road improvement projects that address hydrologic connectivity and culvert replacements that are barriers to fish migration on active or planned haul routes and sites of opportunity near active or planned haul routes. Road improvement and maintenance investments are made to support forest operations, protect existing road infrastructure and water quality, and provide for safety improvements. ODF also closely monitors road conditions on active haul routes and performs additional patrols and assessments during and after inclement weather events. The District will continue conducting hydrologic connectivity surveys and mitigating items discovered during the process.

Management of Rock Source/Supply

The District plans for durable rock to be used on in-sale spurs and haul routes, which allows for year-round harvest opportunities on most timber sales. Purchasing rock from commercial sources is necessary to provide road rock for planned road construction, road improvement, and road maintenance activities. The District has not been successful in locating viable rock sources on district lands.

Work Order Contracts

Road maintenance and improvement projects not associated with a timber sale will be primarily facilitated through Work Order Contracts. This process uses the same protocols and guidance outlined in the road improvement and maintenance sections but allows the department to be efficient in accomplishing this work and prepare for future projects. The work associated with these contracts can include bridge design, fish culvert installation, road brushing, road maintenance and repair, or repairing/replacing gates.

Other Planned Road Projects to be completed by Work Order Contract in the Fiscal Year 2026 Annual Operations Plan:

- FY 26 Road Maintenance and Road Brushing
- AIC Crew Road Brushing

Roadside Vegetation Management

Roadside vegetation management protects the investment in roads by preventing damage from unchecked vegetation growth, helps to maintain a safe driving environment by maintaining clear sight distance, controls noxious weeds, and reduces fire hazards. Roadside vegetation will be controlled manually, mechanically or chemically where necessary. The method used will depend on the characteristics of the vegetation and its location. During the spring of 2025, roadside vegetation surveys will be conducted to determine roadside vegetation management treatment needs for Fiscal Year 2026.

Land Surveying

Every year surveying needs are analyzed and planned to be kept at a minimum level while ensuring property lines and corners are clearly marked. Survey work may be accomplished through service contracts with licensed professional land surveyors, or cost sharing with adjacent landowners. Land surveying may be necessary on the following sales:

- No primary sales will require surveying for Fiscal Year 2026

Young Stand Management

The State Forest strategy is to use a range of silvicultural tools to establish and maintain diverse stands of well-adapted natural species throughout the landscape to meet the objectives and goals in the Forest Management Plan and District Implementation Plan. These tools include site preparation, planting, tree protection, vegetation management, pre-commercial thinning, early commercial thinning and interplanting or replanting. Each practice must be considered and prescribed for individual stands on a site-specific basis.

This section describes the types of reforestation and young stand management activities that will occur in Fiscal Year 2026, and the attached Young Stand Management Table (Appendix A, Table A-4) describes the anticipated total amounts. 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 harvest units are completed and on updated assessments and surveys that will occur during and after the 2025 growing season.

The majority of reforestation activities will be completed by using experienced contractors. A portion of the activities will be completed by utilizing crews from a Correctional Institution. These crews work on activities such as inter-planting, tree protection, mechanical hand release, and noxious weed control.

Seedlings / Nurseries

In order to meet the goals of the Forest Management Plan, the State Forests Program requires tree seedlings that are physiologically healthy and best suited for the planting sites. A wide variety of native species seedlings are grown through contracts at forest nurseries throughout the Pacific Northwest to meet the reforestation needs. Seedlings are grown in three different stock types: 1) plug seedlings or one-year-old container grown seedlings, 2) plug +1 seedlings which are grown one year in a container followed by a second year in a bare root bed, and 3) straight bare root seedlings grown from seed in a bare root seed-bed and then transplanted to a wider spacing transplant bed. The budget accounts for a string of growing costs over several years rather than just those costs of

the trees being grown and planted in the winter. The budget for seedlings includes portions of the costs for growing seedlings for three planting years. Additionally, there are costs associated with the seed production, transportation costs and various costs associated with packaging and freezer and/or cooler storage. The individual species mixture and stock type used for a particular reforestation unit is determined after the final inventory from the forest nursery and varies by District.

All State Forest's Douglas-fir seedlings are grown from improved seed. Most minor species seed also comes from tree improvement coop orchards. For Fiscal Year 2026 outplant, district seedlings are being grown at Lewis River, Weyerhaeuser, PRT, IFA, and Rooted nurseries. Species consist of Douglas-fir, western redcedar, and western hemlock.

Site Preparation

Site preparation is any planned measure to prepare a site to allow for favorable growing conditions for newly planted seedlings. More than one of these techniques may be used for any given site based on the attributes and reforestation prescription for the site. The three main site preparation techniques are mechanical, chemical and slash burning.

1) Slash Burning: Slash burning can be accomplished by broadcast burning the entire unit or burning piles that result from mechanical site preparation.

2) Mechanical: Mechanical site preparation is the use of mechanized equipment to rearrange or alter forest slash and/or disturb the forest surface layer and vegetation to create seedbeds or planting spots. Planting spots are created in a fairly even distribution. Dense slash concentrations created during timber harvest may be mechanically piled as part of the timber sale contract.

3) Chemical: Chemical site preparation involves the application of herbicides to control competing vegetation before planting or natural regeneration and during the early stages of seedling establishment. Applications occur by two primary methods: aerially by helicopter or ground based with the use of backpack application equipment. The objective is to control brush species to allow stand establishment and maintain 2-3 years free of significant competing vegetation. The actual site preparation plan will be prepared in late spring when harvest unit availability and brush development is better known.

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. Planting is comprised of matching the appropriate species and stock type to the planting site. Forest health strategies are addressed on a site-specific basis when the planting plan is developed. Site specific prescriptions consider target species, aspect, elevation, soil types, Swiss needle cast risk where applicable, *Phellinus weirii* (laminated root rot) presence, required stocking guidelines, natural advanced regeneration, and the desired future condition of the stand. To accomplish this, a mixture of species are planted to provide for a healthy, productive, and sustainable forest ecosystem over time and to be more resilient to climate change. The following are different types of planting.

1) Initial Planting: Planting activities establish the desired species and stocking levels to meet the goals in the Forest Management Plan and Forest Practices Laws. Planted seedlings will be well suited and adapted to the reforestation site and where appropriate, a mixture of species may be planted to increase diversity on the landscape.

2) Interplanting: Interplanting may occur when stocking levels fall below or are at risk of falling below Forest Practices Act minimums. In certain instances, interplanting will occur to increase stocking on high quality sites to fully capture the site. In other areas, lower stocking will be acceptable, as it will provide high quality early seral habitat while still meeting Forest Practices Act requirements.

3) Underplanting: This type of planting is occasionally conducted after thinning in order to introduce both species diversity and an additional future layer of structure into a stand.

4) Natural Regeneration: Units or portions of units are assessed prior to planting. Natural regeneration is considered primarily in western hemlock stands that have been salvaged from windstorms, where small gaps and holes less than 2 acres have been created in partial cut units, and in unit rock outcrops or cliffs. Natural regeneration of red alder and other minor species is used to provide diversity in all harvest units.

Tree Protection

Animal damage on newly planted seedlings reduces their overall size, health and vigor. Extensive damage can lead to plantation failure and require interplanting, may extend the time to achieve free to grow status as defined by the Forest Practices Act and prevent meeting Forest Management Plan goals. Deer and elk, as well as mountain beaver, can heavily damage young seedlings. Various tree protection strategies are applied to help re-establish trees in areas with high concentrations of these species. Most commonly, various types of physical barriers (bud caps, vexar tubes, etc.) help prevent damage from big game. Direct control includes trapping mountain beaver in highly populated areas prior to planting to help prevent damage to newly planted seedlings.

Vegetation Management – Release Treatments

Vegetation management is done to reduce light, moisture, or nutrient competition from undesirable vegetation in a young stand of trees to improve survival and growth. It can also be used to alter tree species composition under pressure from insect and disease and favor species that are tolerant or resistant to the threat. Vegetation management may be required to meet Forest Practices reforestation stocking requirements, the NW Oregon State Forests Management Plan, and the District Implementation Plans. There are two types of vegetation management, chemical and manual release treatments. They are described below.

Chemical Release: Chemical release treatments involve the application of herbicides to control undesirable vegetation. Typical application methods are broadcast, directed spray, and hack and squirt. Broadcast application treatments are sprayed over the top of seedlings and undesirable vegetation using either aerial or backpack methods. Directed spray applications are made with a backpack and target individual plants. This method is often used to remove invasive species such as Scotch broom from young stands. Hack and squirt involves basal or stem injection of chemicals. This method is typically applied to hardwoods as a way to release conifers from hardwood competition.

Manual Release: Manual release can include cutting down of noxious weeds or hardwoods. Hardwood release is used when ingrowth of hardwoods, mainly red alder in the northwest and madrone and tanoak in the southwest, threaten to change the stand from conifer dominate to hardwood dominate. In this treatment, the majority of hardwoods are removed using chainsaws leaving all of the conifer trees. This differs from Pre-Commercial Thinning (described below) in the fact that conifer spacing and species are not manipulated. While hardwoods are important on the landscape and some are retained, long-term conifer production is the goal for many stands across the district.

Pre-Commercial Thinning

Pre-commercial thinning is a silviculture activity used to manipulate the density, structure or species composition of overstocked young forest stands. Generally, the purpose of a pre-commercial thinning operation is to release the most vigorous growing trees so they can maintain their growth. Pre-commercial thinning is normally conducted in a stand between the ages of 13 and 17 years old. In areas of disease, such as Swiss needle cast or *Phellinus weirii*, pre-commercial thinning can be used to favor species other than impacted Douglas-fir trees in the residual stand.

Stocking Surveys

The State Forests Unit has the responsibility of ensuring that the goals of the Forest Management Plan are met. Stocking surveys is one tool to ensure the stands are on track for the desired future condition. The surveys are done in order to check initial plantation survival at a time when the seedlings are vulnerable and there is still time to remedy problems, by using interplanting and animal damage control measures as examples. In addition, stocking surveys are conducted in order to assess free-to-grow status and to get baseline data on the stand for future management planning, for example evaluating release treatments and pre-commercial thinning candidates.

Invasive Species

Most noxious weeds or invasive plants are found along roads and have spread into plantations. The main sources for the weed introduction into the forest are vehicle tires, equipment moved into and out of district, and where soil disturbance occurs. 100% weed-free grass seed and certified weed-free straw used for mulch is required for project work on roads. Equipment washing is required in timber sale contracts to prevent the introduction of weed seed from other sites. It is also required that weed-free hay is used for feeding stock on State Forest Lands.

The State Forests Unit continues to identify appropriate steps they can take to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive plants. Knotweed, Scotch broom, English ivy and false brome are the primary species known to exist in the district. Active control measures are being planned and prioritized for roadside, in-unit, and trail treatment.

Recreation Management

Overview of Recreation Management

Recreation use has been taking place on the West Oregon District for more than 70 years and has been managed in varying degrees. Currently the direction for management of recreation flows from the Northwest Oregon State Forest Management Plan (2010).

Recreation use includes hunting, fishing, target shooting, Off-Highway Vehicle riding, mountain biking, hiking, equestrian use, mushroom picking, sight-seeing, picnicking, swimming, and camping. Recreation use takes place in developed sites and in dispersed sites across state forest land. Use levels for all activities are expected to increase.

Dispersed site activities are expected to continue in Fiscal Year 2026 and will require varying degrees of recreation use management and district staff attention. Dispersed use sites will be monitored, maintained, and improved or closed as resources allow to meet safety, sanitation, and resource protection objectives.

The Fiscal Year 2026 plan focuses on maintaining current trails, facilities, and opportunities by maintaining existing infrastructure, providing resources for addressing public safety and sanitation, and mitigating recreational impact to natural resources. The Recreation, Education, and Interpretation Program will also focus on internal business processes to improve internal integration with other state forest business, improve spatial data organization, standardize recreation infrastructure, improve information delivery to the public, and align operational activities with the guidelines and requirements identified in the draft Habitat Conservation Plan.

Facilities (Campgrounds, Viewpoints, Trailheads, etc.)

The Recreation, Education, and Interpretation Program in collaboration with the West Oregon District manages the following recreation infrastructure:

1. Big Elk Creek. This area has two dispersed campsites along Big Elk Creek that is accessible year-round. 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 Off Highway Vehicle staging/riding/camping area. This staging area provides access to a 32.6 mile trail loop on ODF and private land. The facilities at Baber Meadows include a vault toilet, an informational kiosk, a kid's All-Terrain Vehicle track, all weather access roads to camping and staging areas, nine surfaced trailer sites with picnic tables and fire rings, and two primitive campsites. There is also an overflow parking area to the west of the meadows. Salmon Creek Off Highway Vehicle Staging Area provides an alternative access to the Mt. Baber Off Highway Vehicle Trail System.
3. Black Rock. The Black Rock Mountain Bike Association has created and maintains about 7.3 miles of trails in the eastern portion of ODF ownership at Black Rock. Facilities at Black Rock include a small parking area, portable toilet, changing station, staging area/gathering area, and two information kiosks.

Facility Maintenance

Maintenance of existing facilities remains the Recreation, Education, and Interpretation Programs' highest priority. Facilities will be maintained as necessary to protect investment, address developing resource and safety issues, and to protect water quality.

Facility maintenance work includes the completion of facility condition assessments on all facility infrastructure, prioritization of maintenance needs, development of maintenance plans, and completion of maintenance work identified. Standard facility maintenance work includes performing maintenance activities on restrooms, trash and garbage services, facility access roads and trails, facility infrastructure (picnic tables, fire pits, potable water wells, grey water disposal areas, tent pads, wood storage sheds, picnic shelters, parking areas…etc.), sign and information board infrastructure, and vegetation management.

Heavy facility maintenance work such as addressing landslides, sinkholes, flood damage, and downed trees which results from winter storms will be incorporated into facility maintenance plans and conducted as needed.

Facility maintenance needs vary year to year based on factors such as volume of use and seasonal weather conditions.

Motorized (Off Highway Vehicle) Trails

The Mt. Baber ATV Club and The Recreation, Education, and Interpretation Program will continue to place emphasis on the maintenance and upgrade of existing trails. Upgrades will be focused on improving trail system connectivity and diversity, reducing user conflict, addressing user safety, natural resource protection, recreational infrastructure investment protection, improving sustainability, and reducing maintenance workload.

To support Off Highway Vehicle Program management, ODF receives All-Terrain Vehicle Fund dollars from Oregon Parks and Recreation Department to support personnel and associated service and supply costs.

Non-Motorized Trails

The Black Rock Mountain Bike Association and the Recreation, Education, and Interpretation Program will continue to place emphasis on maintenance, and upgrade of existing trails. Upgrades will be focused on improving trail system connectivity and diversity, reducing user conflict, addressing user safety, natural resource protection, recreational infrastructure investment protection, improving sustainability, and reducing maintenance workload.

Fiscal Year 2026 non-motorized trail projects on the West Oregon District are identified and described in the following table (Table 6).

Table 6. Non-Motorized Trail Projects

Project Type	Project Name	Project Status	Work Resources	Project Description
Construction	Black Rock Mountain Bike Area Trail Construction	Approved in Fiscal Year 2025	Black Rock Mountain Bike Association Volunteers, Recreation Staff	Construction of trail re-routes and vacation of trail sections. Project work will continue in Fiscal Year 2026.
Planning	Black Rock Mountain Bike Trail Bridge Project	Ongoing-Approved in Fiscal Year 2023	Volunteers, Recreation Staff, District Staff, Design Contractor	Development of trail bridge design including construction drawings and cost estimates. This work will continue in Fiscal Year 2026.

Trail Maintenance (Motorized and Non-motorized)

Maintenance of existing trails remains the Recreation, Education, and Interpretation Program's highest trail program priority. Trails will be maintained as necessary to protect investment, address developing resource and safety issues, and to protect water quality.

Trail maintenance work includes the completion of trail condition assessments on all trails and trail infrastructure, prioritization of maintenance needs, development of maintenance plans, and completion of maintenance work identified. Standard trail maintenance work includes activities such as cleaning water bars and rolling dips, cleaning out culverts, performing trail tread repair work, cleaning trail bridges, clearing downed trees, vegetation management, sign infrastructure maintenance, and trail infrastructure repair or replacement.

Heavy trail maintenance work such as addressing landslides, sinkholes, flood damage, and downed trees which results from winter storms will be incorporated into trail maintenance plans and conducted as needed.

Maintenance needs vary year to year based on factors such as volume of use and seasonal weather conditions.

Hydrologic Connectivity

Hydrological connectivity surveys will be performed on trails during trail maintenance and condition assessments. The intent of these surveys is to determine what portions of the trails are directly connected to streams and determine if there are ways to minimize or mitigate the connection distances. The Recreation, Education, and Interpretation Program prioritizes trail improvement projects that address hydrologic connectivity. Trail maintenance investments will be made to support recreational opportunities, protect existing trail infrastructure, protect water quality, and provide for public safety improvements.

Timber Sale and Recreation Resource Interactions

As a working forest it is inevitable that as we plan timber harvest activity there will be interaction with recreational infrastructure. The Marketing, Roads, and Recreation, Education, and Interpretation Program staff collaborate when sale and recreation resource interactions occur and develop actions to minimize impact to recreational infrastructure and address natural resource impact when trails do not meet sustainability or resource protection goals.

Details have been added to Pre-Operation Reports for each timber sale that has nearby recreational resources to detail what actions are planned for the recreational resource.

Timber sales may extend for several years depending on the flow of operations. The table below lists the planned Fiscal Year 2026 timber sales that will impact recreation resources.

Table 9. Timber Sale & Recreation Resource Interactions

Project Type	Timber Sale Name	Trail Name	Project Description
Planning	Bear Necessities Thin (Alt)	Mt. Baber OHV Trail Loop	Trails impacted by timber sale activity will be temporarily closed due to public safety concerns and re-opened once harvest activity is completed and trail repairs are completed if necessary. See timber sale pre-op reports for additional information.

Volunteer Program and Partnerships

Volunteers contribute labor, supplies, and expertise to the Recreation, Education, and Interpretation Program. Volunteers have partnered with ODF to construct new trails, maintain infrastructure, and preserve natural resources.

Volunteer activities in the West Oregon District are focused on the Mt. Baber Off-Highway Vehicle Area and the Black Rock Mountain Bike Area. Non-profit, user group led trail maintenance and construction work parties are facilitated through external partnership agreements.

The Recreation, Education, and Interpretation Program continues to partner with local recreation providers and volunteers to maintain working relationships and accomplish work. The program will continue to look for opportunities to develop new partnerships and to enhance existing partnerships that will increase our collective capacity to meet program and project goals and objectives.

Event Management

The Mt. Baber ATV Club holds 2-3 organized club riding events annually.

The Black Rock Mountain Bike Association may have some organized riding events along with regularly scheduled “work party” events.

Grants

Grant Research – The Recreation, Education, and Interpretation Program and Black Rock Mountain Bike Association will continue to research grant and funding opportunities to support trail system improvement work and design and construction phases of the Black Rock Mountain Bike Area Trailhead Project and the Black Rock Trail Bridge Project.

Other Integrated Forest Management Projects

Aquatic & Riparian Management

All fish bearing streams found in State Forests are subject to the Management Standards for Aquatic and Riparian Areas as outlined in Appendix J found in the Northwest Oregon State Forests Management Plan (2010). An objective of State Forests' aquatic resources is to maintain, enhance, and restore quality fish habitat. This is achieved primarily through riparian buffer strategies specific to the aquatic resource characteristics such as presence of fish, size, and flow duration. The goal of all riparian management prescriptions is to obtain mature forest conditions (e.g., development of the natural community appropriate for that site) as expediently as possible. Aquatic Anchors have been established on watersheds in the district in which additional aquatic conservation measures are applied when regeneration harvesting.

Several strategies, described in the Forest Management Plan, dictate protection measures designed to protect, maintain, and restore aquatic and riparian functions. These strategies are employed during harvest activities and include but are not limited to: leave trees adjacent to streams to protect stream temperature, provide nutrients, protect stream banks, and eventually provide wood to improve fish habitat. Best management practices for road construction, reconstruction, and maintenance minimize impacts to water quality.

In addition to the strategies detailed in the Forest Management Plan, all goals and strategies identified within the draft Habitat Conservation Plan will be followed for Fiscal Year 2026 timber sales. These goals and strategies at times will overlap with those within the Forest Management Plan. Final stream protection configurations will be determined during sale layout to ensure compliance with Forest Management Plan and draft Habitat Conservation Plan strategies.

Threatened and Endangered Fish Species: Federally Threatened Salmon and Steelhead listed species with Critical Habitat Designations found within the district include Upper Willamette Winter Steelhead and Coastal Coho Salmon.

Fish Presence Surveys: Streams are classified based on the presence of certain fish species and suitable habitat. A Type F stream represents a stream that is inhabited at any time of the year by anadromous or game fish species or fish that are listed as threatened or endangered species under the federal or state endangered species acts. A Type N stream represents a stream that is not occupied at any time of the year by anadromous or game fish species. Traditionally, fish use determinations were made primarily utilizing electrofishing but since 2007, Forest Practices rules were revised to include a physical habitat survey as an approved method for classifying fish use. As of July 1, 2023, a fish distribution model was approved for regulatory purposes to classify streams for fish use. State Forest staff can use the modelled approach for classifying streams to designate the appropriate riparian protection measures and can perform a field survey following approved ODFW protocols and workflows to verify and/or correct the modeled fish distribution where discrepancies are discovered.

Flow Permanence Surveys: Streams are classified based on flow duration. A perennial stream represents a stream that has flowing surface water year-round during a typical water year. A seasonal stream represents a stream that does not have flowing surface water year-round and may dry up completely during a typical water year. Flow permanence determinations have been made using a variety of protocols and techniques over the years. As of July 1, 2023, a flow permanence field protocol was approved for regulatory purposes to classify streams for flow duration. State Forest staff are required to complete an operational field survey following approved ODFW protocols and workflows for classifying streams to designate the appropriate riparian protection measures. The requirement of completing an operational field survey will end once there is an approved flow duration model sufficient for regulatory purposes. Once an approved flow duration model is available, State Forest staff can use the modelled approach for classifying streams and can perform a field survey following ODFW protocols and workflows to verify and/or correct the modeled flow duration where discrepancies are discovered.

Restoration Goals and Identification Process*:* The overarching principles for fish habitat restoration are described in the Forest Management Plan. An initial screen by ODF's Aquatic and Riparian Specialist suggests that there may not be opportunities for stream enhancement in some of the planned sale areas. Further field reconnaissance will be completed by District and Division Staff, along with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, to determine possible locations.

Potential Stream Projects may be associated with the following Timber Sales:

- Top Deer (Primary sale)
- Last Rodeo (Alternate sale)
- Pac Two (Alternate sale)

Restoration accomplishments are reported to Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board using the Oregon Watershed Restoration Inventory electronic filing process and reported by ODF annually in our report to the counties, board of forestry, and Division of State Lands.

Land Exchange

There are currently no land exchanges planned. The district's "Land Acquisition and Exchange Plan" was updated in Fiscal Year 2013.

Law Enforcement and Public Safety

The District expects to contribute $10,000 total during Fiscal Year 2026 to help fund one forest deputy in each of the following counties: Lincoln, Benton and Polk. Other agencies and private forest landowners also contribute to the funding of these law enforcement officers.

The forest deputies patrol forest lands in their respective counties to enforce laws relating to fire and recreation; prevent vandalism, theft of forest products and dumping of trash; and aid in search and rescue efforts. The forest deputies are essential to the success and overall management of the forest and their presence benefits all forest users.

Firewood Cutting Program

The primary objective of the District Firewood Cutting Program is to provide a source of firewood from State Forests to the public for personal use. The permit fee for personal firewood cutting is $20 for two cords. Permits are issued for a period of two weeks. Personal use firewood cutting is only allowed outside the months of fire season. The district typically sells 30-50 woodcutting permits each year. In addition, the district issues between 1 to 2 commercial firewood permits per year with an estimated revenue of $200 to $1,000.

Non-Timber Forest Products

The district typically issues between 30 and 50 miscellaneous forest product permits for salal, vine maple, forest plants, chanterelle mushrooms and Oregon grape each fiscal year. Permits are sold for $100 per permittee and may have more than one permittee per permit. Revenue from these permits ranges from $7,000 to $10,000 per fiscal year.

Grants

ODF received funding through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law grant. As part of this grant, pre-commercial thinning and invasive weed treatments will be accomplished to increase the health, vigor and resiliency of selected young stands in the State Forests. A tool has been developed to help prioritize the backlog of stands across all State Forest lands that would benefit from this thinning. Any pre-commercially thinning acres resulting from this grant are reflected in the district Summary Table A-4 in Grant Funded Activities if applicable. Pre-commercially thinning on identified areas may start as soon as May 2025. The invasive weed treatments portion of the grant is not finalized yet, as such, any invasive weed treatment resulting from this grant are not reflected in the district Summary Table A-4.

Planning

Below are the significant district-level planning projects currently scheduled for commencement, completion, or both in Fiscal Year 2026.

Archaeological, Historical and Cultural Resources

All of the operations will be reviewed against the State Historic Preservation Office and General Land Office databases for potential impact to cultural resources. All of the operations will be shared with the nine federally recognized Tribes in Oregon.

Forest Inventory

The State Forests Division is developing a lidar-based inventory that will replace Stand Level Inventory when completed. Lidar data was collected in 2020 for most ODF lands. Contract crews collected United States Forest Service Forest Inventory Assessment plots in 2021. The State Forest Division's Inventory Program is in the process of developing a raster-based estimate of forest biometrics across most of its ownership.

Wildlife Surveys

Northern Spotted Owl Surveys

For the Fiscal Year 2026 Annual Operations Plan, the district will continue the northern spotted owl survey program, in order to comply with federal and state Endangered Species Acts and to contribute to Forest Management Plan goals. Survey requirements are determined in accordance with *ODF Northern Spotted Owl Operational Policies,* November 2017. If ODF obtains a Habitat Conservation Plan these policies will be re-evaluated.

Marbled Murrelet Surveys

In Fiscal Year 2026, the district will continue its marbled murrelet survey program in order to comply with Federal and State Endangered Species Acts and to contribute to Forest Management Plan goals. Survey requirements are determined in accordance with ODF policy, guidance, and survey protocols. If ODF obtains a Habitat Conservation Plan these policies will be re-evaluated.

Threatened & Endangered Plants

The district will continue to screen harvest operations against the Oregon Biodiversity Information Center database and other known locations on the district to identify potential conflicts with plant species listed in the District Implementation Plan.

Species of Concern Wildlife

The district will continue to screen harvest operations against several wildlife databases to identify potential conflicts with wildlife of concern listed in the District Implementation Plan. In 2023, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife released a new mapping tool that identifies Priority Wildlife Connectivity Areas that include recommendations to facilitate wildlife movement. ODF and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife will work together to determine

how these mapped areas will be incorporated into the upcoming long-range planning processes.

Research and Monitoring

The West Oregon District will assist in a variety of research and monitoring projects in Fiscal Year 2026. Examples include:

- Growing stock study of thinned stands at Black Rock (McGuire/Oregon State University)
- Tree progeny study (North West Tree Improvement Cooperative)
- Nursery Seedling Stock trials (West Oregon District)
- PNW Seed Source Project (Washington Department of Natural Resources)

Recreation, Education, and Interpretation Program

In Fiscal Year 2026, Recreation, Education, and Interpretation Program staff will be working on the following planning efforts:

- Support the State Forest Division's Forest Management Plan work, Habitat Conservation Plan work and district Annual Operations Plan development and implementation.
- Recreation Standards Manual development continues to be an on-going Recreation, Education, and Interpretation project (ex. fire pits, information boards, picnic tables, site signs, etc.).
- The Recreation, Education, and Interpretation Program continues to assess and update spatial data for recreation trails and facilities to improve delivery of information to both internal and external stakeholders.

Other Planning Operations

The district will continue collecting additional data to enhance road inventory information and rock inventories as workload permits. In conjunction with the Recreation, Education, and Interpretation Program, the district will provide input and context to recreation planning. The district will also continue to participate in Forest Management Plan and Habitat Conservation Plan reviews as needed.

Public Information and Education

Forestry 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 attempt to participate in outdoor school presentations, Oregon State University College of Forestry class presentations, high school career fairs, sponsorship of local high school senior internships, and other public events as the opportunity arises and time permits. The district will continue to meet with concerned citizens or groups when they

have questions or as needed. Staffing and workload limitations will be a factor in staff availability for participation in these activities.

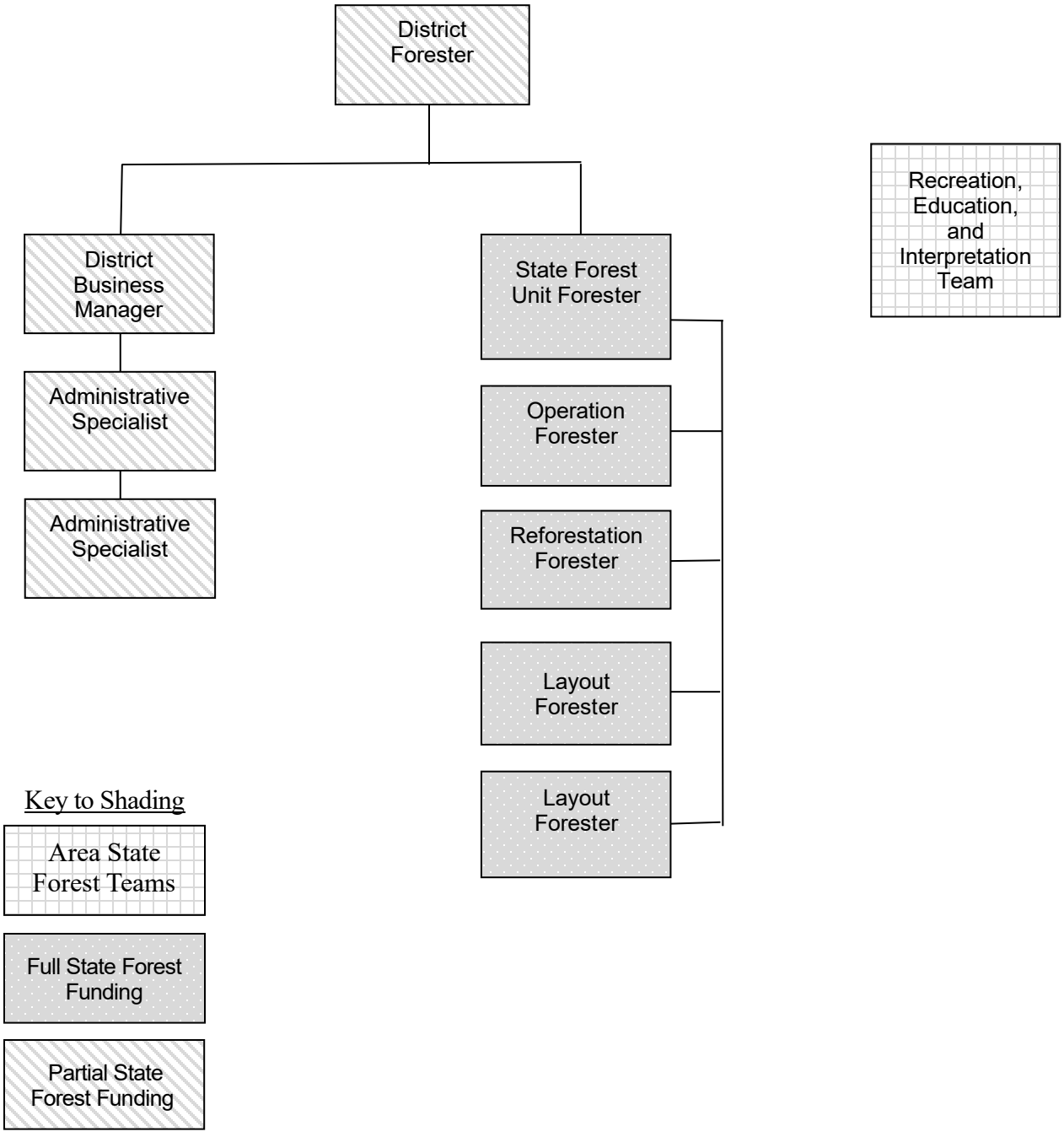
The Recreation, Education, and Interpretation Program offers various interpretation and educational programs and services on the State Forest system, with primary offerings featured at the Tillamook Forest Center, located at milepost 22 on the Wilson River Highway (Highway 6). The Tillamook Forest Center is ODF's only visitors' center, and while located on the Tillamook District, it serves as a hub for public education on forest-related topics, active forest management, fire prevention messaging, agency wide initiatives, and general information about the variety of recreational opportunities available on state forests, while also offering meaningful interpretive programs to help promote a culture of forest stewardship. The Tillamook Forest Center continues to host many school groups, family activities, and other forest visitors, and is open March through November annually.

The Recreation, Education, and Interpretation Program is also actively engaged in additional community outreach and engagement efforts to raise awareness about the Program itself and the many benefits provided by the recreational and educational opportunities available on state forest lands. It should be noted that the Recreation, Education, and Interpretation Program staff is relatively small and gratefully depends on the significant investments made by long-standing and committed volunteers, use-community partnerships, and generous donations to the Program's nonprofit funding partner, the State Forests Trust of Oregon, to help maintain and sustain its existing services and infrastructure to the public.

Administration

There are 9 positions on the district that are fully or partially funded for the management of State Forest land: 5 permanent personnel who work full-time on state forest management and 4 permanent personnel who work part-time on state forest management. In addition, the district is supported by the NW Oregon Area Recreation, Education, and Interpretation Program, as well as the Division Planning and Operations Team. All are responsible for implementing the 2026 Annual Operations Plan. The State Forest Unit is responsible for ensuring that all management approaches, activities and projects for timber marketing, road management, recreation and young stand management are designed to meet the goals, strategies and objectives of the Forest Management Plan, Implementation Plan, Annual Operations Plans, and Recreation Plan. The sales and projects are coordinated across the district and with the NW Oregon Area and Division Teams from the development of the annual operations plan to the final sale administration for consistency within and between units to meet common goals.

West Oregon District Organization Chart



APPENDICES

A. Summary Tables

1. Harvest Operations – Financial Summary
2. Harvest Operations – Forest Resource Summary
3. Forest Road Management Summary
4. Reforestation and Young Stand Management Summary
5. Recreation Management Summary

B. Vicinity Map

1. Harvest Operations Vicinity Map
2. Fiscal Year 2026 Recreation Project Vicinity Map

C. Consultations with Other State Agencies

This appendix summarizes the results of consultations with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and other agencies as appropriate.

D. Public Comment Process

This appendix describes the results of the public involvement process of this Annual Operations Plan.

E. Pre-Operations Reports

Pre-Operations Reports are available on the ODF website.

F. Forest Land Management Classification

G. Landscape Design

Appendix A – Summary Tables

- **Table A-1: Commercial Forest Management Operations - Financial Summary**
- **Table A-2: Commercial Forest Management Operations – Forest Resource Summary**
- **Table A-3: Forest Roads Summary**
- **Table A-4: Reforestation and Young Stand Management Summary**
- **Table A-5: Recreation Management – Financial Summary**

TIMBER HARVEST OPERATIONS - FINANCIAL SUMMARY

District: West Oregon **Fiscal Year:** 2026 **Date:** 6/30/2025

Primary Operation	Fund %		County	Sale Quarter[1]	Net Acres		Volume (MMBF)			Value		
	BOF	CSL			Partial Cut	Clear-cut	Con-ifer	Hard-woods	Total	Gross	Projects	Net
Big Rock Candy Mountain	100%	0%	Polk	4	0	68	2.2	0.0	2.2	$897,600	$48,713	$848,887
Lonely Beaver	100%	0%	Lincoln	1	0	56	1.9	0.0	1.9	$809,200	$47,031	$762,169
Miller Minute	41%	59%	Lincoln	3	0	139	5.0	0.0	5.0	$2,376,900	$70,587	$2,306,313
Top Deer	100%	0%	Lincoln	2	0	30	1.1	0.0	1.1	$513,000	$46,806	$466,194
				Sub-total:	0	293	10.3	0.0	10.3	$4,596,700	$213,137	$4,383,563
				Project WOC Sub-total:	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0		$30,000	
				Total:	0	293	10.3	0.0	10.3	$4,596,700	$243,137	$4,353,563

Alternate Operation	Fund %		County	Sale Quarter[1]	Net Acres		Volume (MMBF)			Value		
	BOF	CSL			Partial Cut	Clear-cut	Con-ifer	Hard-woods	Total	Gross	Projects	Net
Bear Necessities Thin	83%	17%	Lincoln	ALT	176	0	1.1	0.0	1.1	$228,800	$46,416	$182,384
Homestead Makeover	100%	0%	Benton	ALT	0	34	1.2	0.0	1.2	$511,700	$30,446	$481,254
Last Rodeo	100%	0%	Polk	ALT	0	89	2.8	0.0	2.8	$1,139,200	$68,645	$1,070,555
Pac Two	69%	31%	Lincoln	ALT	0	62	1.9	0.0	1.9	$768,800	$56,600	$712,200
Yakety Yaq	74%	26%	Benton	ALT	0	91	2.7	0.0	2.7	$1,126,505	$67,047	$1,059,458
				Total:	176	277	9.8	0.0	9.8	$3,775,005	$269,154	$3,505,851

[1]The sale quarter is when the timber sale contract is intended to be sent to Salem for processing. It is anticipated that the timber sale will be sold in the following quarter.

PRIMARY HARVEST OPERATIONS - FOREST RESOURCE SUMMARY

District: West Oregon **Fiscal Year** 2026 **Date:** 6/30/2025

This table lists Forest Resources and other issues addressed within Pre-Operations Report due to their presence within or near harvest operations

Primary Harvest Operations	Unit (Optional)	Forest Health Issues [1]	Invasive Species	Current LYR/OFS Structures [2]	Landcape Design LYR/OFS [3]	Install/Replace Culverts on Fish Bearing / Perennial Streams	Road/Trail Construction Inside RCA/HCA	Point of Diversion (Domestic Water)	Potential Stream Habitat Improvement [4]	Within Aquatic Anchor	Within Terrestrial Anchor	Operating within a NSO Provincial Circle (BA Required)	Operating within a MMMA (BA Required)	Murrelet Timber Sale Screening Process Required (MM Policy 2.27)	T&E Fish Adjacent to Harvest Unit / Haul Route [5]	T&E/SOC Species (Includes Plants)	Geotechnical - Additional Review Required	Recreation Sites	Scenic Resources	Adjacent Private Landowner (Shared Property line)	Other Resources or Issues
Big Rock Candy Mountain		-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	
Lonely Beaver		x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	
Miller Minute		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	Buried fiber optic line along Miller Creek Rd
Top Deer		-	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	

[1] A 'x' (in any column) indicates yes the resource or other issue occurs within or near the harvest operation and is addressed by the Pre-Operations Report

[2] A 'x' indicates the harvest operation contains stands that are currently in a Layered or Older Forest Stand Structure

[3] A 'x' indicates that the operation contains areas that have been designated for the development of complex forest stands (LYR/OFS)

[4] The final decision on these projects will occur during sale preparation and inconsultation with ODFW.

[5] This table lists harvest operations (units or log haul routes) that are adjacent to streams that are known to contain T&E fish.

ALTERNATE HARVEST OPERATIONS - FOREST RESOURCE SUMMARY

This table lists Forest Resources and other issues addressed within Pre-Operations Report due to their presence within or near harvest operations

Alternate Harvest Operations	Unit (Optional)	Forest Health Issues [1]	Invasive Species	Current LYR/OFS Structures [2]	Landcape Design LYR/OFS [3]	Install/Replace Culverts on Fish Bearing / Perennial Streams	Road/Trail Construction Inside RCA/HCA	Point of Diversion (Domestic Water)	Potential Stream Habitat Improvement [4]	Within Aquatic Anchor	Within Terrestrial Anchor	Operating within a NSO Provincial Circle (BA Required)	Operating within a MMMA (BA Required)	Murrelet Timber Sale Screening Process Required (MM Policy 2.27)	T&E Fish Adjacent to Harvest Unit / Haul Route [5]	T&E/SOC Species (Includes Plants)	Geotechnical - Additional Review Required	Recreation Sites	Scenic Resources	Adjacent Private Landowner (Shared Property line)	Other Resources or Issues
Bear Necessities Thin		-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	
Homestead Makeover		x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	
Last Rodeo		x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	
Pac Two		-	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	
Yakety Yaq		-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	

[1] A 'x' (in any column) indicates yes the resource or other issue occurs within or near the harvest operation and is addressed by the Pre-Operations Report

[2] A 'x' indicates the harvest operation contains stands that are currently in a Layered or Older Forest Stand Structure

[3] A 'x' indicate that the operation contains areas that have been designated for the development of complex forest stands (LYR/OFS)

[4] The final decision on these projects will occur during sale preparation and inconsultation with ODFW.

[5] This table lists harvest operations (units or log haul routes) that are adjacent to streams that are known to contain T&E fish.

FOREST ROADS SUMMARY

District: West Oregon **Fiscal Year:** 2026 **Date:** 6/30/2025

Primary Operations	Construction		Improvement, Rock, and/or Maintenance		Road Vacating		Other Projects	Total Project Costs	Gross Value of Operation	Total Cost as a percent of Gross Value	Comments
	Miles	Cost	Miles	Cost	Miles	Cost					
Big Rock Candy Mountain	0.0	$0	10.2	$39,813	0.0	$0	$8,900	$48,713	$897,600	5.4%	
Lonely Beaver	0.0	$0	6.8	$35,631	0.0	$0	$11,400	$47,031	$809,200	5.8%	
Miller Minute	0.1	$1,000	6.0	$53,687	0.0	$0	$15,900	$70,587	$2,376,900	3.0%	
Top Deer	0.0	$0	2.1	$35,906	0.0	$0	$10,900	$46,806	$513,000	9.1%	
Sub-total	**0.1**	**$1,000**	**25.1**	**$165,037**	**0.0**	**$0**	**$47,100**	**$213,137**	**$4,596,700**	**4.6%**	
Sub-total WOC (see below)	**0.0**	**$0**	**2.0**	**$10,000**	**0.0**	**$0**	**$20,000**	**$30,000**			
Totals	**0.1**	**$1,000**	**27.1**	**$175,037**	**0.0**	**$0**	**$67,100**	**$243,137**	**$4,596,700**	**5.3%**	

Alternate Operations

Bear Necessities Thin	0.0	$0	9.9	$35,516	0.0	$0	$10,900	$46,416	$228,800	20.3%	
Homestead Makeover	0.1	$2,154	7.7	$17,893	0.0	$0	$10,399	$30,446	$511,700	5.9%	
Last Rodeo	0.0	$0	8.8	$51,745	0.0	$0	$16,900	$68,645	$1,139,200	6.0%	
Pac Two	0.0	$0	8.6	$37,700	0.0	$0	$18,900	$56,600	$768,800	7.4%	
Yakety Yaq	0.1	$2,751	4.3	$51,147	0.0	$0	$13,149	$67,047	$1,126,505	6.0%	
Total	**0.2**	**$4,905**	**39.3**	**$194,001**	**0.0**	**$0**	**$70,248**	**$269,154**	**$3,775,005**	**7.1%**	

Road Projects to be Completed as a Work Order Contract

Operation	Construction		Improvement, Rock, and/or Maintenance		Road Vacating		Other Projects	Total Project Costs	Funding Source	Comments
	Miles	Cost	Miles	Cost	Miles	Cost				
FY26 Road Maintenance and Road Brushing	0.0	$0	2.0	$10,000	0.0	$0	$20,000	$30,000	FDF	Other project costs include road brushing
AIC Crew Road Brushing	0.0	$0	0.0	$0	0.0	$0	$0	$0		Work to be completed by department staff
Total	**0.0**	**$0**	**2.0**	**$10,000**	**0.0**	**$0**	**$20,000**	**$30,000**		

REFORESTATION AND YOUNG STAND MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

District: West Oregon **Fiscal Year:** 2026 **Date:** 6/30/2025

Projects Conducted by ODF Staff or Contractors	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
Site Prep - Broadcast Burning	0	$0.00	$0	0	$0.00	$0	0	$0
Site Prep - Piling Burning *	20	$12.00	$240	33	$12.00	$396	53	$636
Site Prep - Mechanical (conducted through TS Contract)	57	$0.00	$0	0	$0.00	$0	57	$0
Site Prep - Chemical - Aerial	0	$100.00	$0	0	$100.00	$0	0	$0
Site Prep - Chemical - Ground	231	$134.00	$30,954	70	$134.00	$9,380	301	$40,334
Initial Planting	231	$210.00	$48,510	70	$210.00	$14,700	301	$63,210
Interplanting	25	$190.00	$4,750	5	$190.00	$950	30	$5,700
Underplanting	0	$210.00	$0	0	$210.00	$0	0	$0
Tree Protection - Barriers (bud caps)	0	$87.00	$0	0	$87.00	$0	0	$0
Tree Protection - Direct Control	0	$75.00	$0	0	$75.00	$0	0	$0
Release - Chemical - Aerial	0	$130.00	$0	0	$130.00	$0	0	$0
Release - Chemical - Ground	210	$139.68	$29,333	69	$139.68	$9,638	279	$38,971
Release - Manual	0	$115.00	$0	0	$115.00	$0	0	$0
Precommercial Thinning	0	$240.00	$0	0	$240.00	$0	0	$0
Stocking Surveys *	1,550	$0.00	$0	354	$0.00	$0	1,904	$0
Invasive Species	75	$110.00	$8,250	25	$110.00	$2,750	100	$11,000
Other			$0			$0	0	$0
Totals	**2,399**	**--**	**$122,037**	**626**	**--**	**$37,814**	**3,025**	**$159,851**

* Work to be completed by ODF staff; cost are for materials only

Projects Conducted by South Fork/Mill Creek Crews (*costs are for materials only*)	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
Site Prep - Broadcast Burning	0	$0.00	$0	0	$0.00	$0	0	$0
Site Prep - Piling Burning	37	$12.00	$444	2	$12.00	$24	39	$468
Site Prep - Mechanical	0	$0.00	$0	0	$0.00	$0	0	$0
Initial Planting	0	$0.00	$0	0	$0.00	$0	0	$0
Interplanting	20	$0.00	$0	10	$0.00	$0	30	$0
Underplanting	0	$0.00	$0	0	$0.00	$0	0	$0
Tree Protection - Barriers (tubing & tube maintenance)	15	$552.37	$8,286	4	$552.37	$2,209	19	$10,495
Tree Protection - Direct Control	45	$0.00	$0	15	$0.00	$0	60	$0
Release - Manual	150	$0.00	$0	50	$0.00	$0	200	$0
Precommercial Thinning	0	$0.00	$0	0	$0.00	$0	0	$0
Invasive Species	0	$0.00	$0	0	$0.00	$0	0	$0
Other	0	$0.00	$0	0	$0.00	$0	0	$0
Totals	**267**	**--**	**$8,730**	**81**	**--**	**$2,233**	**348**	**$10,963**

Grant Funded Activities	Board of Forestry			Common School Forest Lands			District		Funding
Project	Acres Planned	Average Cost*/Acre	Cost	Acres Planned	Average Cost*/Acre	Cost	Total Acres	Total Cost	
	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	

RECREATION SITE MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

District: West Oregon **Fiscal Year:** 2026 **Date:** 6/30/2025

Project	Construction Projects		Improvement Projects		Operations & Maintenance Projects		Total Costs	Comments
	ODF ($)	Other ($)	ODF ($)	Other ($)	ODF ($)	Other ($)*		
Campgrounds								
Vault Toilet Pumping						$1,500	$1,500	ATV Transfer Fund (Baber Meadows)
Garbage Service								
Miscellaneous Maintenance								
Trailheads/ Day Use Areas								
Vault Toilet Pumping						$5,000	$5,000	Portable toilet at Black Rock Mountain Bike Area paid by Black Rock Mountain Bike Association
Garbage Service								
Miscellaneous Maintenance								
Other Operations								
Law Enforcement					$10,000		$10,000	L, B & P County Forest Patrol Deputies. District Budget and Administration
						FDF Total	$10,000	
						Other Total	$6,500	
						TOTAL	**$16,500**	

*A portion of the motorized recreation costs are funded through OPRD ATV funds.

RECREATION TRAIL MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Project	Miles	Construction Projects		Improvement Projects		Operations & Maintenance Projects		Total Costs	Comments
		ODF ($)	Other ($)	ODF ($)	Other ($)	ODF ($)	Other ($)		
Non-Motorized									
								$0	
Motorized									
							FDF Total	$0	
							Other Total	$0	
							TOTAL	**$0**	

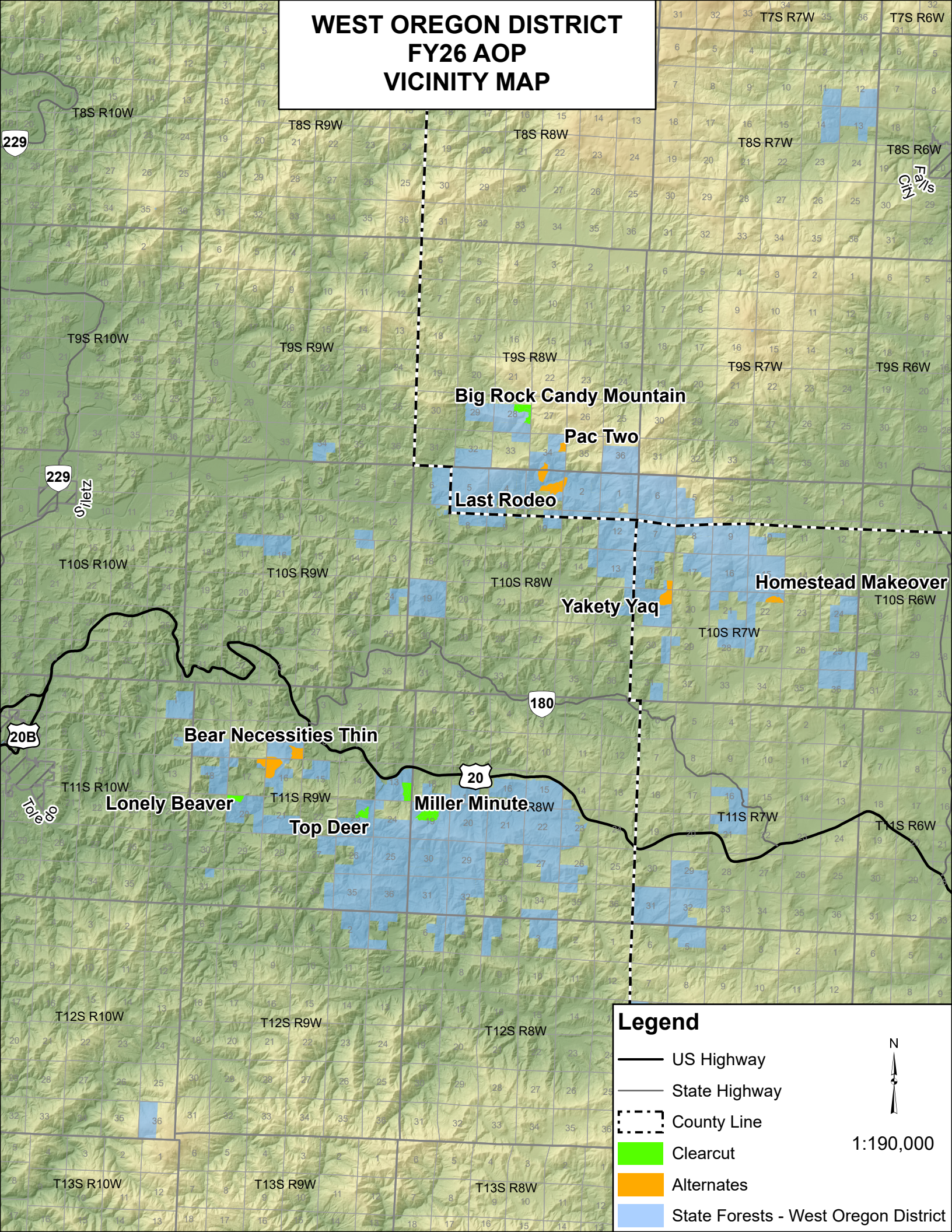
RECREATION GRANT MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Grant	Status	Award Date (actual or anticipated)	Recreation Leadership Approval	Goals/Purpose	Funding		Project Total	Comments
					Grant ($)	Match ($)		
							$0	
						Grants Total	$0	
						Match Total	$0	
						TOTAL	**$0**	

Appendix B – Vicinity Maps

- **Harvest Operations Vicinity Map**

WEST OREGON DISTRICT
FY26 AOP
VICINITY MAP



Legend

- US Highway
- State Highway
- County Line
- Clearcut
- Alternates
- State Forests - West Oregon District

N

1:190,000

Appendix C – Consultations with Other State Agencies

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife:

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife biologists were provided with the Summary Document and Pre-Operations Reports for review. A follow-up cooperator/specialist meeting was held to address questions and concerns.

Appendix D – Public Comment Process

The Oregon Department of Forestry issued a Press Release in April 2025, announcing a formal 45-day public comment period for the West Oregon Fiscal Year 2026 Annual Operation Plan from April 18, 2025, through June 3, 2025.

The purpose of the Public Comment Period was to provide an opportunity for the public to review the Annual Operations Plans, ask questions, make recommendations, and offer comments. As a public agency, ODF strives to operate in the best interest of Oregonians. We provide opportunities for public participation to assist us in securing the greatest permanent value from state forests for all Oregonians.

The following changes have been made to the West Oregon Fiscal Year 2026 Annual Operations Plan since the Public Comment Period:

- Minor wording changes to the Summary Document for accuracy and clarification.
- Corrected the net value total in the Summary Table table A-1 to include the Work Order Contract subtotal.
- Corrected the legal description on the Miller Minute Pre Operations Report Map.

Appendix E – Pre-Operations Reports

There are several ways to access the documents and maps that have been developed for the FY2026 Annual Operations Plan. These options include the following:

- Do a google search for ODF, click on “State Forests”, scroll down halfway down the web page to “Management & planning” then expand using the plus sign next to Annual Operations Plan and click on the link.
- Enter this link into the internet search tool and hit enter. https://www.oregon.gov/odf/working/pages/aops.aspx
- Utilize the QR Code below to take you directly to the websites using a mobile device. Open the Camera app on your phone. Hold your phone so that the QR code appears in view. Tap the notification to open the link associated with the QR code.

ODF State Forest Plans. Click on the QR code to the left. Scroll down the web page.

Use this link for general information on the Annual Operations Plans, public comment period, District Summary Documents, individual sale and project pre-operation reports and when the annual operations plans have been approved, a link to the summary of public comments received and the agency response.

Map Viewer: Use this link for spatial locations of the proposed forest projects (recreation, roads and timber harvest) which contain links to their individual pre operation reports.

Zoom into the location you are interested in. As you zoom in on the map, forest operations will appear. Click on the forest operation for additional information to display.

Appendix F – Forest Land Management Classification

Modification Notice

No modifications are proposed with the Fiscal Year 2026 Annual Operations Plan.

Appendix G – Landscape Design

Implementation Plan Minor Modification Notice

No modifications are proposed with the Fiscal Year 2026 Annual Operations Plan.