Tillamook District

2026 ANNUAL OPERATIONS PLAN

Tillamook DISTRICT

FISCAL YEAR 2026 ANNUAL OPERATIONS PLAN

OVERVIEW

This plan describes the activities and outcomes that Oregonians can expect to see on the Tillamook District for Fiscal Year 2026. The Tillamook State Forest 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, including schools. 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, agency staff 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 engineers, as well as fish and wildlife biologists from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. The plan will undergo a 45-day public comment period. The operations will be shared with the nine federally recognized Tribes in Oregon.

This annual operations plan will be 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 720,000 trees on 1,775 acres.
- Conducting vegetation and animal management activities on 3,650 acres to ensure the survival and young stands.
- Conducting density and operational surveys for northern spotted owls and 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.
- Stream improvement projects. An initial screen by ODF's Aquatic and Riparian Specialist suggests that there may be potential opportunities for stream enhancement in some of the planned sale areas. Further field reconnaissance will be completed by District and ODF's Aquatic and Riparian Specialist, along with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, to determine possible locations.
- Habitat development projects such as creating snags, retaining green trees in clearcut areas, and leaving down wood, all for wildlife benefits in harvest areas and future forests.
- 72.4 miles of road improvement, rock replacement, and/or maintenance to ensure ditch water is dispersed and filtered, keeping runoff from entering streams. Constructing 10.9 miles of new roads. 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 and target shooting.
- Prepare timber sale contracts for sale that propose harvest of 51.5 million board feet of timber volume through clearcuts, generating revenue of an estimated $14.4 million net value.
- Operating and maintaining developed facilities in a safe, clean, and responsible manner.

- Providing a safe and clean environment for the myriad of dispersed activities that occur across the forest – hunting, camping, angling, sight-seeing, target shooting, swimming, mushroom picking, etc.
- Maintaining, managing, and patrolling the 381 miles of motorized and 19 miles of non-motorized trails, striving to protect trail investments, provide for user safety, address developing trail issues, and protect water quality.
- Supporting the important volunteer network that assists in forest management.
- Facilitating the pre-planned 12 to 16 organized motorized trail use events and writing and administering 2 to 4 special use permits for non-motorized trail use events.
- Providing a firewood cutting program and miscellaneous forest products permits (salal, mushrooms, etc.) as done in 2024.
- Supporting ongoing research on the district, in partnership with research cooperatives and universities.

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INTRODUCTION

This annual operation plan outlines operations on state-owned forestland managed by the Tillamook 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 NW Oregon State Forest Management Plan, draft Habitat Conservation Plan, Tillamook State Forest Recreation Action Plan, and the Tillamook District 2025 Implementation Plan. Please refer to the district Implementation Plan's 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. In addition to describing forest management activities for Fiscal Year 2026, Appendix F describes any modifications to the Forest Land Management Classification System. Appendix G describes any modifications to the Tillamook District 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 will be held from April 18, 2025, through June 3, 2025. The District Forester will review and consider 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 Tillamook District IP.
**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 and Alternate harvest operations and many of the other forest management activities have been 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 51.5 million board feet in volume, generate gross revenues of approximately $16,582,874 and net revenues of $14,446,594. The volume objective is slightly under the 52 million board foot target outlined in the Tillamook 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, 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 Objective[1]. Volume is Million Board Feet.

Harvest Objectives	2025 Implementation Plan Objective	Fiscal Year 2026 Annual Operations Plan
Volume (Million Board Feet of Timber Volume)	52	51.5

[1]Annual Harvest Objective – is the sustainable volume target identified in the Implementation Plan that is, on average, planned to be prepared and submitted for processing each year.

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, headwalls and Green Tree Retention areas that may be very difficult to harvest. The scattered individual upland leaves trees strategies include but are not limited to; minor tree species where available, trees with defect or decay, trees to be used as future tailholds, leaving trees around snags, and large trees that are not desired at the mill. Additional trees may be left in areas with a Desired Future Condition of complex or additional Species of Concern requirements. 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. Snag strategies include retaining legacy structure, bear damaged trees will count towards the snag requirement, creation of snags in groups of 4-7 for purple martin habitat and if there are significant scattered upland green trees no snag creation will be required. Down Wood will continue to be created through bucking practices, leaving felled snags in the unit and tops on ground yarding areas.

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 draft 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 Timber Harvest Operations Inside and Outside of Habitat Conservation Areas. All acres are in net acres and volume is planned volume in million board feet (MMBF).

	2026 Annual Operations Plan							
	Harvest Outside of Habitat Conservation Areas				Harvest Inside of Habitat Conservation Areas			
	Partial Cut Acres	Partial Cut Volume (mmbf)	Clearcut Acres	Clearcut Volume (mmbf)	Partial Cut Acres	Partial Cut Volume (mmbf)	Clearcut Acres	Clearcut Volume (mmbf)
Primary	0	0	1,944	44.5	0	0	311	7.0
Alternate	0	0	1,264	25.5	0	0	110	1.7

Harvest Outside of Habitat Conservation Areas

The 1,1944 acres of regeneration harvest planned for Fiscal Year 2026 represents approximately one percent of the district. All of the regeneration harvest acres will be designed as clearcuts. The 1,264 acres of regeneration harvest of alternate sales also represent approximately one percent of the district. All of the regeneration harvest acres will be designed as clearcuts in the event that any are needed.

Harvest Inside of Habitat Conservation Areas

District staff will consult with ODF Wildlife Biologists to determine the appropriate harvest prescriptions. The intent of the partial cut harvest is to thin out the dense structure allowing

more sunlight to reach the forest floor. This will allow increased understory development and improve the layering of structure within the stand which will promote improvement of Northern Spotted Owl habitat. Prescriptions may incorporate a mix of gap-cuts, areas of untreated stands, and variable density thinning prescriptions. Minor species will be evaluated to reserve based on the composition of the stand and the amount of diversity present. Residual tree selection will emphasize preserving the trees of good form and vigor with the largest diameter and height.

Regeneration harvests in these units will be developed in consultation with ODF Wildlife Biologists and will be further refined closer to sale layout in the event these sales are needed. The overall intent for these harvests will be to remove the Swiss needle cast infected Douglas-fir, except those individual trees that are growing well or those belonging to a cohort of larger diameter trees. Red alder will be evaluated during sale layout and if any sprayed alder is identified it will likely be removed. Reforestation efforts will highlight planting at lower densities with Swiss needle cast resistant species.

Refer to the attached Tillamook District Financial Summary Table (Appendix A, Table A-1) and vicinity map (Appendix B) for more detail on expected outputs from planned timber sales.

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 Anchors areas 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 Anchor Sites were designated for the development of complex structure in the Landscape Design.

The Terrestrial Anchors were adopted in 2011 and were revised during the 2025 Implementation Planning process to align with the Habitat Conservation Areas and the division species of concern policy. Great care has been given in selecting stands for harvest and developing prescriptions in these areas to ensure that these harvest activities achieve the goals of the Terrestrial Anchor Sites. These sales were reviewed with ODF and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Resource Specialists. Table 3 shows there are no harvests planned within the Terrestrial Anchor Sites proposed in 2026 Annual Operations Plan and also shows the cumulative operations in Terrestrial Anchor Sites since the strategy was adopted (Annual Operations Plans 2012 - 2026).

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

Acres within Terrestrial Anchor Sites	Current Annual Operations Plan (Fiscal Year 2026)	Cumulative Harvest (Since Fiscal Year 2012)

	Clearcut	Partial Cut	Clearcut	Partial Cut
Terrestrial Anchor Site Basin				
Bay City (4,486 acres)	0	0	0	0
% of Acres	0%	0%	0%	0%
Fawcett Creek (2,532 acres)	0	0	0	0
% of Acres	0%	0%	0%	0%
Miami (5,924 acres)	0	0	0	0
% of Acres	0%	0%	0%	0%
Rector Ridge (4,342 acres)	0	0	0	0
% of Acres	0%	0%	0%	0%
Smith Creek (3,119 acres)	0	0	0	0
% of Acres	0%	0%	0%	0%
All Terrestrial Anchor Sites (20,403 acres)	**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 11 management basins on the Tillamook 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	
	Partial Cut	Clearcut
N. Fork Nehalem	0	0
Lower Nehalem	0	483
Short Sands	0	0
Miami	0	0
Kilchis	0	0
Tillamook Bay	0	0
Wilson	0	572
Tillamook River	0	0
Trask	0	1,200
Nestucca	0	0
Little Nestucca	0	0
Totals	**0**	**2,255**

North Fork Nehalem Basin

There are no harvest operations planned in this basin for Fiscal Year 2026.

Lower Nehalem Basin

Beyer Point (Alternate): This sale includes one clearcut unit (Unit 776) totaling 111 acres. The main species in this stand are Douglas-fir and western hemlock. Stand ages range from 57–59. A portion of Unit 776 was thinned in 2004 (Cook Wright). The current stand condition is Understory Development. The Desired Future Condition is for non-complex stands.

Following the completion of harvest, the units will be planted with a mix of species native to the geographic area.

This sale is located within the Cook Creek/Lower Nehalem River Aquatic Anchor.

There will be 0.49 miles of new road construction and 9 miles of road improvement, surface rock replacement, and/or maintenance.

Cronin Too (Primary): This sale includes three clearcut units (Units 226, 227, and 609) totaling 261 acres. The main species in these stands are Douglas-fir, red alder, and western hemlock. Stand ages range from 63–84. A portion of Unit 227 was retention cut in 2003. The remaining stands have had no previous commercial harvest. The current stand condition for the majority of stands is Understory Development, except 33 acres of Unit 226 are Layered. The Desired Future Condition is for non-complex stands.

Following the completion of harvest, the units will be planted with a mix of species native to the geographic area.

There will be 1.5 miles of new road construction and 9.5 miles of road improvement, surface rock replacement, and/or maintenance.

Cook Creek Overlook: This sale includes two clearcut units (Units 661 and 900) totaling 222 acres. The main species in these stands are red alder, Douglas-fir, and western hemlock. Stand ages range from 49–73. A portion of Unit 661 was thinned in 2004 (Henry.com) and a small portion of Unit 900 was retention cut in 2008 (Clamson). The current stand condition is Understory Development or Closed Single Canopy. The Desired Future Condition is for non-complex stands.

Following the completion of harvest, the units will be planted with a mix of species native to the geographic area.

This sale is located within the Cook Creek/Lower Nehalem River Aquatic Anchor.

There will be 1.73 miles of new road construction and 7.77 miles of road improvement, surface rock replacement, and/or maintenance.

Star Creek (Alternate): This sale includes three clearcut units (Units 169, 170, and 917) totaling 321 acres. The main species in these stands are Douglas-fir and red alder. Stand ages range from 52–76. Portions of Units 169 and 170 were thinned in 2010 (McKenny Flats) and a portion of Unit 917 was retention cut in 2004 (Cook Wright). The current stand condition is Understory Development. The Desired Future Condition is for non-complex stands.

Following the completion of harvest, the units will be planted with a mix of species native to the geographic area.

This sale is located within the Cook Creek/Lower Nehalem River Aquatic Anchor.

There will be 2.3 miles of new road construction and 6.68 miles of road improvement, surface rock replacement, and/or maintenance.

West Forks Creek (Alternate): This sale includes two clearcut units (Units 205 and 206) totaling 131 acres. The main species in these stands are Douglas-fir and red alder. Stand ages range from 54–64. These units have had no previous commercial harvest. The current stand condition is Understory Development or Closed Single Canopy. The Desired Future Condition is for non-complex stands.

Following the completion of harvest, the units will be planted with a mix of species native to the geographic area.

This sale is located within the Cook Creek/Lower Nehalem River Aquatic Anchor.

There will be 0.4 miles of new road construction and 8.37 miles of road improvement, surface rock replacement, and/or maintenance.

Short Sands

There are no harvest operations planned in this basin for Fiscal Year 2026.

Miami

There are no harvest operations planned in this basin for Fiscal Year 2026.

Kilchis

There are no harvest operations planned in this basin for Fiscal Year 2026.

Tillamook Bay

There are no harvest operations planned in this basin for Fiscal Year 2026.

Wilson

Phipps Creek (Primary): This sale includes four clearcut units (Units 320, 321, 621, and 657) totaling 388 acres. The main species in these stands are Douglas-fir, western hemlock, and red alder. Stand ages range from 57–74. Unit 321 was thinned in 1993 (Phipps Thinning), and Unit 621 was thinned in 2001 (Phipp Wilson). Units 320 and 657 have had no previous commercial harvest. The current stand condition is Understory Development or Layered. The Desired Future Condition is for non-complex stands.

Following the completion of harvest, the units will be planted with a mix of species native to the geographic area.

There will be 1.08 miles of new road construction and 14.13 miles of road improvement, surface rock replacement, and/or maintenance.

Wolf's Paw (Primary): This sale includes three clearcut units (Units 158, 915, and 933) totaling 198 acres. The main species in these stands are Douglas-fir and red alder. Stand ages range from 64-74. A portion of Unit 933 was thinned in 1997 (Cedar Wolf Thin). Units 158 and 915 have had no previous commercial harvest. The current stand condition is Understory Development. The Desired Future Condition is for non-complex stands.

Following the completion of harvest, the unit will be planted with a mix of species native to the geographic area.

This sale is located within the Cedar Creek Aquatic Anchor.

There will be 1.23 miles of new road construction and 9.33 miles of road improvement, surface rock replacement, and/or maintenance.

Tillamook River

There are no harvest operations planned in this basin for Fiscal Year 2026.

Trask

Bobcat Spur (Primary): This sale includes two clearcut units (Units 187 and 567) totaling 167 acres. The main species in these stands are Douglas-fir and red alder. Stand ages range from 59–61. A small portion of Unit 567 was thinned in 2000 (Ziggy Bob), the remaining acres as well as Unit 187 have had no previous commercial harvest. The current stand condition is Understory Development or Closed Single Canopy. The Desired Future Condition is for non-complex stands.

Following the completion of harvest, the units will be planted with a mix of species native to the geographic area.

There will be 1.55 miles of new road construction and 6.39 miles of road improvement, surface rock replacement, and/or maintenance.

Bushong (Alternate): This sale includes two clearcut units (Units 724 and 937) totaling 96 acres. The main species in these stands are Douglas-fir and red alder. Stand age is 55. A small portion of Unit 937 was thinned in 2001 (Bushong Thin), the remaining acres as well as Unit 724 have had no previous commercial harvest. The current stand condition is Understory Development or Closed Single Canopy. The Desired Future Condition is for non-complex stands.

While the Desired Future Condition for Unit 724 is for non-complex stands under the Forest Management Plan, this area is within a draft Habitat Conservation Area. This regeneration harvest will be designed in collaboration with agency wildlife biologists to restore this Swiss needle cast infected/ red alder dominated stand and establish a mixed species stand that will develop complex stand structure for future habitat.

Following the completion of harvest, the units will be planted with a mix of species native to the geographic area.

There will be 0.71 miles of new road construction and 0.56 miles of road improvement, surface rock replacement, and/or maintenance.

Bushong Road (Alternate): This sale includes five clearcut units (Units 366, 527, 869, 870, and 938) totaling 390 acres. The main species in these stands are Douglas-fir and red alder. Stand ages range from 54–63. Portions of all four sale areas were thinned in 2001 (Bushong Thin). The current stand condition is Understory Development or Closed Single Canopy. The Desired Future Condition is for non-complex stands.

While the Desired Future Condition for Unit 366 is for non-complex stands under the Forest Management Plan, this area is within a draft Habitat Conservation Area. This regeneration harvest will be designed in collaboration with agency wildlife biologists to restore this Swiss needle cast infected/ red alder dominated stand and establish a mixed species stand that will develop complex stand structure for future habitat.

Following the completion of harvest, the units will be planted with a mix of species native to the geographic area.

This sale is located within the East Fork of the South Fork Trask River Aquatic Anchor.

There will be 1.26 miles of new road construction and 12.9 miles of road improvement, surface rock replacement, and/or maintenance.

Edward's Creek (Alternate): This sale includes three clearcut units (Units 47, 182, and 348) totaling 259 acres. The main species in these stands are red alder and Douglas-fir. Stand ages range from 58–67. These units have had no previous commercial harvest. The current stand condition is Understory Development or Closed Single Canopy. The Desired Future Condition is for non-complex stands.

While the Desired Future Condition for Unit 182 is for non-complex stands under the Forest Management Plan, this area is within a draft Habitat Conservation Area. This regeneration harvest will be designed in collaboration with agency wildlife biologists to restore this Swiss needle cast infected/ red alder dominated stand and establish a mixed species stand that will develop complex stand structure for future habitat.

Following the completion of harvest, the units will be planted with a mix of species native to the geographic area.

There will be 1 mile of new road construction and 3.37 miles of road improvement, surface rock replacement, and/or maintenance.

Mesabi Road (Primary): This sale includes four clearcut units (Units 40, 631,725, and 726) totaling 327 acres. The main species in these stands are Douglas-fir and red alder. Stand ages range from 57–64. Portions of Units 40, 725, and 726 were thinned in 2002 (Steamed Pigeon). Unit 631 has had no previous commercial harvest. The current stand condition is Understory Development or Closed Single Canopy. The Desired Future Condition is for non-complex stands.

While the Desired Future Condition for Unit 631 is for non-complex stands under the Forest Management Plan, this area is within a draft Habitat Conservation Area. This regeneration harvest will be designed in collaboration with agency wildlife biologists to restore this Swiss needle cast infected/ red alder dominated stand and establish a mixed species stand that will develop complex stand structure for future habitat.

Following the completion of harvest, the units will be planted with a mix of species native to the geographic area.

This sale is located within the East Fork of the South Fork Trask River Aquatic Anchor.

There will be 1.32 miles of new road construction and 7.98 miles of road improvement, surface rock replacement, and/or maintenance.

Trask Joy (Primary): This sale includes five clearcut units (Units 92, 93, 94, 96 and 97) totaling 294 acres. The main species in these stands are Douglas-fir and red alder. Stand age is 57. These stands have had no previous commercial harvest. The current stand condition is Understory Development. The desired future condition is for non-complex stands.

While the Desired Future Condition for Units 93 and 97 are for non-complex stands under the Forest Management Plan, these areas are within a draft Habitat Conservation Area. This regeneration harvest will be designed in collaboration with agency wildlife biologists to restore this Swiss needle cast infected/ red alder dominated stand and establish a mixed species stand that will develop complex stand structure for future habitat.

Following the completion of harvest, the unit will be planted with a mix of species native to the geographic area.

There will be 0.93 miles of new road construction and 8.91 miles of road improvement, surface rock replacement, and/or maintenance.

Zig Zag Road (Primary): This sale includes four clearcut units (Units 66, 332, 566, and 568) totaling 398 acres. The main species in these stands are Douglas-fir and red alder. Stand ages range from 56-59. Portions of Units 566, and 568 were thinned in 2000 (Ziggy Bob). Units 66 and 332 have had no previous commercial harvest. The current stand condition is Understory Development or Closed Single Canopy. The Desired Future Condition is for non-complex stands.

While the Desired Future Condition for Unit 66 is for non-complex stands under the Forest Management Plan, this area is within a draft Habitat Conservation Area. This regeneration harvest will be designed in collaboration with agency wildlife biologists to restore this Swiss needle cast infected/ red alder dominated stand and establish a mixed species stand that will develop complex stand structure for future habitat.

Following the completion of harvest, the units will be planted with a mix of species native to the geographic area.

There will be 1.54 miles of new road construction and 8.4 miles of road improvement, surface rock replacement, and/or maintenance.

ZZ Tops (Alternate): This sale includes one clearcut unit (Unit 283) totaling 66 acres. The main species in this stand are red alder and Douglas-fir. Stand ages range from 60–70. This unit has had no previous commercial harvest. The current stand condition is Understory Development. The Desired Future Condition is Layered.

This area is within a draft Habitat Conservation Area. This regeneration harvest will be designed in collaboration with agency wildlife biologists to restore this Swiss needle cast infected/ red alder dominated stand and establish a mixed species stand that will develop complex stand structure for future habitat.

Following the completion of harvest, the units will be planted with a mix of species native to the geographic area.

There will be 0.68 miles of new road construction and 4.77 miles of road improvement, surface rock replacement, and/or maintenance.

Nestucca

There are no harvest operations planned in this basin for Fiscal Year 2026.

Little Nestucca

There are no harvest operations planned in this basin for Fiscal Year 2026.

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.

Proposed work order contracts continue to address Federal Emergency Management Agency projects and priority fish passage improvement projects. 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.

Tillamook District is considering the installation of gates on dead end spurs within harvest units scheduled for site prep activities. The gates would be closed prior to application of herbicides and then reopened a few days after the activity. Utilization of temporary gates will improve security for equipment and reduce conflicts between operations and forest users. In addition, the physical barrier reduces the number of employees needed on site each day. Temporary closure would normally not be more than a week at a location.

North Coast Travel Management Area

The North Coast Travel Management Area on the Tillamook State Forest is located on the north end of the forest in the God's Valley area. The Travel Management Area regulates vehicle travel on spur roads during archery and the general deer and elk seasons to provide "walk in" hunting opportunities, increase bull/buck escapement, and reduce road damage. Sign maintenance and public contact in the Travel Management Area is performed by volunteer and district staff. Enforcement of the Travel Management Area is provided by Oregon State Police and County Deputies on a limited basis. Maps of Travel Management Area areas are available at ODF and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife offices. Tillamook District has partnered with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife on this project since 2002.

Oregon Hunters Association Gate Program

Every September through November, during hunting season, road closures occur on the district to provide the public with "walk-in" hunting and help with bull/buck escapement. The program uses locked metal gates to restrict vehicle access to selected spur road systems from September 1st through November 30th each year. Gate locations are reviewed each year and moved to new locations as harvest units grow up and are able to provide cover. ODF has partnered with the Oregon Hunters Association (Tillamook Chapter) and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife to implement the Oregon Hunters Association Gate Program since 2005.

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 provides durable rock for in-sale spurs and haul routes, which allows for year-round harvest opportunities. Rock quarry development, rock crushing, and/or purchasing rock is necessary to provide sufficient quantities of the road rock for planned road construction, road improvement, and road maintenance activities.

Quarry developments are planned for all primary timber sale operations; however, these plans are subject to change as timber sale project work is laid out.

Annually, the District requires between 7,000 to 12,000 cubic yards of crushed rock stockpiles for appraised road maintenance work. The District will continue to explore new rock sources and further development of existing rock pits in Fiscal Year 2026.

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:

- 2025 Roadside Spray – An herbicide application to treat invasive plants and maintain safe road visibility.
- Road Maintenance

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. The following Land surveying activities may be necessary:

- Cronin Too (0.75 miles)

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 the on the ground reforestation activities will be completed by using experienced contractors. A portion of the activities will be completed by utilizing district staff and crews from South Fork Camp. The South Fork crews work on activities such as brush removal and tree protection.

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 seedlings is grown 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 ones 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 bed the first year and then transplanted the second year to a lower stocking bare root 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 that is used for growing the seedlings, estimated 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 from an extensive post-harvest survey. Final planting plans are then finalized in the fall after inventories from seedling nurseries are received.

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 tree species is 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 (Regeneration harvest units): 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. Actual plans will be made after stocking surveys have been completed in the fall.

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 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 helps prevent damage to newly planted seedlings.

Vegetation Management – Release Treatments

Vegetation management is done to reduce light, moisture, and or nutrient competition from vegetation in a young stand of seedlings 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 competing vegetation. Typical application methods are broadcast, directed spray, and hack and squirt. Broadcast application treatments are sprayed over the top of seedlings and 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, 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 Reforestation 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.

Reforestation continues to work with Marketing, Forest Roads, and Recreation personnel to identify appropriate steps each unit can take to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive plants. Knotweed and Scotch broom 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 Tillamook State Forest for more than 70 years and has been managed to varying degrees. Currently the direction for management of the 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, boating, 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. Designated

dispersed use sites will be monitored, maintained, closed or improved 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 operates and maintains the following developed facilities in the Tillamook District:

- 6 Campgrounds
- 1 Off-Highway Vehicle Event Staging Area
- 1 Off-Highway Vehicle Staging Area
- 3 Day-Use Areas
- 5 Trailheads
- 2 Interpretive sites
- 82 Designated dispersed campsites
- 3 Boat launch facilities

Fiscal Year 2026 facility projects on the Tillamook District are identified and described in the following table (Table 6).

Table 6. Facility Projects

Project Type	Project Name	Project Status	Work Resources	Project Description
Implementation	Campground Reservation System	Fiscal Year 2026	Recreation Staff	Implement a reservation system at Diamond Mill OHV Campground and Jordan Creek OHV Campground.

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 result 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 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.

Fiscal Year 2026 Motorized trail projects in the Tillamook District are identified and described in the following table (Table 7).

Table 7. Motorized Trail Projects

Project Type	Project Name	Project Status	Work Resources	Project Description
Construction	Alder Trail Re-route Construction	Fiscal Year 2026	Off-Highway Vehicle Program Staff	Construction of approximately 1820 ft. of trail and vacation of approximately 2125 ft. of trail to be completed in Fiscal Year 2026.
Construction	Benny Hill Trail Culvert Installation	Fiscal Year 2026	Off-Highway Vehicle Program Staff	Installation of 2 trail culverts on Type-N seasonal streams to replace failing bridges.
Construction	Cobmaster Trail Culvert Installation	Fiscal Year 2026	Off-Highway Vehicle Program Staff	Installation of culvert on a Type -N seasonal stream.

Construction	Mikes Trail Culvert Installation	Fiscal Year 2026	Off-Highway Vehicle Program Staff	Installation of culverts on 2 Type-N seasonal streams and 2 Type-N perennial streams.
Construction	Old Cedar Creek Trail Bridge and Culvert Installation	Fiscal Year 2026	Off-Highway Vehicle Program Staff	Installation of trail bridge over Type-F stream, installation of a culvert on a Type-N seasonal stream, and installation of culverts on 2 Type-N perennial streams.
Construction	Elk Meadow Trail Conversion	Fiscal Year 2025	Off-Highway Vehicle Program Staff	Conversion of existing Elk Meadow trials trail to accommodate 2-way motorcycle traffic. Construction of trail segment to connect Elk Meadow Trail to Elk Bellow Trail. This work will continue in FY26.

Non-motorized Trails

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.

Trail Maintenance (Motorized and Non-motorized)

Maintenance of existing trails remains the Recreation, Education, and Interpretation Programs' 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.

Trail 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 2026 Fiscal Year timber sales that will impact recreation resources.

Table 8. Timber Sale & Recreation Resource Interactions

Project Type	Timber Sale Name	Trail Name	Project Description
Planning	Beyer Point	Alpina Trail	Trails impacted by timber sale activity will be temporarily closed during operational activity 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.
Planning	Bobcat Spur	Bobcat Trail	
Planning	Bushong Road	Bushong Trail, ¾ Mile Trail	
Planning	Bushong	Ma's Trail	

Planning	Cook Creek Overlook	Cook Creek Dispersed Campsites	
Planning	Mesabi	Steampot Trail	
Planning	Phipps Creek	Duane's Trail	
Planning	Star Creek	Cook Creek Dispersed Campsite	
Planning	Wolf's Paw	Cedar Ridge Trail	
Planning	Zig Zag Road	Zig Zag Trail, Hembre Ridge Trail, Hombre Trail	
Planning	ZZ Tops	East Fork Trask Dispersed Campsites	

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 include:

- Camp Host Program at Jones Creek, & Nehalem Falls Campgrounds
- Non-profit and user group led trail maintenance and construction work parties facilitated through external partnership agreements.

In Fiscal Year 2026, activities associated with the volunteer program will include the recruitment, selection, and management of campground hosts, planning and management of volunteer trail maintenance and development work, and special volunteer projects.

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

Recreation, Education, and Interpretation Program staff will review and/or administer permits for 15 motorized events in the Tillamook State Forest. Events include motorcycle races, four-wheel drive events, dual sport events, and observed motorcycle trials.

Recreation, Education, and Interpretation Program and District staff will process and administer a limited number of permits for recreation related special uses of State Forest Lands. Special uses include commercial and non-commercial activities such as guide services, filming for advertisements, and trail running events.

Grants

The Recreation, Education, and Interpretation Program will be exploring applying for grants to support a variety of infrastructure projects across state forest land.

The Recreation, Education, and Interpretation Program will also be partnering with clubs and organizations that will be submitting grant applications to advance program work in the Northwest Oregon Area.

Other Integrated forest Management Projects

Aquatic & Riparian Management

All fish bearing streams found in State Forests are subject to the new Habitat Conservation Plan and the current Forest Management Plan 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 large 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 2025 timber sales. These goals and strategies at times will overlap with those within the 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 Oregon Coast 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. There are potential stream enhancement opportunities identified in association with the sales in this Annual Operations Plan. Before determining if these potential projects will go into a full planning process, more field review is needed. The ODF Aquatic and Riparian Specialist will be consulted to help identify these candidates and may consult with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife fish biologists as needed.

Potential Stream Projects are associated with the following Timber Sales:

- Bushong, Bushong Road, Phipps Creek, Trask Joy, and Wolf's Paw – Potential opportunities may exist. The District will work with the Aquatic and Riparian Specialist, in consultation with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, to determine if opportunities are present.

Other Planned Projects to improve aquatic areas within the Fiscal Year 2026 Annual Operations Plan:

- 80.6 miles of road improvement, including installing additional cross drain culverts to hydrologically disconnect the roads from streams.

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.

Watershed Council & other Partnerships: Tillamook District participates in multiple Watershed Councils. The main councils are Lower Nehalem and Nestucca/Neskowin. The Tillamook Estuaries Partnership is also active within the district boundaries. District staff attends meetings throughout the year at Lower Nehalem Watershed Council, provides presentations when requested and participates in workgroups and committees when appropriate. The District ownership is very small in the Nestucca Basin and there have not been recent opportunities to partner on projects. District staff occasionally attends meetings with the Nestucca/Neskowin Watershed Council and provides presentations and information when requested.

The District participates in the Salmon Super Highway (Tillamook-Nestucca Fish Passage). The group has set a goal of establishing fish passage on 95% of the historic available habitat in the Tillamook-Nestucca Sub-basin across multiple landowners. Staff serve on both the executive and technical teams associated with this project.

Land Exchange

None Planned.

Law Enforcement and Public Safety

ODF and the Tillamook County Sheriff's Office partner to maintain three full-time forest deputies that are funded through all-terrain vehicle grants and ODF. Recreation, Education, and Interpretation Program, Tillamook District, and Forest Grove District staff work closely with the forest deputies to facilitate law enforcement activity on the district.

The forest deputies enforce state, county, and forest recreation laws with an emphasis on all-terrain vehicle enforcement as they patrol the forest in both the Tillamook and Forest Grove Districts. Deputies provide search and rescue services as needed. Fire laws pertinent to recreation use are enforced by county deputies, fire protection, and Recreation, Education, and Interpretation Program staff. 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 three weeks. Firewood cutting is allowed all year except for the months of July and August. The District sold over 350 woodcutting permits last fiscal year.

Non-Timber Forest Products

Special Forest Products are available on the district commercially and for personal use. Commercial permits vary in price and cover harvest of poles, beargrass, ferns, moss, salal, tree seedlings from ditches or cut-banks, and vine maple.

Collection for Personal Use is allowed without a permit for a variety of products but in small quantities limited per person. The public can get information at the district office of specific use volumes, permit costs, and availability.

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 have been reviewed against the State Historic Preservation Office and General Land Office databases for potential impact to cultural resources. All of the operations have been 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 Analysis 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

<u>Northern Spotted Owl Surveys</u>

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 and 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 and Other Wildlife

The District will continue to screen harvest operations against several wildlife databases to identify potential conflicts with species 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

Districts will assist in a variety of research and monitoring projects in Fiscal Year 2026. Examples include:

Avian and Vegetative Growth Sampling:

- The Intensive Forest Management (IFM) study will continue this summer, now being led by the National Council for Air and Stream Improvement (Special Use Permit # 314.7303). They will be collecting data in the summer of 2025 and 2026.

Swiss Needle Cast Cooperative Studies: (ODF Districts and Swiss Needle Cast Cooperative)

- Monitoring of Swiss needle cast disease conditions through periodic measurements.
- Installation of new monitoring plot network to take place of aging Growth Impact Study Plot network in stands 10 to 20 years old.

Alder Stand Riparian Research: (Lower Nehalem Watershed Council)

- Alder stand riparian tree research in Trask, Kilchis, and Nehalem watersheds (Special Use Permit # 314.291503).

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.

Public Information and Education

Public Information and Involvement

The district will maintain supporting information for the Implementation Plan, Land Management Classification System, and Annual Operations Plans for public review. Public involvement will include public review and input on the Fiscal Year 2026 Annual Operations Plan. District personnel will participate in public education opportunities such as assisting the Recreation, Education, and Interpretation Program, watershed council meetings, recreation planning meetings, school field trips and other public events as the opportunity arises. The district will continue to meet with concerned citizens or groups at the district office, at meetings or in the field. The district is developing tour opportunities to engage with interested stakeholders on the forest.

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 will be 23 permanent positions and one seasonal employee, whose full-time function is to manage State Forest land on the District; there are six permanent positions who work part-time on management of State Forest land. In addition, the District will be supported by the NW Oregon Area Recreation, Education, and Interpretation Program and the NW Oregon Area Operations Team as well as the Division Planning and Operations Team. All are responsible for implementing the 2026 Annual Operations Plan. The district positions are divided into 4 functional groups: Forest Management, Forest Roads, Reforestation, and Administration. See the attached organizational chart.

There is a Marketing Unit which responsible for all aspects of timber marketing. These activities include participating in the planning process, unit layout, assisting with road layout and design, timber cruising, timber sale appraisal, contract writing, contract administration, and coordinating with the Recreation, Education, and Interpretation Program, and the Planning and Operations Team.

The Forest Roads unit is responsible for all aspects of road management and land surveying. These activities include road design and layout, rock pit development, road maintenance, property line location, road construction and improvement appraisals, contract preparation, and road contract administration. The Forest Roads unit works with the Operations, Recreation, Education, and Interpretation Program, and Planning & Operations Team in developing the Annual Operations Plan.

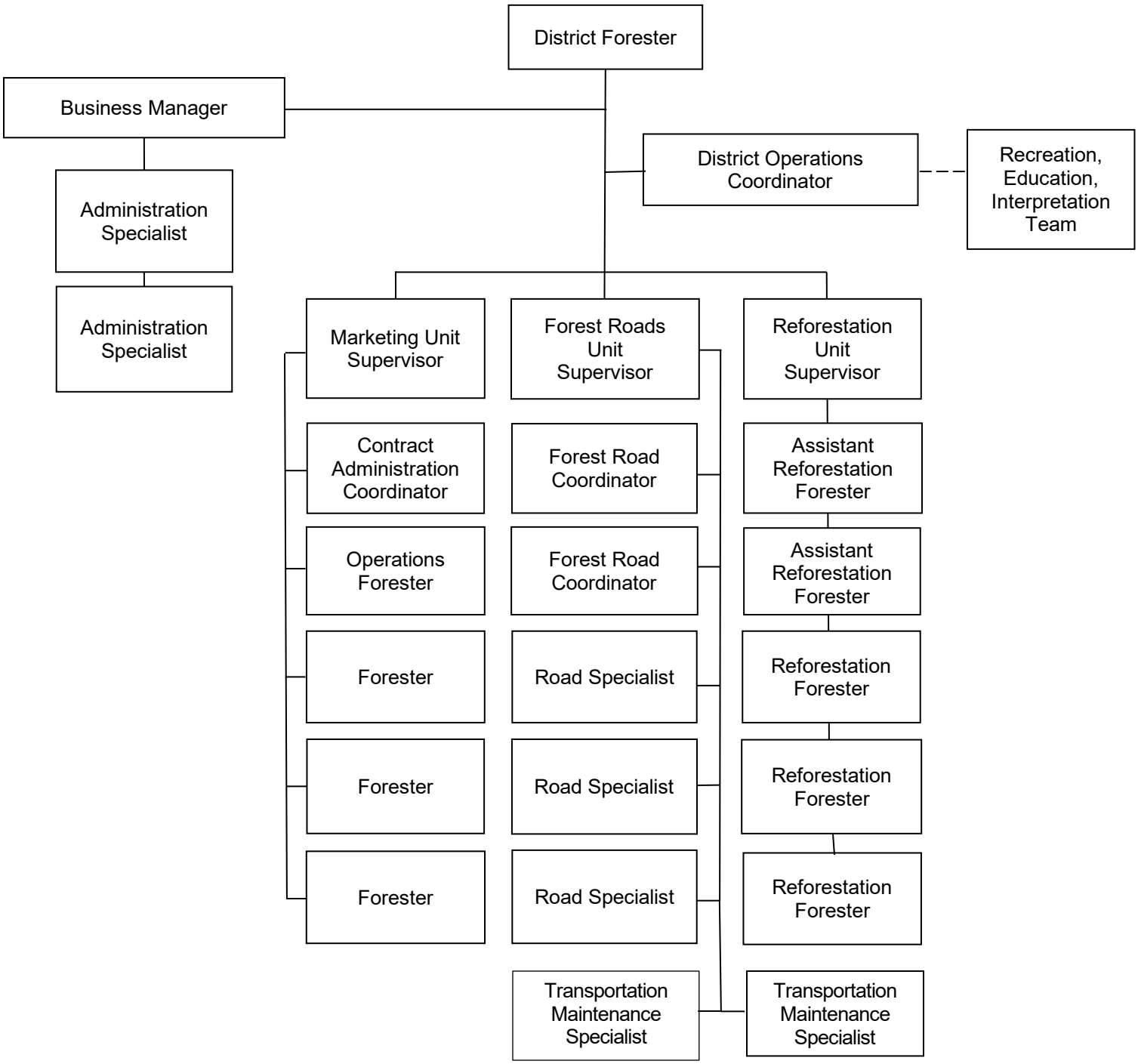
The Reforestation unit is responsible for all activities in forest plantations from the time the harvesting is complete until the new stand produces commercial timber. The activities of this unit include site preparation, trapping, tree planting, vegetation management, stocking surveys, tree improvement, and pre-commercial thinning. The reforestation unit also coordinates South Fork crews and administers contracts to complete these tasks.

Administration consists of the District Forester, District Operations Coordinator, District Business Manager, and three Administrative Specialists. The District Forester and District Operations Coordinator provide policy direction, budget development, and oversight to the field units. The Office Manager and two Administrative Specialists provide clerical support to State Forest Management. These positions are responsible for initial public contact, distribution and filing of documents, and providing assistance at timber sale auctions, issuing permits for firewood cutting and special forest products; and issuing log-load ticket books and branding hammers. The district administration staff will support all employees working on the district which includes members of Recreation, Education, and Interpretation Program, and Planning and Operations Team with Duty Station in Tillamook.

Each of these units and teams are responsible for ensuring the management approaches, activities, and projects are designed to meet the goals, strategies, and objectives of the Forest Management Plan, Implementation Plan, Annual Operations Plan, 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.

Tillamook 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 Maps

1. Harvest Operations Vicinity Map
2. Recreation Facilities Vicinity Map
3. FY25 Recreation Projects Vicinity Map

C. Consultations with Other State Agencies

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

D. Public Comment Process

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

E. Pre-Operations Reports

Pre-Operations Reports are available from the district upon request.

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: Tillamook **Fiscal Year:** 2026 **Date:** 04/01/2025

AOP Sale Name	Fund %		County	Sale Quarter[1]	Net Acres		Volume (MMBF)			Value		
	BOF	CSL			Partial Cut	Clear-cut	Con-ifer	Hard-woods	Total	Gross	Projects	Net
Bobcat Spur	100%	0%	Tillamook	1	0	167	2.0	0.7	2.7	$773,916	$156,000	$617,916
Cook Creek Overlook	100%	0%	Tillamook	2	0	222	1.8	1.6	3.4	$837,655	$375,000	$462,655
Cronin Too	100%	0%	Clatsop	2	0	261	3.9	1.8	5.7	$1,722,600	$470,380	$1,252,220
Mesabi Road	100%	0%	Tillamook	3	0	327	8.1	0.6	8.7	$3,117,464	$241,000	$2,876,464
Phipps Creek	100%	0%	Tillamook	4	0	388	9.2	0.5	9.7	$3,228,700	$87,100	$3,141,600
Trask Joy	100%	0%	Tillamook	2	0	294	5.0	0.8	5.8	$2,013,765	$283,000	$1,730,765
Wolf's Paw	100%	0%	Tillamook	4	0	198	4.1	0.4	4.5	$1,458,022	$122,300	$1,335,722
Zig Zag Road	100%	0%	Tillamook	3	0	398	8.0	3	11.0	$3,430,752	$141,500	$3,289,252
			Sub-total:		0	2,255	42.1	9.4	51.5	$16,582,874	$1,876,280	$14,706,594
Project Work Order Contract Sub-total:					0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0		$260,000	
				Total:	0	2,255	42.1	9.4	51.5	$16,582,874	$2,136,280	$14,446,594
Alternate Operations												
Beyer Point	100%	0%	Tillamook		0	111	2.1	0.5	2.6	$709,734	$334,745	$374,989
Bushong	100%	0%	Tillamook		0	96	1.5	0.3	1.8	$470,022	$143,000	$327,022
Bushong Road	100%	0%	Tillamook		0	390	7.5	1	8.5	$2,736,678	$293,000	$2,443,678
Edward's Creek	100%	0%	Tillamook		0	259	2.2	1.8	4.0	$1,043,900	$174,500	$869,400
Star Creek	100%	0%	Tillamook		0	321	4.7	2.7	7.4	$2,058,868	$604,050	$1,454,818
West Forks Creek	100%	0%	Tillamook		0	131	1.7	0.3	2.0	$605,220	$220,020	$385,200
ZZ Tops	100%	0%	Tillamook		0	66	0.5	0.4	0.9	$171,600	$36,200	$135,400
				Total:	0	1,374	20.2	7.0	27.2	$7,796,022	$1,805,515	$5,990,507

[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: Tillamook **Fiscal Year** 2026 **Date:** 03/28/2025

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]	Habitat Conservation Area (HCA)	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
Bobcat Spur	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	
Cook Creek Overlook	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	
Cronin Too	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	X	
Mesabi Road	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	
Phipps Creek	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	
Trask Joy	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	
Wolf's Paw	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	
Zig Zag Road	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	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. The Pre-Operation Report identifies whether T&E fish are present in the basin.

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]	Habitat Conservation Area (HCA)	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
Beyer Point	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	X	-	-	
Bushong	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	
Bushong Road	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	
Edward's Creek	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	Transmission lines
Star Creek	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	
West Forks Creek	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	
ZZ Tops	-	X	-	-	X	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' 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. The Pre-Operation Report identifies whether T&E fish are present in the basin.

FOREST ROADS SUMMARY

District: Tillamook **Fiscal Year:** 2026 **Date:** 04/01/2025

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					
Bobcat Spur	1.55	$92,100	6.39	$63,900	0.00	$0	$0	$156,000	$773,916	20.2%	
Cook Creek Overlook	1.73	$242,815	7.77	$132,185	0.00	$0	$0	$375,000	$837,655	44.8%	
Cronin Too	1.50	$80,000	9.50	$115,300	1.40	$56,000	$219,080	$470,380	$1,722,600	27.3%	
Mesabi Road	1.32	$163,500	7.98	$52,500	0.49	$25,000	$0	$241,000	$3,117,464	7.7%	
Phipps Creek	1.08	$46,250	14.13	$40,850	0.00	$0	$0	$87,100	$3,228,700	2.7%	
Trask Joy	0.93	$225,900	8.91	$57,100	0.00	$0	$0	$283,000	$2,013,765	14.1%	
Wolf's Paw	1.23	$103,400	9.33	$18,900	0.00	$0	$0	$122,300	$1,458,022	8.4%	
Zig Zag Road	1.54	$106,200	8.40	$35,300	0.00	$0	$0	$141,500	$3,430,752	4.1%	
Sub-total	**10.9**	**$1,060,165**	**72.4**	**$516,035**	**1.9**	**$81,000**	**$219,080**	**$1,876,280**	**$16,582,874**	**11.3%**	
Sub-total Work Order Contract (see below)	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**$210,000.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**$50,000**	**$260,000**	**$0**		
Totals	**10.9**	**$1,060,165**	**72.4**	**$726,035**	**1.9**	**$81,000**	**$269,080**	**$2,136,280**	**$16,582,874**	**12.9%**	

Alternate Operations

Beyer Point	0.49	$175,870	9.00	$158,875	0.00	$0	$0	$334,745	$709,734	47.2%	
Bushong	0.71	$141,300	0.56	$1,700	0.00	$0	$0	$143,000	$470,022	30.4%	
Bushong Road	1.26	$266,000	12.90	$27,000	0.00	$0	$0	$293,000	$2,736,678	10.7%	
Edward's Creek	1.00	$106,100	3.37	$68,400	0.00	$0	$0	$174,500	$1,043,900	16.7%	
Star Creek	2.30	$492,970	6.68	$111,080	0.00	$0	$0	$604,050	$2,058,868	29.3%	
West Forks Creek	0.40	$97,050	8.37	$110,870	0.00	$0	$12,100	$220,020	$605,220	36.4%	
ZZ Tops	0.68	$25,400	4.77	$10,800	0.00	$0	$0	$36,200	$171,600	21.1%	
Total	**6.84**	**$1,304,690**	**45.7**	**$488,725**	**$0**	**$0**	**$12,100**	**$1,805,515**	**$7,796,022**	**23.2%**	

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				
Roadside Spraying	0.00	$0	0.00	$0	0.00	$0	$50,000	$50,000	FDF	
Road Maintenance	0.00	$0	N/A	$210,000	0.00	$0	$0	$210,000	FDF	
Total	**0.00**	**$0**	**0.00**	**$210,000**	**0.00**	**$0**	**$50,000**	**$260,000**		

REFORESTATION AND YOUNG STAND MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

District: Tillamook **Fiscal Year:** 2026 **Date:** 04/03/2025

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	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00
Site Prep - Piling Burning	1,600	$5.66	$9,056.00	0	$0.00	$0.00	1,600	$9,056.00
Site Prep - Mechanical	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00
Site Prep - Chemical - Aerial	1,362	$145.00	$197,490.00	0	$0.00	$0.00	1,362	$197,490.00
Site Prep - Chemical - Ground	213	$225.00	$47,925.00	125	$225.00	$28,125.00	338	$76,050.00
Initial Planting	1,575	$234.10	$368,707.50	125	$234.10	$29,262.50	1,700	$397,970.00
Interplanting	200	$240.00	$48,000.00	0	$0.00	$0.00	200	$48,000.00
Underplanting	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00
Tree Protection - Barriers	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00
Tree Protection - Direct Control	1,575	$125.00	$196,875.00	125	$125.00	$15,625.00	1,700	$212,500.00
Release - Chemical - Aerial	0	$116.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00
Release - Chemical - Ground	0	$175.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00
Release - Manual	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00
Precommercial Thinning	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00
Stocking Surveys	9,327	$8.93	$83,290.11	0	$0.00	$0.00	9,327	$83,290.11
Invasive Species	160	$192.50	$30,800.00	0	$0.00	$0.00	160	$30,800.00
*Other (Timber depletion photos)	1,800	$6.00	$10,800.00	0	$0.00	$0.00	1,800	$10,800.00
Totals	**17,812**	**--**	**$992,943.61**	**375**	**--**	**$73,012.50**	**18,187**	**$1,065,956.11**

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

REFORESTATION AND YOUNG STAND MANAGEMENT SUMMARY								
Projects Conducted by Adults in Custody	**Board of Forestry**			**Common School Forest Lands**			**District**	
(***costs are for materials only***)	Acres Planned	Average Cost*/Acre	BOF Cost	0	Average Cost*/Acre	CSL Cost	Total Acres	Total Cost
Site Prep - Broadcast Burning	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00
Site Prep - Piling Burning	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00
Site Prep - Mechanical	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00
Initial Planting	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00
Interplanting	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00
Underplanting	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00
Tree Protection - Barriers	20	$480.00	$9,600.00	0	$0.00	$0.00	20	$9,600.00
Tree Protection - Direct Control	120	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00	120	$0.00
Release - Manual	200	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00	200	$0.00
Precommercial Thinning	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00
Invasive Species	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00
Other	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00
Totals	**340**	**--**	**$9,600.00**	**0**	**--**	**$0.00**	**340**	**$9,600.00**
Grant Funded Activities	**Board of Forestry**			**Common School Forest Lands**			**District**	
Project	Acres Planned	Average Cost*/Acre	Cost	Acres Planned	Average Cost*/Acre	Cost	Total Acres	Total Cost
PCT	500	$250.00	$125,000.00	0	$0.00	$0.00	500	$125,000.00
			$0.00			$0.00	0	$0.00
			$0.00			$0.00	0	$0.00
			$0.00			$0.00	0	$0.00

RECREATION SITE MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

District: Tillamook **Fiscal Year:** 2026 **Date:** 11/20/204

Project	Construction Projects		Improvement Projects		Operations & Maintenance Projects		Total Costs	Comments
	ODF ($)	Other ($)	ODF ($)	Other ($)	ODF ($)	Other ($)*		
Campgrounds								
Vault Toilet Pumping					$17,500	$13,000	$30,500	
Garbage Service					$10,500	$12,000	$22,500	
Miscelaneous Maintenance					$2,850		$2,850	Quarterly Well Testing, Power, Phone
Trailheads/ Day Use Areas								
Vault Toilet Pumping					$6,200		$6,200	
Garbage Service					$13,000		$13,000	
Miscelaneous Maintenance					$600		$600	Power at Sprague Wayside
Other Operations								
District/South Fork Charges					$3,250	$3,250	$6,500	Garbage
					FDF Total		$53,900	
					Other Total		$28,250	
						TOTAL	**$82,150**	

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

RECREATION TRAIL MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Project	Miles	Construction Projects		Improvement Projects		Operations & Maintenance Projects		Total Costs	Comments
		ODF ($)	Other ($)	ODF ($)	Other ($)	ODF ($)	Other ($)		
Non-Motorized									
Motorized*									
Alder Trail Re-route	0.34								OHV Program Staff (ATV Fund)
Benny Hill Trail Culvert Installation							$800	$800	OHV Program Staff (ATV Fund)-Culverts
Cobmaster Trail Culvert Installation							$500	$500	OHV Program Staff (ATV Fund)-Culvert
Mikes Trail Culvert Installation							$875	$875	OHV Program Staff (ATV Fund)-Culverts
Old Cedar Creek Trail Bridge and Culvert Installation							$9,500	$9,500	OHV Program Staff (ATV Fund)-Culverts and Bridge
						FDF Total		$0	
						Other Total		$11,675	
							TOTAL	**$11,675**	

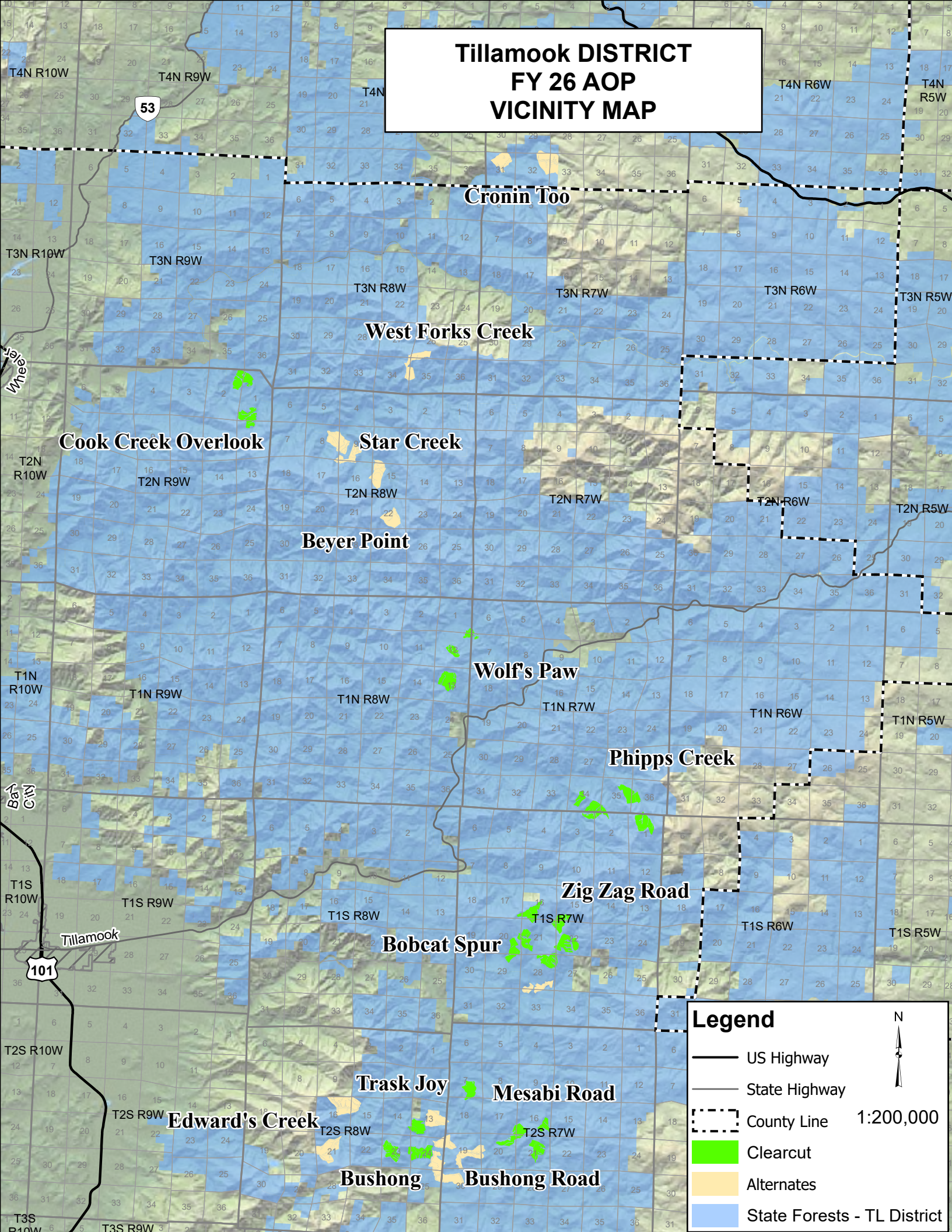
*A portion of the motorized recreation costs are funded through OPRD ATV Transfer Fund.

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**
- **Recreation Facilities Vicinity Map**
- **FY25 Recreation Projects Vicinity Map**


Tillamook DISTRICT
FY 26 AOP
VICINITY MAP
Cronin Too
West Forks Creek
Cook Creek Overlook
Star Creek
Beyer Point
Wolf's Paw
Phipps Creek
Zig Zag Road
Bobcat Spur
Trask Joy
Mesabi Road
Edward's Creek
Bushong
Bushong Road
Tillamook
Bay City
Wheeler
T4N R10W
T4N R9W
T4N R6W
T4N R5W
T3N R10W
T3N R9W
T3N R8W
T3N R7W
T3N R6W
T3N R5W
T2N R10W
T2N R9W
T2N R8W
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T2N R6W
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T1N R7W
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T1N R5W
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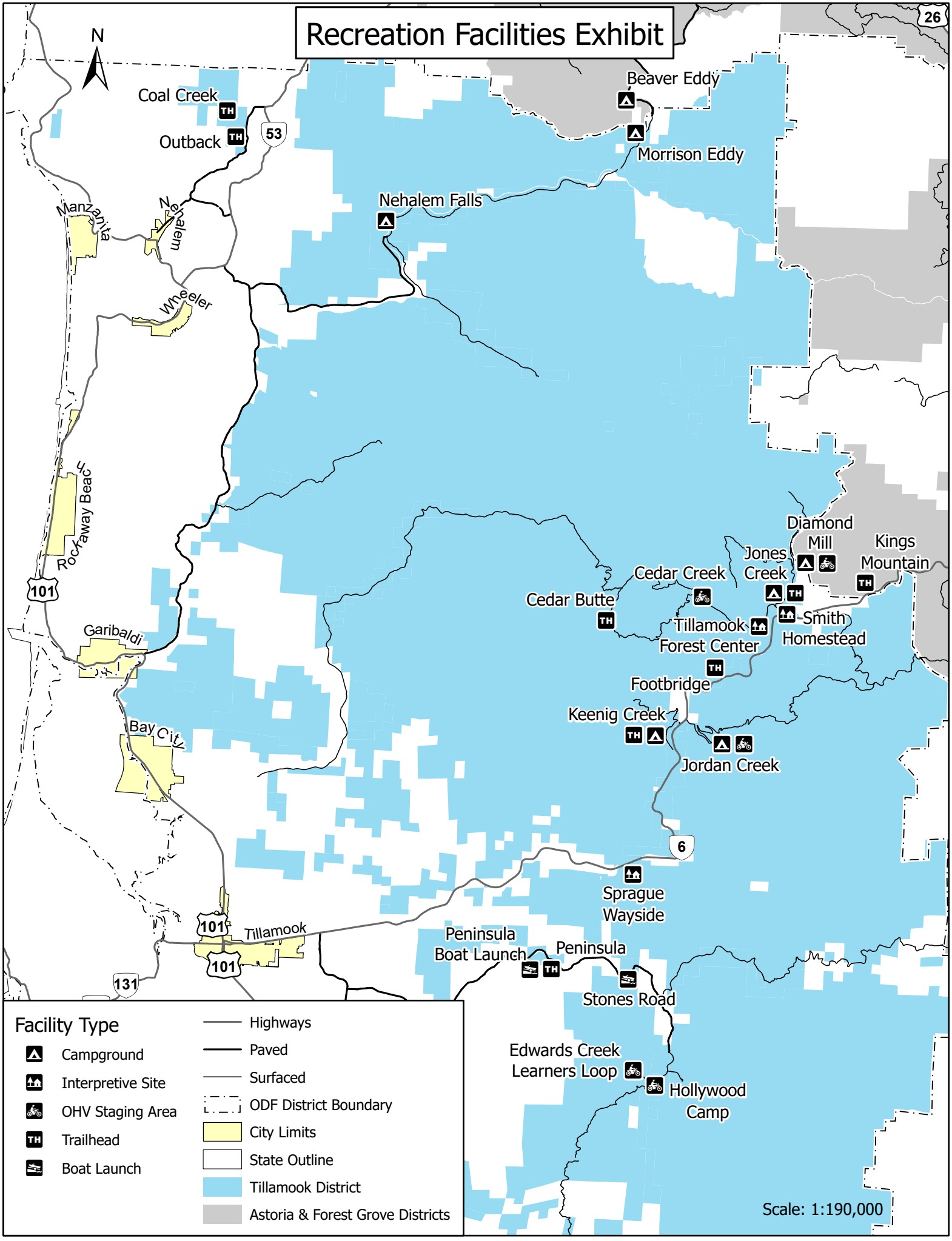
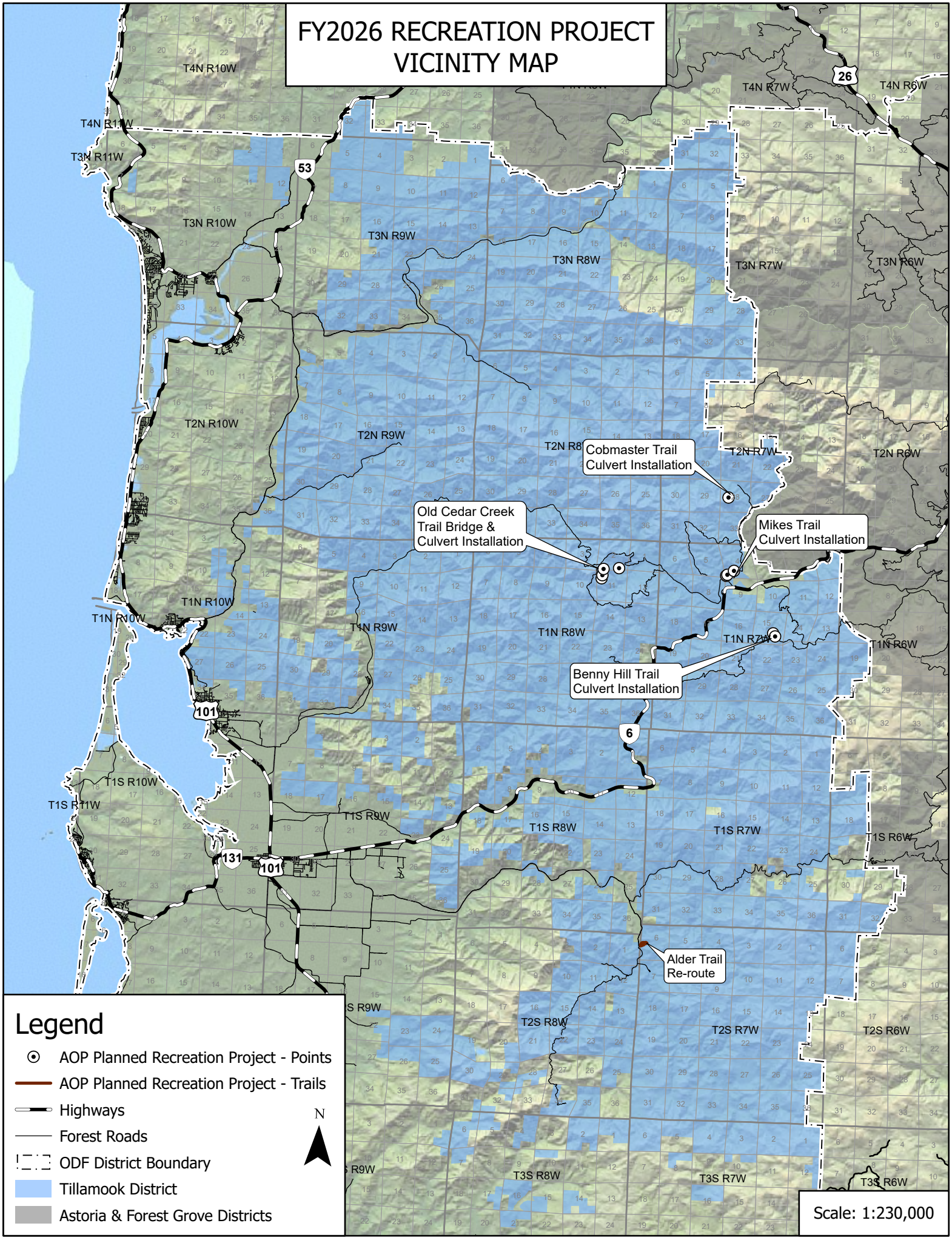
T1S R8W
T1S R7W
T1S R6W
T1S R5W
T2S R10W
T2S R9W
T2S R8W
T2S R7W
T3S R10W
T3S R9W
53
101
Legend
N
US Highway
State Highway
County Line
1:200,000
Clearcut
Alternates
State Forests - TL District


Recreation Facilities Exhibit
N
Coal Creek
TH
Outback
TH
53
Beaver Eddy
Morrison Eddy
Nehalem Falls
Manzanita
Nehalem
Wheeler
Rockaway Beach
101
Garibaldi
Bay City
Diamond
Mill
Kings
Mountain
Jones
Creek
Cedar Creek
Cedar Butte
TH
Tillamook
Forest Center
Smith
Homestead
Footbridge
Keenig Creek
Jordan Creek
6
Sprague
Wayside
101
Tillamook
101
131
Peninsula
Boat Launch
Peninsula
Stones Road
Edwards Creek
Learners Loop
Hollywood
Camp
26
Facility Type
Campground
Interpretive Site
OHV Staging Area
Trailhead
Boat Launch
Highways
Paved
Surfaced
ODF District Boundary
City Limits
State Outline
Tillamook District
Astoria & Forest Grove Districts
Scale: 1:190,000


FY2026 RECREATION PROJECT
VICINITY MAP
Cobmaster Trail
Culvert Installation
Old Cedar Creek
Trail Bridge &
Culvert Installation
Mikes Trail
Culvert Installation
Benny Hill Trail
Culvert Installation
Alder Trail
Re-route
T4N R10W
T4N R11W
T4N R7W
T4N R6W
T3N R11W
T3N R10W
T3N R9W
T3N R8W
T3N R7W
T3N R6W
T2N R10W
T2N R9W
T2N R8W
T2N R7W
T2N R6W
T1N R10W
T1N R9W
T1N R8W
T1N R7W
T1N R6W
T1S R10W
T1S R11W
T1S R9W
T1S R8W
T1S R7W
T1S R6W
T2S R8W
T2S R7W
T2S R6W
T3S R8W
T3S R7W
T3S R6W
53
26
101
6
131
Legend
AOP Planned Recreation Project - Points
AOP Planned Recreation Project - Trails
Highways
Forest Roads
ODF District Boundary
Tillamook District
Astoria & Forest Grove Districts
N
Scale: 1:230,000

Appendix C – Consultations with Other State Agencies

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife:

ODFW biologists were provided the Summary Document and Pre-Operations Reports for review. A follow up cooperator/specialist meeting was held to address questions and concerns. No comments were received from the Oregon Department of Wildlife

Appendix D – Public Comment Process

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

The purpose of the Public Comment Period is to provide an opportunity for the public to review the Annual Operations Plan, 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.

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 Notification

No modifications are proposed for 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.