

**FSH 2409.19 - RENEWABLE RESOURCES HANDBOOK
CHAPTER 10 - K-V PROJECT PLANNING**

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11 - DEVELOPMENT OF SALE AREA IMPROVEMENT PLANS

Except as provided in section 11.5, each proposed timber sale must have a sale area improvement plan which identifies past harvest mitigation, protection, and improvement needs for the sale area. The identification of these needs arises from environmental analysis of the proposed sale. The plan contains specifically identified projects that are eligible for funding through K-V collections and calculates and determines the amount of K-V funds to be collected as part of the contract. Because collections may not be sufficient to accomplish all the identified projects with K-V funds, line officers must establish priorities for the use of K-V funds.

11.03 - Policy

When K-V collections are not sufficient to achieve all sale area improvement plan needs, appropriated funds may be used of the unfunded activities. For additional direction related to determination of funded projects see section 21.26.

11.1 - Environmental Analysis

Environmental analysis and associated documents for a proposed timber sale must include analysis of proposed K-V projects identified in the sale area improvement plan. Such analysis might include transportation and logging system comparisons, alternative timing of the activity, or alternative silvicultural systems. The analysis also should include review of the sale layout, sale area boundaries, and contract standards and provisions to ensure that the timber sale objectives will be met.

Line officers shall use the analysis of proposed K-V projects to determine the relative effectiveness of these projects toward meeting identified timber sale objectives compared with the value of returning money collected to the Treasury.

11.2 - Identification of Resource Improvement Needs and Projects

Sale area improvement plans must include projects needed to regenerate timber growth on the sale area in accordance with the direction in section 12. Regeneration is the only nationally required K-V improvement work.

K-V funds may be used to accomplish other resource improvements on the sale area consistent with the sale objectives. Line officers may select the other resource improvements to be funded based on local needs and the guidance on appropriate use of K-V funds in section 13. In addition, when resource improvements other than regeneration are identified in the SAI plan as needed, the requirements and limitations of sections 11.21 through 11.26 apply to the selection and ranking of projects.

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11.21 - Range Management

When rangeland improvement activities are included in sale area improvement plans, ensure that the activities are:

1. In accordance with forest plan direction.
2. Identified and included in the allotment management plan.

11.22 - Noxious Weed Management

Where a potential exists for introducing or spreading noxious weeds on the sale area, it is appropriate to plan for collection and use of K-V funds for the control, containment, or management of noxious weeds. Refer to FSM 2080 for authorities, objectives, responsibilities, and definitions relating to integrated management of noxious weeds.

11.23 - Recreation Management

Recreation-related improvement activities identified in a sale area improvement plan must meet the following criteria:

1. The project must relate to renewable resources, such as trees and shrubs to enhance the recreation and visual resources.
2. The project does not involve purchase or construction of new recreation facilities.
3. The project will generally enhance and accomplish visual resource management objectives for the sale area.
4. The project will provide recreation opportunities and maintain or improve recreation management objectives identified in the forest plan.

11.24 - Timber Management

In addition to the necessary activities to ensure that a new stand is established after a regeneration harvest (sec. 03), the SAI plan may include timber stand improvement activities that enhance the growth of timber or enhance other resource activities. Evaluate timber stand improvement activities with other resource activities when setting the overall priorities for a sale area.

11.25 - Watershed Management

Include needed soil and water protection and improvement activities in the sale area improvement plan.

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Provide comprehensive treatments of whole slopes and basins within the sale area. Supplement available K-V funds with appropriated watershed improvement funds, as necessary, to achieve stable, productive watershed conditions in adjacent areas that directly influence success of sale area improvements. Use the watershed improvement needs inventory to identify needed K-V activities. In funding watershed improvement activities, give first priority to projects that protect existing site productivity, water quality, and watershed stability. Select projects that:

1. Stabilize actively eroding sites that threaten loss of on-site productivity and impact downstream beneficial uses. Include stream stabilization and the obliteration of abandoned roads and travel-ways.
2. Enhance site productivity using soil and water improvement techniques in support of expanded resource capability.
3. Emphasize land treatment measures including land shaping that cure identified problems.
4. Avoid structural treatments that require long-term maintenance.
5. Give preference to land treatment measures including gully land shaping that restore sustainable productivity and provide for effective use of the land in future resource activities.

* **11.26 - Wildlife and Fisheries Management**

Follow procedures in FSH 1909.15 in developing plans for direct habitat improvement work. Select wildlife, fisheries, and rare plant projects for K-V funding that:

1. Improve habitat for Federally listed threatened and endangered plant and animal species, and Forest Service sensitive species.
2. Improve habitat for State-listed rare, threatened, or endangered species.
3. Improve habitat to meet forest plan direction for wildlife, fisheries, and rare plants.

11.3 - Integrated Resource Planning

Documents prepared in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and resulting sale area design, sale plan implementation documents, including the timber sale contract or permit, and the sale area improvement (SAI) plan should serve as an integrated resource plan. Coordinate and combine functional objectives into common projects, where possible. The interdisciplinary team should identify and resolve potential conflicts prior to project implementation. Examples of this coordinated and combined effort include:

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1. Reseeding an area with native grasses and legumes for wildlife forage enhancement after noxious weeds have been controlled and after conifer seedlings are established.
2. Ensuring that a road is no longer needed for other projects before it is closed.
3. Delaying the scheduled treatment of slash created during the timber harvest until after the existing understory trees are thinned and all slash can be treated at one time.
4. Providing for the purchaser to reconstruct a trail segment that has been impaired or damaged by sale activities.

11.4 - Delineation of Sale Area Boundaries

K-V projects must be implemented within the sale area boundary as defined in FSH 2409.18, chapter 50. Carefully design through an interdisciplinary process, sale area boundaries to include logical, necessary, and desirable sale area activities. Boundaries should coincide with recognizable features, such as roads, trails, ridges, and streams. However, do not expand sale area boundaries beyond the immediate vicinity of the cutting units (usually one-quarter mile) for the sole purpose of using K-V funds in the area.

For sales with scheduled rate redetermination, including long-term sales in Region 10, the approving officer shall establish a K-V collection boundary for each appraisal period.

11.5 - Area Sale Area Improvement Plans

Where individual timber sales are too small to warrant an individual sale area improvement (SAI) plan and there are several small sales or salvage sales proposed within a large area, consider preparing one SAI plan to cover all the sales. Use Form FS-2400-50 or its equivalent for documenting the plan. Consider SAI plans for activities such as personal use firewood gathering, bough cutting or nut gathering, or Christmas tree cutting for the portion of the District open to these activities.

11.6 - Documentation

Documentation requirements for the sale area improvement plan are found in Chapter 20.

12 - REQUIRED K-V IMPROVEMENTS

Improvements required to be funded through K-V collections are activities needed, following the timber sale, to ensure reforestation of harvested areas. Costs for such activities include appropriate overhead costs. The following are examples of required K-V improvements:

1. Site preparation for planting, seeding, or natural regeneration beyond that needed for hazard reduction.

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2. Planting, including the production and purchase of young trees, and costs associated with the storage and protection of tree seedlings prior to their outplanting.
3. Direct seeding, including the collection or purchase of tree seeds.
4. Human, animal, insect or disease damage control where the work is necessary to ensure acceptable plantation survival.
5. Survival and stocking surveys on sale areas for natural and artificial regeneration.

Required reforestation activities include all work necessary to satisfactorily establish a new stand. Where planting or seeding is prescribed, include an estimate for acres of replanting or reseeding where the first treatments may fail. Where site preparation for natural regeneration is prescribed, include an estimate of acres of additional site preparation where natural regeneration may not be successful.

Do not artificially increase required reforestation collections with the intent of generating savings later to fund non-required work.

Soil rehabilitation treatments, such as ripping, tilling, fertilizing wet sites, or incorporating organic material are considered required reforestation activities only if they are necessary to ensure acceptable seedling survival.

Include required reforestation activity costs in the establishment of base rates (36 CFR 223.61) to ensure sufficient K-V collections to accomplish the needed work.

13 - APPROPRIATE USE OF K-V FUNDS

Except for work activities listed in section 13.5, a wide variety of reestablishment, protection, and improvement projects are appropriate for K-V funding. Management activities in the resource areas of timber, recreation, visuals, wildlife, range, fisheries, soils, and noxious weed control are appropriate. Congress reserves the prerogative to appropriate funds to remedy resource problems which require major appropriations. Compliance with this direction requires considerable judgment by approving line officers. Exhibit 01 lists examples of the types of projects that may be performed with K-V funding. This listing is not intended to be all inclusive.

Combine and coordinate sale area improvement (SAI) activities to benefit more than one resource. For example, the potential benefits of reforestation may include watershed rehabilitation or the development of wildlife and fish habitat. Other transitory uses and site conditions may preclude the need for reforestation.

Many silvicultural activities are appropriate for K-V funding but are not required activities and should not be used to increase base rates on timber sales. These activities include desirable cultural work necessary to increase the growth or improve the quality of the new stand but are

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not required reforestation activities. Examples are precommercial thinning, release, human, animal, insect or disease damage control not required to insure seedling survival, pruning and fertilization, and soil rehabilitation treatments designed to enhance seedling growth. Required improvements are listed in section 12.

K-V funds may be used for the disposal of fuels generated as a result of approved SAI activities or for disposal of existing fuels on a timber sale area where site preparation, timber stand improvement, or other planned SAI activities add to the fuels existing in the area prior to the timber sale.

Use of K-V funds is appropriate to mitigate existing resource problems on a sale area that existed prior to the proposed sale. This is based on an Office of the General Counsel (OGC) opinion dated December 17, 1987. However, this should be reserved for problems that can be corrected at reasonable funding levels, considering the value of the sale, and there should be an economic analysis prepared for the project to ensure its propriety.

K-V funds may also be used for the maintenance of buildings that have been constructed with K-V funds (FSH 6509.11g).

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13 - Exhibit 01

EXAMPLES OF APPROPRIATE K-V PROJECTS

- * Plant, seed, or fertilize preferred vegetation to enhance wildlife forage, cover, or rangeland ecosystems
- * Construct nest boxes or tree cavities, guzzlers, and water catchments
- * Thin trees to enhance growth
- * Prescribed burn to enhance wildlife habitat and rangeland ecosystems
- * Treat slash or woody debris to enhance seedling plantability, survival, or growth
- * Protect T&E species habitat
- * Improve fish habitat
- * Install gates, signs, and traffic control barriers
- * Treat noxious weeds
- * Replace barrier culverts
- * Reconstruct game range improvements
- * Control undesirable vegetation
- * Conduct administrative studies
- * Plant riparian vegetation
- * Place checkdams in gullies
- * Direct seeding including collection or purchase of tree seed
- * Re-spread top soil
- * Incorporate organic matter in soils to maintain fertility
- * Pull back side cast from old roads to reduce landslide potential within sale area
- * Cleanup existing landslide debris
- * Maintain KV constructed improvements existing at time of sale
- * Remove barriers to fish passage and stabilize stream banks
- * Enhance vistas or highlight "character trees" by thinning, pruning, or planting seedlings
- * Provide recreation opportunities for Christmas tree cutting, berry picking, wildlife viewing, and activities through vegetation management, marking, or other methods
- * Provide interpretive signs or other media to assist the public in understanding management activities
- * Prepare sites for planting, seeding or natural regeneration
- * Plant tree seedlings, including seedling production
- * Control animal damage to seedlings
- * Manipulate vegetation to improve diversity
- * Control insect damage to seedlings
- * Enhance soil productivity (physical or chemical)
- * Restore barriers to livestock
- * Construct waterbars and/or close roads associated with a K-V project
- * Set up free firewood gathering areas
- * Rip or till compacted soils
- * Stabilize erosion
- * Provide interpretive signing/brochures
- * Control stream temperature and provide cover with large woody debris
- * Increase filter strip effectiveness with woody obstructions using logging slash
- * Control public, wildlife, and livestock use that threatens plantations or other resources
- * Obliterate and restore productivity on unneeded roads and travelways not used by purchaser
- * Prune trees to improve the future product recovery and value
- * Landscape gullies that threaten loss of long-term site productivity
- * Improve visual quality along roads and trails
- * Use burning and other techniques to enhance wild berry production
- * Protect cultural resources discovered during K-V financed work
- * Establish dispersed camping sites within sale area boundary
- * Clear or relocate trails within the area boundary when not the purchaser's responsibility
- * Barrier removal or modification where recreation access problems exist
- * Removal of pre-existing slash such as root wads to enhance recreation and aesthetics

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13.1 - Sale Area Improvement Planning

Finance the preparation or planning of the original sale area improvement (SAI) plan, environmental analysis, and presale work with sale area improvement appropriated funding or with salvage sale funds (SSF) on qualifying salvage sales.

13.2 - Administration

Use K-V funds to update, revise, and implement SAI plans.

13.3 - Monitoring

Monitor or evaluate K-V projects, using K-V funds, if the evaluation can be completed within 5 years of sale closure or 5 years after the appraisal period. Monitor to ensure that K-V project goals and objectives have been met. Use appropriated funds to pay for monitoring of timber sale effects other than natural regeneration.

13.4 - Administrative Studies

Administrative studies (FSM 1991.05) may be implemented within the sale area boundary using K-V funds, but use other funding for the preparation and planning of the studies. Collections for administrative studies must appear as a line item on Form FS-2400-50, Sale Area Improvement and Collection Plan (sec. 21.2). Prepare a program plan and document cost and funding details (FSM 1991.1). K-V funds shall only be used to implement studies of K-V funded activities.

13.5 - Limitations on Use of K-V Funds

Do not use K-V funds for the following:

1. Preliminary surveys, presale planning, or initial preparation or development of sale area improvement (SAI) plans.
2. Timber sale administration.
3. Timber sale preparation activities and environmental analysis.
4. Any work outside the sale area boundary, except that included in the overhead and support services assessment.
5. Protection, operation, or maintenance of completed SAI projects, such as maintenance of range or wildlife improvements, recreation facilities, or other existing facilities not affected by the timber sale.

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6. Protection or maintenance of non-renewable resources, unless the need arises from the actions of a K-V project. For instance, initial cultural resource inventories and surveys are not an appropriate K-V project. Protection of a site disturbed or threatened by a K-V project is an authorized use of K-V funds.

7. Construction, reconstruction, and development of facilities and other permanent improvements, except as described in section 13.7 and FSH 6509.11g.

8. Maintenance of improvements constructed with K-V funds, except as described in section 13.7 and FSH 6509.11g.

9. Furniture, supplies, and equipment not directly tied to the project, except for those paid for from the overhead and support assessment.

10. Research.

11. Preparation and planning of administrative studies.

12. Projects that cannot be accomplished within approved time frames (sec. 03).

13. Activities that are the responsibility of the timber purchaser or permittee under the terms of the contract (sec. 14).

13.51 - Genetic Tree Improvement Activities

On sale areas identified for further development as seed orchards, seed production areas, or evaluation plantations, use K-V funds only for routine practices such as site preparation, production and planting of routine tree seedlings and site protection, including erosion control or early competition control. Genetic tree improvement activities beyond the costs associated with these routine practices should be funded with appropriated funds.

13.52 - Seed Collection and Stock Production

Use K-V funds to finance the cost of tree production and procurement of tree seed for use on sale areas only if they are scheduled on approved sale area improvement plans. Otherwise, use the Working Capital Fund (WCF) for seed collection and stock production. Reimburse WCF with K-V funds upon delivery of trees and seeds. When seed inventories or seedling production must be increased, use appropriated and K-V funds in proportion to the size of the respective reforestation programs.

13.6 - Priorities for the Use of K-V Funds

First priority for the use of K-V funds must be given to accomplishment of required improvement work (sec. 12). Forest Supervisors are responsible for setting all other priorities (sec. 04.22).

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13.7 - Facilities

Three separate reviews and approvals are required prior to the construction of facilities (FSH 7309.11, sec. 22). These are:

1. Determination of need and proposed funding plans. The need is established in developing or updating the unit facilities master plan, which is a strategic plan documenting the need for the construction of a new facility or the renovation of or addition to an existing facility. All K-V funded facilities identified in the master plan shall be identified also in the K-V plans, as a separate line item, for the timber sales planned from which collections will be made.

K-V plans and subsequent revisions to the facility master plan shall be approved by the Forest Supervisor. Revise K-V collection plans (must be) periodically to reflect refinements in planned construction, inflationary trends, changes in proposed sales, and other factors. These refinements should surface as field units apply a progressively reliable cost estimating procedure in long-term planning and forecasting of needs.

2. Determination of technical adequacy of project drawings and specifications. The Regional Director of Engineering shall approve and determine the technical adequacy of final drawings and specifications. This authority may be redelegated (FSM 7310.41b, 7310.42, and 7310.43).

3. Certification. The Forest Fiscal Officer shall review the proposal and funding and shall certify, prior to advertising contracted work or before obligating funds for materials, that sufficient funds are available to construct the project. The review also certifies that K-V funds are appropriate for the project and that the funds have been collected from sales that will benefit from the use of the project. Source documents include K-V plans, facilities master plans, accounting records, and engineering cost estimates.

13.71 - Dams

Projects for the construction of water impoundment facilities, for the benefit of any renewable resource, must follow the review and approval processes outlined in section 13.7. Further, only structures with less than 6 feet of hydraulic height or which have a maximum storage capacity of less than 15 acre feet, regardless of height, shall be constructed with K-V funds. These structures may be excluded from "Federal Guidelines for Dam Safety", unless there is a potentially significant downstream hazard (FSM 7500). Funding for operation and maintenance shall come from benefiting functions and be consistent with forest plan direction and associated NEPA documents.

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14 - PURCHASER REQUIREMENTS VS K-V FUNDING

Certain mitigation actions arising from the operation of a timber sale are the responsibility of the purchaser or contractor and are not eligible for K-V funding. Identify in the timber sale contract or permit, the necessary mitigation actions that are the responsibility of the timber sale purchaser or contractors. Examples of mitigation actions for which the purchaser or operator are responsible include, but are not limited to:

1. Closing or rehabilitating roads used in sale activities.
2. Establishing vegetation and controlling erosion for roadbanks, landings, and skid trails.
3. Managing fuel or disposing of routine slash from sale activities.
4. Repairing structures or facilities, such as trails damaged during logging.
5. Cutting of unwanted trees or other vegetation necessary for fuel management or routine slash disposal.

15 - REVIEW OF SALE AREA IMPROVEMENT PLANS

Sale area improvement (SAI) plans must be reviewed annually, prior to the annual review of the K-V balance (sec. 22.2). Additional reviews and revisions may be necessary, and may occur until the timber sale closes. Any of the following conditions may necessitate a review and possible revision to the SAI plan:

1. The rates are redetermined or purchaser credit changes.
2. The contract is extended.
3. The priorities or projects change.
4. There is unfunded work on the original SAI plan, and there are now receipts available to fund additional work.
5. Individual sale units have been accepted from the purchaser and a field verification made to determine actual necessary work.
6. Unanticipated problems occur, such as the infestation of noxious weeds resulting from logging operations.

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Whenever an SAI plan is revised, update the timber sale statement of accounts (TSSA) to ensure the SAI plan changes are properly reflected in the automated timber sale accounting (ATSA) system.

Sale area improvement plans are part of the interdisciplinary process and, therefore, should be reviewed by the specialists and staff from all concerned resource areas. The line officer authorized to sign the timber sale NEPA documents is responsible for reviewing and approving a revised SAI plan.

If any changes or additions to the SAI plan require additional NEPA documentation, a supplement or a new NEPA decision must be signed by the responsible line officer.

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 CHAPTER 20 - COSTS, COLLECTIONS, AND ACCOUNTING**

22.5 - Exhibit 01--Continued

SAI Plan Narrative for Sample Plan

The cost of yarding tops is a purchaser responsibility, and no collection will be made for it in this Plan. An analysis on file for the Round Up TS determined that the cost of burning should be shared between BD and K-V on a 30/70 ratio, respectively.

There is current pocket gopher activity in units 2 and 3, and the District's gopher risk model shows a high likelihood of future unacceptable damage. A collection will be made to bait gophers with below-ground poison twice in these units. Other units will be monitored for gopher damage through regularly scheduled stocking surveys.

All units will be monitored by first and third year stocking surveys. Unit 3 will be monitored with staked trees as a part of the district's program to determine survival and growth. One hundred trees will be staked at the time of planting, and measured in the first, third, and fifth growing seasons.

Artificial Reforestation Costs include: (on a weighted per acre basis)

a. Contract preparation, layout, pre-survey: = \$15

b. Seed:

PP - 32.2 M seedlings/3.5 M/lb of seed x \$ 64/lb =	\$591
DF - 7.5 M seedlings/20 M/lb of seed x 179/lb =	67
WI - 4.5 M seedlings/18 M/lb of seed x 515/lb =	<u>129</u>
	\$787

Total per acre seed cost: \$787/140 ac = 6

c. Seedlings:

B1-0 - 4.5M x \$106/M =	\$ 477
BT1-1 - 21.9M x \$220/M =	4,818
B2-0 - 17.9 x \$126/M =	<u>2,255</u>
	\$7,550

Total per acre seedling cost: \$7,550/140 ac = 54

d. Site Preparation:

Underburning:

\$78/acre x 70%(K-V share) = \$55/acre

55 acres to be underburned x \$55/ac/140 ac = 22

e. Planting Contract:

10x10' - \$ 96/ac x 55ac =	\$ 5,280
12x12' - 105 ac x 18 =	1,890
14x14' - 75/ac x 67 =	<u>5,025</u>
	\$12,195

Total per acre planting cost: \$12195 / 140 ac 87

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22.5 - Exhibit 01--Continued

SAI Plan Narrative for Sample Plan

f. Gopher Control:		
55 acres to be treated x \$20/treatment x 2 treatments =	\$2,200	
Total per acre gopher control cost: \$2200 / 140 ac	=	16
g. Stocking Surveys:		
Two surveys (1 st and 3 rd seasons) on all acres, \$6/survey	=	12
h. Staked Tree Survey (Unit 3, 100 staked trees):		
100 trees x \$1/tree x 3 measurements = \$300 / 140 ac	=	2
i. Contract Administration (planting, gopher, surveys)	=	20
j. Training and equipment	=	2
k. Records, GIS, Reports	=	4
l. Tree Cooler Operation and Maintenance:		
Based on District historic costs:	=	6
Subtotal:	=	<u>246/ac</u>
Inflation at 3% for 2 years:	=	<u>15</u>
Subtotal - Direct Project Costs:	=	<u>261/ac</u>
Indirect Costs (29.5%):	=	<u>77</u>
Total per acre Artificial Regen cost:	=	<u>\$338/ac</u>

2. Natural Regeneration.

The table below provides a summary of planned work:

Unit	Size	Prescription	Site Prep	Remarks
7	36 acres	Shelterwood	Underburn	
8	15 (net)	Single-tree select	Jackpot burn	Total unit is 60 ac
9	25	Shelterwood	Yard tops	
10	<u>30</u>	Shelterwood	Underburn	
	106 acres of natural regeneration			

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22.5 - Exhibit 01--Continued

SAI Plan Narrative for Sample Plan

The cost of yarding tops is a purchaser responsibility and no collection will be made for it in this Plan. Based on an analysis on file for the Round Up T.S., the underburning cost will be shared 70% K-V and 30 BD.

No animal damage management costs are anticipated at this time. The need for such treatments will be monitored through regularly scheduled surveys.

Units will be monitored by two cone surveys, plus stocking surveys in the first, third and fifth years after an observed cone crop that is average or better. If stocking is not adequate by the third year after an observed cone crop, the unit will be evaluated and possibly rescheduled for artificial regeneration. No costs are collected for this possibility at this time since there is a high probability of successful natural regeneration.

Natural regeneration costs include: (on a weighted per acre basis)

a. Cone surveys (2):		= \$	6
b. Site preparation:			
underburning:			
66 acres x \$78/ac x (70% K-V share)	= \$		3604
jackpot burning:			
15 acres x \$115/ac x (70% K-V share)	= \$	<u>1208</u>	
		= \$	4812
Total per acre site prep costs:	\$4,812 / 106 acres	=	45
c. Stocking Surveys:			
Three surveys on all acres, \$6/survey		=	18
d. Training and equipment		=	2
e. Records, GIS, Reports		=	4
Subtotal:		=	<u>75/ac</u>
Inflation at 3% for 2 years:		=	12
Subtotal - Direct Project Costs:		=	<u>87/ac</u>
Indirect Costs (29.5%):		=	26
Total per acre Natural Regen cost:		=	<u>\$113/ac</u>

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22.5 - Exhibit 01--Continued

SAI Plan Narrative for Sample Plan

B. Non-Required K-V Work.

The following enhancement and protection work is in priority order based on documentation contained in NEPA documents on file for the Round Up T.S. Files are available at the Skookum RD Office. See the attached SAI plan map for locations of planned work. These projects were analyzed in conjunction with the preferred alternative in the timber sale. Site specific project objectives are included in the resource prescription.

1. Fish Habitat Enhancement.

Construct 10 log and/or rock sills to form rearing pools for juvenile chinook and steelhead along Middle Creek. The purpose is to improve the quantity and quality of rearing habitat by increasing the amount of and quality of pool area in this reach of stream.

Labor and materials -	\$ 800/structure
Inflation (3% for 2 years) -	<u>49</u>
Subtotal - Direct Costs -	849
Indirect Costs (29.5%) -	<u>250</u>
Total Project Costs -	<u>\$1,099</u>

2. Aspen and Willow Planting.

Plant rooted aspen and willow cuttings or suckers along Middle Creek to rehabilitate a degraded riparian ecosystem. Cattle have been excluded from this reach for 5 years so no protection needs are envisioned. Approximately 6 acres will be planted, although plantings will be linear by nature. Work will be done force account under the direction of the District Silviculturist and Wildlife Biologist.

Labor and materials -	\$300/acre
Inflation (3% for 3 years) -	<u>28</u>
Subtotal - Direct Costs -	328
Indirect Costs (29.5%) -	<u>97</u>
Total Project Costs -	<u>\$425/acre</u>

3. Thin and Clean.

Units 11 and 12 (76 acres) are overstory removal units in which there is an overstocked manageable understory. Portions of the overstory that will be removed contain dwarf-mistletoe and have infected some of the understory. Plant community guides were used to determine that the understory should be thinned to 15x15' spacing (195 trees per acre) to attain objectives as stated in the Environmental Assessment and desirable growth rates.

**FSH 2409.19 - RENEWABLE RESOURCES HANDBOOK
 CHAPTER 20 - COSTS, COLLECTIONS, AND ACCOUNTING**

22.5 - Exhibit 01--Continued

SAI Plan Narrative for Sample Plan

Thinning specifications shall contain language to address the mistletoe problems in these units. Slash should be lopped to a height of no more than 2 feet above the ground level, except along roads bordering the units where a 1-chain strip will be handpiled. All slash treatment costs associated with this project will be borne by K-V.

Thin and clean costs include: (on a weighted per acre basis)

a. Unit layout, pre-survey, contract preparation	= \$	15
b. Contracts:		
Thin and clean - 76 acres x \$80/ac	=	\$ 6,080
Lopping - 69 acres x \$40/ac	=	2,760
Handpiling - 7 acres x \$250/ac	=	<u>1,750</u>
Total Contract per acre costs:	\$10,590/ 76 ac	= 139
c. Contract Administration	=	10
d. Training and equipment	=	3
e. Records, GIS, Reports	=	<u>4</u>
Subtotal:	=	<u>171/ac</u>
Inflation at 3% for 3 years:	=	<u>16</u>
Subtotal - Direct Project Costs:	=	<u>187/ac</u>
Indirect Costs (29.5%):	=	<u>55</u>
Total per acre Thin & Clean cost:	=	<u>\$242/ac</u>

4. Water Developments.

Construct three water developments to improve utilization of forage and to facilitate management of Pearson Allotment. Currently, cattle are drawn to riparian areas in the allotment which results in over-utilization in the riparian area and stream degradation. Cost will be shared with the permittee on a 50/50 percent split. Costs shown below are the National Forest share per development.

Labor	\$380
Materials	<u>750</u>
Subtotal	\$1,130
Inflation (3% for 3 years)	<u>105</u>
Subtotal Direct Costs	1,235
Indirect costs (29.5%)	<u>364</u>
Total Project Costs	<u>\$1599/site</u>

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22.5 - Exhibit 01--Continued

SAI Plan Narrative for Sample Plan

5. Noxious Weed Management.

Control noxious weed and undesirable plant populations that currently exist within the sale area boundary and which are expected to spread as a result of sale and post sale activities. Treatments include hand grubbing and herbicide application. Areas treated will be treated three times: first year after harvest; second year after harvest; and fourth year after harvest.

Labor and materials	\$800/acre
Inflation (3% for 3 years)	<u>74</u>
Total Direct Costs	874/acre
Indirect Costs (29.5%)	<u>258</u>
Total Project Costs	<u>\$1,132/acre</u>

6. Wildlife Tree Signing.

Forest plan management direction for this area calls for managing cavity dependent wildlife species at 80 percent of the potential population level, which is about two suitable snags greater than 15 inches in diameter per acre. Heavy woodcutting activity in the area threatens snags saved during logging and along newly constructed roads. Crews will attach a 4x5" metal "Wildlife Habitat" sign to existing suitable snags within 200 feet of roads within the sale area boundary at a density of about two per acre. Whenever possible, snags will be left in clumps.

Labor	\$3.00/acre
Materials	<u>1.00</u>
Subtotal	4.00/acre
Inflation (3% for 2 years)	<u>0.24</u>
Total Direct Costs	4.24/acre
Indirect Costs (29.5%)	<u>1.25</u>
Total Project Costs	<u>\$5.49/acre</u>

7. Road Inactivation.

Roads 2476009 and 2476012 are needed only on a long term intermittent basis for the management of the sale area. Both roads are of native material and analysis done for the environmental assessment reveals that they contribute to water quality problems in Middle Creek. The Decision Notice for the sale calls for these roads to be closed. Neither road was used by the sale purchaser.

Labor and materials	\$225/mile
Inflation (3% for 5 years)	<u>36</u>
Total Direct Costs	261/mi
Indirect Costs (29.5%)	<u>77</u>
Total Project Costs	<u>\$338/mile</u>

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22.5 - Exhibit 02

K-V (SAI) PLAN PROFILE
 (Complete an analysis for each sale)

District: _____
 Sale Name: _____

Forest: _____
 Date: _____

Analysis of Funded Work Remaining:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Funded Units Remaining</u>	<u>Est. Year of Accomp</u>	<u>U/ Unit Cost</u>	<u>Projected Needs</u>
ET 241	Reforestation-Natural	_____	_____	_____	_____
ET 243	Reforestation-Planting	_____	_____	_____	_____
ET 24	Animal Damage Control	_____	_____	_____	_____
ET 24	Vegetation Control	_____	_____	_____	_____
ET 24	Surveys-Monitoring	_____	_____	_____	_____
ET 24	Other-_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
ET 24	Other-_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
ET 251	TSI-Release & Weed	_____	_____	_____	_____
ET 252	TSI-PCIT	_____	_____	_____	_____
ET 25	Other-_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
ET 25	Other-_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
AN 22	Rec. Resource Improvement	_____	_____	_____	_____
AT 22	Trail Relocation	_____	_____	_____	_____
CF 221	Str. Fish Improvement	_____	_____	_____	_____
CF 222	N-S Fish Improvement	_____	_____	_____	_____
CW 221	Str. Wildlife Improvement	_____	_____	_____	_____
CW 222	N-S Wildlife Improvement	_____	_____	_____	_____
CT 221	Str. T&E Improvement	_____	_____	_____	_____
CT 222	N-S T&E Improvement	_____	_____	_____	_____
DN 221	Str. Range Improvement	_____	_____	_____	_____
DN 222	N-S Range Improvement	_____	_____	_____	_____
DN 24	Noxious Weed Management	_____	_____	_____	_____
FW 121	Water Quality Monitoring	_____	_____	_____	_____
FW 22	Watershed Improvement	_____	_____	_____	_____

Indirect Costs and Special Collections

TOTAL SALE NEEDS \$_____

1 From Average Unit Cost Work Sheet (or the alternative unit cost established by the Forest if that option is used.)

Submitted by: _____
 District Ranger

Date: _____

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22.5 - Exhibit 03

FS-2400-34 (8/92)

K-V BALANCE SHEET SUMMARY

	National Forest	FY _____
	(Round all entries to nearest thousand dollars.)	
1.	Unobligated K-V balance as of 9/30 of prior fiscal year. (From the Unit Financial Statement)	\$ _____
2.	Add any known collections (accrued earnings) through September of the prior fiscal year not yet shown on Unit Financial Statements (that is, the September Timber Sale Deposit Fund, Transfer and Adjustment Voucher, Form AD-742.).	\$ _____
3.	Line 1 + 2.	\$ _____
4.	Add projected K-V cash collections for sales under contract as of 9/30 of the prior fiscal year. This data is available in the Automated Timber Sale Accounting System (ATSA). A note of caution: the ATSA K-V collection limit may be set at the total K-V needs, or at a lower level based on the bid rates. These projected collections must reflect actual anticipated collections.	\$ _____
5.	Estimated total cash available for remaining funded work.	\$ _____
6.	Total remaining funded K-V work needs, from FS-2400-50 or equivalent. Do not include unfunded work in this analysis.	\$ _____
7.	Line 5 minus line 6.	\$ _____
8.	Indirect costs not included in item 6 above. (Common services, general administration, and Supervisor Office project.)	\$ _____
9.	Projected cash balance after performing all remaining funded K-V work (line 7 minus line 8.)	\$ _____

NOTE: Transfer only that excess on line 9 that is less than or equal to moneys actually collected and on hand (line 13).

10. Dollars to be transferred to the WO by the RO. \$ _____

I CERTIFY THAT THE CASH BALANCE SHOWN ON LINE 9 IS AN ACCURATE STATEMENT OF CASH BALANCE FOR THIS PROCLAIMED NATIONAL FOREST, AND THAT THE BALANCE IN EXCESS OF K-V NEEDS SHALL BE REPORTED TO THE REGIONAL OFFICE FOR TRANSFER TO THE WASHINGTON OFFICE FISCAL STAFF FOR EVALUATION OF TRANSFER TO THE TREASURY.

Forest Supervisor

Date

**FSH 2409.19 - RENEWABLE RESOURCES HANDBOOK
CHAPTER 20 - COSTS, COLLECTIONS, AND ACCOUNTING**

22.5 - Exhibit 03--Continued

FS-2400-34 (8/92)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR K-V BALANCE SHEET SUMMARY

The following numbered instructions correspond to the item number of the Balance Sheet Summary.

1. Enter unobligated K-V balance as of September 30 from the prior fiscal year final unit financial statement.
2. Enter any known collections through September 30 of the prior fiscal year that are not included in the total of line 1.
3. Enter the sum of lines 1 and 2; this represents the maximum amount that may be transferred to the Treasury.
4. Enter an estimate of the projected K-V cash collections for sales under contract as of September 30 of the prior fiscal year. This information is available from the Automated Timber Sale Accounting system. Ensure that the amount entered reflects the actual anticipated collections and that it does not duplicate amounts entered on line 2.
5. Enter the sum of lines 3 and 4.
6. Enter funding needs to accomplish remaining funded work. This figure is the summary of uncompleted funded work determined individually for each active sale area improvement (SAI) plan (sec. 22.21). Do not include unfunded work in this analysis.
7. Enter the amount of line 5 minus line 6.
8. Enter indirect costs that have not been included in the entry on line 6. This work would typically include common services, General Administration needs and Supervisor Office project and program management costs. Forest Supervisors shall ensure that indirect costs are not duplicated at the Ranger District and Forest levels. In most cases, WO, RO, SO, and RD indirect costs are included in the project cost estimates (sec. 21.21 ex. 01, line 12), thus are included on line 6.
9. Enter the projected cash balance of the K-V pool. Subtract the entry on line 8 from line 7.
10. Enter the amount available for transfer to the Washington Office by the Regional Office. This amount **MUST NOT** be larger than the amount shown on line 3.