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COOS DISTRICT

2009 ANNUAL OPERATIONS PLAN

INTRODUCTION

This annual operations plan covers the state forestlands managed by the Coos District for the fiscal year 2009, which runs from July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2009. This plan describes how the activities and projects planned in the Elliott State Forest will achieve the goals and objectives of the Elliott State Forest Management Plan and the Elliott State Forest Habitat Conservation Plan (refer to these documents for details on strategies). These activities include the following integrated forest management operations: commercial harvest operations; road construction, road improvement and maintenance; reforestation and young stand management; recreation; and planning. The Scattered Tract basin is not covered by the Elliott State Forest Management Plan and the Elliott State Forest Habitat Conservation Plan. The Scattered Tracts basin is under a long-range plan approved in 1987. However, ODF believes that managing these tracts using the strategies and standards contained in the draft 2006 FMP will provide the best overall results for all forest resources on the scattered tracts.

Because of the detailed nature of the Elliott Management Plan and the Elliott Habitat Conservation Plan, the Coos District has no separate 'Implementation Plan'. Detailed information on each proposed timber sale is included in its respective Pre-Sale Operations Report. This summary document will give an overview of the operations, and includes tables giving a number of details including estimates of volume and acres to be harvested, project costs, and gross and net revenues, and acres and cost estimates of planned reforestation and young growth management operations. A public involvement summary will be added to the final plan.

Coos District manages 97,022 acres of state forestland primarily in the southern coast range, but with some scattered tracts in the Klamath Mountains in southern Coos and Curry counties. About 91% of the lands managed by the Coos District are Common School Lands owned by the State Land Board and managed for them by ODF. The main ownership is the Elliott State Forest, which is one block of about 93,282 acres located just south of the Umpqua River between Reedsport and Scottsburg on the north and between Coos Bay and Allegany on the south. The Elliott is divided into 17 management basins, each with a target rotation age ranging from 80 to 240 years. Additionally, some 3,740 acres of Common School Land small tracts are scattered between the California border in the south, up to the South Slough Estuary on the west, adjacent to Winchester Bay to the northwest, and to about Winston and Elkton on the east.

Table 1. Annual Operations Plan objectives compared to annual objectives identified in the Coos District Harvest Schedule (Table A-1). All values are acres.

Silvicultural Activity	Elliott Mgmt & HCP	2009 AOP Objective
	Annual Objective	
Conifer Partial Cut	500	513
Conifer Clearcut	510	707- 993
Hardwood Partial Cut	NA	0
Hardwood Clearcut	NA	0
Rehabilitation	NA	0
Reforestation (Initial Planting)		530-750
Precommercial Thinning	NA	100
Fertilization	NA	0
Pruning	NA	0

The above conifer clearcut acreage objective of 707 acres include 189 acres of scattered tracts that are not covered under the Elliott HCP and Management Plan and are not part of the 510 annual objective. The scattered tracts are not included in the current Elliott FMP or HCP, thus the 510 acres per year clearcut objective is based on the 93,000 acre Elliott, not on the total district acreage of 97,022. They were planned to be included in the new Elliott FMP and HCP. About two years ago it was decided that they would be kept in the new FMP but excluded from the new HCP. Since their exclusion from the new HCP there is no longer the hope of being able to conduct harvests on them under an Incidental Take Permit. Surveys for owls and murrelets were initiated in the 2007 survey season to clear proposed tracts for harvest. The proposed 189 acre scattered tract harvest takes into account that no harvest has occurred on these tracts for 22 years. The remaining 518 acres are 8 acres over the annual clearcut objective of 510 acres to help compensate for previous years that were below the HCP acreage target. The upper end of the clearcut objective is 993 acres. This number is based on the assumption that none of the current "no bid" sales (see below table) sells in a timely fashion. The following table summarizes the balance of acres since fiscal year 2000.

FY AOP	FMP/HCP Clearcut Harvest	AOP Planned Clearcut	Clearcut Acres Submitted	No Bid Clearcut	Clearcut Acres Completed	Difference Between FMP & HCP Objective	Cumulative Balance

	Objective	Acres	to Salem	Acres	or Under Contract	& Accomplished	
2000	459				424	-35	-35
2001	459				388	-71	-106
2002	459				415	-44	-150
2003	459				384	-75	-225
2004	459				524	65	-160
*2005	510	652	661	95	566	56	-104
2006	510	525	520	0	520	10	-94
**2007	510	589	546	270	276	-234	-328
2008	510	576	552	0	552	42	-286
			BOF Acres	Acres			
	* No bid sale:		0	95	341.07.60	Curvy Puckett	
	** No bid sales:		57	80	341.07.69	Piledup Marlow	
	** No bid sales:		81	81	341.08.37	South Marlow Switch	
	** No bid sales:		0	109	341.08.39	Mill Crk Bridge No. 2	

The FY 2009 operations plan includes both activities that take place “on the ground” within the fiscal year as well as operations that have contracts prepared within the fiscal year, but are actually accomplished in a future fiscal year. Activities that will be accomplished on the ground this fiscal year include harvesting, road and landing construction reforestation, and road maintenance. Contracts that are prepared this fiscal year, but are accomplished in a future fiscal year include commercial forest management operations and road construction.

INTEGRATED FOREST MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

Timber Harvest Operations

Overview of Timber Harvest Operations

Harvest units within the Elliott in the FY 2009 AOP are in compliance with the strategies employed in the ESF MP and the Elliott Habitat Conservation Plan (ESF HCP). Significant amounts of mature forests are protected under the current plan. Twenty-seven percent of the forest is in reserves; rotation lengths across the forest vary from 80 to 240 years; in the long term, 49% of the forest will be maintained in nesting, roosting, foraging habitat for the spotted owl; the total amount of superior spotted owl habitat (over 160 years old) will increase from the current 1% to 29% of the forest. Currently the annual harvest on the forest is about one-half the estimated annual growth of 50 million board feet per year.

Certain sales in this plan are referred to as “wildlife habitat focus” sales. This term is defined on page V-37 of the ESF Forest Management Plan, and is inserted here: “One perspective focuses on a high level of wood production, with a moderate focus on creating forest structure and managing wildlife habitat. This perspective will favor wildlife species that prefer younger forests, although some habitat and structure will be provided for species that prefer older forests. The other perspective focuses on a high level of creating and maintaining forest structure and wildlife habitat, with a moderate level of wood production. This perspective will favor species that prefer older forests, although habitat will still be provided for species that prefer younger forests. Both perspectives will be used in managing the Elliott.” Timelines demonstrating how these two approaches will be implemented over time are contained in pages V-38 through V-49 of the ESF FMP.

Under the ESF HCP and ESF FMP, surveys for sensitive species and northern spotted owls is not required. However, no-take protocol surveys are required for marbled murrelets per ODF's Marbled Murrelet policies in potential suitable habitat - defined as stands 18" dbh or larger, or stands with a lower DBH that have a component of residual trees. These surveys have been done or are in progress for all planned sales. Surveys have also been conducted or are planned to determine stream classification of all streams associated with planned harvest areas. A written plan will be prepared in accordance with the Forest Practice Act for operations within 100 feet of a Type F stream. Cable layouts through or over buffer strips are needed to provide for adequate suspension of logs. To protect water quality, full suspension will be required over stream channels and single end suspension where feasible on the rest of the sale area. During active operations a variety of methods will be used to prevent sediment from entering live streams. These methods include (but are not limited to) maintaining culverts and other road drainage structures, and monitoring and managing logging and hauling operations during times of heavy rainfall. Riparian areas along streams will be managed to support properly functioning aquatic habitats over time by applying the riparian management area (RMA) standards of the Northwest Oregon State Forests Management Plan. These standards are planned for adoption in the revised Elliott State Forest Management Plan.

The units are reviewed by an ODF Geo-technical specialist to determine the potential for deliverability of wood via debris flows or torrents originating in the units. Debris flow track reaches receive the vegetation retention practices as prescribed in the Management Standards for Aquatic and Riparian Areas.

To minimize yarding impacts on the slopes, single end suspension cable yarding will be required. Roads will be located on ridge-crests as much as possible and any steep sidehill portions will be constructed with full bench end-haul design and construction. Construction will be done during the dry season.

Application of Riparian Strategies

The 2009 AOP is the sixth year we will have incorporated the aquatic-riparian strategy from the “Northwest Oregon State Forests Management Plan. January 2001” into all of the sales. Please refer to this plan for detailed information on the strategy. Whenever the current Elliott Riparian strategy provides more protection, it is used. The application of the two strategies is accomplished by first determining the stream classification, and then during the sale layout process measuring the buffer distances and counting conifers for each stream. Additional trees needed to comply with the 2001 aquatic-riparian strategy are either included by increasing the buffer distance above the Elliott Riparian strategy requirements or by individually marking trees as wildlife trees above the Elliott Riparian strategy buffer, but within the distances required in the 2001 aquatic-riparian strategy.

A sub-set of the riparian standards are highlighted below:

A 100 foot no-cut buffer will be established on all perennial fish-bearing streams and a 75 foot no-cut buffer will be established on seasonal fish-bearing streams. Perennial non-fish streams will have a 50 foot no-cut buffer. In addition the following restrictions will be applied.

Stream Bank Zone: The zone within 25 feet of the stream is considered the stream bank zone. Various restrictions apply to this zone to minimize ground disturbance and maintain understory vegetation. For many streams this is also a no-harvest zone.

Inner Zone: In addition to the no-cut widths referenced above, trees will be retained within 100 feet of most streams to maintain and protect riparian functions such as shade and large wood recruitment.

Outer Zones: In the zone from 100 to 160 feet from streams, additional trees will be retained to contribute to riparian functions. The amount of trees retained depends on stream type (fish or non-fish, perennial or seasonal) and how many trees were retained in inner zones (25 to 100 feet) of streams.

Seasonal Small type N Streams.

Equipment will be excluded from the streambank zone (within 25' of the channel) to maintain the integrity of the stream channel. Additional trees including some wildlife trees will be retained within 160 feet of the stream.

Debris-flow prone small type N streams

These streams have a high probability of delivering wood to downstream fish-bearing streams. No harvest will be allowed within 25' horizontal distance of debris-flow prone type N streams. In addition, 10-15 trees/acre will be retained within 100 feet of the stream to promote potential large wood recruitment.

Small type N streams just above the F/N boundary

Small type N streams can influence stream temperature of downstream fish-bearing streams. Sufficient trees will be retained within 500' of the confluence with type F streams to achieve 80% shade over streams.

Old Growth

Reserving remnant old-growth trees, trees originating prior to the year 1830, is a district policy. Care is taken to walk through the units and mark the residual old-growth as green tree retention. The only exception to this policy is if an old-growth tree is located where it impedes operability and causes a hazardous situation.

Plants

The sale areas are checked against district knowledge for any listed plant location. The sale areas are also checked against the Oregon Natural Heritage Program (ONHP) database of known listed plant locations. Protection measures appropriate to the species would be implemented if listed plants were found within the harvest units.

Clearcut Harvests

During the first decade, which began in FY 1995, the ESF HCP and ESF MP provides for the clearcut harvesting of 439 acres of conifer and 20 acres of hardwoods on an annual basis and 500 acres of plantation thinning. During the second decade of these plans, which began with the 2005 fiscal year, the clearcut acreage increases to 510 acres per year. This harvest increase is displayed graphically on page III-17 of the ESF HCP. This graph displays harvest levels for four different alternatives. Alternative A is the alternative that is being implemented. This graph displays the harvest level for "THE ENDING YEAR OF THE DECADE". So the point corresponding to the harvest level for decade one is displayed above the year 2003, which was planned to be the last year of decade one. It displays the harvest level for decade 2 above the year 2013, the planned last year of decade 2. To help insure that the HCP target of 510 clearcut acres per year would be reached, a number of alternate sales were selected and surveyed in addition to the annual sale plan acreage. Big Salander is the only FY2009 sale that has completed and cleared the two-year murrelet survey protocol thus far. One additional sale: Dean Mountain Overlook does not contain murrelet habitat, and does not require surveying. The remaining sales, totaling 707 acres have not cleared survey. Because of the uncertainties due to second year surveys for the uncleared sales, the final conifer regeneration harvest acres in this sale plan are not known at this time.

The clearcut timber sales in this plan have been selected to maintain adequate dispersal habitat acreage for the northern spotted owl in each basin, and to minimize fragmentation of larger blocks of timber. This practice is designed to maintain a balance of age classes in the Elliott in keeping with the ESF MP Balanced Landscape objectives. The locations of timber sale units were selected using the timber sale planning guidelines in the ESF

HCP (IV-41, ESF HCP), unless superseded by legal requirements of FPA greenup, public safety areas, logistical issues of providing buffering between sold sales and murrelet survey areas, and maintaining logical harvest settings. In addition to the Habitat Conservation Areas (HCA's) and marbled murrelet management areas (MMMA's) identified in the original plan, additional MMMA's created after the inception of the take avoidance strategy, as well as high risk deferral areas are excluded from harvest consideration. Also, during the planning period for the revised HCP, we are excluding planned conservation areas (these are called T&E cores in the new plan) from harvest consideration.

Clearcutting is planned for both 80-year rotation basins and 135-160 year basins. The desired future condition for harvest units in 80-year rotation basins is to provide an appropriate level of bio-diversity, and to begin providing owl dispersal habitat by about age 30. There is no goal to produce either owl nesting/roosting/foraging habitat or murrelet habitat in the seven 80-year basins, beyond those in existing reserves. The ten 135-240 year rotation basins provide those habitats, in addition to the reserves located in all basins. One alternate sale is planned in Basin 4, a 160 year rotation basin: Dean Mountain Overlook is a younger, non-habitat stand, which meets our harvest schedule target for younger age stands within that basin. Most of the clearcut harvest timber sales in this plan have a high volume and value because of the size of the wood and volume per acre. The estimated gross revenue for this plan is \$11,507,900 . Project costs are estimated at about \$543,945 with a net revenue of about \$10,963,955.

Commercial Thinning

There are 513 acres of commercial thinning planned in the FY 2009 plan. The majority of thinning has been on hold until we finalize the new Forest Management Plan. When we have the new management plan we will know the trajectory stands should take. It is conceivable the new plan could require some stands to be clearcut instead of thinned in the next decade because of the landscape design of the new FMP.

Forest Health

ODF's primary long-range plan to deal with SNC and unknown future forest health problems is to plant a greater diversity of species. ODF is a member of the SNC Cooperative, which is looking for additional ways to control this disease. In addition, Douglas-fir resistance to SNC is being tested by the South Central Coast Tree Improvement Cooperative. Coos District is a member of this cooperative.

Port-Orford cedar root rot, which can potentially kill both Port-Orford cedar and Pacific yew, is not a significant issue on the Elliott. Though the Elliott is within the range of Port-Orford cedar (POC), no natural POC has been documented in an inventory of the Elliott. A total of about 5-7 acres of Port Orford cedar has been planted on the Elliott, and most of that was planted about 5 years ago. Scattered Pacific yew does exist in the Elliott. The

only known location of the POC root rot is in a 1-2 acre plantation that was planted on the lower end of Palouse Creek. Vehicle access to this area is blocked off year round to protect fish and wildlife, which effectively prevents spread of POC root rot through vehicle traffic. To our knowledge POC root rot does not exist elsewhere on the Elliott.

Sudden oak death has not been identified in the Elliott. Locations in Oregon where it has been identified have been quarantined by the Oregon Dept. of Agriculture to prevent its spread. ODF, in cooperation with the USFS conducts annual statewide aerial surveys to identify areas with insect and disease problems, including sudden oak death.

The younger non-habitat stands included in this sale plan are proposed to meet harvest schedule targets and are not a result of forest health problems.

Forest Roads Management

Overview

The following is a summary of forest road projects that are anticipated to be accomplished as part of the proposed timber sales in the 2009 fiscal year. The actual numbers will not be known until the murrelet surveys are completed in 2008. All sales planned in the FY'09 AOP have had an office review by an ODF geotech specialist. As needed, the geotech will make site-specific road and engineering recommendations for practices to achieve resource and economic goals for the forest consistent with the Elliott FMP and HCP. For detailed information on the risks associated with clearcut harvesting on steep slopes in the Tye Core Area, please refer to the following research paper: Robison, E.G., K. Mills, J.T. Paul, L. Dent, and A. Skaugset. 1999. Oregon Department of Forestry 1996 Storm Impacts Monitoring Project: Final Report. Forest Practices Technical Report #4. Oregon Department of Forestry, Salem Oregon, Oregon . 141pp.

Table 2. Summary of Road Management Activities. All values are in miles.

	Mainline⁴ (High Use)		Collector (Medium Use)		Spur (Low Use)	
	AOP	IP¹	AOP	IP¹	AOP	IP¹
Road Construction	0	NA	0	NA	2.5	NA
Road Improvement	0	NA	0	NA	6.6	NA
Road Closure	0	NA	0	NA	6.1	NA
Vacated Roads	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Road Maintenance – District²	45	NA	305	NA	20	NA
Road Maintenance – Active Operations³	0	NA	0	NA	20	NA

1. N/A

2. The road maintenance estimates include only the work to be completed during Fiscal Year 2009 by the Public Works contract.
3. This is a broad estimate of the road maintenance that may be accomplished during the fiscal year, through active commercial operations. However, the exact amount can not be predicted at this time.
4. The main roads in the Elliott do not meet the definition of a mainline road. The 1000, 2000, etc. roads are defined as Collectors.

Road Construction

At present 2.5 miles of new road construction is planned for FY 2009. However, further analysis during sale preparation may determine that in some cases the addition of new roads would provide better options in regard to safety and environmental impact. For example there may be a more suitable location to position a yarder for guyline anchors and skyline road alignment. All road construction and improvement will be done during dry weather and excavated material will be deposited on stable slope locations with very low risk of entering stream channels. Project work that results in exposing bare soil will receive an application of grass seed during the first seeding season following construction to assist with erosion control. The method commonly used in this process involves mechanical hand seeders. A proven mix of grass seed referred to as coastal erosion mix is used.

All sales planned in the FY2009 AOP have had an office review by an ODF geotech specialist. As needed, the geotech will make site-specific road and engineering recommendations for practices to achieve resource and economic goals for the forest consistent with the Elliott FMP and HCP. Plans for road improvement and construction are in compliance with ODF's Forest Roads Policy.

Road Improvement

All proposed timber sales have existing forest roads that will require upgrading to meet access requirements. Various prescriptions for road renovation will be required, including but not limited to, resurfacing with hard crushed quarry rock, replacing culverts that are damaged or undersized, installing culverts at new locations in order to achieve proper spacing and ditch water diversion, grading and ditching, widening, and roadside brushing. Also, potential hazards associated with the road systems, such as old sidecast material or sub-surface drainage problems, will be identified and corrected. Primarily the objective is to minimize the impact forest roads have on slope stability, water quality, wildlife and in general the surrounding environment and at the same time provide an adequate, safe and efficient transportation system.

Road Access Management (Road Closures)

All of the roads that fall under this operations plan that are not surfaced will be closed to traffic, with the exception of ATV'S, once the operation is complete. The most common

method of closing is to construct a tank trap or place large boulders at the road junction. A tank trap is a deep ditch between two large mounds of dirt. The road surface will be water barred at intervals proportional to gradient. Seasonal water-bars and closure may be necessary if an operation continues through two or more seasons.

Vacated Roads

None planned in the FY2009 AOP.

Road Maintenance

Road maintenance activities that will occur during Fiscal Year 2009 include grading road surfaces to maintain a smooth, stable running surface and to retain the original surface drainage. Surfacing material will be added or replaced as necessary on road segments that experience a breakdown or loss of surface material. Culverts, catch basins and ditches will be cleaned as necessary to ensure proper drainage. Worn out, damaged or undersized drainage structures will be replaced as necessary. Cut and fill slopes will be monitored for any changes that could result in damage. Problems most often encountered include raveling, erosion and slumping. Slides in roadbeds will be removed and old sidecast material will be pulled back from the road shoulder where slumping or tension cracks occur. Roadside vegetation control measures will be taken to improve visibility, drainage and slope stability.

Land Surveying

Three of the proposed sales require some type of action relative to land surveying measures prior to sale preparation and logging activities. Survey corner monuments that are near or within sale area boundaries need to be located, marked in such a way so that they are perceptible to others and referenced for future relocation. Two of the proposed timber sales border privately owned lands. In both instances, the Oregon Department of Forestry has surveyed the property lines, but the surveys were conducted several years ago. Also, the timber on the private lands has been cut up to or near the property lines. Property lines separating state and private lands will need to be evaluated and possibly resurveyed. All survey corners within or near sale boundaries will be revisited upon completion of logging activities in order to reevaluate their condition. Survey corners damaged as a result of logging will be restored and corner reports filed with the County Surveyors Office.

Young Stand Management

Note: Disease issues are contained in the commercial forest management section above.

Planned operations in the FY'09AOP were designed to be in compliance with the current ESF MP, ESF HCP, and state and federal laws. Herbicides are applied in compliance with the label and the rules of the Forest Practice Act.

Rehabilitation

No rehabilitation operations are planned.

Site Preparation

The goal of site preparation projects is to reduce vegetative competition and minimize tree seedling mortality during the first five years after planting. The primary and most cost-effective site preparation tool used by Coos District is aerial application of herbicides. Coos District uses means other than herbicides when appropriate such as burning or mechanical release (i.e. chainsaws). District policy requires that about 10-15% of each year's regeneration harvest acreage (units) not be treated with herbicides to promote growth of forage for deer and elk and other species. Units are typically aerial site-prep sprayed once during the rotation length of the stand (i.e. 80 years).

Burning

Burning is an alternative site preparation practice prescribed for the southern slopes of several units in each AOP. The main purpose of burning is to diversify the results of site preparation and to provide big game forage. However, portions of sales may also be burned to attain adequate stocking if planting sites are too few. The forb and grass competition resulting from burning provides forage to deer and elk. Burning is completed when duff moisture is adequate to avoid heat intensities that would damage soil. Areas chosen for burning have southern exposures, and a distribution of slash that can successfully spread fire.

Planting

This operations plan will include one planting density, several stock types, and a mix of species. The density and species mix will vary through time to meet the goals of the desired future condition of the stand. The stock type will vary to provide the best balance of vigorous cost effective stock. We have increased the amount of minor species that we are planting to provide for diverse habitat by providing future structure in layered stands, and reduce the effects of Swiss needle cast, and other diseases.

Vegetation Management

Release operations: These treatments are planned as needed to reduce competing vegetation. The purpose is to keep stands free to grow, keep stands vigorous and healthy and to increase return on investment. Most release treatments will be ground treatments.

Hack & squirt with the herbicide Arsenal, thin-line with Garion-4, or a ground based foliar application of Garlon in water for scotch broom, and manual release by inmates with chain saws will be another ground treatment. Aerial release operations, if needed, will be late foliar release with Accord (glyphosate) in the fall or possibly 2,4-D in may.

Noxious or non native plant control: The Coos District is participating in the state wide ODF group which is developing a policy for dealing with noxious weeds / non- native plants. The policy for the Elliott will be written using guidelines developed by the statewide group.. Until the policy is complete we are working to control gorse, scotch broom and other plants of concern identified as noxious by the Oregon Department of Agriculture. Integrated pest management will be used which may include the use of a range of control measures including mechanical, herbicides, and biological control including the overtopping of some plants by conifer plantations.

Tree Protection

Damage by mountain beaver can have significant impacts on stand stocking and growth. Mountain beaver trapping is prescribed on all clearcut harvest units under the 2009 AOP. This is done to reduce the mortality and damage to acceptable levels. Species other than Douglas-fir may be treated with vexar tubing or big game repellent to help reduce the damage caused by deer and elk.

Precommercial Thinning (density management)

Pre-commercial thinning (PCT) may be applied to stands with more than 500 trees per acre. Thinning reduces the amount of time for a stand to become large enough for commercial thinning and, where planned, to become spotted owl dispersal and nesting / roosting / foraging habitat. Work is still being done to develop guidelines to improve the economic and silvicultural effectiveness of this treatment.

Harvest units are typically thinned to about 258 trees per acre, which will produce about an 11 inch diameter at breast height (DBH) 'take tree' at the first commercial thinning around age 25-30. In some stands where the goal is to meet wildlife objectives for structure, or where it is impractical to do an early commercial thinning, the distance between leave trees will be increased to keep them from becoming stagnant at a young age.

In past years the effects of Swiss needle cast (SNC) were thought to be accelerated by PCT. Currently, ODF's forest pathologist, researchers at Oregon State University and the SNC Coop do not predict that PCT will increase the effects of Swiss needle cast on Douglas-fir. At the present time the recommendation is to apply normal PCT treatments.

Due to the change in minimum density to 500 TPA for PCT a minimal number of acres is likely to be PCT'd in 2008-2009. Red alder is recognized as a valuable crop tree and will be considered a leave tree where appropriate.

Fertilization

None Planned

Pruning

None Planned.

Recreation Management

Overview of Recreation Management

Based on past assessment of needs and policies, there is very little formal recreation management on the Elliott State Forest. The Elliott is relatively lightly used for recreation, much of it occurring along the roads, rivers, and streams. The recreation that does occur is mostly confined to hunting, fishing, camping, and picnicking. Most recreation use is informal dispersed recreation, with the main users being the local residents who live in nearby communities. Local residents are attracted to the Elliott because its recreation is dispersed and unimproved, with few recreationists competing for favorite sites.

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

At the current time there are only two developed camp sites on the forest. The Girl Scout Camp has been developed since ODF acquired the land from Weyerhaeuser many years ago. The other site is the historic Elkhorn Ranch, which was partially developed in cooperation with the Coos Back Country Horsemen of Oregon (CBCHO).

Trails

In recent years Coos District has participated with a group of cooperating agencies and landowners named the Coos Regional Trails Partnership. Their purpose is to develop a plan for building trails within the county to attract tourists. Members of this group include ODF, BLM, USFS, Coos County, and the Coos Bay and North Bend Chambers of Commerce.

Forest Land Management Classifications

The ESF FMP (pages III-52 - III-60) describes the Land Use Classification System currently used on the Elliott. The Forest Land Management Classifications (FLMCS) used in other districts will be incorporated into the new Management Plan.

Land Exchange

None planned for fiscal year 2009.

Other Integrated Forest Management Operations

Cooperation and participation with Coos Watershed Association and the Tenmile Lakes Basin Partnership will continue during the 2009 AOP period. Stream enhancement, restoration projects, and watershed and project monitoring are likely activities during this period. The Coos District will continue to sell permits to harvest special forest products on a request basis, consistent with product availability and protection requirements. This has amounted to an average yearly revenue of approximately \$700/year for the last several years.

Planning (and Information Systems)

The major planning activity scheduled for FY 2009 is the continuing work on the Elliott's revised Forest Management Plan and Habitat Conservation Plan (FMP/HCP). The primary reason for the revision is the expiration of the Elliott's incidental take permit (ITP) for murrelets on October 3, 2001. The revised HCP is intended to include the spotted-owl, marbled murrelet, bald eagle and other species at risk for future listing that may occur on the Elliott. It is anticipated that the first year under the new Elliott FMP/HCP will be FY2010.

Stand Level Inventory and Other Vegetation Inventories

Stand Level Inventory. Inventory is not planned during the 2009 AOP.

Stocking surveys and young stand fixed plots: These inventory projects will identify stocking levels and growth rates and will be used to develop stand management prescriptions. Prescriptions can include inter-planting, release, animal damage control, and PCT.

Fish and Wildlife Surveys

Under the ESF HCP and ESF FMP, surveys for Northern Spotted Owls are not required on the Elliott. Since the scattered tracts are not covered by the HCP, protocol surveys are required for NSO's. Surveys for marbled murrelets will be completed on stands proposed for inclusion in the fiscal year, 2009, & 2010 sale plans to meet harvest objectives until a new ITP is issued through the HCP revision.

Table 3. Summary of status of T&E surveys.

Operation	Species (NSO/MM)	Status
Deer Headwaters	MM	Second year survey required in 2008
South Kelly Ridge	MM	Second year survey required in 2008
Millicoma Cougar	MM	Second year survey required in 2008
Panther Bowl	MM	Second year survey required in 2008
Millicoma Lookout	MM	Second year survey required in 2008
Stulls Ridge No. 3	MM	Second year survey required in 2008
Lower Deer	MM	Second year survey required in 2008
Tyee's Purdyfoll	MM/NSO	Second year survey required in 2008
Elkhorn Ranch	MM	Second year survey required in 2008
Sullivan Dagget Divide	MM	Second year survey required in 2008
Millicoma Between	MM	Second year survey required in 2008
Big Salander	MM	Protocol surveys complete, no occupancy
Marlow Bottom	MM	Second year survey required in 2008
Dean Mountain Lookout	MM	Survey Waiver Required
Ocean View Thin	MM	Survey Waiver Required
Young Marlow	MM	Survey or PSG tree climbing protocol.

Watershed Assessments

The Coos District completed a watershed assessment of the ESF in FY 2004 as part of the ongoing revision process for the ESF FMP and HCP. The objective of the assessment was to compile information on water, fish, and wildlife issues that the Elliott State Forest will face in the near future and assess the historic, current, and future conditions of these resources. The assessment was tailored specifically to objectives for the Elliott State Forest and provides assessment for the Coos, Tenmile Lakes, and Umpqua watersheds within the Elliott. Additionally, the assessment includes an evaluation of social issues, such as human uses of the forest. The assessment is being used to inform and support the Elliott's current Forest Management Plan revision process, annual operations, and for future adaptive management.

Research and Monitoring

Coos District has been a participant in the Northwest Tree Improvement Cooperative since its founding over 30 years ago. The district is currently in the process of second generation testing. The district is also a participating member of the Stand Management Coop. A test site is located on the Elliott and district staff have been assisting in the measurement and maintenance of these plots since the beginning of the research. Forest-wide permanent plots were established on the forest in 1998. We also participate in the Swiss Needle-Cast cooperative and have some plots installed in some young commercial thinning stands as a part of a study by this cooperative. Riparian data is being collected on several recent Elliott harvest units by Private Forests program staff.

Permanent plots are being monitored on both the Lower Skunk Stand Management sale and the Hidden Valley Stand Management sale. These sales were designed to enhance owl and murrelet habitat and are in a 240-year rotation basin.

Other Planning Operations

Public Information and Education

The most significant planned activity in this area will be possible public meetings, newsletters and field tours for the revised Elliott FMP/HCP planning process.

District personnel routinely participate in and are voting members of both the Coos Watershed Association and the Tenmile Lakes Basin Partnership watershed council. This activity enables the district to keep the council informed of district operations, to participate in planning watershed enhancement activities, and to receive information from neighboring landowners and other interested parties on concerns they have about the Elliott State Forest.

Each year the district participates with other landowners and agencies in the Lower Umpqua Tree Planting Day, which gives local school children an opportunity to plant trees.

Administration

It is anticipated that there will be about 22 Full-Time-Equivalent positions (**FTE's**) at the Coos District whose responsibility is to implement current and past Annual Operations Plans. The Coos District is organized into four primary teams:

The Administrative Staff which includes the District Forester, Assistant District Forester, Office Manager, Office Specialist, GIS Specialist/Lan Manager, and Southern Oregon Area Wildlife Biologist.

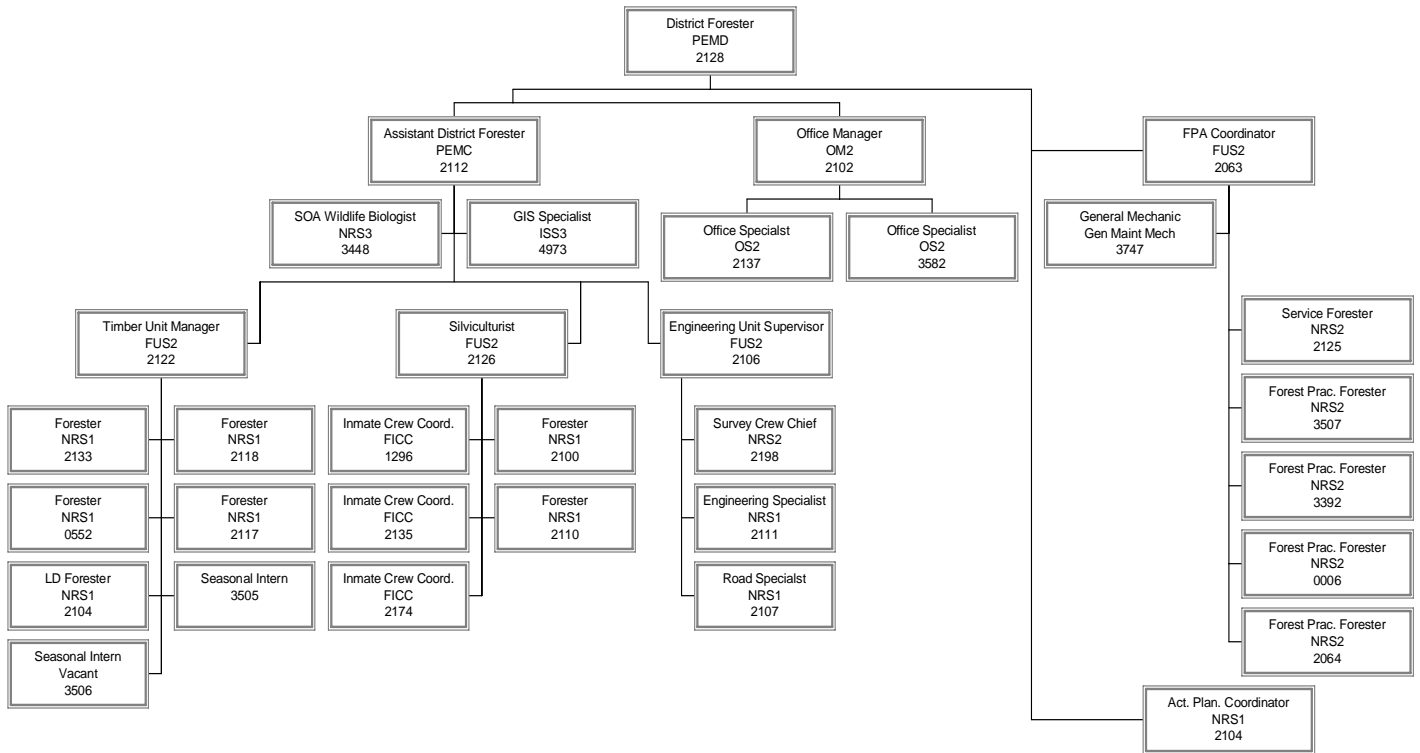
The Silviculture Team which is composed of a supervisor, two Natural Resource Specialists and three Forest Inmate Crew Coordinators. This team handles all noncommercial silvicultural treatments from site preparation through precommercial thinning. In addition, firefighting throughout the state is a very significant workload for the inmate crew coordinators and silviculturist.

The Resource Team (a.k.a. Timber Team) which is composed of a supervisor and five Natural Resource Specialists. This team prepares Pre-Operations plans for timber sales, timber sale contracts, and administers timber sale contracts. They also are heavily involved in long range planning.

The Engineering Team which is composed of a Supervisor, a Road Specialist, Survey Crew Chief, and Engineering Specialist.

Many of the above personnel are involved in wildland firefighting activities during project fire situations in addition to normal duties. The Coos District staffing levels are in compliance with current budget instructions. See the organization chart below.

COOS DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



APPENDICES

A. Summary Tables

B. Pre-Operations Reports

C. Public Involvement

TIMBER HARVEST OPERATIONS - FINANCIAL SUMMARY

District: Coos

Fiscal Year: 2009

Date:

Oct-08

Operation	Payment Type	Fund %		County	Sale Quarter	Net Acres		Volume (MMBF)			Value		
		BOF	CSL			Partial Cut	Clear-cut	Conifer	Hardwoods	Total	Gross	Projects	Net
Deer Headwaters	R	0%	100%	Douglas	3	0	52	2.64	0.02	2.7	\$1,064,000	\$64,625	\$999,375
South Kelly Ridge	R	0%	100%	Coos	2	0	100	5.65	0.16	5.8	\$2,324,400	\$61,000	\$2,263,400
Millicoma Cougar	R	0%	100%	Coos	2	0	90	4.50	0.01	4.5	\$1,804,000	\$72,000	\$1,732,000
Panther Bowl	R	0%	100%	Coos	2	0	68	3.33	0.07	3.4	\$1,304,000	\$72,150	\$1,231,850
Millicoma Lookout	R	0%	100%	Coos	3	0	58	3.03	0.04	3.1	\$1,229,600	\$85,000	\$1,144,600
Stulls Ridge No. 3	R	0%	100%	Coos	2	0	95	4.00	0.03	4.0	\$1,601,200	\$66,000	\$1,535,200
Lower Deer	R	0%	100%	Coos	4	0	55	3.02	0.05	3.1	\$1,229,200	\$69,170	\$1,160,030
Tyee's Purdyfoll	R	0%	100%	Douglas	4	0	189	3.80	0.00	3.8	\$951,500	\$19,000	\$932,500
Ocean View Thin	R	0%	100%	Coos/Doug	4	393	0	1.60	0.03	1.6	\$324,500	\$35,000	\$289,500

Total:	393	707	31.6	0.4	32.0	11,832,400	543,945	11,253,455
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Alternate Operations

Elkhorn Ranch	R	0%	100%	Coos	alt		87	3.65	0.05	3.7	\$1,481,600	\$79,106	\$1,402,494
Sullivan Dagget Divide	R	15%	85%	Coos	alt		76	1.20	0.50	1.7	\$680,000	\$40,000	\$640,000
Millicoma Between	R	0%	100%	Coos	alt		44	1.59	0.01	1.6	\$641,200	\$50,000	\$591,200
Marlow Bottom	R	59%	41%	Coos	alt		51	1.45	0.47	1.9	\$769,600	\$48,000	\$721,600
Big Salander	R	0%	100%	Douglas	alt		37	2.14	0.05	2.2	\$860,400	\$15,000	\$845,400
Dean Mountain Lookout	R	0%	100%	Douglas	alt		37	0.41	0.12	0.53	\$133,840	\$11,000	\$122,840
Young Marlow	R	100%	0%	Coos	alt		117	2.5	0.2	2.7	\$1,080,000	\$59,650	\$1,020,350

FOREST ROADS SUMMARY

District: Coos

Fiscal Year: 2008

Date: 06/01/2007

Operation	Construction		Improvement		Other Projects	Total Project Costs	Gross Value of Operation	Total Cost as a percent of Gross Value	Comments
	Miles	Cost	Miles	Cost					
Deer Headwaters	0.3	\$20,000	0.3	\$14,625	\$30,000	\$64,625	\$1,064,000	6.1%	
South Kelly Ridge	0.1	\$12,000	0.1	\$19,000	\$30,000	\$61,000	\$2,324,400	2.6%	
Millicoma Cougar	0.4	\$25,000	0.6	\$17,000	\$30,000	\$72,000	\$1,804,000	4.0%	
Panther Bowl	0.2	\$42,150	0	0	\$30,000	\$72,150	\$1,304,000	5.5%	
Millicoma Lookout	0.3	\$40,000	0.4	\$15,000	\$30,000	\$85,000	\$1,229,600	6.9%	
Stulls Ridge No. 3	0.3	\$25,000	0.3	\$6,000	\$30,000	\$66,000	\$1,601,200	4.1%	
Lower Deer	0.3	\$39,170	0	0	\$30,000	\$69,170	\$1,229,200	5.6%	
Tyee's Purdyfoll	0.6	\$15,000	1	\$4,000	0	\$19,000	\$951,500	2.0%	
Ocean View Thin	0	0	3.9	\$35,000	0	\$35,000	\$517,500	6.8%	

Total:	\$543,945	\$12,025,400	4.5%
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Alternate Operations

Elkhorn Ranch	0.1	\$15,000	0.8	\$34,106	\$30,000	\$79,106	\$1,481,600	5.3%	
Sullivan Dagget Divide	0	0	0	0	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$680,000	5.9%	
Millicoma Between	0.1	\$10,000	1.3	\$10,000	\$30,000	\$50,000	\$641,200	7.8%	
Marlow Bottom	0.3	\$20,000	1.2	\$28,000	0	\$48,000	\$769,600	6.2%	
Big Salander	0.2	\$10,000	0	0	\$5,000	\$15,000	\$860,400	1.7%	
Dean Mountain Lookout	0	0	0	0	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$133,840	8.2%	
Young Marlow	0.1	\$30,000	0.4	\$29,560	0	\$59,650	\$1,080,000	5.5%	

Road Projects Not Associated with Commercial Forest Management Operations

						\$0
						\$0
						\$0

Reforestation and Young Stand Management Report

District COOS

Fiscal Year: 2009

Date: 10/10/2007

Management Activity	Board of Forestry			Common School Forest Lands			District	
	Acres Planned	Average Cost*/Acre	BOF Cost	Acres Planned	Average Cost*/Acre	CSL Cost	Total Acres	Total Cost
Initial Planting	39	\$350.00	\$13,650.00	261	\$350.00	\$91,350.00	300	\$105,000.00
Interplanting	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	40	\$205.00	\$8,200.00	40	\$8,200.00
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	60	\$35.00	\$2,100.00	900	\$35.00	\$31,500.00	960	\$33,600.00
Site Prep-Chemical- Aerial	39	\$75.00	\$2,925.00	230	\$75.00	\$17,250.00	269	\$20,175.00
Site Prep-Chemical- Hand	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
Site Prep -Slash Burning	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	31	\$75.00	\$2,325.00	31	\$2,325.00
Site Prep -Mechanical	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
Fertilization	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
Noxious weeds	6	\$50.00	\$300.00	60	\$50.00	\$3,000.00	66	\$3,300.00
Release-Chemical- Aerial	0	\$50.00	\$0.00	40	\$50.00	\$2,000.00	40	\$2,000.00
Release,-Chemical-Hand	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	20	\$130.00	\$2,600.00	20	\$2,600.00
Release-Mechanical-Hand	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
Precommercial Thinning	20	\$125.00	\$2,500.00	150	\$125.00	\$18,750.00	220	\$21,250.00
Pruning	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	164	--	\$21,475.00	1,732	--	\$176,975.00	1,946	\$198,450.00

*Planting costs include all costs including seedlings

RECREATION MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

District: Coos

Fiscal Year: 2009

Date: 10/10/2007

Operation	Unit of Measure	Current	Construction Projects	Construction Cost (Funding)		Improvement Projects	Improvement Cost (Funding)		Total Cost	Comments
				ODF	Other		ODF	Other		
Facilities										
Campsites	Sites						0		\$0	
Day Use Areas*						*	5000		\$5,000	
Trailheads									\$0	
Interpretive Sites									\$0	
(Other)	Sites								\$0	
Trails										
Non-Motorized	Miles								\$0	
Motorized	Miles								\$0	

Total: \$5,000

* Road Maintenance of undeveloped camping spots primarily along the W.Fork & Elk Crk