



Memorandum Date: 8/24/2023

Order Date: 8/29/2023

TO: Board of County Commissioners

DEPARTMENT: County Administration, Policy Division

PRESENTED BY: Alex Cuyler, Intergovernmental Relations Manager

AGENDA ITEM TITLE: DISCUSSION: Implications of Oregon's Habitat Conservation Plan on County Forest Trust Lands

I. MOTION

No motion required but staff is making a recommendation regarding a prioritization of potential tactics the County, as one member of the Council of Forest Trust Land Counties, would advocate for in future discussions with the Governor's Office and the Oregon Legislature.

II. AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

Lane County is member (among 15 total Oregon counties) of the Council of Forest Trust Land Counties, and Commissioner David Loveall is seated as a Director (Position #5). Due to the coming adoption and implementation of a 70-year Habitat Conservation Plan, each member county is expecting to see their timber harvest revenues decrease by as much as half. This memo will describe a suite of options that may mitigate that impact, and staff is seeking a prioritization of those options that it may communicate to the full Council, and if need be, to the Governor's Office and the Oregon Legislature.

III. BACKGROUND/IMPLICATIONS OF ACTION

A. Board Action and Other History

- In the 1930s, 15 counties entered into an agreement with the state that conveyed ownership and management of 613,000 acres of county forestland to the Oregon Department of Forestry. In exchange, ODF agreed to actively manage those Forest Trust Lands (CFTL) and return 64 percent of the revenues produced from timber harvest to the counties, with the state retaining the remaining 36 percent as a management fee. The counties then distribute the money received to taxing districts within the county, benefiting organizations like 4-H, fire departments, community colleges, healthcare centers, emergency response, libraries, recreation

centers, and K-12 school districts.

- 2017, Lane County joins a class action lawsuit with 12 other CFTL Counties (and taxing districts) arguing that the Oregon Department of Forestry failed in its duty to manage the trust lands according to a contract that management would be performed so as to secure the greatest permanent value of the lands. A Linn County jury agreed and awarded the counties a judgment of \$1.1B. Oregon DOJ appealed that verdict and the Appeals Court overturned the decision of the Circuit Court. The plaintiffs appealed that decision to the Oregon Supreme Court, which declined to hear the case in September '22, ending the 6 year effort.
- March, 2019, the Oregon Department of Forestry kicks off its effort to evolve a 70 year Oregon Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), estimated to take 3 years to fully develop the plan. The outcome of this process will be the Habitat Conservation Plan and a new Forest Management Plan. The Board of Forestry initiated this process to comprehensively address the 17 federally listed species that exist within Oregon's state forestlands (including the CFTL's) with the goal that the plan would create better predictability into the future for preparing, selling, and harvesting operations on state lands, recognizing that the footprint of harvestable lands would decrease (at least initially) once the plan is implemented.
- July, 2023, the Governor's Office reaches out to the Association of Oregon Counties to set a meeting date for late September to pro-actively address options for how to mitigate county and district expected revenue losses. The staff lead on this work is Geoff Huntington, Senior Natural Resource Policy Advisor for Governor Kotek, and former Director of Strategic Initiatives at the TallWood Institute.

B. Policy Issues

There are both fiscal and environmental policy issues to consider in addressing this issue.

C. Board Goals

Strategic Priority #2, Economic Vitality and a Healthy Environment

D. Financial and/or Resource Considerations

Decisions made on this specific issue (readying options for meeting with Governor's staff) has minimal impacts to the normal operations of Lane County.

E. Health Implications

- Loss of rural timber related jobs
- Increased chance of wildfire due to management changes
- Loss of revenue to Lane County General Fund
- Loss of revenue to rural school/special districts

F. Analysis

The Association of Oregon Counties estimates the revenue loss to Lane County to be approximately \$300K per year, for the next 35 years. In 2022, Lane County as a whole (including taxing districts) received \$2.36M from the sale of timber harvested off some 24,734 acres of trust lands within the County (actual harvested acres varies by year, for example the 2022 the Department of Forestry estimated that it would harvest some 226 acres in Lane County, netting close to \$4.2M, before allocations to the State and taxing districts).

G. Alternatives/Options

AOC has suggested a suite of options that could be considered as a way to mitigate the fiscal impacts that will come with the implementation of the HCP (in no particular order):

- A payment in lieu of taxes (PILT) model based on areas not harvestable.
- A land transfer mechanism whereby any CFTL taken out of harvest is replaced by the state with lands that are harvestable.
- A portion of the harvest tax currently in law is diverted to county.
- A state appropriation to the county based on historic harvest levels.
- A new statewide tax with revenue dedicated to replace state forest revenues (was previously done to replant after Tillamook burn).
- Land is returned to the County to be managed by the county (will remain subject to the HCP).
- Lane County staff suggestion to add to this list:
 - A capital bonding “chit” based on revenue loss to be “played” at not greater than five year intervals.

AOC has framed the conversations with the Governor’s staff to be:

1. What is the problem your county will experience?
2. What are potential solutions to these problems?
3. Where do you want that solution to come from?

IV. RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the following prioritized list of the options suggested in this memo:

1. PILT Model
2. GF to the county based on historic harvest levels
3. Capital bonding “chit”
4. Land is returned to the county for management

V. TIMING/IMPLEMENTATION

The first meeting with the Governor’s office has yet to be set, but AOC states it will be in “late September”.

VI. FOLLOW-UP

Staff will work to prepare a Commissioner (presumably Commissioner Loveall as the CFTL Director for Position 5; Lane, Coos, Douglas, and Josephine Counties) for the meeting through collaborative discussions with the other CFTL county representative and AOC staff

VII. ATTACHMENTS

2022 CFTLC Report

Post-fire stream restoration efforts boost recovery on Santiam State Forest

The Oregon Department of Forestry led a streamside post-fire recovery project to replant and restore riparian areas on the Santiam State Forest that burned in the 2020 Labor Day fires.

Riparian areas – the land immediately adjacent to the stream – serve many important ecosystem functions: shading the stream to regulate stream temperatures, providing large wood in the form of small and large trees for creation of pools and gravel recruitment, and providing food and shelter for many species of fish and wildlife.

To prioritize riparian planting areas, ODF staff analyzed soil burn severity along streams in the Santiam State Forest. ODF’s Resource Support Unit, led by the aquatic and riparian specialist, set up 24 long-term riparian monitoring plots across the Santiam State Forest in 2021 to document post-fire recovery in riparian areas. ODF’s monitoring efforts look at natural regeneration, species diversity, invasive species, and both standing and downed large wood within riparian areas.

In March 2022, ODF led riparian planting on over 50 acres in the Niagara, Packsaddle, and Shellburg areas adjacent to fish streams with moderate-to-high soil burn severity. A total of 44,100 trees and shrubs – a mix of 19 species – were selected based on the pre-fire plant community and recovery observed to-date.

“By planting a diversity of hardwoods, conifer, and shrubs, our aim is to achieve a multi-layer canopy that will benefit fish and wildlife species and water quality,” said Sarah Dyrdaahl, aquatic and riparian specialist for ODF’s State Forests Division. Species planted include Western red cedar, Western hemlock, red alder, Oregon ash, black cottonwood, big-leaf maple, vine maple, thimbleberry, osoberry, red-osier dogwood, willow, serviceberry, oceanspray, Pacific ninebark, bitter cherry, red elderberry, spiraea, and snowberry.



Crews planted native trees and shrubs along streamside areas of the Santiam State Forest that burned in the 2020 Labor Day fires. This is along Minto Creek in the Packsaddle section of the forest.

BOF Land Status

Number of Fish Barriers Removed:
FY20: 3 FY21: 4

Miles of Fish Access Restored :
FY20: .74 miles FY21: 2.55 miles

Resident Spotted Owl Sites:
FY20: 25 FY21: 28

Marbled Murrelet Management Areas:
FY20: 106 FY21: 105

Acres Planted:
FY21: 7,206 acres FY22: 8,254 acres

Marbled Murrelet Management Acres:
FY20: 16,757 acres FY21: 17,979



Council of Forest Trust Land Counties Annual Report

Fiscal Year 2022

**Prepared for the Association of Oregon Counties
by the Oregon Department of Forestry**

State Forests Division

The Oregon Department of Forestry manages 729,718 acres of Board of Forestry Lands. The Council of Forest Trust Land counties have a protected and recognizable interest in these lands. The lands are managed to secure the greatest permanent value by providing healthy, productive, and sustainable forest ecosystems that over time and across the landscape provide a full range of social, economic, and environmental benefits to the people of Oregon. The management focus of these lands is to actively manage them in a sound environmental manner to provide sustainable timber harvest and revenue to the state, counties and local taxing districts OAR 629-035-0020 (2). The purpose of this report is to provide an annual summary of activities on these Board of Forestry State Forestlands.

Full Report at www.oregon.gov/ODF/Pages/Reports.aspx



Economic

HARVESTED VOLUME

- 198.4 MMBF of timber volume was removed from BOF land in FY22.

FY 2022 REVENUE

- \$61.8 million distributed to counties.
- \$35.5 million retained by ODF.

FY 2022 COSTS

- Total costs were \$41 million.
- Direct Expenditures were approximately \$34.8 million.
- Revenue transfers were \$6.2 million.
 - Fire Protection costs were \$2.35 million.
 - Debt service for capital construction was \$23,074.
 - Seed orchard costs were \$230,338.

SOLD SALES

- 61 timber sales were sold on BOF land.
- Estimated to produce a total volume of 190.8 MMBF with a value of 97 million.
- Total project costs from sales sold in FY 2022 will be about \$6.7 million.

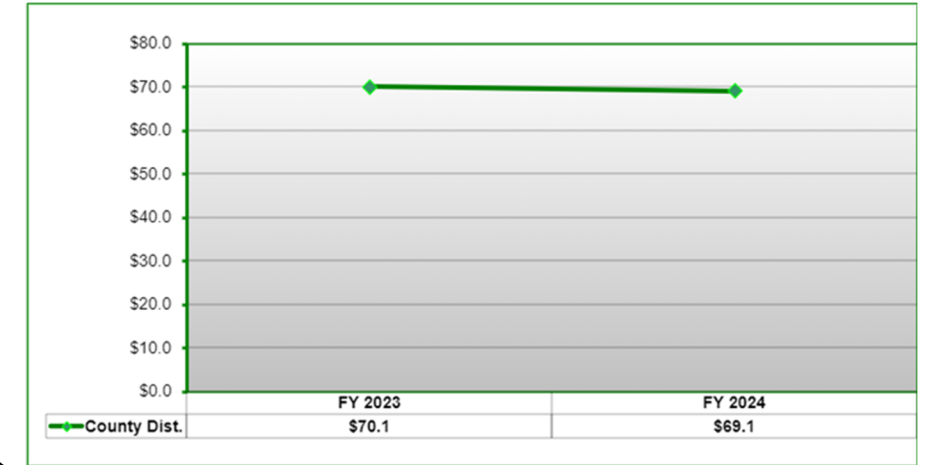
ECONOMIC and PLANNING UPDATE

Average stumpage values increased on Board of Forestry timber sales sold in FY2022 by \$67/mbf, from \$476/mbf in FY21 to \$543/mbf in 2022. The State Forests Division continues to develop and implement business improvement and marketing strategies to increase revenues and decrease cost. Timber sale contracts and marketing practices are continually adjusted to meet current and future economic conditions and business standards.

Support To Local Communities

A portion of the revenue generated from State Forest timber sales is distributed to schools, local taxing districts, and the county general fund. This revenue transfer is referred to as the “county distribution.”

County Share - FY 2023 Revenue Projection



Tillamook Forest Center Highlights

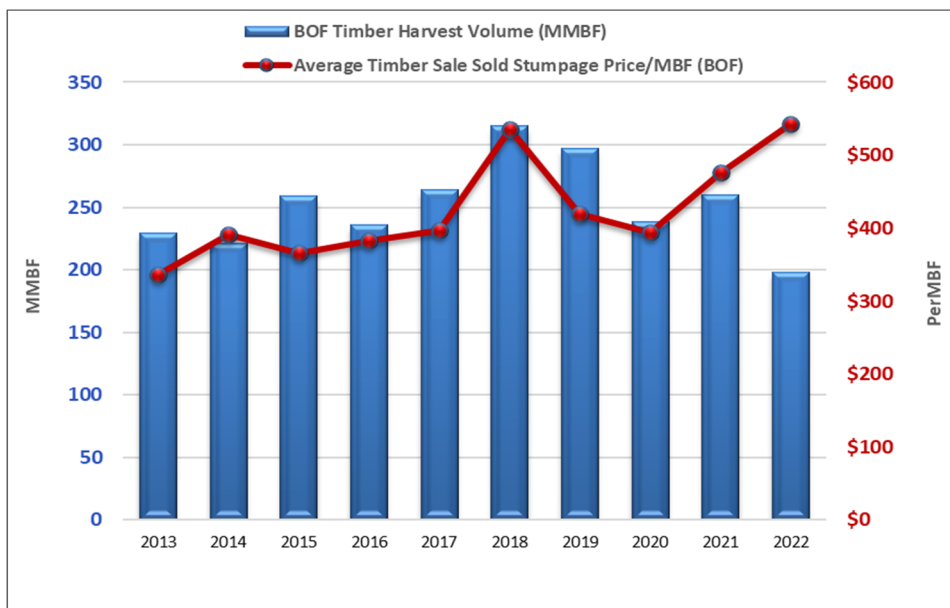
Closed due to pandemic

Visitation
0

Education Participation
280

Interpretation Participation
0

**Timber Volume Removed and Stumpage Prices
FY 2013 – 2022**



2023 PLANNED TIMBER SALES (2023 AOP - All Districts)

- 5,636 Clear cut acres
- 6,017 Partial cut acres
- 216.3 MMBF Harvest
- Project Costs of \$8.6 million
- Appraised Net-Value of \$87.7 million

Campers On State Forests Campgrounds

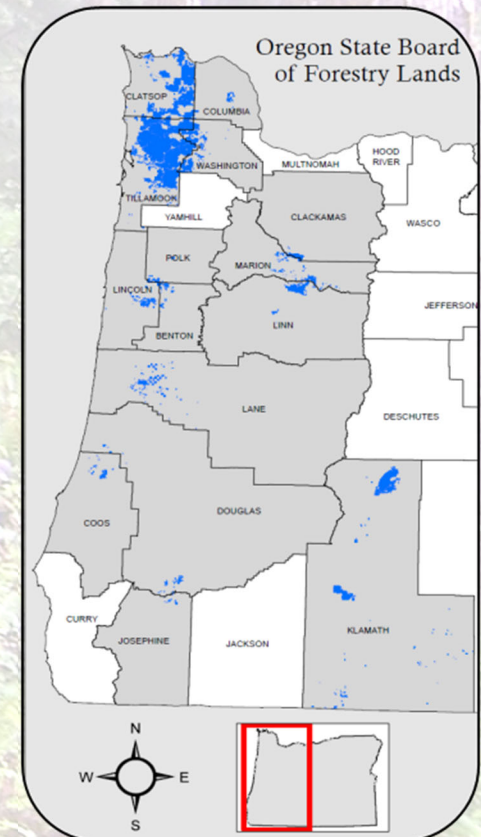
2021	2022
11,808	26,060

Trails Maintained (miles)

Tillamook State Forest:	149
Clatsop State Forest:	51
Santiam State Forest:	18
West Oregon District:	14

County Share of Revenue from BOF Lands

County	FY 2022
Benton	\$798,955
Clackamas	\$277,182
Clatsop	\$19,168,558
Columbia	\$2,194,153
Coos	\$212,123
Douglas	\$396,278
Josephine	\$0
Klamath	\$459,582
Lane	\$2,358,333
Lincoln	\$796,318
Linn	\$3,279,722
Marion	\$3,121,770
Polk	\$430,467
Tillamook	\$14,973,950
Washington	\$13,349,297
Total	\$61,816,688





Council of Forest Trust Land Counties Annual Report

FISCAL YEAR 2022



**Prepared by the Oregon
Department of Forestry**

November 2022

Table Of Contents

Executive Summary	Pg 1
Financial and Asset Management	Pg 3
Forest Land Management	Pg 10
Links To More Information	Pg 13

FY 2022 Annual Report Located at:

<https://www.oregon.gov/ODF/Pages/Reports.aspx>

Executive Summary

The Oregon Department of Forestry manages 729,718 acres of Board of Forestry Lands (BOFL) for which the Council of Forest Trust Land counties have a protected and recognizable interest. These lands are managed through the State Forests Division to secure the greatest permanent value by providing healthy, productive and sustainable forest ecosystems that over time provide a full range of social, economic, and environmental benefits for Oregonians. These lands are sustainably managed to provide timber revenue to the state, local schools and communities, and local taxing districts. This report summarizes fiscal and management accomplishments on BOFL for Fiscal Year 2022 (FY 2022).

Long-term, broad direction for BOFL is guided through regionally specific forest management plans. Implementation plans provide specific, time-bound (i.e., 10-year) objectives, including annual timber harvest objectives, spatial designations for complex stand structure development, young stand management, and restoration. Annual operation plans detail specific management activities intended to meet implementation plan objectives for each State Forests district.

In FY 2022, ODF harvested approximately 198 million board feet, generating \$95 million in net revenue. FY 2022 operational costs totaled \$41 million dollars in expenditures. ODF retained \$35.5 million in revenue and distributed \$61.8 million to the CFTLC member counties.

The following report provides historic and projected timber harvest volumes and estimated revenues to support planning processes for the Association of Oregon Counties (AOC). Currently, the housing market exerts a strong influence on ODFs revenue trends. On BOFL, timber sales sold in FY 2022 showed an increase in average stumpage values of \$67 per thousand board feet (mbf) from FY 2021.

This report provides a two-year revenue projection for the CFTLC member counties. It is important to note that these estimates are subject to uncertainties in the forestry sector and log market volatility. Further into the future, there is greater uncertainty associated with the anticipated revenues.

Fire activity on BOFL was low in 2021, with only 807 acres burned. On the Forest Grove District, the Game Hog Creek fire burned 275 acres, but was held in check, despite steep terrain and multiple spot fires.

Rehabilitation efforts continued in the aftermath of the 2020 Labor Day Fires. Significant assistance in the amount of \$511,780 was received from American Forests for reforestation efforts. These funds provided a significant offset to ODF's costs, reducing the impact to the FDF. State Forests Division staff also completed the first round of monitoring in burned riparian areas, and planted over 50 acres of riparian habitat with a wide diversity of hardwoods, conifer, and shrubs.

ODF is committed to sustainable management of BOFL which includes managing for healthy productive diverse forests that provide a range of conditions by investing in variety of activities. These activities include: reforest and maintain young stands; wildlife habitat enhancement; maintain and construct roads; control invasive species; support recreation activities; provide education and outreach; implement projects to improve fish habitat; inventory stands; and research and monitoring. We

continue to work with local partners, and other state and federal agencies to manage state-owned forests for a full range of social, economic, and environmental benefits for Oregonians.

Financial and Asset Management

Overview

This report is intended to focus on Fiscal Year (FY) 2022. However, in the business of forest management, it is important to analyze trends in revenue and expenditures over extended time frames, as the timing of harvest and other variables can cause a given year to be above or below average. About 198 million board feet (MMBF) was harvested from BOFL from July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022.

ODF provides the statutorily established Forest Trust Lands Advisory Committee (FTLAC) with ongoing status reports related to revenue projections and proposed Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) budgets for the upcoming biennium. ODF manages BOFL through the share of revenue deposited in the ODF Forest Development Fund (FDF).

Table 1 displays the volume harvested by county during fiscal years 2018 through 2022. Variation in year-to-year harvest volume represents choices of timber purchasers based on their individual constraints, as well as choices by the Department which are guided by ODF implementation plans and annual operations plans that determine how much timber to market during a given year. The acreage of BOFL in a given county and the operational constraints on those lands have a large effect on both the overall volume and timing of timber harvest. Additionally, regulatory mechanisms available in some areas affect timber harvest. For instance, a Safe Harbor Agreement currently in place for northern spotted owls on the Veneta Unit allowed for a timeframe of greater certainty for federal Endangered Species Act compliance, resulting in an implementation plan revision that has realized higher harvest volumes.

Table 1: Timber Volume Harvested from BOFL by County					
Total Volume MBF (thousand board feet)					
County	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Benton	3,590	4,699	4,058	1,310	2,706
Clackamas	3,225	805	2,124	218	3,784
Clatsop	113,528	62,896	89,826	72,193	72,102
Columbia	2,887	7,968	619	0	6,889
Coos	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	3,196	727	1,913	211	1,267
Josephine	982	663	68	1,315	0
Klamath	15,130	11,233	4,721	10,450	4,167
Lane	11,919	15,727	17,229	8,394	4,919
Lincoln	13,662	6,842	5,708	9,025	3,815
Linn	14,948	16,733	3,811	16,451	7,221
Marion	5,096	16,547	1,728	21,760	10,022
Polk	0	0	2,578	1,291	1,569
Tillamook	86,216	100,292	84,635	81,136	46,789
Washington	40,846	52,073	19,328	36,297	33,116
TOTAL	315,224	297,202	238,345	260,051	198,365

County Revenues

A portion of the revenue generated from BOFL is distributed quarterly to CFTLC member counties, which are further distributed by those counties to schools, local taxing districts, and each respective county’s general fund. This revenue is primarily derived from timber sales, but also includes small amounts derived from the sale of special forest products (e.g., salal) and other sources. The county revenue distribution for fiscal years 2018 through 2022, along with five and 10-year averages are shown in Table 2. County revenues during FY 2022 were approximately \$61.8 million. The average amount of revenue distributed to the counties over the previous 10 fiscal years was \$64 million.

A variety of factors contribute to annual harvest levels and corresponding revenues. A multi-year average compensates for “up” or “down” years and provides a clearer long-term view of forest management.

County	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	5-year Avg	10-year Avg
Benton	\$750,958	\$1,657,137	\$1,307,952	\$130,577	\$798,955	\$929,116	\$783,579
Clackamas	\$618,091	\$407,008	\$707,198	\$17,021	\$277,182	\$405,300	\$287,036
Clatsop	\$32,267,665	\$19,648,613	\$22,721,180	\$22,911,408	\$19,168,558	\$23,343,485	\$21,171,466
Columbia	\$970,033	\$2,847,908	\$376,759	\$251,585	\$2,194,153	\$1,328,088	\$1,075,663
Coos	\$54	\$0	\$35,878	\$124,589	\$212,123	\$74,529	\$37,264
Douglas	\$791,755	\$224,770	\$269,661	\$114,256	\$396,278	\$359,344	\$352,261
Josephine	\$42,279	\$501,547	\$4,479	\$233,714	\$0	\$156,404	\$84,887
Klamath	\$2,494,103	\$1,598,383	\$1,147,919	\$1,094,725	\$459,582	\$1,358,942	\$1,262,117
Lane	\$4,510,877	\$4,858,633	\$5,574,416	\$3,046,685	\$2,358,333	\$4,069,789	\$3,141,411
Lincoln	\$4,081,104	\$1,853,335	\$1,503,690	\$2,110,119	\$796,318	\$2,068,913	\$1,672,038
Linn	\$3,989,617	\$5,862,207	\$3,289,057	\$4,439,748	\$3,279,722	\$4,172,070	\$3,804,619
Marion	\$1,145,705	\$8,580,099	\$539,281	\$6,900,606	\$3,121,770	\$4,057,492	\$2,521,353
Polk	\$72,031	\$22,493	\$632,096	\$146,151	\$430,467	\$260,648	\$195,918
Tillamook	\$17,336,819	\$24,743,274	\$22,230,409	\$18,857,023	\$14,973,950	\$19,628,295	\$17,187,922
Washington	\$11,820,105	\$14,104,040	\$8,864,702	\$11,076,707	\$13,349,297	\$11,842,970	\$10,370,291
Total	\$80,891,196	\$86,909,447	\$69,204,677	\$71,454,915	\$61,816,688	\$74,055,385	\$63,947,826

Revenues and Expenditures

Actual net revenues for FY 2022 totaled \$95 million. Net revenues averaged \$117.7 million over the past 5 years.

Table 3: Revenues, Expenditures, Transfers, and Project Work									
Revenues				Expenditures					Project Work
Fiscal Year	Net Revenue	Distributed Revenue	Retained Revenue	Personal Services	Services & Supplies	Capital Outlay	Net Transfers	Total Expenditures	Project Work
2022	\$95,027,507	\$61,816,687	\$35,480,371	\$19,837,971	\$13,981,634	\$1,022,431	\$6,180,972	\$41,023,009	\$9,876,009
2021	\$118,977,899	\$71,454,915	\$42,864,244	\$18,603,643	\$14,075,694	\$291,522	\$6,565,553	\$39,536,413	\$9,366,979
2020	\$105,744,738	\$69,204,678	\$38,278,875	\$17,856,648	\$13,155,041	\$446,300	\$7,857,295	\$39,315,284	\$8,631,174
2019	\$140,729,404	\$86,909,447	\$53,819,957	\$16,773,384	\$11,648,292	\$202,584	\$6,105,995	\$34,730,225	\$11,571,959
2018	\$128,066,124	\$80,891,196	\$47,174,928	\$16,939,171	\$9,228,686	\$39,724	\$6,126,765	\$32,333,896	\$11,832,102

Total expenditures in FY 2022 were \$41 million (Table 3), related directly to operational budget units that manage BOFL. The budget units include the ODF State Forests' Division staff, three regional areas, and seven districts. These units are responsible for: timber sale contract development and compliance; reforestation and intensive management activities; compliance with the state and federal Endangered Species Acts (ESA); recreation, interpretation and education; research and monitoring; forest planning; support for the Board of Forestry, FTLAC and public engagement; and overall program management.

The BOFL's timber harvest revenue is distributed at 63.75 percent to counties and other local taxing districts while the remaining 36.25 percent is retained by the division to cover all management costs. Annual retained revenue must cover essential operating costs, and be used to make critical investments in recreation, research and monitoring, forest inventory, young stand management activities, and other key forest stewardship work. The division has recently had positive net operating income by keeping expenses low, implementing business improvements, and harvesting strategically in good market conditions. The division is proactively strategizing to respond to changes in forest productivity and health related to climate change and wildfire; foster the range of forest characteristics across the landscape that Oregonians expect; accurately estimate and project forest conditions; support future forest planning efforts; and conduct adaptive management, which uses monitoring to inform timely and responsible decision-making.

The division is vulnerable to shifts in the timber market and changes in forest conditions from disturbances such as prolonged drought, fire, flood, insects, disease, and wind storms. These conditions suggest that a business model with greater flexibility and a diverse income stream would provide greater financial stability. Under current financial constraints the department is challenged to fully implement the forest management plans. The agency is working with the Board of Forestry and stakeholders to explore new business models, regulatory compliance mechanisms, and management approaches that better align income and expenses.

Historic Timber Harvests

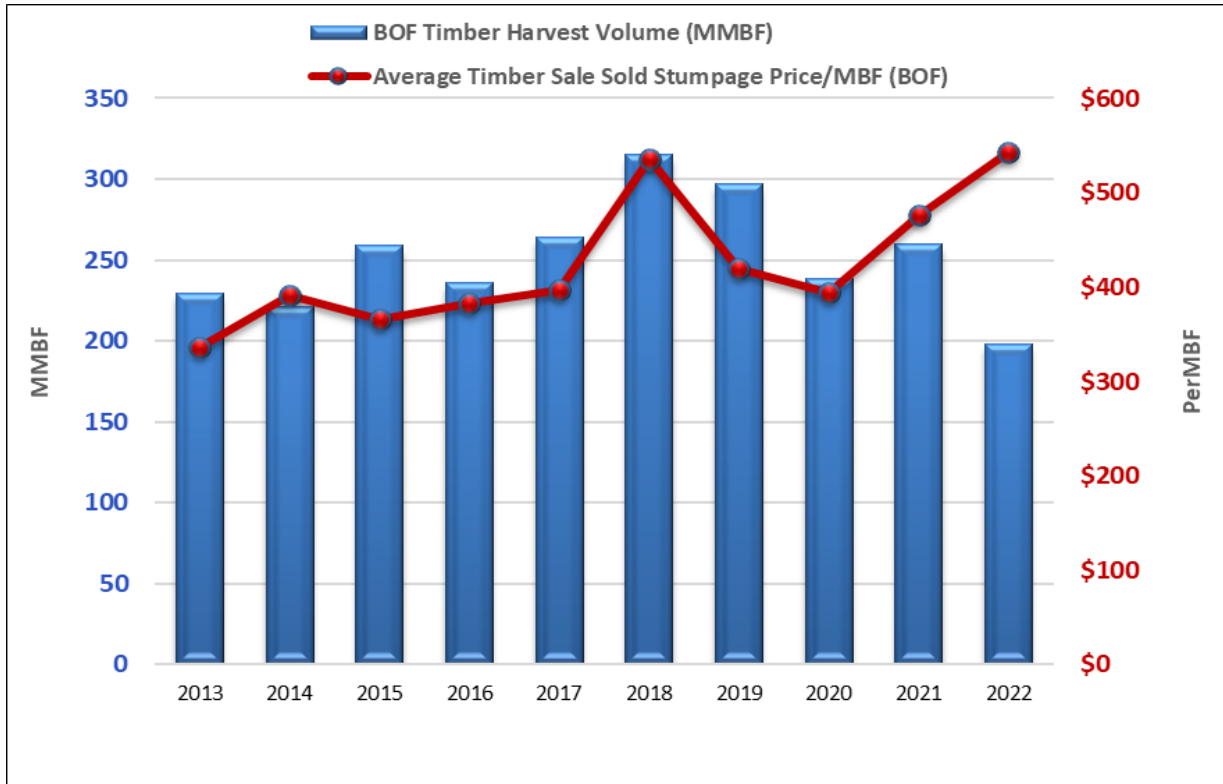
Timber harvest volume represents volume removed from BOFL during FY 2022. In FY 2022, total timber harvested from BOFL was approximately 198 MMBF. The volume and stumpage prices of sold sales for the previous 10 years are shown in Table 4, along with five and ten-year averages.

Average ODF stumpage prices in the past 10 years have ranged from \$336/mbf to \$543/mbf (Figure 1). ODF offers consistent annual timber volumes for auction that are based on Annual Harvest Objectives in implementation plans; however harvested volumes fluctuate along with market conditions and timber sale purchaser decisions on specifically when to harvest during the timber sale contract period.

Table 4: Historical Timber Harvest Value, Volume, Stumpage Prices FY 2013 - 2022			
Fiscal Year	¹Gross Timber Sale Value Harvested (BOF)	BOF Timber Harvest Volume (MBF)	Average Sold Stumpage Price/MBF (BOF)
2022	\$99,133,337	198,365	\$543
2021	\$126,674,757	260,051	\$476
2020	\$110,670,318	238,345	\$394
2019	\$151,697,665	297,202	\$419
2018	\$138,442,437	315,224	\$536
2017	\$106,670,082	264,421	\$397
2016	\$100,042,287	236,035	\$382
2015	\$97,557,968	258,871	\$366
2014	\$81,170,164	220,859	\$391
2013	\$79,266,395	229,488	\$336
Last 5-Year Average	\$125,323,703	261,837	\$474
10-Year Average	\$109,132,541	251,886	\$424

¹ Timber Sale Value is gross value including project work.

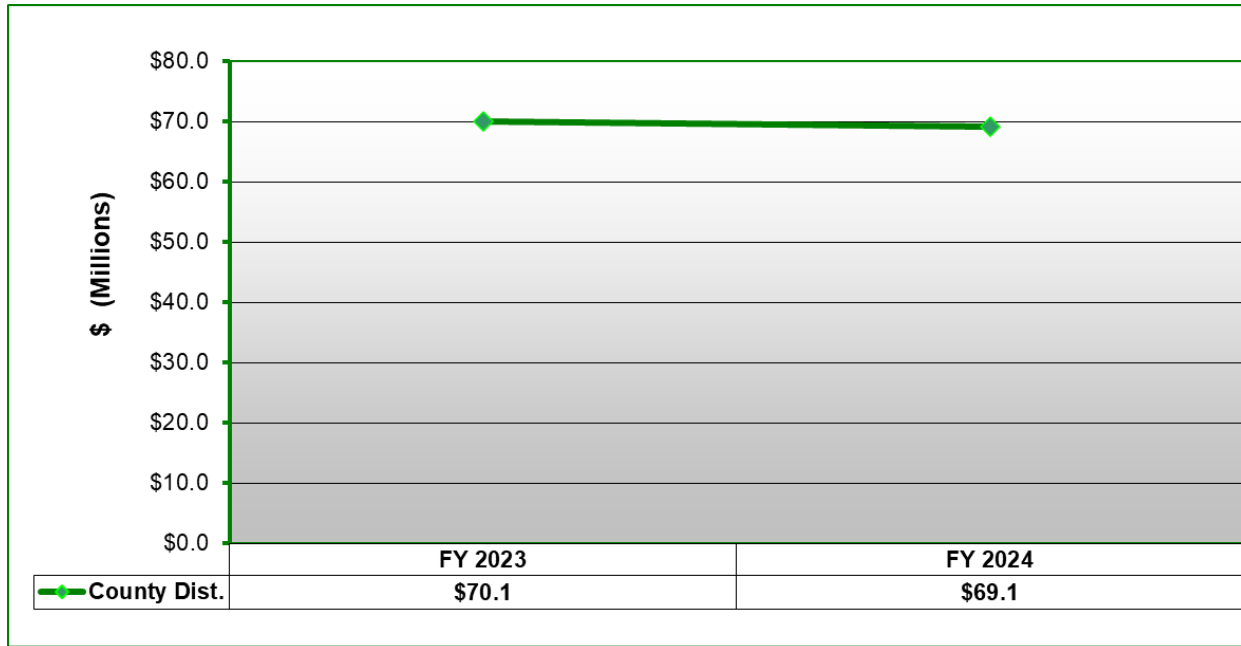
Figure 1: Timber Volume Harvested and Stumpage Prices FY 2013 – 2022



County Revenue Projection

The State Forests Division provides a revenue projection to the AOC once a year. ODF continues to improve the revenue projection process in an effort to provide more accurate and consistent estimates for both internal information the AOC. Figure 2 and Table 5 represent the fiscal year 2023 revenue projection produced by State Forests Division staff. As mentioned above, there are inherit uncertainties around future log prices, natural disturbances, regulatory constraints and other factors that introduce increased uncertainty around estimates further into the future. This projection includes estimated revenues from both sold, planned and future timber sales. Housing-start data is used to forecast the revenue included in the “future category” of the projection. The assumption is that stumpage prices will move in correlation with projected housing starts. Assumptions are made on the timing of revenues based on local knowledge from ODF district personnel. These projections are estimates only. Actual revenues will depend on sold stumpage prices and actual harvest volumes. Market factors or changes in federal or state regulatory requirements could also significantly alter projections.

**Figure 2: Total County Revenue Distribution Projection
Fiscal Years 2023-2024**



**Table 5: Fiscal Year 2023 Revenue Projection
County Revenue Distribution**

<i>County</i>	FY 2023	FY 2024
Benton	\$ 822,468	\$ 823,459
Clackamas	\$ 336,228	\$ 42,272
Clatsop	\$ 25,031,094	\$ 25,781,919
Columbia	\$ 678,336	\$ 1,566,046
Coos	\$ 819,913	\$ 14,825
Douglas	\$ 178,646	\$ 154,783
Josephine	\$-	\$ 20,748
Klamath	\$ 1,362,488	\$ 1,167,040
Lane	\$ 5,806,471	\$ 5,195,558
Lincoln	\$ 1,266,138	\$ 2,951,877
Linn	\$ 1,027,644	\$ 2,223,626
Marion	\$ 1,205,871	\$ 1,501,594
Polk	\$ 738,636	\$ 79,430
Tillamook	\$ 24,766,822	\$ 17,815,880
Washington	\$ 6,046,393	\$ 9,663,130
Total	\$70,087,148	\$69,002,186

The State Forests Division's FY 2023 budget is shown below in Table 6.

Table 6: State Forests Fiscal Year 2023 Budget - BOFL				
Budget Unit	Personal Services	Services and Supplies	Capital Investments	Total
Salem Total	\$5,700,814	\$7,720,144	\$80,365	\$13,501,323
NWOA Office	\$3,757,100	\$1,655,944	\$0	\$5,413,045
Astoria	\$2,481,313	\$1,159,418	\$0	\$3,640,731
Forest Grove	\$2,343,180	\$1,171,282	\$80,000	\$3,594,462
North Cascade	\$998,373	\$1,665,433	\$0	\$2,663,806
South Fork	\$1,868,613	\$573,714	\$0	\$2,442,327
Tillamook	\$2,640,678	\$2,709,581	\$46,000	\$5,396,259
Tillamook Forest Center	\$936,844	\$371,904	\$415,000	\$1,723,747
West Oregon	\$689,387	\$277,170	\$5,410	\$971,967
NWOA Total	\$15,715,488	\$9,584,445	\$546,410	\$25,846,342
SOA Office	\$174,386	\$24,430	\$0	\$198,816
Western Lane	\$609,314	\$370,108	\$20,000	\$999,422
SOA Total	\$783,700	\$394,538	\$20,000	\$1,198,238
EOA office	\$35,246	\$15,223	\$0	\$50,469
Klamath	\$691,114	\$278,488	\$50,000	\$1,019,602
EOA Total	\$726,360	\$293,710	\$50,000	\$1,070,070
Total Operating Budget	\$22,926,362	\$17,992,838	\$696,775	\$41,615,974
Total Transfers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,113,435
Total Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$48,729,409

Forest Land Management

Annual Operations Plans – FY 2023

ODF manages 729,718 of BOFL. Table 7 shows the distribution of BOFL acres by county.

Annual Operation Plans (AOPs) are written each year by each district to describe and direct all activities that will be carried out on the district during the year. These activities require significant commitment of personnel and funds and include, but are not limited to:

- Timber sales
- Terrestrial and Aquatic Habitat management
- Young stand management
- Recreation projects
- Road construction and maintenance
- Restoration Opportunities
- Monitoring efforts

County	Acres
Benton	8,401
Clackamas	7,266
Clatsop	146,927
Columbia	6,459
Coos	7,244
Douglas	8,625
Josephine	2,482
Klamath	98,755
Lane	24,734
Lincoln	15,530
Linn	21,357
Marion	18,331
Polk	6,048
Tillamook	310,679
Washington	46,880
Grand Total	729,718

Note: Report is based on legal acres not GIS acres

The links to the AOPs can be found here.

<https://www.oregon.gov/ODF/Pages/Reports.aspx>

Table 8 and 9 details planned harvest by county and district for FY 2023.

Table 8: FY 2023 AOP – Planned Sale Summary by County for BOFL							
County	Regen. Acres	Partial Cut Acres	Total Acres	Total Volume	Gross Value	Project Value	Net Value
				MMBF	<i>In Thousands of Dollars</i>		
Benton	65	0	65	2.5	\$1,371.80	\$57.00	\$1,314.80
Clackamas	0	0	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Clatsop	1,605	1,133	2,738	85.2	\$39,409.18	\$2,849.96	\$36,559.22
Columbia	0	0	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Coos	0	0	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Douglas	87	0	87	2.6	\$1,176.10	\$180.00	\$996.10
Klamath	0	3,896	3,896	5.1	\$649.30	\$9.80	\$639.50
Lane	226	0	226	9.6	\$4,628.20	\$447.00	\$4,181.20
Lincoln	103	437	540	6.8	\$2,636.00	\$166.10	\$2,469.90
Linn	106	230	336	5.2	\$2,577.00	\$246.60	\$2,330.40
Marion	59	0	59	2.9	\$1,621.30	\$155.10	\$1,466.20
Polk	1	127	128	0.8	\$171.10	\$30.50	\$140.60
Tillamook	2,770	144	2,914	70.1	\$27,945.70	\$3,621.10	\$24,324.60
Washington	614	50	664	25.5	\$14,101.80	\$843.00	\$13,258.80
Yamhill	0	0	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
AOP Total	5,636	6,017	11,653	216.3	\$96,287.48	\$8,606.16	\$87,681.32

Table 9: FY 2023 AOP – Planned Sale Summary by District for BOFL							
District	Regen. Acres	Partial Cut Acres	Total Acres	Total Volume	Gross Value	Project Value	Net Value
				MMBF	<i>In Thousands of Dollars</i>		
Astoria	1,336	1,133	2,469	72.7	\$32,695.68	\$2,399.26	\$30,296.42
Forest Grove	1,512	194	1,706	62.2	\$33,910.70	\$1,986.60	\$31,924.10
Klamath-Lake	0	3,896	3,896	5.1	\$649.30	\$9.80	\$639.50
North Cascade	165	230	395	8.2	\$4,198.30	\$401.60	\$3,796.70
Tillamook	2,142	0	2,142	45.7	\$14,850.30	\$2,928.30	\$11,922.00
*Western Lane	313	0	313	12.3	\$5,804.40	\$627.00	\$5,177.40
West Oregon	168	564	732	10.1	\$4,178.80	\$253.60	\$3,925.20
AOP Total	5,636	6,017	11,653	216.3	\$96,287.48	\$8,606.16	\$87,681.32

*Starting in FY19 Southwest Oregon and Coos Units are being managed out of Western Lane. These lands are now called Western Lane District.

Other Management Activities

Reforestation activities include site preparation, planning, and tree protection. These activities are dependent on the timber harvest schedule, availability of suitable seedlings, and weather. Intensive management activities listed in Table 10 represent an investment in future benefits such as volume, timber quality, and habitat.

South Fork inmate crews provide valuable forest management services to the State Forest Division. South Fork inmate crew costs for intensive management activities during FY 2022 totaled \$522,079 and these costs are included in Table 10.

Table 10: Intensive Management Activities on BOFL - FY 2022			
MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY	ACRES PLANNED	ACRES COMPLETED	TOTAL COST
Initial Planting*	8,538	8,254	\$3,332,435
Interplanting*	1,115	1,384	\$439,421
Invasive Plant Control	430	868	\$50,787
Precommercial Thinning	3,508	1,444	\$285,002
Pruning	65	50	\$0
Release-Chemical- Aerial	1,100	581	\$33,710
Release-Chemical-Hand	1,745	1,372	\$166,416
Release-Mechanical-Hand	788	327	\$114,305
Site Prep -Mechanical	455	360	\$92,940
Site Prep -Slash Burning	6,107	5,726	\$46,435
Site Prep-Chemical- Aerial	6,186	5,052	\$274,022
Site Prep-Chemical- Hand	1,940	1,927	\$204,338
Surveys - Invasive Plants	0	10	\$0
Surveys - Reforestation	16,389	16,245	\$80,806
Tree Protection-Barriers	5,782	3,459	\$458,053
Tree Protection-Direct Control	6,952	6,646	\$611,598
Underplanting*	0	0	\$0
Totals	61,100	53,705	\$6,190,268

*Planting costs include all costs to grow seedlings.

Table 11 provides information about the road system management on BOFL by District and County.

District & County	Aggregate/Paved Surface			Dirt Surface			Bridge	Fish Pipes
	Constructed	Improved	Vacated	Constructed	Improved	Vacated	Installed	Installed
Astoria/Clatsop	4.4	48.3	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.8	0	0
Astoria/Tillamook	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Forest Grove-Clatsop	0.6	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Forest Grove/Columbia	0.4	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Forest Grove/Tillamook	0.7	14.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0	1	0
Forest Grove/Washington	2.1	27.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Klamath/Klamath	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.2	0	0
North Cascade/Clackamas	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
North Cascade/Linn	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
North Cascade/Marion	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Tillamook-Tillamook	7.6	73.7	0.4	2.8	0.6	0	1	0
Tillamook/Washington	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
West Oregon/Benton	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.6	0.8	0	0	0
West Oregon/Lincoln	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
West Oregon/Polk	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0	0	0
Western Lane/Coos	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	0	0	1
Western Lane/Douglas	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0	0	0
Western Lane/Jackson	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Western Lane/Josephine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Western Lane/Lane	0.5	4.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0	0	0
Totals	16.9	228.8	0.7	6.7	7.6	2.0	2	1

Links To More Information

Stand Level Inventory

[The Forest Inventory Report](#) covers the fiscal year-end stand level inventory estimates on Board of Forestry and Common School Land for each district.

Stream and Watershed Restoration

[Restoration reports](#) summarize all restoration activity reported to OWEB by State Forest Districts since 1995.

Forest Health

- [Aerial Survey Summary Reports](#) by ODF Area
- [Forest Health Highlights Report](#) -Joint Publications of Oregon Department of Forestry and USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region

Recreation Accomplishments

[BOF FY2022 Recreation Accomplishment Report](#) takes a district level look at volunteer hours, the trail project summary, camping and camping revenue and recreation facility planning and development projects.