

Presentation Reference Materials



**2025-27 Budget Presentation
Joint Committee on Ways & Means
Subcommittee on Natural Resources**

Oregon Department of Forestry – Presentation Reference Materials

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The Oregon Board of Forestry and
Oregon Department of Forestry's shared

VISION FOR OREGON'S FORESTS

JANUARY 2025



Vision / Mission / Values



Our Shared Vision

Complex and resilient forest ecosystems that endure and adapt.

Our Shared Mission

To protect and promote resilient forests that benefit all Oregonians.

Our Shared Values

Healthy Ecosystems: Healthy, functioning ecosystems provide many benefits to people, including timber, food, clean air and water, recreation, habitat, regional biodiversity, carbon storage, and so much more.

Ecosystems Support: People's actions are critically important to the continued resilience and adaptive capacity of forest ecosystems, including habitat protection, wildfire management, seedling selection, cultural and natural resources stewardship, restoration activities, and water and soil protection.

Forestry Infrastructure: The forest products sector—including its workforce and infrastructure—plays a vital role in supporting healthy ecosystems and resilient forests and communities.

Climate-Smart Forestry: Addressing the management needs related to climate change requires a holistic approach that considers adaptation, mitigation and the social dimension of forestry, which includes community and economic aspects.

Relationships: Strong, respectful relationships are the backbone of our organization. Those relationships are built and maintained through transparent, honest, effective communication.

Workforce: Our workforce is our greatest asset. We provide them with a safe, diverse and inclusive workplace that encourages continuous learning and improvement.

Safety: Much of the work we do—including firefighting—is both inherently dangerous and necessary to accomplishing our mission. Therefore, safety of our workforce and the public must be a top priority.

Public Service: Through efficient and effective stewardship of natural and public resources, we strive for excellence in our service to the public.

Sound Decision Making: We empower our workforce to make decisions in the best interest of Oregonians based on science, best practices and lessons learned.

Accountability: We are transparent about our actions and take ownership of the outcomes. We do what we say we're going to do.

Purpose

Forests are an integral part of the social economic and environmental fabric of our state. The benefits we derive from our forests—clean air and water, sustainable forest products, biodiversity, public health and safety, and many more—are all reliant upon a foundation of resilient and healthy forest ecosystems.

The risk of catastrophic disturbances in our forests is increasing, due in part to ever intensifying climate driven stressors—such as insects, storms, heat and wildfire—as well as historic management decisions. This vulnerability requires bold action in our forests to ensure that our forests can continue to provide the many benefits that are essential to a good quality of life in Oregon.

Recognizing the importance and urgency of this work, the Oregon Board of Forestry and Oregon Department of Forestry collaboratively developed this bold, forward looking strategic Vision for Oregon's Forests that will best serve Oregon's forests and people into the future. The purpose of this document is to articulate the board and department's shared vision for the future of forestlands across Oregon. This strategic direction will guide the board and department's policy and operational decisions and serve as the foundation for key board and department planning efforts.

Context and Commitments

The board and department recognize that:

Bold, science-based actions are needed to address the composition and structure of the forests in Oregon.

- » Policies will be responsive and adaptable to global and local climate change while mitigating threats to ecosystems, human health and safety, and economies.
- » Policies will strive for a reciprocal relationship between forests and human cultures representing multiple identities. There is a responsibility to take care of forests so that forests can take care of us.
- » Policies will support development of local and regional economies. Diversification and innovation in all aspects of forest management should promote the adaptive capacity of forests.

Oregon's rural, urban and suburban populations have varying social perceptions and expectations about forests and how forests should be managed to benefit humans and other species.

- » The vision and goals put forth in this document are applicable statewide. The policies to enact these goals will be applied in a place-based manner at the regional and local level.
- » Policies will seek to reflect and integrate the needs of all communities and identities including those which have been, and continue to be, marginalized.
- » The board and department will provide clear and accurate information about forests in Oregon and accessible opportunities for all Oregonians to provide meaningful input on policies and decisions.

The state has unique and specific government-to-government relationships with the nine federally recognized Tribes in Oregon.

- » Policies will honor government-to-government relationships with Sovereign Nations and meet obligations to protect tribal cultural resources.
- » Policies will encourage collaboration with Tribes by pairing western science with indigenous knowledge.

Workforce supply continues to be a challenge, and there is a reduction in the ability of managed forests to cover associated costs in this dynamic state of climate and social change.

- » Policies will recognize the changing educational requirements for a trained and skilled workforce that will support the work needed in Oregon.
- » Policies will promote educational and employment opportunities that include communities and identities that have been and continue to be excluded from the profession.

The *Vision for Oregon's Forests* is forward looking and aspirational, which means that not all strategies can be immediately implemented with the authorities and resources currently available to the board and department.

- » The board and department will work together to identify opportunities and solutions to challenges.
- » There is a shared commitment to working within state government budgeting and policy processes to promote and fulfill the needs to implement this vision.

Priority / Goal

Resilient Forests

To reduce the vulnerability of Oregon’s forests from a myriad of catastrophic climate driven disturbances, ODF will direct its policy, management and educational actions to enable and promote all forestland managers to make intentional decisions that increase adaptive capacity of forest ecosystems.

Resilient Communities

Policy and management decisions foster healthy relationships between humans and forests, so that forests support resilient human communities through social, economic, and ecological change.

Addressing the Wildfire Crisis

Prevent, suppress and mitigate wildfire to protect communities and expedite forest restoration activities that promote the adaptive capacity of Oregon’s forests.

Climate Leadership

The Board and Department will build capacity for climate-smart leadership.

Organizational Excellence

Strengthen trust and confidence in ODF’s ability to effectively accomplish its mission and provide excellent service to Oregonians.



Resilient Forests

Goal

To reduce the vulnerability of Oregon’s forests from a myriad of catastrophic climate driven disturbances, ODF will direct its policy, management and educational actions to enable and promote all forestland managers to make intentional decisions that increase adaptive capacity of forest ecosystems.

Context

Changes related to climate, social values and economics are resulting in changes to ecosystem functions and ecosystem services provided to our society. Society recognizes the importance of reciprocal relationships between humans and forests; relationships in which humans support forests so that forests can support humans and other species.

The range of components that describe forest complexity, structure and function in each ecoregion in Oregon will be defined at multiple spatial scales (individual forest stand-to landscape-level) and temporal scales (stand initiation to old-growth). Beyond the legal requirements of the Endangered Species Act, the Clean Water Act and the Clean Air Act, and state forest practices act rules, complex, functional forests representing a wide range of seral stages from early successional to old-growth contribute to maintaining populations of native species over space and time in each Oregon forest type. Forest complexity can be enhanced at all stages of stand development using management based on best available science and continuous learning.

Communities in rural, suburban, and urban environments can support forest management if communities can see their values considered and represented in the outcomes of that management, including clean water and air, fish and wildlife habitat, timber for jobs and housing, and recreational opportunities. Complex, functional forest ecosystems in each of Oregon forest types hold the greatest opportunities for providing these values over space and time.

The Board of Forestry believes that all forest owners and stewards have a social responsibility to improve the resilience and adaptive capacity of their lands. The Department of Forestry has the tools to incentivize and support this work.



Resilient Communities

Goal

Policy and management decisions foster healthy relationships between humans and forests, so that forests support resilient human communities through social, economic, and ecological change.

Context

Forests have both direct and indirect effects on quality of life, economic opportunities for communities, and ecological conditions in rural, suburban, and urban areas across the state. Resilience varies regionally and between communities of place and culture. Forests provide a range of benefits to Oregonians and contribute to community resilience. Place-based and scientifically informed management approaches support forests to contribute a full range of benefits to enhance community resilience by meeting their needs.



Addressing the Wildfire Crisis

Goal

Prevent, suppress and mitigate wildfire to protect communities and expedite forest restoration activities that promote the adaptive capacity of Oregon's forests.

Context

Wildfire has been a force that has helped shape Oregon's forests for millennia. Naturally occurring and prescribed fire, as well as suppression of fire, have played important roles in creating the forests we have today. Across Oregon, fire in forests has always existed in a variety of regimes, from frequent, low intensity fire to stand-replacing events, and mixed severity fires that present a spectrum of disturbance patterns.

Over the past decade, wildfires in Oregon have been trending toward larger, more complex, and more challenging and costly due to climate change and current forest conditions. With more people living in or near forests, there are far more lives, property and infrastructure threatened every year. Beyond immediate physical safety concerns, wildfire and smoke have broader impacts on public health, community wellbeing, local economies and our state's natural resources, including water and air quality.

This plan seeks a balanced approach that recognizes the role of fire suppression in protecting life and property, the role of active management to mitigate risk and control forest fuels, and the ecological role of fire on the landscape. Place-based solutions based on robust assessments of current conditions and desired outcomes will be essential to promoting forests that are resilient and can continue to provide abundant benefits to Oregonians.



Climate Leadership

Goal

The Board and Department will build capacity for climate-smart leadership.

Context

The Board adopted its Climate Change and Carbon Plan in November 2021, which centered climate-smart forest management to guide activities contributing to adaptation and mitigation, as well as social dimensions of the effects of climate change. Climate-smart forestry is a holistic approach for addressing the management needs related to the existential pressures exerted from climate change.



Organizational Excellence

Goal

Strengthen trust and confidence in ODF's ability to effectively accomplish its mission and provide excellent service to Oregonians.

Context

Oregon state agencies have an obligation to the Oregonians they serve to continually improve business processes to promote organizational efficiency and effectiveness in their delivery of services. Achieving this requires alignment: internally at all levels; with the direction provided by the Board of Forestry, Executive Branch and Legislature; with our partners; and with the public we serve. Organizational excellence requires a well-trained, highly competent and diverse staff of professionals and a culture that values and encourages individual and team learning and continuous improvement.



About Us

Oregon Board of Forestry (est. 1907)

For more than a century, the Board of Forestry and Department of Forestry have been caring for Oregon's forests. The board was established in 1911, along with the positions of state forester and deputy state forester. Together, they were charged with preventing forest fires and coordinating the response when fires did start. This was the start of Oregon's complete and coordinated fire protection system that is still a crucial part of our suppression success today.

Less than a decade after being founded, the Board of Forestry adopted a forest policy for the state that identified the need for increased forest protection, a forest nursery, insect control, and formation of state forests. This policy was the starting point for the broad portfolio of work the board and department are responsible for today.

The Oregon Board of Forestry is a seven-member citizen board appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the state Senate. The board's primary responsibilities are to:

- » Supervise all matters of forest policy within Oregon.
- » Appoint the State Forester, who also serves as the director of ODF.
- » Adopt rules regulating forest practices.
- » Provide general supervision of the State Forester's duties in managing ODF.

The board is charged with representing the public interest. No more than three members may receive any significant portion of their income from the forest products industry. At least one member must reside in each of the state's three major forest regions: northern, southern, and eastern. The term of office is four years, and no member may serve more than two consecutive full terms. The State Forester serves as secretary to the board.



Oregon Department of Forestry (est. 1911)

The Department of Forestry's work is truly a team effort. The policy and direction established at the headquarters level guides the work happening in the field statewide. The department's headquarters are in Salem, but much of the on-the-ground work is done by the leadership and staff of ODF's 12 districts with 24 units from Astoria to Wallowa and all the way down to Lakeview and Medford. The dedicated public servants in these offices are the people responsible for fighting fires, assisting landowners and managing our state forestlands every day for their fellow Oregonians. ODF also partners with three forest protective associations as part of the fire protection program.

ODF's Fire Protection Division is the state's largest fire department and protects 16 million acres of private, state, and some federal lands. ODF has been protecting Oregon's forests for 110 years. The department emphasizes preventing human-caused fires, reducing wildfire risks through improved forest health and resiliency, and keeping those fires that do start as small as possible. This approach minimizes resource loss, fire danger and smoke impact to communities, and suppression costs. ODF leads Oregon's complete and coordinated fire protection system. This system relies on partnerships with local, state, tribal, and federal government; the structural fire service; landowners; forest operators; contractors and more.

ODF's Forest Resources Division is responsible for several key areas of operation that contribute to sustainable, healthy forests. The most prominent work they do involves the administration of the Forest Practices Act, which is a cornerstone of natural resource protection in Oregon that encourages sound management of forestlands.

Division staff also:

- » Monitor and help preserve forest health across the state,
- » Provide technical assistance to landowners, and
- » Support local urban and community forestry efforts.

The division also houses the Federal Forest Restoration Program that, along with the Good Neighbor Authority, enables ODF to assist its federal partners in forest restoration and resiliency work on federally managed forestlands. Since the federal government is responsible for so much of Oregon's forests, the condition of these lands has a dramatic effect on the health of the state's total forestland.

ODF's State Forests Division manages more than 760,000 acres of working forests—also known as Board of Forestry lands—to provide social, economic and environmental benefits for Oregonians, which is not an easy task. The way the division's work is funded adds to the complexity. State forestland management is funded by a portion of the revenues received from timber sales on these lands. The majority of the revenue goes to the counties in which the timber sales are located and helps fund essential local services. ODF retains 36.25% of the revenues, which has to support all aspects of state forestland management. Essentially, all recreation and environmental work on state forestlands is paid for by timber sales. The ability to build trails, maintain campgrounds, and improve wildlife habitats are all dependent upon timber being harvested off those same lands.



Oregon Wildfire Funding Workgroup



Background

- Wildfire is an all-Oregon issue. All Oregonians are impacted by wildfire in some way and thus benefit from adequate response and mitigation.
 - Public health and safety
 - Community wellbeing
 - Local and state economies
 - Clean air and water
- The way response and mitigation are currently funded is inadequate to address the growing complexity and cost of wildfires Oregon faces today. The need for sustainable and durable funding for wildfire response and mitigation has never been more urgent.
 - Wildfire is the one natural disaster we can actually fight and mitigate to reduce the impacts to communities, and it's the only natural disaster we face every year.
 - Both mitigation and response are key elements of combatting wildfire and both need to be prioritized. Planning for resilience is as important as meeting immediate suppression needs.
- The state's funding structure hasn't changed in decades, despite wildfire costs increasing drastically. This mismatch threatens the financial solvency of the state agencies charged with protection Oregonians from wildfires because they must spend funds from other lines of business and carry that debt while awaiting reimbursement.
 - ODF's gross large fire costs from 2002-2012 were about \$11 million per year on average. From 2013 to 2023, that annual average jumped to about \$79 million, with four of those years resulting in gross costs of over \$100 million. For both of those time periods, ODF had just \$10 million available annually to cover those costs. The remainder was pulled from the rest of the agency's core business budgets.

About the Workgroup

- The Oregon Department of Forestry and Oregon State Fire Marshal were tasked by the Legislature through House Bill 5701 (2024) to convene a workgroup to identify

solutions for sustainable wildfire mitigation and response funding to address Oregon's growing wildfire crisis.

- Workgroup membership is diverse and reflects the all-Oregon nature of wildfire impacts. The workgroup is comprised of 35 members representing:
 - Agricultural landowners
 - Forestland owners
 - Local governments
 - Tribes
 - Structural firefighters, fire chiefs and fire district associations
 - Conservation and environmental groups
 - Public health
 - Insurance companies
 - Utilities
 - Operating forest protective associations
 - Oregon's Wildfire Programs Advisory Council

About the Work

- The workgroup officially convened in June 2024 and has been collaborating on funding options to address Oregon's growing wildfire crisis.
- The workgroup agreed to a set of shared principles that have guided their work over the past several months:
 - Long-term and durable funding for wildfire response and mitigation should be a priority investment for the state.
 - Funding solutions should ensure financial solvency of agencies' wildfire programs.
 - Mitigation and response are interdependent functions of the cohesive wildfire strategy and both need to be adequately funded.
 - National cohesive strategy: Fire-Adapted Communities, Resilient Landscapes, and Safe and Effective Response
 - Funding solutions should align with response and mitigation costs and reflect shared responsibility and benefits among all Oregonians and visitors to the state.
 - Wildfire response and mitigation strategies should consider equitable, affordable and sustainable contributions from payees into the system, including in-kind contributions.
 - Funding strategies should aim to maintain high standards of service (meeting missions for protecting life, property and natural resources).

- The workgroup considered many ideas and concepts that spanned new broad statewide funding strategies, changes to existing mechanisms, reallocation of existing funds, and new specific sources.
- The need for durability necessitates solutions that include General Funds **and** other sources of revenue.
 - Equitable, affordable and sustainable contributions that reflect the all-Oregon nature of the escalating wildfire crisis. However, it's also important to avoid or mitigate inequities and negative impacts on lower income Oregonians.
- One-time investments won't solve the problem. It's crucial to have adequate dedicated funding to maintain and increase Oregon's capacity for wildfire suppression and mitigation into the future.

OREGON WILDFIRE FUNDING WORKGROUP

ABOUT THE WORKGROUP

House Bill 5701 (2024) directed the Oregon Department of Forestry and Oregon State Fire Marshal to create a 35-member workgroup to identify solutions for sustainable wildfire mitigation and response funding to address Oregon's growing wildfire crisis. The diverse membership of the workgroup reflects the all-Oregon nature of wildfire impacts. Representatives include landowners, Oregon fire service, local governments, tribes, public health, conservation and environmental groups, insurance companies, and utilities.

In January 2025, the workgroup met to discuss sustainable funding solutions for the agencies to present to legislators. These solutions include the ideas with the broadest or highest level of support from members across four funding types: broad new funding sources, targeted new funding sources, General Fund (including reallocation of state funds), and changes to the existing structure of landowner assessments for wildfire.



GUIDING PRINCIPLES

These sustainable funding ideas meet the guiding principles the workgroup established early in the collaborative process:

- Long-term and durable funding for wildfire response and mitigation should be a priority investment for the state.
- Funding solutions should ensure financial solvency of agencies' wildfire programs.
- Mitigation and response are interdependent functions of the cohesive wildfire strategy, and both need to be adequately funded.
 - National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy: Restore and maintain landscapes, fire-adapted communities, and response to fire.
- Funding solutions should align with response and mitigation costs and reflect shared responsibility and benefits among all Oregonians and visitors to the state.
- Wildfire response and mitigation strategies should consider equitable, affordable, and sustainable contributions from payees into the system, including in-kind contributions.
- Funding strategies should maintain high standards of service and meet the missions of protecting life, property, and natural resources.

SUSTAINABLE FUNDING SOLUTION SET

Funding Type	Funding strategy description	Revenue Potential for 2025-27	Aligned with guiding principles?
Broad – New	Kicker <i>One-time use to "jump-start" wildfire funding</i>	\$1.8 billion estimated if all the kicker is used (one time, not per biennium) If put into a fund and use 4% interest - \$144 million per biennium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a kick start to long-term and durable funding into the future All-Oregon solution
Broad – New	Bottle Bill adjustment <i>Increase the bottle deposit to include a non-refundable portion for wildfire funding</i>	1 cent per bottle – \$40 million 5 cents per bottle – \$200 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term and durable All-Oregon solution that also provides for contributions from out-of-state visitors
GF/ Reallocation	Insurance retaliatory tax <i>Dedicate a portion of existing retaliatory taxes paid by out-of-state insurers to the state</i>	Estimate of revenue generated by the retaliatory tax is roughly \$140 million per biennium.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term and durable Has a direct nexus to wildfire, particularly the P&C portion of retaliatory tax Draws from out-of-state funds
GF/ Reallocation	Ending balance <i>Dedicate 0.5% of previous biennium's appropriations (if there is an ending balance) to a wildfire fund</i>	\$164 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May not be a durable funding source since the ending balance amount is different each year unless replenishing of a wildfire fund using ending balance could be legislated. All-Oregon solution
GF/ Reallocation	Rainy Day Fund <i>One-time transfer to a wildfire fund</i>	\$323 million (50% of the projected total 2025-27 Rainy Day Fund transfer)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not long-term or durable. One-time option with limited revenue capacity into the future All-Oregon solution
GF/ Reallocation	Lottery Funds <i>Constitutionally dedicate a portion for wildfire</i>	1% of lottery resources – \$19 million 5% of lottery resources – \$97 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term and durable All-Oregon solution that also provides for contributions from out-of-state visitors
Existing Funding Structure	Landowner assessment rates and existing structure will be part of the solution. A small group continues to work on this piece.		

2024 Federal Forest Restoration Program Report



Background

The Oregon Department of Forestry’s (ODF) Federal Forest Restoration (FFR) Program continues to make progress toward its statutory responsibility to promote shared stewardship, reduce wildfire risk, and expand critical activities such as forest thinning, prescribed burning, and habitat restoration. Guided by Oregon’s 20-Year Landscape Resilience Strategy, the FFR Program is concentrating efforts on 10-digit Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC 10) watersheds identified as having the greatest need for ecological restoration. These efforts aim to bring forest systems within their natural range of variability while ensuring resilience to climate-amplified disturbance events in the future. Oregon has treated more acres than any other western state, and this prioritization framework enhances the state’s ability to efficiently allocate resources to achieve the program’s statutory objectives and fulfill the strategy’s goals.

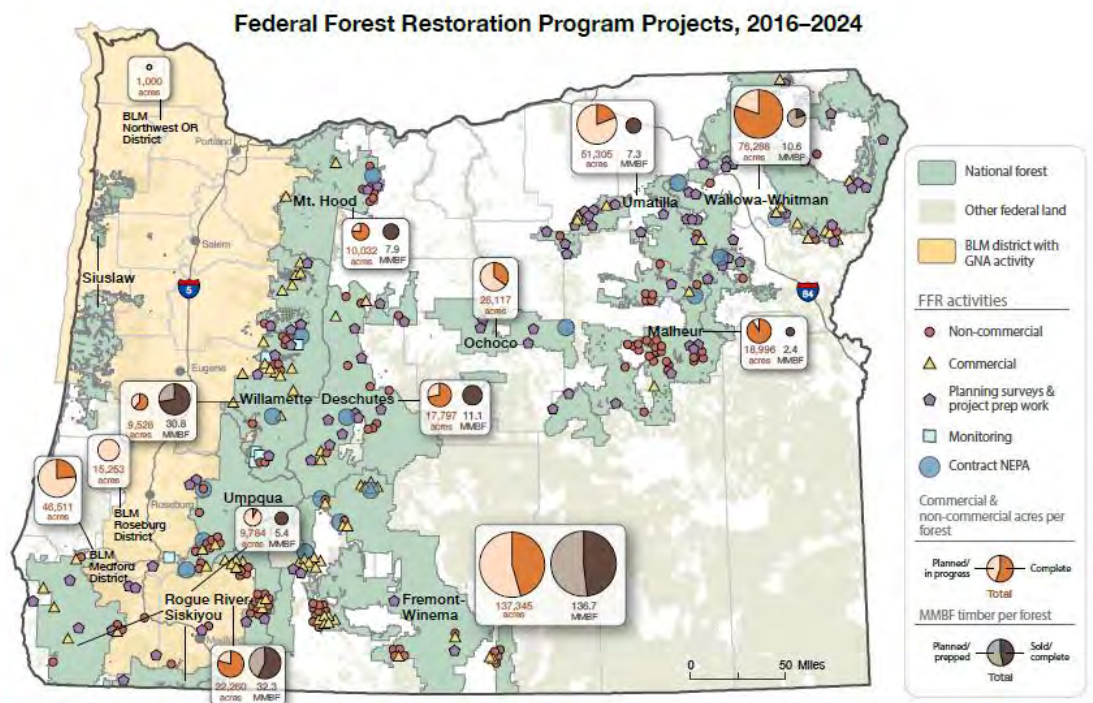
Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 526.275 establishes the state’s policy on pursuing projects under the Good Neighbor Authority Agreement (GNA). The FFR Program uses the GNA as a tool, in addition to other tools such as Cooperative Agreements, to work with federal forest management agencies in Oregon. The GNA is a tool in the toolbox to achieve the State’s vision for federal forestlands. ORS 526.276 requires ODF to report the outcomes of projects pursued under the GNA in even-numbered years. This report reflects the FFR Program’s work on federal forestlands in Oregon.

FFR Projects

The FFR Program currently has forty-three (43) agreements in place, thirty-five (35) of which are spread throughout ten (10) national forests, five (5) of which are across three (3) Bureau of Land Management districts and three (3) agreements with the U.S. Forest Service PNW Regional Office. FFR Projects can include commercial projects such as timber harvests, contract NEPA projects, or restoration service projects. Restoration service projects can include a wide array of activity types including planning surveys and project work, non-commercial work and monitoring work.

Project Spotlights

Post-Fire Restoration in South-Central Oregon: Following the third-largest wildfire in Oregon’s history, the 413,765-acre Bootleg Fire in 2021— FFR Program staff and other ODF staff, Fremont-Winema National Forest personnel, and private landowners recognized the urgent need to replant burned areas to prevent their conversion



from forest to shrubland or grassland. However, in south-central Oregon, there was a critical shortage of seedlings and tree seed required for reforestation, particularly in areas where the fire burned most intensely. In response, a large-scale cone collection effort was launched to gather sufficient seed to produce the seedlings needed for replanting.

This effort brought together non-industrial and industrial private landowners, as well as state and federal agencies, to achieve the shared goal of collecting as many cones as possible across all land ownerships. FFR Program staff partnered with NW Tree Climbers, a second-generation family-owned business based in Ashland, Oregon, to collect 801 bushels of cones. Of these, 594 bushels are designated for the Fremont-Winema National Forest, expected to yield 594 pounds of seed and potentially produce 4.1 million seedlings. These seedlings could reforest approximately 14,000 acres damaged by the wildfire.



Forest Restoration Monitoring on the Willamette National Forest- Jim's Creek savanna restoration assessment: Jim's Creek assessment and monitoring began in 2003, funded by USFS, University of Oregon (UO), and the Joint Fire Science Program. Monitoring the effectiveness of the treatments associated with the project was a high priority for the Southern Willamette Forest Collaborative in order to build consensus for future projects, therefore the FFR Program made an investment of GNA timber sale revenue totaling \$95,793 (\$74,668 in 2020 and \$21,125 in 2022). Led by UO Prof. Bart Johnson, data was collected by UO faculty and students, and USFS personal, both pretreatment (2003-2005) and post-treatment (2011-22). Prior to Euro-American colonization, the site was largely a native grassland with scattered oak, pine and Douglas-fir. Rapid forest infill began circa 1850. By 2005, most of the site was forested and half the legacy oaks and pines were dead.

The prescription for the 433-acre Jim's Creek restoration project aimed to shift the site to a state closer to that of the oak-pine-fir savanna that existed prior to Euro-American settlement. Tree harvest and related activities began in 2007 and were completed by 2010, including planting young oaks throughout the site. Native grasses and forbs were seeded in 20 randomly selected permanent plots in fall 2010. Portions of the site received prescribed burns in 2010 and 2018-20. Pre- and post-treatment site images below show locations of monitoring plots and associated 30-m wide belt transects. The Southern Willamette Forest Collaborative monitored the progress to help shape their perspective on the 6,600-acre Youngs Rock Rigdon project, which involved similar treatments in a comparable ecosystem. Observations from the Jim's Creek project supported agreement and consensus-building efforts for the Youngs Rock Rigdon project.



The Southern Willamette Forest Collaborative monitored the progress to help shape their perspective on the 6,600-acre Youngs Rock Rigdon project, which involved similar treatments in a comparable ecosystem. Observations from the Jim's Creek project supported agreement and consensus-building efforts for the Youngs Rock Rigdon project.

Key lessons included 1) Recruiting the next generation of oaks and pines is crucial to vegetation recovery and renewal, 2) Seeding native grasses and forbs is essential following thinning and 3) Prescribed fire is a two-edged sword for savanna recovery after dense forest infill. The specific findings relative to each key lesson are detailed in the "ODF FFR Update Report December 2024" available on the FFR Program's webpage.

For more information: Visit the [FFR webpage](#) on the ODF website or contact [Nicole Stapp](#), ODF Forest Resources Division Policy Advisor or [Derrick Wheeler](#), ODF Legislative Coordinator.



Private Forest Accord Implementation: 2024 Progress Report

Background

In February 2020, conservation and forest industry groups offered to revise the Forest Practices Act (FPA) and forest practice rules through a memorandum of understanding known as the Private Forest Accord (PFA). In June 2020, the Legislature adopted Senate Bill [\(SB\) 1602](#) which increased helicopter spray buffers; directed rulemaking for salmon, steelhead, and bull trout streams in the Siskiyou Region; and set communication laws for spraying pesticides by helicopter. The bill set the accord timeline and led to mediated sessions between representatives of the forest industry and representatives of environmental interest resulting in the [PFA Report](#).

In March 2022, the Legislature adopted the PFA Report recommendations through [SBs 1501](#) and [1502](#), and [House Bill 4055](#). SB 1501 (2022) amongst other things, made substantial changes to the FPA, required the recommendations of the PFA Report be incorporated into the forest practice rules, requires the pursuit of incidental take permits (ITPs) through a habitat conservation plan (HCP) and requires the Board of Forestry (BOF) to undertake rulemaking related to tethered logging and post-disturbance harvest.

Additionally, SB 1501 (2022) requires the BOF to submit annual progress reports regarding PFA implementation to the legislative committees related to forestry. This report captures the BOF’s implementation obligations, the status of each, and any related 2024 activities.

Implementation Activities

Statutory Requirement	Status	Deadline	2024 Activities
Adopt a single rule package consistent with the PFA Report	Complete	11/30/2022	
First appoint Adaptive Management Program Committee members	Complete	11/30/2022	
Submit a proposed draft HCP	Complete	12/31/2022	
If needed, make minor amendments to single rule package	Complete	7/1/2023	
Appoint the first voting members of the Independent Research and Science Team	Complete	Not Specified	
Report implementation progress to legislative committees	Complete	Annually	A report was submitted on 2023 activities in Sept. 2024.
Initiate tethered logging rulemaking	Not Started	3/17/2025	
Complete post-disturbance harvest rulemaking	Started	11/30/2025	On Feb. 23, 2024, the BOF considered proposed rules, made required determinations and directed the filing of a rulemaking notice.
Report to the legislative committees whether ITPs were issued by 12/31/2027 & if a petition was received from a PFA Report author	Not Started	2/1/2028 or earlier	

For more information contact: [Nicole Stapp](#), Forest Resources Division Policy Advisor or [Derrick Wheeler](#), ODF Legislative Coordinator.



2023-2024 Report: Small Forestland Investment in Stream Habitat



Background

The Small Forestland Investment in Stream Habitat (SFISH) Program was established as a result of Senate Bill 1501 (2022) and the Private Forest Accord (PFA) Report. SFISH is a grant program that funds road repair projects on lands owned by small forestland owners (SFOs) resulting in environmental benefits to fish species addressed in the PFA Report and mitigated risks to natural resources arising from forest roads. In 2023 the legislature allocated \$6.67 million from the General Fund to the program and on January 1, 2024 the rules establishing the program became effective.

The Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) is required to publish an annual report detailing each funded project that was completed during the prior calendar year, including their costs and the mileage of streams improved and provide this report to the legislature. This report covers September 2023 through August 2024 and focuses on project selection and additional implementation efforts.

SFISH Project Prioritization

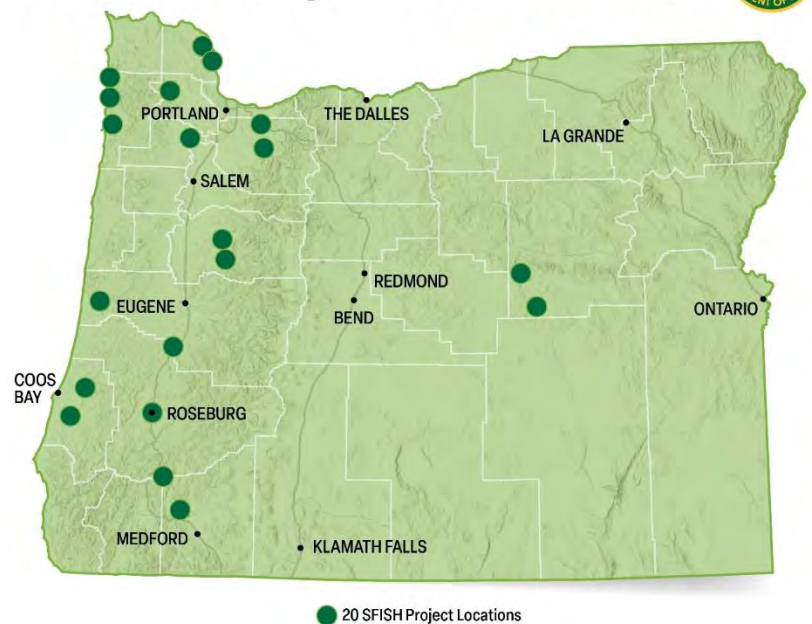
In December 2023, the program began accepting grant applications, assessing the eligibility of submitted projects and collecting site specific data to inform project prioritization. In April 2024, the program in collaboration with the SFISH Review Team, which includes the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and other key stakeholders, began prioritizing projects for funding.

In August 2024, the program issued grant award letters totaling more than \$5 million, funding 20 projects. Combined, these projects will restore passage to more than 74 miles of habitat for native salmon and trout and improve water quality by replacing or removing 37 culverts across 19 watersheds and 11 counties. The program is currently working to finalize grant agreements with the SFOs.

Additional Implementation Efforts

- Assisted in the development and delivery of training to ODF field staff.
- Conducted external training and outreach including presentations at Oregon Small Woodlands Association events, the Oregon Chapter of the American Fisheries Society annual meeting, and Oregon State University's Extension Tree School Clackamas.
- Published Forest Practices Technical Guidance as well as a comprehensive guide to serve as a resource as SFOs complete Road Condition Assessments (required for SFISH projects).

SFISH Project Locations



For more information: View the [SFISH brochure](#) or the [SFISH webpage](#) on the ODF website.



2023-2024 Report: Forest Legacy Program



Background

The Forest Legacy Program is a partnership with the United States Forest Service that addresses privately owned forestlands that face threats of conversion to non-forest use by development pressures such as urbanization, rural residential development, or parcelization. Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 526.065 authorizes the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) to apply for and accept federal grants to accomplish the goals of the federal Forest Legacy Program.

The Oregon Forestry Legacy Program is a voluntary, application based program that provides funds for the purchase of development rights to eligible private forestlands through either conservation easement or fee-title acquisition into public ownership with the goal of promoting stewardship and sustainable management of private forest lands by maintaining working forests that conserve important commodity and non-commodity forest resource and conservation values including water flows and quality, fish and wildlife habitat, stores of carbon, public access and biodiversity. The Forest Legacy Program operates in areas where forests may be lost to non-forest uses and seeks projects that strengthen local communities through state, local and private partnerships in conservation. These areas are referred to as “Forest Legacy Areas” (FLAs) and are identified on the map on page two of the report. ORS 526.065 requires ODF to report the number and monetary amounts of grants applied for and awarded under the federal Forest Legacy Program as well as the location and disposition of areas affected by the program. This report captures this data for federal fiscal years (FFY) 2023 and 2024 which span September of 2022 through October of 2024.

Grant Applications and Outcomes

For federal fiscal year (FFY) 2023 two (2) applications were submitted for a total of \$20,000,000 and \$19,999,000 was awarded. For FFY 2024 two (2) applications were submitted for a total of \$38,820,000 in requested funds with \$13,810,000 ultimately being awarded. As funding decisions for FFY 23 were unknown at the time of the FFY 24 requests, a project funding request of \$10,245,000 was made in both FFYs and was ultimately awarded for FFY 23.

Project Descriptions

Minam Conservation and Connectivity Phase 2 | FLA: Blue Mountains | Status: Awarded \$9,754,000

The Minam Phase 2 fee simple acquisition will protect 10,964 acres of working forestland and a corridor along the breathtaking Minam River. Phase 1 (4,609 acres), funded through the US Fish & Wildlife Service and the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, was acquired by the Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife. Together, Phases 1 & 2 (15,573 acres) connect the nationally designated Minam and Wallowa Wild and Scenic River corridors. Subdivision is the greatest threat to Phase 2, which has high development potential due to easy access, stunning views, river frontage, and world-class recreational opportunities. Had it not been funded, subdivision would have eliminated cohesive forest management, historic public access and fragmented critical fish and wildlife habitat. Phase 2 also protected scenic viewsheds on over 2.4 million acres of adjacent public lands, and helped ensure



clear-running streams will be available to support threatened Chinook salmon, steelhead, and bull trout.

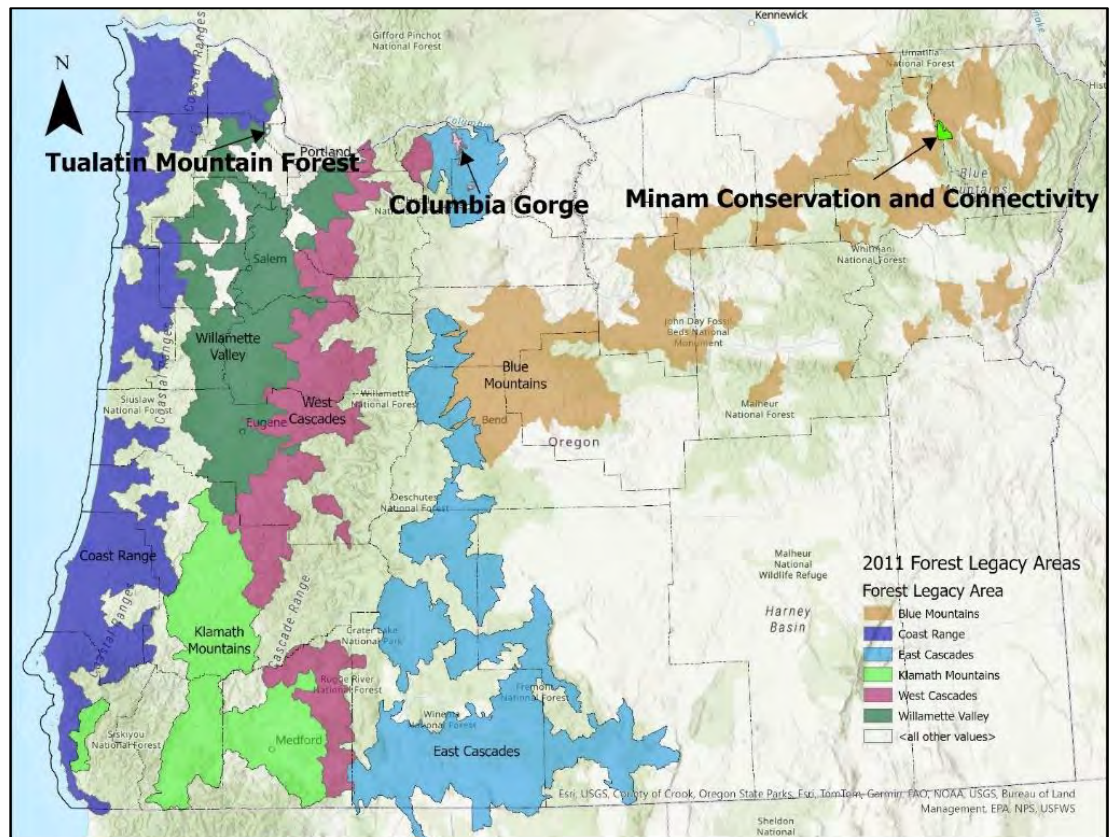
Tualatin Mountain Forest Project Phases 1-3 | FLA: Willamette Valley | Status: Awarded \$24,055,000

The 3,111 acre Tualatin Mountain Forest (TMF) will be acquired in fee simple by Oregon State University. 17 miles outside Portland, the TMF Project will be managed as a research forest and will benefit nearby disadvantaged communities and Portland Metro Area's recreation economy by creating new public access to over 20 miles of existing trails. TMF will serve as a national model of an actively managed research forest balancing financial productivity, carbon sequestration, healthy watershed, public access, recreation, and diverse plant and wildlife communities, including Oregon's diminishing oak woodlands.

Columbia Gorge Tracts 1 & 2 | FLA: West Cascades | Status: Unfunded Request of \$8,640,000

The Columbia Gorge Forest project was proposed to protect productive conifer forests as well as habit-rich and climate resilient oak woodlands on the east side of the Cascade Mountains in northern Oregon including 10,653 acres of timberland by conservation easement (Tract 1); 3,442 acres of habitat and drinking water by fee (Tract 2); and 1,965 acres of oak habitat by fee (Tract 3). The project would protect a continuous forested landscape that supports a thriving timber economy, an essential international migratory corridor for neo-tropical birds, vital winter range for big game, a vibrant recreation economy, and drinking water for the region's largest city, The Dalles. Centered on the largest remaining privately owned forest in Wasco County, it has 26 miles of shared borders with federal- and county- owned forestland. Preventing development would ensure complete municipal watershed protection for

The Dalles and maintain water flow essential for the recovery of federally listed salmon and steelhead along 60 miles of tributary streams. Located 1.5 hours from the Portland Metro Area and in the heart of a famously scenic landscape, it is at risk of parcelization, development, and loss of public access.



For more information contact: [Nicole Stapp](#), ODF Forest Resources Division Policy Advisor or [Derrick Wheeler](#), ODF Legislative Coordinator.

Wildlife benefits from unique state agency partnership to enhance critical habitat

Veneta, Ore.-- Purple martins, bats, bees and other wildlife are seeing benefits of a high-elevation meadow in the Oregon Coast Range established by a joint effort between the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW).

The four-acre Walker Meadows site is located about 13 miles west of Veneta and is at an elevation of 2,300 feet. The project started as a six-acre ODF timber harvest to reduce fire risk, protect an ODF smoke detection camera and communication towers. While this harvest was occurring, ODFW asked if there were any suitable sites for an upland meadow at a regular end-of-season meeting between the two departments.

“It was great timing,” said Jason Kirchner, ODFW district biologist. “Many different species, including numerous Oregon Conservation Strategy species, are supported by montane grassland habitats. Pollinators, such as the Western Bumblebee and other invertebrates, rely on Kincaid’s Lupine, Nelson’s Checkermallow, and other rare endemic wild-flower species found in montane grassland.”

However, to turn the timber harvest area into a montane grassland-type meadow required a lot of work. This included removing 4.3 acres of stumps, leveling the ground to prepare for replanting, and chemically treating noxious and invasive plants. ODF obtained 120 potted plants for the new meadow habitat. Staff from both agencies got together and did the planting. ODFW staff then seeded the rest of the meadow with a native pollinator/grass seed mix. All the planting and seeding was done last October, and the meadow is looking good this year.

Multiple species, including a variety of birds and bats have been documented exploiting the forest openings for feeding. Also, meadows like this have optimal forage for small and large mammals such as moles, voles, rabbits, bobcats, Roosevelt elk, black-tailed deer, mountain lions, and black bears. Both ODFW and ODF see this meadow as a model project that can be used as a guide to create more critical habitat.

“Our hope is that other local ODF districts can create more places like this for all our wildlife,” said Randy Smith, ODF’s area wildlife biologist. “Often, people do not realize how hard ODF works to monitor, protect and enhance habitat for, not just threatened and endangered species, but for all the wildlife in our state forests.”



Left to Right: Site preparation slash pile burning for meadow development. ODF and ODFW staff preparing wildlife and pollinator friendly plants for planting, and staff performing the planting. Photos: Jason Hayzlett and Morgan Kawakami

BOF Land Status

Number of Fish Barriers Removed:
FY22: 6 FY23: 4

Miles of Fish Access Restored :
FY22: 3.82 miles FY23: 2.09 miles

Resident Spotted Owl Sites:
FY22: 28 FY23: 28

Marbled Murrelet Management Areas:
FY22: 108 FY23: 113

Acres Planted:
FY23: 6,879 FY24: 4,594

Marbled Murrelet Management Acres:
FY22: 17,979 FY23: 18,525



Council of Forest Trust Land Counties Annual Report

Fiscal Year 2024

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

- 208.6 MMBF of timber volume was removed from BOF land in FY24.

FY 2024 REVENUE

- \$68.7 million distributed to counties.
- \$37.5 million retained by ODF.

FY 2024 COSTS

- Total costs were \$44.3 million.
- Direct Expenditures were approximately \$36.9 million.
- Revenue transfers were \$7.4 million.
 - Fire Protection costs were \$3.2 million.
 - Debt service for capital construction was \$18,182.
 - Seed orchard costs were \$98,214.

SOLD SALES

- 46 timber sales were sold on BOF land.
- Estimated to produce a total volume of 190.1 MMBF with a value of 104.8 million.
- Total project costs from sales sold in FY 2024 will be about \$7.0 million.

ECONOMIC and PLANNING UPDATE

Average stumpage values increased on Board of Forestry timber sales sold in FY2024 by \$68/mbf, from \$520/mbf in FY23 to \$588/mbf in 2024. 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 2025 Revenue Projection



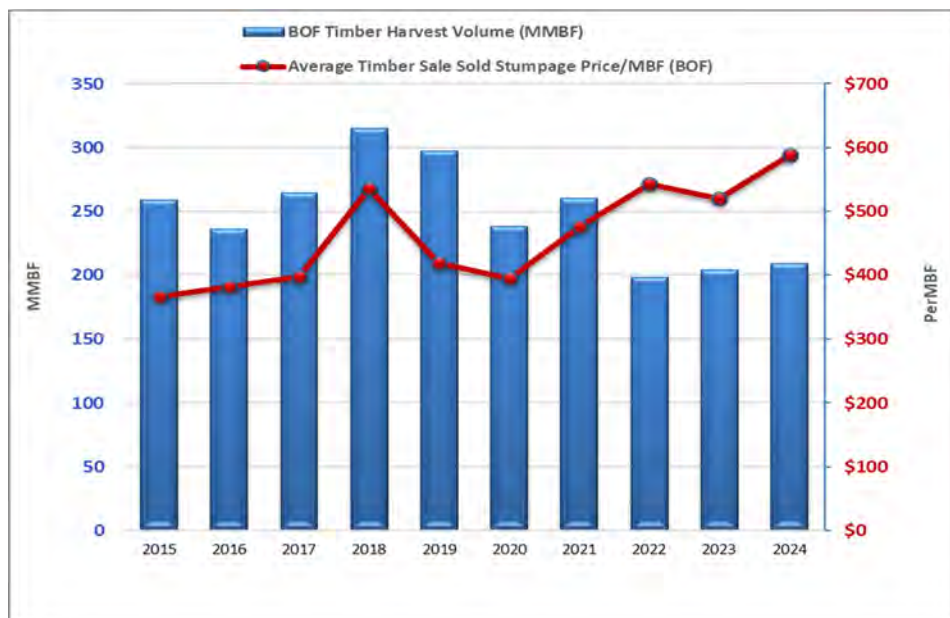
Tillamook Forest Center Highlights

Visitation
60,344

Education Participation
2,872

Interpretation Participation
1,981

Timber Volume Removed and Stumpage Prices FY 2015 – 2024



2025 PLANNED TIMBER SALES (2025 AOP - All Districts)

- 5,513 Clear cut acres
- 4,323 Partial cut acres
- 187.7 MMBF Harvest
- Project Costs of \$8.85 million
- Appraised Net-Value of \$67.9 million

Campers On State Forests Campgrounds

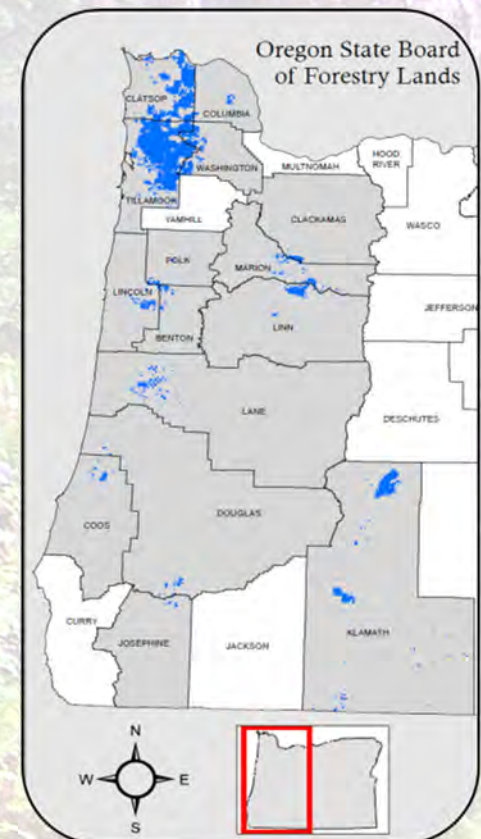
2023	2024
24,735	27,741

Trails Maintained (miles)

Tillamook State Forest:	53
Clatsop State Forest:	14.5
Santiam State Forest:	10
West Oregon District:	9.3

County Share of Revenue from BOF Lands

County	FY 2024
Benton	\$1,085,063
Clackamas	\$246,185
Clatsop	\$25,834,967
Columbia	\$2,105,509
Coos	\$0
Douglas	\$185,119
Josephine	\$0
Klamath	\$494,156
Lane	\$3,573,739
Lincoln	\$2,582,893
Linn	\$1,483,821
Marion	\$2,141,154
Polk	\$285,741
Tillamook	\$18,377,860
Washington	\$10,302,632
Total	\$68,698,839





Council of Forest Trust Land Counties Annual Report

FISCAL YEAR 2024

AOC
ASSOCIATION OF
OREGON COUNTIES



**Prepared by the Oregon
Department of Forestry**
November 2024

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FY 2024 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 (CFTLC) 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 2024 (FY 2024).

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 and resource protections, 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 2024, ODF harvested approximately 209 million board feet, generating \$101 million in net revenue. FY 2024 operational costs totaled \$44.3 million dollars in expenditures. ODF retained \$37.5 million in revenue and distributed \$68.7 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). Traditionally, the housing market exerts a strong influence on ODFs revenue trends. Currently, new housing starts remain relatively low, but a tight log supply market has kept log prices high. On BOFL, timber sales sold in FY 2024 showed an increase in average stumpage values of \$68 per thousand board feet (mbf) from FY 2023.

This report provides a three-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 2023, with 2.4 acres burned.

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 interpretation; 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 FY 2024. 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.

Approximately 209 million board feet (MMBF) were harvested from BOFL from July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024.

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 a share of revenues that is maintained in the ODF Forest Development Fund (FDF).

Table 1 displays the volume harvested by county during fiscal years 2020 through 2024. Variation in year-to-year harvest volume represents choices of timber purchasers based on their preference for harvest timing allowed within the provisions of timber sale contracts, 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 allows for a greater certainty for planning, relative to federal Endangered Species Act compliance.

Table 1: Timber Volume Harvested from BOFL by County					
Total Volume MBF (thousand board feet)					
County	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Benton	4,058	1,310	2,706	2,888	3,462
Clackamas	2,124	218	3,784	3,054	5,912
Clatsop	89,826	72,193	72,102	73,745	75,500
Columbia	619	0	6,889	987	4,168
Coos	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	1,913	211	1,267	775	46
Josephine	68	1,315	0	0	0
Klamath	4,721	10,450	4,167	13,845	5,319
Lane	17,229	8,394	4,919	14,138	10,272
Lincoln	5,708	9,025	3,815	1,154	6,621
Linn	3,811	16,451	7,221	5,214	3,407
Marion	1,728	21,760	10,022	1,298	5,569
Polk	2,578	1,291	1,569	0	0
Tillamook	84,635	81,136	46,789	65,553	61,815
Washington	19,328	36,297	33,116	21,209	26,499
TOTAL	238,345	260,051	198,365	203,861	208,590

County Revenues

A portion of the revenue generated from BOFL is distributed quarterly to CFTLC member counties. Counties retain revenue in their general fund and county school fund, and further distribute remaining revenues to schools and other special districts, based on their relative apportionment by taxing district. This revenue is primarily derived from timber sales, but also includes small amounts derived from the sale of special forest products (e.g., salal, moss and mushrooms) and other sources. The county revenue distribution for fiscal years 2020 through 2024, along with five and 10-year averages are shown in Table 2. County revenues during FY 2024 were approximately \$68.7 million. The average amount of revenue distributed to the counties over the previous 10 fiscal years was \$67.4 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.

Table 2: County Revenue Distribution from Board of Forestry Lands							
County	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	5-year Avg	10-year Avg
Benton	\$1,307,952	\$130,577	\$798,955	\$661,804	\$1,085,063	\$796,870	\$878,352
Clackamas	\$707,198	\$17,021	\$277,182	\$158,609	\$246,185	\$281,239	\$326,847
Clatsop	\$22,721,180	\$22,911,408	\$19,168,558	\$22,508,688	\$25,834,967	\$22,628,960	\$23,085,255
Columbia	\$376,759	\$251,585	\$2,194,153	\$390,658	\$2,105,509	\$1,063,733	\$1,258,680
Coos	\$35,878	\$124,589	\$212,123	\$673,689	\$0	\$209,256	\$104,633
Douglas	\$269,661	\$114,256	\$396,278	\$184,336	\$185,119	\$229,930	\$357,501
Josephine	\$4,479	\$233,714	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$47,639	\$84,887
Klamath	\$1,147,919	\$1,094,725	\$459,582	\$1,584,775	\$494,156	\$956,231	\$1,220,930
Lane	\$5,574,416	\$3,046,685	\$2,358,333	\$5,382,627	\$3,573,739	\$3,987,160	\$3,503,901
Lincoln	\$1,503,690	\$2,110,119	\$796,318	\$806,358	\$2,582,893	\$1,559,876	\$1,834,734
Linn	\$3,289,057	\$4,439,748	\$3,279,722	\$1,569,260	\$1,483,821	\$2,812,322	\$3,436,096
Marion	\$539,281	\$6,900,606	\$3,121,770	\$508,569	\$2,141,154	\$2,642,276	\$2,743,719
Polk	\$632,096	\$146,151	\$430,467	\$20,819	\$285,741	\$303,055	\$165,197
Tillamook	\$22,230,409	\$18,857,023	\$14,973,950	\$18,145,946	\$18,377,860	\$18,517,038	\$18,082,032
Washington	\$8,864,702	\$11,076,707	\$13,349,297	\$8,582,808	\$10,302,632	\$10,435,229	\$10,336,017
Total	\$69,204,677	\$71,454,915	\$61,816,688	\$61,178,946	\$68,698,839	\$66,470,813	\$67,418,781

Revenues and Expenditures

Actual net revenues for FY 2024 totaled approximately \$101 million. Net revenues averaged \$102.7 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
2024	\$100,954,785	\$68,698,839	\$37,461,345	\$22,262,491	\$14,210,486	\$418,484	\$7,359,911	\$44,251,372	\$10,052,224
2023	\$92,914,112	\$61,178,946	\$34,602,635	\$20,406,985	\$14,971,761	\$380,850	\$6,888,943	\$42,648,539	\$10,171,822
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

Total expenditures in FY 2024 were \$44.3 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 forest management activities; compliance with the state and federal Endangered Species Acts (ESA); recreation, education and interpretation; 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 research and monitoring, forest inventory, young stand management activities, recreation, education and interpretation and other key forest stewardship work. 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 windstorms. 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 and provide for ever-increasing public demands. 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 revenue levels to management costs.

Historic Timber Harvests

Timber harvest volume represents volume removed from BOFL during FY 2024. In FY 2024, total timber harvested from BOFL was approximately 209 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.

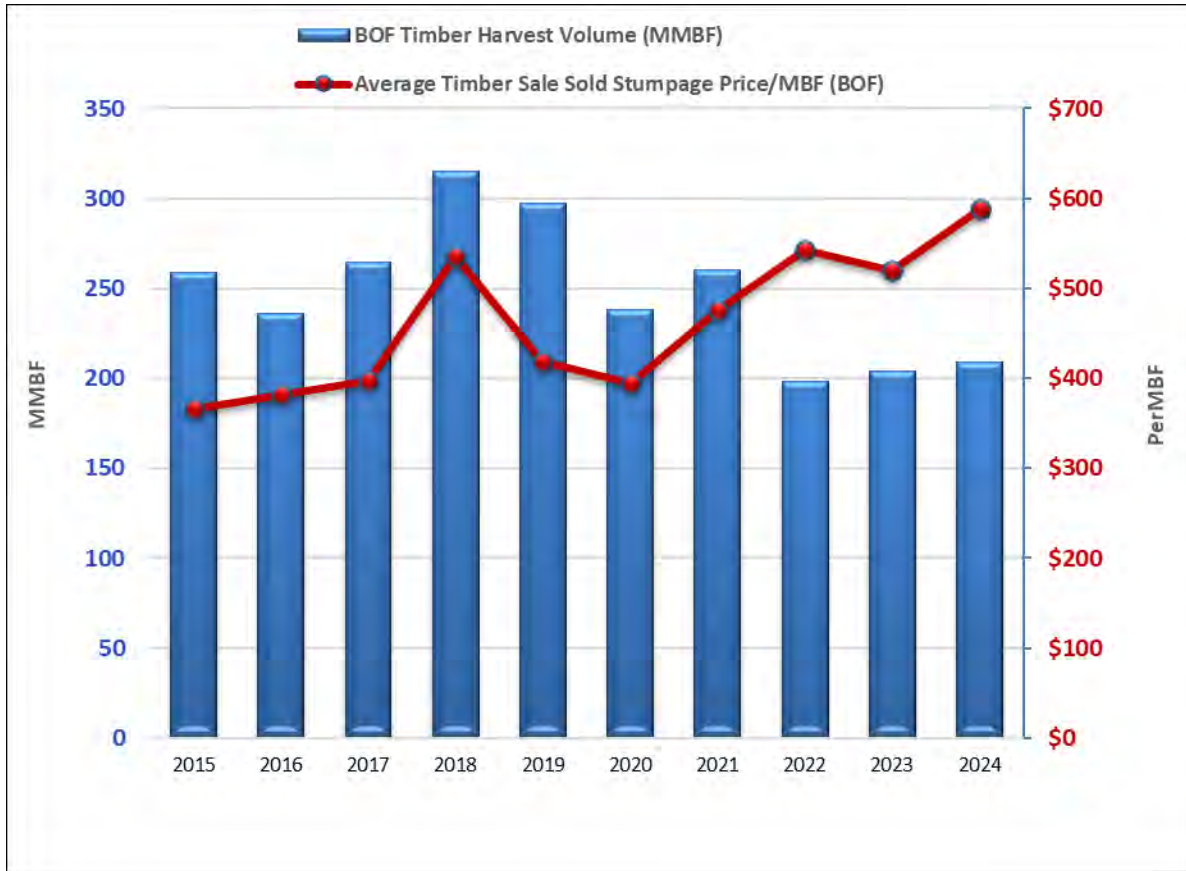
Average ODF stumpage prices in the past 10 years have ranged from \$366/mbf to \$588/mbf (Figure 1). ODF plans and offers annual timber volumes that are based on Annual Harvest Objectives in implementation plans. The amount offered for auction in any given fiscal year varies, but ODF strives to meet the Average Harvest Objective by the end of the associated Implementation Plan. Actual volume harvested in a fiscal year fluctuates 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 2015 - 2024**

Fiscal Year	¹ Gross Timber Sale Value Harvested (BOF)	BOF Timber Harvest Volume (MBF)	Average Stumpage Harvested Price/MBF (BOF)	Average Sold Stumpage Price/MBF (BOF)	BOF Timber Sold Volume (MBF)
2024	\$111,732,051	208,590	\$536	\$588	190,100
2023	\$109,279,757	203,861	\$536	\$520	194,900
2022	\$99,133,337	198,365	\$500	\$543	190,800
2021	\$126,674,757	260,051	\$487	\$476	282,600
2020	\$110,670,318	238,345	\$464	\$394	209,800
2019	\$151,697,665	297,202	\$510	\$419	229,400
2018	\$138,442,437	315,224	\$439	\$536	266,000
2017	\$106,670,082	264,421	\$403	\$397	227,000
2016	\$100,042,287	236,035	\$424	\$382	233,000
2015	\$97,557,968	258,871	\$377	\$366	217,000
Last 5-Year Average	\$111,498,044	221,842	\$505	\$504	213,640
10-Year Average	\$115,190,066	248,097	\$468	\$462	224,060

¹Gross timber sale value reflects the bid value prior to deduction of project work credits.

Figure 1: Timber Volume Harvested and Stumpage Prices FY 2015 – 2024



County Revenue Projection

The State Forests Division provides a revenue projection to 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 use and information for AOC. Figure 2 and Table 5 represent the fiscal year 2025 revenue projection produced by State Forests Division staff. As mentioned above, there are inherent 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 2025-2027**



Table 5: Fiscal Year 2025 Revenue Projection County Revenue Distribution			
<i>County</i>	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027
Benton	\$464,036	\$716,426	\$1,056,471
Clackamas	\$-	\$785,217	\$597,240
Clatsop	\$23,236,888	\$20,800,732	\$18,624,779
Columbia	\$1,715,482	\$1,211,373	\$1,197,763
Coos	\$-	\$-	\$-
Douglas	\$303,368	\$417,131	\$37,921
Josephine	\$-	\$-	\$-
Klamath	\$600,558	\$1,009,414	\$1,179,539
Lane	\$1,767,616	\$3,513,420	\$4,813,866
Lincoln	\$2,473,187	\$1,585,419	\$2,037,757
Linn	\$2,091,927	\$2,018,950	\$3,272,940
Marion	\$735,692	\$766,626	\$1,669,417
Polk	\$443,587	\$406,633	\$446,218
Tillamook	\$21,682,860	\$20,328,705	\$22,823,108
Washington	\$7,852,257	\$8,011,031	\$8,583,573
Total	\$63,367,460	\$61,571,076	\$66,340,592

The State Forests Division’s FY 2025 budget is shown below in Table 6.

Table 6: State Forests Fiscal Year 2025 Budget - BOFL				
Budget Unit	Personal Services	Services and Supplies	Capital Investments	Total
Salem Total	\$6,305,359	\$6,036,090	\$78,411	\$12,419,860
NWOA Office	\$3,262,681	\$2,046,420	\$0	\$5,309,101
Astoria	\$2,867,699	\$1,202,116	\$20,323	\$4,090,138
Forest Grove	\$2,728,416	\$1,264,614	\$0	\$3,993,030
North Cascade	\$978,126	\$652,335	\$0	\$1,630,461
South Fork	\$1,852,299	\$697,062	\$0	\$2,549,361
Tillamook	\$2,798,851	\$1,443,205	\$0	\$4,242,056
Tillamook Forest Center	\$1,026,362	\$468,923	\$0	\$1,495,285
West Oregon	\$717,365	\$291,632	\$14,429	\$1,023,426
NWOA Total	\$16,231,798	\$8,066,307	\$34,752	\$24,332,857
SOA Office	\$192,277	\$12,021	\$0	\$204,298
Western Lane	\$591,098	\$407,926	\$0	\$999,024
SOA Total	\$783,375	\$419,948	\$0	\$1,203,323
EOA Office	\$38,958	\$13,351	\$0	\$52,309
Klamath	\$687,728	\$209,803	\$0	\$897,531
EOA Total	\$726,686	\$223,154	\$0	\$949,840
Total Operating Budget	\$24,047,218	\$14,745,499	\$113,163	\$38,905,880
Total Transfers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,462,126
Total Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$48,368,006

Forest Land Management

Annual Operations Plans – FY 2025

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 the Planning Team to describe 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

The links to the AOPs can be found here.
<https://www.oregon.gov/ODF/Pages/Reports.aspx>

Note: Report is based on legal acres not GIS acres

Annual Operation Plans (AOPs) are tracked each year by the Division. Table 8 details volume and value accomplishments for FY24 AOPs. In total the Division sold 101% of planned AOP volume with 140% of the planned AOP net value. There are three timber sales that had no bidders, which are being prepared for future auctions. Typically, there are a few sales that are sold in the following fiscal year. This varies due to staff capacity and workloads. Historically, the Division has been able to meet Annual Harvest Objectives for all AOPs within the Implementation Plan period. Table 8 does not include non-AOP harvest volumes, such as salvage sales.

Table 8: FY24 AOP Status Update Through 10/18/24						
	AOP		Sold		% Sold	
District	Volume (MMbf)	Value (\$ million)	Volume (MMbf)	Value (\$ million)	Volume	Value
Astoria	51.1	\$20.60	51.3	\$24.80	100%	120%
Forest Grove	46.9	\$20.20	53.0	\$33.40	113%	165%
Klamath-Lake	8.8	\$1.00	5.0	\$0.60	57%	60%
North Cascade	9.9	\$4.30	11.7	\$8.50	118%	198%
Tillamook	51.9	\$14.90	49.7	\$19.10	96%	128%
West Oregon	9.6	\$3.40	9.3	\$4.00	97%	118%
Western Lane	11.5	\$5.50	11.5	\$7.30	100%	133%
Total	189.7	\$69.90	191.6	\$97.70	101%	140%

Table 9 and 10 details planned harvest by county and district for FY 2025.

Table 9: FY 2025 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			
Benton	94	0	94	94	\$1,380.8	\$78.2	\$1,302.6
Clackamas	81	84	165	165	\$2,003.8	\$145.7	\$1,858.1
Clatsop	1,465	272	1,737	1,737	\$26,847.6	\$2,289.7	\$24,557.9
Columbia	0	10	10	10	\$43.5	\$7.0	\$36.4
Coos	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Douglas	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Josephine	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Klamath	0	3,296	3,296	7.1	\$518.2	\$109.5	\$408.7
Lane	267	18	285	9.2	\$4,529.0	\$475.0	\$4,054.0
Lincoln	109	158	267	5.5	\$2,541.0	\$151.7	\$2,389.3
Linn	149	0	149	5.9	\$3,239.0	\$119.9	\$3,119.1
Marion	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Polk	33	0	33	1.2	\$547.4	\$28.7	\$518.8
Tillamook	2,610	456	3,066	64.9	\$21,408.5	\$3,494.6	\$17,913.9
Washington	705	29	734	27.5	\$13,680.0	\$1,952.1	\$11,727.9
AOP Total	5,513	4,323	9,836	187.7	\$76,738.8	\$8,852.1	\$67,886.6

Table 10: FY 2025 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			
Astoria	1,354	121	1,475	53.0	\$23,835.6	\$2,077.2	\$21,758.4
Forest Grove	1,117	430	1,547	46.8	\$22,306.8	\$2,513.1	\$19,793.7
Klamath-Lake	0	3,296	3,296	7.1	\$518.2	\$109.5	\$408.7
North Cascade	230	84	314	9.9	\$5,242.8	\$265.6	\$4,977.2
Tillamook	2,309	216	2,525	51.9	\$15,837.2	\$3,153.2	\$12,684.0
West Oregon	236	158	394	9.8	\$4,469.2	\$258.6	\$4,210.6
*Western Lane	267	18	285	9.2	\$4,529.0	\$475.0	\$4,054.0
AOP Total	5,513	4,323	9,836	187.7	\$76,738.8	\$8,852.1	\$67,886.6

*Starting in FY19 Southwest Oregon and Coos Units are being managed out of Western Lane. These lands are now called the 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 11 represent an investment in future benefits such as volume, timber quality, and habitat.

South Fork adult in custody crews provide valuable forest management services to the State Forest Division. South Fork crew costs for intensive management activities during FY 2024 totaled \$809,250 and these costs are included in Table 11.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY	ACRES PLANNED	ACRES COMPLETED	TOTAL COST
Initial Planting*	5,045	4,594	\$1,979,348
Interplanting*	1,040	2,119	\$660,955
Invasive Plant Control	2,304	1,096	\$74,930
Precommercial Thinning	2,160	1,969	\$405,236
Pruning	35	0	\$0
Release-Chemical- Aerial	784	675	\$46,784
Release-Chemical-Hand	2,267	1,071	\$119,652
Release-Mechanical-Hand	1,086	495	\$167,182
Site Prep-Mechanical	8	8	\$4,734
Site Prep-Slash Burning	4,983	3,615	\$39,810
Site Prep-Chemical- Aerial	3,658	2,956	\$254,001
Site Prep-Chemical- Hand	1,264	1,038	\$126,739
Surveys-Invasive Plants	2,000	50	\$0
Surveys-Reforestation	19,390	19,164	\$43,338
Tree Protection-Barriers	1,770	1,562	\$342,997
Tree Protection-Direct Control	3,746	3,158	\$488,083
Underplanting*	0	0	\$0
Totals	51,540	43,570	\$4,753,790

*Planting costs include all costs to grow and plant seedlings.

Table 12 provides information about the planned road system management on BOFL and Common School Forest Land (CSFL) for FY 2025 by District. \$5,669 of the total project costs are dedicated to CSFL road projects in the Astoria and West Oregon districts.

Table 12: FY 2025 AOP Planned Road Work			
District	Total Project Cost (\$)	New Construction (miles)	Improvement, Rock, and/or Maintenance (miles)
Astoria	\$2,079,623	7.7	56.1
Forest Grove	\$2,513,050	4.9	106.2
Klamath-Lake	\$109,500	0	41.5
North Cascade	\$265,577	1.2	3.1
Tillamook	\$3,153,240	14.4	154.4
West Oregon	\$261,808	0.2	15.1
Western Lane	\$325,000	1.3	4.9
Total	\$8,707,798	29.6	381.3

In FY24, ODF managed recreation activities included the maintenance and construction of 46.5 miles and 5 miles, respectively, of OHV trails, and the maintenance and construction of 40.3 miles and 1.5 miles, respectively, of non-motorized trails. Much of this work was accomplished in partnership with volunteers who donated over 15,000 hours of their time on BOFL. Additionally, ODF's 21 designated campgrounds hosted 27,741 campers for 59,083 visitor nights and generated \$306,917 in revenue.

The Tillamook Forest Center, located on BOFL in Tillamook County and the hub of the program's education and interpretation work, welcomed over 60,000 visitors in FY24. Among those visitors were nearly 5,000 participants from local schools and other public organizations who attended educational programming designed to highlight forest management principles and outcomes. Similarly to the recreational activities on BOFL, volunteers played a large part in education and interpretation work by donating 688.5 hours to the program.

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 FY2024 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.

STAND LEVEL INVENTORY

The Stand Level Inventory (SLI) is a forest inventory developed by the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) to serve as the information source on forest conditions for all lands managed by ODF's State Forests Division. The information is used for forest management analysis, assessments, activity planning, and status reporting. Field measured sampling occurs in a carefully selected, representative portion of inventory stands. These inventory cruise results are used to extrapolate inventory information in a supervised manner to estimate stands which do not have inventory cruise data. This methodology provides: site-specific information on trees, snags, downed-woody debris, and understory vegetation in forested stands; statistics on forested all stands for modeling purposes; and the ability to aggregate information to report district and state-wide inventory totals for State Forests, hereinafter Division, and lands managed by the Division under agreement.

Inventory assessments are important in making efficient and effective forest management decisions. The goal of SLI is to maintain a sampling design where 25% to 50% of all stands possess recent field measured inventory information. ODF routinely conducts annual inventory assessment projects to maintain this sampling design. To accelerate the completion of the LiDAR-based inventory, SLI was updated for the 2024 reporting period using a linear interpolation of the five-year growth projections calculated during the previous SLI update (2023) with depletions (e.g., timber removals) calculated using spatial overlays of timber sale polygon and SLI stand polygon boundaries.

Beginning in FY 2021 the Division initiated a transition to a LiDAR based inventory system coupled with a densified grid of federal Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) program data. This inventory system is labeled: Enhanced Forest Inventory, or EFI. EFI is part of a strategic investment to provide more statically robust data across all lands managed by the Division and forms the basis for planning, monitoring, analysis, and reporting related to forest management. Individual stand surveys, or SLI methodologies) will continue to be part of the Division's inventory system and used for more localized planning efforts and specific monitoring questions.

Actively managed forests are constantly changing due to various factors such as harvest operations, natural disturbances, reforestation efforts, and tree growth. To ensure accountability for these changes, regular updates to the inventory database are essential. Inventory updates are conducted annually. This year, all district updates have been completed, with forest stand data grown forward through June 2023. For most districts, the database now reflects all operations completed through December 2022.

Given the dynamic nature of ecological systems and the inherent challenges of sampling extensive natural resources, all inventory information, including volume, is subject to uncertainty. Annual updates of the forest inventory database produce reports that represent our best estimates of current forest conditions at specific points in time. As ODF continually works to refine and enhance our inventory system, these annual reports should not be interpreted as a monitoring system for year-to-years trends. Instead, the changes observed during the annual update process reflect both our evolving understanding of the forest environment and changes occurring across landscapes. This results in a comprehensive, up-to-date forest inventory that serves as a crucial tool for stand-level management, landscape-scale planning, and district-wide reporting.

STAND LEVEL INVENTORY DETAILS FOR ALL LAND OWNERSHIP CATEGORIES

Statewide, as of the end of June 2023, there are 12,396 SLI stands, 6,212 of which (50%) have field-based measurements. Note, these values are the same as those reported for the 2022 SLI annual report as no spatial edits to stand boundaries were performed in 2023 to allow inventory staff to focus on developing the remotely-sensed Enhanced Forest Inventory. Inventory data for non-measured stands are imputed from the measured stands. Stands are delineated along differences in general timber characteristics – boundaries are drawn to group together areas with similar tree species, size and stocking. SLI boundaries often coincide with administrative boundaries, but individual stands may include more than one land ownership category such as Board of Forestry Lands (BOFL), Common School Fund Lands (CSFL) lands, and Other lands managed by the Division under agreement. The table below shows the total number of SLI stands and acres by ODF District, the number and percentage of stands with field-based measurements, as well as the number of stands (* having one or more acre) of BOFL, CSFL and Other landowner class lands.

District/Unit	All Lands with SLI				BOFL		CSFL		Other Lands	
	Total SLI Acres	Total Stands	Measured Stands	Measured Stands %	Acres	Stands*	Acres	Stands*	Acres	Stands*
Astoria	136,855	1,957	1,287	65%	134,835	1940	2,005	69	16	1
Coos**	10,985	301	200	66%	8,889	243	2,086	57	10	1
Forest Grove	115,007	1,382	879	63%	114,380	1371	611	22	16	2
Klamath-Lake	105,825	578	502	86%	98,981	501	6,843	81	0	0
North Cascade	47,473	831	175	21%	46,586	810	879	36	8	1
Southwest Oregon**	16,793	327	184	56%	9,350	199	7,443	127	0	0
Tillamook	250,582	5,683	2,210	38%	245,483	5603	5,050	184	49	8
Veneta**	25,256	405	269	66%	24,324	391	932	13	0	0
West Oregon	36,587	932	506	54%	29,813	814	6,748	262	26	8
Totals	745,363	12,396	6,212	50%	712,641	11,872	32,597	851	125	21

**These are units within the Western Lane District

CSFL and Other landowner class lands, even though fewer in number and acreage in the SLI, benefit significantly with respect to the quality of inventory information by “participating” in the broader inventory effort done for all lands. Potential for the best application of field-measured stand data to the non-field-measured stands is enhanced by the availability of more numerous field-measured stands from the entire dataset – without incurring the additional expense of measuring them (field-measurement costs are shared on a total acres percentage basis by district).

STAND LEVEL INVENTORY TIMBER VOLUME ESTIMATE FOR BOFL LANDS

The table below shows the SLI-based estimate of merchantable net board foot volume by species for BOFL lands as of June 30, 2024. Note: estimates of net merchantable volume have been linearly interpolated from five-year projections performed during the previous SLI update with depletions calculated by intersecting sale polygons with stand polygons rather than a manual update. Area information is represented as the net of total area, deducting road prisms. Other non-forested acres are not removed. Volume estimates do not reflect the effect of low, or non-stocked acres, outside of road prisms.

Timber Inventory Estimate for State Forests Board of Forestry Lands, June 30, 2023											
District	Net Acres	Total Net Scribner Board Foot Volumes (MBF)									MBF/Acre
		Douglas fir	Cedar	True Fir	Hemlock	Pine	Spruce	Alder	Other	Total	
Astoria	129,926	2,191,218	20,476	50,548	781264	326	124,702	373002	49331	3,590,867	27.6
Coos**	8,687	300,348	5,714	61	19133	8	1,732	41487	17333	385,816	44.4
Forest Grove	111,438	3,203,234	18,829	71,629	191019	285	135	209785	57922	3,752,838	33.7
Klamath-Lake	98,981	14,337	4,733	47,186	0	478529	0	0	5015	549,800	5.6
North Cascade	45,268	937,304	23,869	26,233	121167	523	0	23116	27847	1,160,059	25.6
Southwest Oregon**	9,111	178,134	3,822	7,147	1478	5232	0	577	31540	227,930	25.0
Tillamook	241,094	3,271,093	32,585	41,585	906470	105	233,318	1508204	70895	6,064,255	25.2
Western Lane	23,789	779,412	5,537	316	86212	0	0	69618	82977	1,024,072	43.0
West Oregon	28,773	924,078	2,393	281	20755	162	1,853	67787	24212	1,041,521	36.2
Totals	697,067	11,799,158	117,958	244,986	2,127,498	485,170	361,740	2,293,576	367,072	17,797,158	25.5

**These are units within Western Lane District

SLI data is updated annually, typically prior to the end of June. The SLI annual report reflects operational activities including regeneration harvests, thinning, and reforestation on all districts between January 1 2023 , and December 31, 2023.

STAND LEVEL INVENTORY TIMBER VOLUME ESTIMATE FOR CSFL LANDS

The table below shows the SLI-based estimate of merchantable net board foot volume by species for CSFL lands as of June 30, 2024. Note: estimates of net merchantable volume have been linearly interpolated from five-year projections performed during the previous SLI update with depletions calculated by intersecting sale polygons with stand polygons rather than a manual update. Area information is represented as the net of total area, deducting road prisms. Other non-forested acres are not removed. Volume estimates do not reflect the effect of low, or non-stocked acres, outside of road prisms.

Timber Inventory Estimate for State Forests Common School Fund Lands, June 30, 2023											
District	Net Acres	Total Net Scribner Board Foot Volumes (MBF)									MBF/Acre
		Douglas fir	Cedar	True Fir	Hemlock	Pine	Spruce	Alder	Other	Total	
Astoria	1,933	32,413	312	557	10,280	6	4,260	4,465	500	52,793	27.3
Forest Grove	597	14,192	3	18	1,074	0	0	1,337	277	16,901	28.3
Klamath-Lake	6,843	28	1,318	10,995	0	38,240	0	0	2,388	52,969	7.7
North Cascade	857	22,183	84	23	953	0	0	928	1,459	25,630	29.9
Tillamook	4,965	85,208	1,499	1,641	43,726	11	13,548	17,585	999	164,217	33.1
Western Lane	916	18,248	392	1,111	2,900	0	0	853	1,968	25,472	27.8
West Oregon	6,559	223,634	819	0	10,681	3	2,031	18,767	8,950	264,885	40.4
Totals	22,670	395,906	4,427	14,345	69,614	38,260	19,839	43,935	16,541	602,867	26.6

**These units are within the Western Lane District

SLI data is updated annually, typically just prior to the end of June. The SLI annual report reflects operational activities including regeneration harvests, thinning, and reforestation on all districts between January 1, 2023 and December 31, 2023.