

## Bringing back a creek: Threatened bull trout discovery an important milestone in decades of work

KLAMATH COUNTY — For the first time in over 100 years, bull trout were found in a reconnected creek crossing the Sun Pass State Forest. This is a significant milestone in restoring and improving habitat for this fish, listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act.

More than 100 years ago, Sun Creek in Klamath County was diverted for agriculture irrigation. This disconnected the creek from other tributaries, hampering migratory fish species like the bull trout. In the 1980s, biologists from Crater Lake National Park found a bull trout population struggling from competition with non-native trout and disconnection from its historic habitat. Reconnecting Sun Creek to the Wood River provided a chance to make a major positive impact.

Rebuilding two miles of stream to reoccupy Sun Creek's natural channel and connect it to the river was an ambitious idea. The reconnected portion runs through the Sun Pass State Forest and private ranchland, and part of the complex project included creating a natural environment through placing woody debris, planting native vegetation, and extensive monitoring.

The channel was reconnected in 2017, and in summer 2020 National Park Service staff found the first bull trout in this reconnected portion.

"That was super exciting to see," Crater Lake National Park Fisheries Biologist Dave Hering said. "We don't know yet what that means or what they'll do, where they'll go, whether they'll stay here, whether we'll get more bull trout here or if they'll migrate downstream and then come back later to spawn. But so far, it seems like a good success."

Besides being a landowner, ODF's role includes stream habitat enhancement like placing woody debris in streams to slow the current and create places for fish to hide. This also adds and retains nutrients in the stream to support algae and invertebrate growth.



Dave Hering, Crater Lake National Park Fisheries Biologist, puts a camera underwater to look for bull trout in a recently restored creek channel on the Sun Pass State Forest.

### BOF Land Status

**Number of Fish Barriers Removed:**  
FY19: 16 FY20: 3

**Resident Spotted Owl Sites:**  
FY19: 26 FY20: 25

**Acres Planted:**  
FY20: 7,682 acres FY21: 7,206 acres

**Miles of Fish Access Restored :**  
FY19: 4.19 miles FY20: .74 miles

**Marbled Murrelet Management Areas:**  
FY19: 105 FY20: 106

**Marbled Murrelet Management Acres:**  
FY19: 16,714 acres FY20: 16,757



# Council of Forest Trust Land Counties Annual Report

**Fiscal Year 2021**

**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](http://www.oregon.gov/ODF/Pages/Reports.aspx)



# Economic

## HARVESTED VOLUME

- 260 MMBF of timber volume was removed from BOF land in FY21.

## FY 2021 REVENUE

- \$71.5 million distributed to counties.
- \$42.9 million retained by ODF.

## FY 2021 COSTS

- Total costs were \$39.5 million.
- Direct Expenditures were approximately \$33 million.
- Revenue transfers were \$6.6 million.
  - Fire Protection costs were \$2.1 million.
  - Debt service for capital construction was \$65,074.
  - Seed orchard costs were \$131,465.

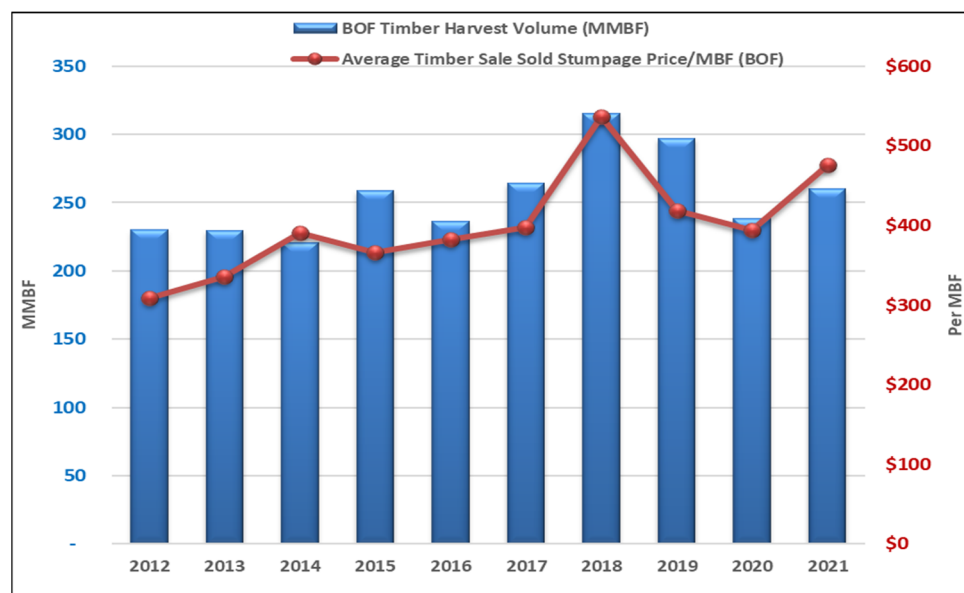
## SOLD SALES

- 60 timber sales were sold on BOF land.
- Estimated to produce a total volume of 282.6 MMBF with a value of \$134.5 million.
- Total project costs from sales sold in FY 2021 will be about \$9.2 million.

## ECONOMIC and PLANNING UPDATE

Average stumpage values increased on Board of Forestry timber sales sold in FY2021 by \$82/mbf, from \$394/mbf in FY20 to \$476/mbf in 2021. 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.

**Timber Volume Removed and Stumpage Prices  
FY 2012 – 2021**



## 2022 PLANNED TIMBER SALES (2022 AOP - All Districts)

- 5,067 Clear cut acres
- 6,151 Partial cut acres
- 202.6 MMBF Harvest
- Project Costs of \$6.7 million
- Appraised Net-Value of \$75.5 million

## 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.”

## Tillamook Forest Center Highlights

Visitation  
0

Education Participation  
0

Interpretation Participation  
169

## Campers On State Forests Campgrounds

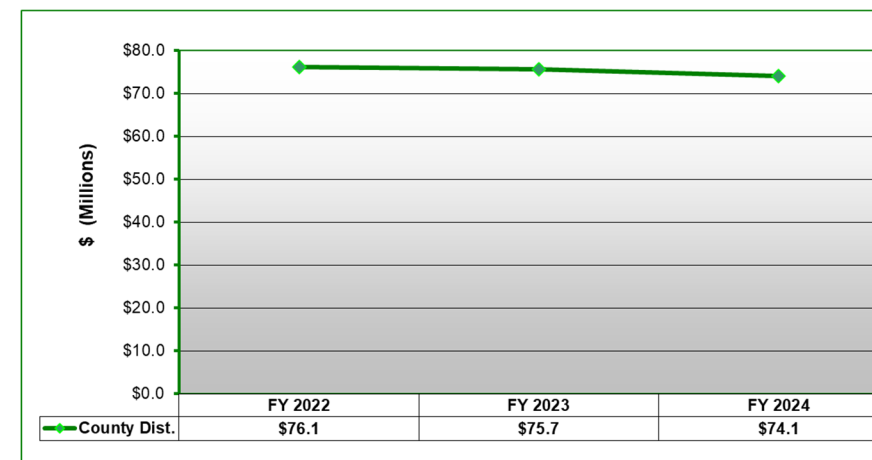
2020	2021
22,680	11,808

## Trails Maintained (miles)

<b>Tillamook State Forest:</b>	134
<b>Clatsop State Forest:</b>	51
<b>Santiam State Forest:</b>	32
<b>West Oregon District:</b>	14

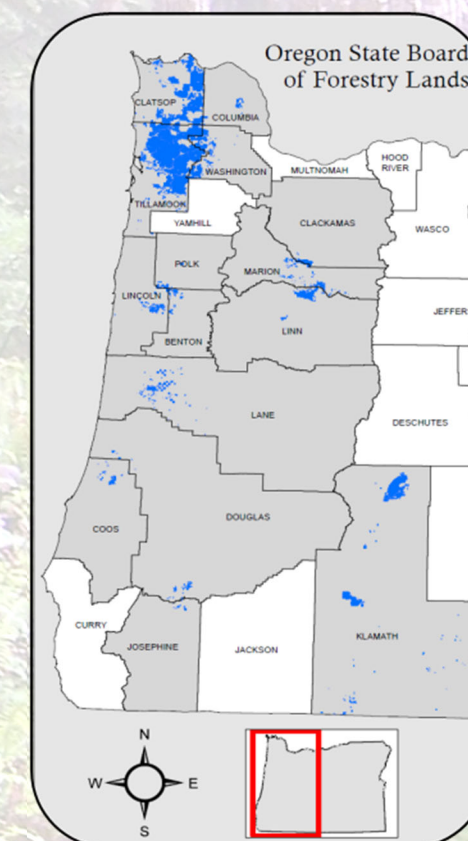
# Social

## County Share - FY 2022 Revenue Projection



## County Share of Revenue from BOF Lands

County	FY 2021
Benton	\$130,577
Clackamas	\$17,021
Clatsop	\$22,911,408
Columbia	\$251,585
Coos	\$124,589
Douglas	\$114,256
Josephine	\$233,714
Klamath	\$1,094,725
Lane	\$3,046,685
Lincoln	\$2,110,119
Linn	\$4,439,748
Marion	\$6,900,606
Polk	\$146,151
Tillamook	\$18,857,023
Washington	\$11,076,707
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$71,454,915</b>





# Council of Forest Trust Land Counties Annual Report

FISCAL YEAR 2021



**Prepared by the Oregon  
Department of Forestry**

November 2021



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**FY 2021 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 2021 (FY 2021).

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 2021, ODF harvested approximately 260 million board feet, generating \$119 million in net revenue. FY 2021 operational costs totaled \$39.5 million dollars in direct expenditures. ODF retained \$42.9 million in revenue and distributed \$71.5 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 2021 showed an increase in average stumpage values of \$82 per thousand board feet (mbf) from FY 2020.

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.

Oregon's devastating 2020 wildfire season burned more than 1.2 million acres of private, state, federal and tribal forestland, with catastrophic effects on numerous communities. Three of these fires, the Beachie Creek, Lionshead and Riverside Fires caused widespread damage across the Santiam State Forest. The fire perimeters encompassed approximately 24,000 acres of the Santiam State Forest and burned approximately 16,600 acres, to varying degrees. The fires burned in a patchy, mosaic pattern, severely impacting some areas while other locations in the fire perimeter saw little or no impacts.

Rehabilitation efforts will require significant financial resources. Timber sales are the primary source of revenue to fund recovery and restoration of the Santiam State Forest, including the environmental protections, ecosystem services, and recreational opportunities Oregonians expect from state forests. Approximately two-thirds of revenues from timber sales are provided to counties and local service providers where harvests take place, and help provide critical public services to those rural communities that saw unprecedented devastation in the 2020 fires.

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) 2021. 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 260 million board feet (MMBF) was harvested from BOFL from July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021.

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 2017 through 2021. 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.

<b>Table 1: Timber Volume Harvested from BOFL by County</b>					
<b>Total Volume MBF (thousand board feet)</b>					
<b>County</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
Benton	7,139	3,590	4,699	4,058	1,310
Clackamas	3,019	3,225	805	2,124	218
Clatsop	103,963	113,528	62,896	89,826	72,193
Columbia	4,615	2,887	7,968	619	0
Coos	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	2,846	3,196	727	1,913	211
Josephine	266	982	663	68	1,315
Klamath	9,560	15,130	11,233	4,721	10,450
Lane	14,757	11,919	15,727	17,229	8,394
Lincoln	4,544	13,662	6,842	5,708	9,025
Linn	14,285	14,948	16,733	3,811	16,451
Marion	7,829	5,096	16,547	1,728	21,760
Polk	0	0	0	2,578	1,291
Tillamook	80,237	86,216	100,292	84,635	81,136
Washington	11,362	40,846	52,073	19,328	36,297
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>264,421</b>	<b>315,224</b>	<b>297,202</b>	<b>238,345</b>	<b>260,051</b>



## 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 2017 through 2021, along with five and 10-year averages are shown in Table 2. County revenues during FY 2021 were approximately \$71.5 million. The average amount of revenue distributed to the counties over the previous 10 fiscal years was \$59.3 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.

<b>Table 2: County Revenue Distribution from Board of Forestry Lands</b>							
<b>County</b>	<b>FY2017</b>	<b>FY2018</b>	<b>FY2019</b>	<b>FY2020</b>	<b>FY2021</b>	<b>5-year Avg</b>	<b>10-year Avg</b>
Benton	\$1,968,994	\$750,958	\$1,657,137	\$1,307,952	\$130,577	\$1,163,124	\$749,800
Clackamas	\$549,755	\$618,091	\$407,008	\$707,198	\$17,021	\$459,814	\$493,283
Clatsop	\$22,917,872	\$32,267,665	\$19,648,613	\$22,721,180	\$22,911,408	\$24,093,348	\$18,937,107
Columbia	\$1,353,273	\$970,033	\$2,847,908	\$376,759	\$251,585	\$1,159,912	\$688,321
Coos	\$0	\$54	\$0	\$35,878	\$124,589	\$32,104	\$44,591
Douglas	\$440,158	\$791,755	\$224,770	\$269,661	\$114,256	\$368,120	\$279,033
Josephine	\$34,391	\$42,279	\$501,547	\$4,479	\$233,714	\$163,282	\$84,655
Klamath	\$673,174	\$2,494,103	\$1,598,383	\$1,147,919	\$1,094,725	\$1,401,661	\$1,397,376
Lane	\$3,441,408	\$4,510,877	\$4,858,633	\$5,574,416	\$3,046,685	\$4,286,404	\$3,493,064
Lincoln	\$1,180,473	\$4,081,104	\$1,853,335	\$1,503,690	\$2,110,119	\$2,145,744	\$1,635,180
Linn	\$4,479,228	\$3,989,617	\$5,862,207	\$3,289,057	\$4,439,748	\$4,411,971	\$3,539,295
Marion	\$2,759,790	\$1,145,705	\$8,580,099	\$539,281	\$6,900,606	\$3,985,096	\$2,569,308
Polk	\$2,342	\$72,031	\$22,493	\$632,096	\$146,151	\$175,023	\$171,101
Tillamook	\$15,470,474	\$17,336,819	\$24,743,274	\$22,230,409	\$18,857,023	\$19,727,600	\$15,649,836
Washington	\$3,720,597	\$11,820,105	\$14,104,040	\$8,864,702	\$11,076,707	\$9,917,230	\$9,543,308
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$58,991,928</b>	<b>\$80,891,196</b>	<b>\$86,909,447</b>	<b>\$69,204,677</b>	<b>\$71,454,915</b>	<b>\$73,490,433</b>	<b>\$59,275,257</b>

## Revenues and Expenditures

Actual net revenues for FY 2021 totaled \$119 million. Net revenues averaged \$117.5 million over the past 5 years.

Fiscal Year	Revenues			Expenditures					Project Work
	Net Revenue	Distributed Revenue	Retained Revenue	Personal Services	Services & Supplies	Capital Outlay	Net Transfers	Total Expenditures	Project Work
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
2017	\$93,761,644	\$58,992,626	\$34,914,595	\$16,923,421	\$9,411,538	\$180,681	\$6,885,195	\$33,400,834	\$10,171,965

Total expenditures in FY 2021 were \$39.5 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

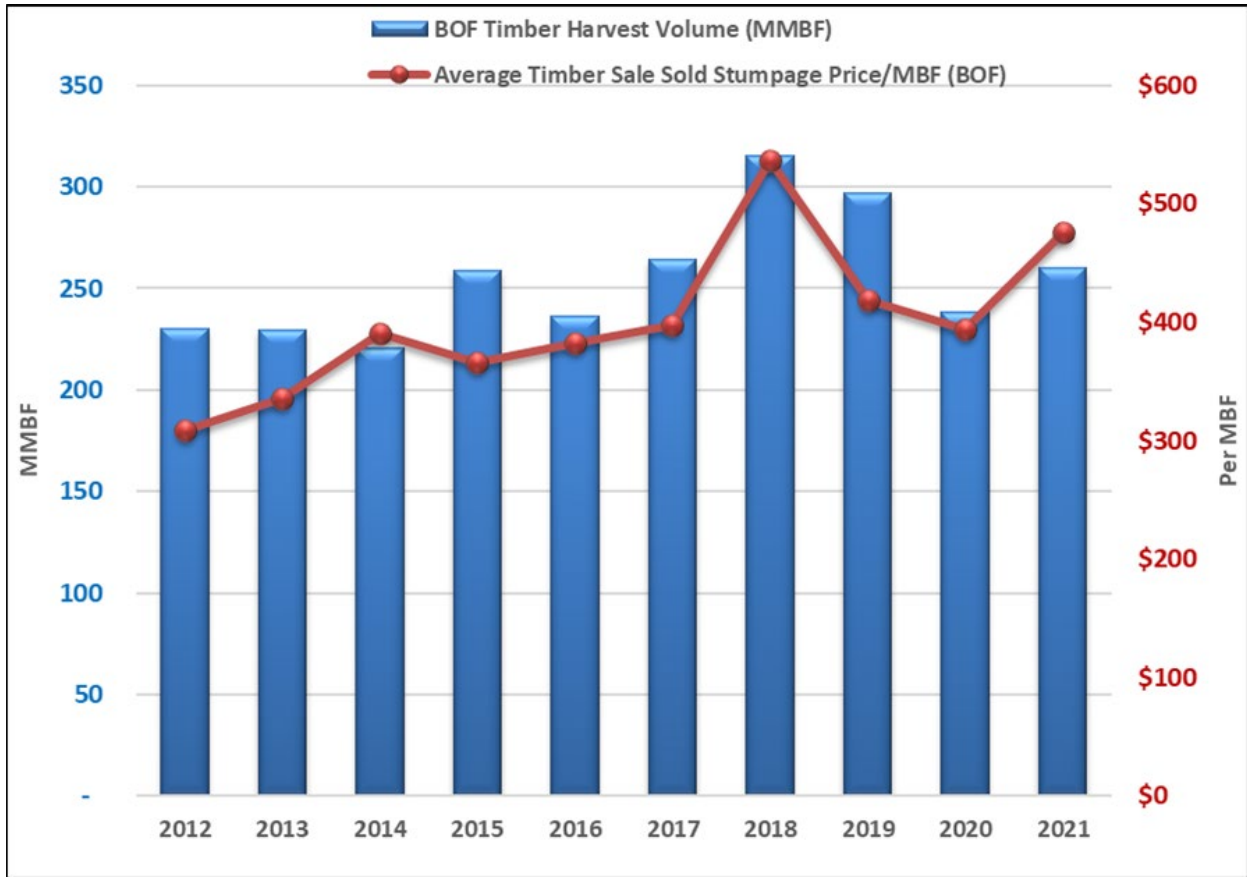
Timber harvest volume represents volume removed from BOFL during FY 2021. In FY 2021, total timber harvested from BOFL was approximately 260 MMBF. The volume and stumpage prices of sold sales for the previous 10 years are shown in Table 4, along with five and ten-year averages.

Average ODF stumpage prices in the past 10 years have ranged from \$309/mbf to \$536/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.

<b>Table 4: Historical Timber Harvest Value, Volume, Stumpage Prices FY 2012 - 2021</b>			
<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b><sup>1</sup>Gross Timber Sale Value Harvested (BOF)</b>	<b>BOF Timber Harvest Volume (MBF)</b>	<b>Average Sold Stumpage Price/MBF (BOF)</b>
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
2012	\$71,071,253	229,907	\$309
<b>Last 5-Year Average</b>	<b>\$126,831,052</b>	<b>275,049</b>	<b>\$444</b>
<b>10-Year Average</b>	<b>\$106,326,333</b>	<b>255,040</b>	<b>\$401</b>

<sup>1</sup> Timber Sale Value is gross value including project work.

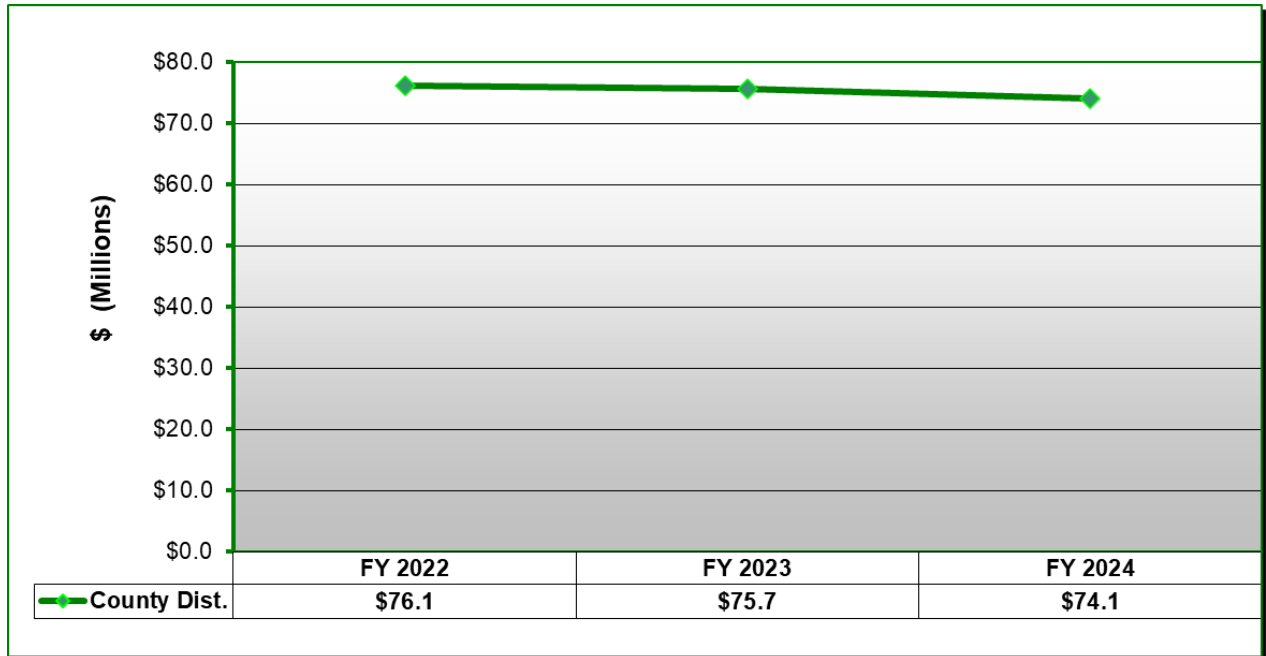
**Figure 1: Timber Volume Harvested and Stumpage Prices FY 2012 – 2021**



## 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 2022 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 2022-2024**



<b>Table 5: Fiscal Year 2022 Revenue Projection County Revenue Distribution</b>			
<i>County</i>	<b>FY 2022</b>	<b>FY 2023</b>	<b>FY 2024</b>
Benton	\$ 512,090	\$ 812,549	\$ 1,123,405
Clackamas	\$ 1,080,876	\$ 2,107,360	\$ 105,727
Clatsop	\$ 21,574,488	\$ 24,188,836	\$ 26,101,145
Columbia	\$ 2,583,576	\$ 1,956,023	\$ 1,808,500
Coos	\$ 387,893	\$ 165,818	\$ 658,812
Douglas	\$ 683,210	\$ 104,180	\$ 333,521
Josephine	\$ -	\$ 18,164	\$ 49,317
Klamath	\$ 1,228,758	\$ 1,018,176	\$ 1,042,938
Lane	\$ 4,876,031	\$ 3,682,744	\$ 3,111,107
Lincoln	\$ 1,465,100	\$ 1,807,277	\$ 2,181,567
Linn	\$ 4,370,356	\$ 1,877,094	\$ 1,400,081
Marion	\$ 4,292,714	\$ 4,652,106	\$ 1,940,053
Polk	\$ 389,863	\$ 514,967	\$ 329,585
Tillamook	\$ 23,009,449	\$ 21,388,937	\$ 22,036,543
Washington	\$ 9,597,501	\$ 11,424,245	\$ 11,859,477
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$76,052,000</b>	<b>\$75,718,000</b>	<b>\$74,082,000</b>

The State Forests Division's FY 2022 budget is shown below in Table 6.

<b>Table 6: State Forests Fiscal Year 2022 Budget - BOFL</b>				
<b>Budget Unit</b>	<b>Personal Services</b>	<b>Services and Supplies</b>	<b>Capital Investments</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Salem Total</b>	<b>\$6,013,368</b>	<b>\$9,535,487</b>	<b>\$80,365</b>	<b>\$15,629,220</b>
NWOA Office	\$3,384,339	\$1,960,112	\$0	<b>\$5,344,452</b>
Astoria	\$2,363,482	\$1,280,669	\$0	<b>\$3,644,151</b>
Forest Grove	\$2,257,068	\$1,145,361	\$0	<b>\$3,402,429</b>
North Cascade	\$931,481	\$2,179,524	\$0	<b>\$3,111,005</b>
South Fork	\$1,905,218	\$1,120,972	\$0	<b>\$3,026,190</b>
Tillamook	\$2,584,240	\$2,419,036	\$0	<b>\$5,003,276</b>
Tillamook Forest Center	\$1,003,396	\$542,379	\$0	<b>\$1,545,775</b>
West Oregon	\$632,704	\$322,897	\$0	<b>\$955,601</b>
<b>NWOA Total</b>	<b>\$15,061,929</b>	<b>\$10,970,949</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$26,032,878</b>
SOA Office	\$168,537	\$22,582	\$0	<b>\$191,120</b>
Western Lane	\$615,311	\$743,750	\$0	<b>\$1,359,061</b>
<b>SOA Total</b>	<b>\$783,849</b>	<b>\$766,332</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,550,181</b>
EOA office	\$34,182	\$18,192	\$0	<b>\$52,374</b>
Klamath	\$663,705	\$226,159	\$0	<b>\$889,864</b>
<b>EOA Total</b>	<b>\$697,888</b>	<b>\$244,351</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$942,238</b>
<b>Total Operating Budget</b>	<b>\$22,557,033</b>	<b>\$21,517,119</b>	<b>\$80,365</b>	<b>\$44,154,517</b>
<b>Total Transfers</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$7,651,926</b>
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$51,806,443</b>

# Forest Land Management

## Annual Operations Plans – FY 2022

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

<b>County</b>	<b>Acres</b>
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
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>729,718</b>

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 2022.

Table 8: FY 2022 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	In Thousands of Dollars		
Benton	42	52	94	1.1	\$359.2	\$25.0	\$334.2
Clackamas	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Clatsop	1,661	1,150	2,811	73.9	\$30,261.1	\$2,406.4	\$27,854.7
Columbia	118	0	118	6.4	\$3,669.2	\$42.6	\$3,626.6
Coos	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Douglas	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Klamath	0	4,124	4,124	10.6	\$1,170.9	\$38.8	\$1,132.1
Lane	236	0	236	9.9	\$5,330.0	\$462.4	\$4,867.6
Lincoln	144	405	549	8.2	\$3,141.6	\$181.3	\$2,960.3
Linn	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Marion	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Polk	70	0	70	2.6	\$970.0	\$71.2	\$898.8
Tillamook	2,284	326	2,610	67.6	\$26,205.8	\$3,082.2	\$23,123.5
Washington	512	96	608	22.1	\$11,104.1	\$379.2	\$10,725.0
Yamhill	0	0	0	0	\$7.5	\$0.0	\$7.5
<b>AOP Total</b>	<b>5,067</b>	<b>6,153</b>	<b>11,220</b>	<b>202.6</b>	<b>\$82,219.4</b>	<b>\$6,689.0</b>	<b>\$75,530.4</b>

Table 9: FY 2022 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	In Thousands of Dollars		
Astoria	1,340	1,150	2,490	63.7	\$26,153.1	\$1,786.8	\$24,366.3
Forest Grove	1,252	404	1,656	60.8	\$31,179.3	\$1,697.0	\$29,482.3
Klamath-Lake	0	4,124	4,124	10.6	\$1,170.9	\$38.8	\$1,132.1
North Cascade	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Southern Oregon State Forests*	236	0	236	9.9	\$5,330.0	\$462.4	\$4,867.6
Tillamook	1,983	17	2,000	45.7	\$13,915.3	\$2,426.6	\$11,488.7
West Oregon	256	456	712	11.9	\$4,470.8	\$277.4	\$4,193.3
<b>AOP Total</b>	<b>5,067</b>	<b>6,151</b>	<b>11,218</b>	<b>202.6</b>	<b>\$82,219.4</b>	<b>\$6,689.0</b>	<b>\$75,530.4</b>

\*Starting in FY19 Southwest Oregon and Coos Districts are being managed out of Western Lane. These lands are now called Southern Oregon State Forests.



## 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 2021 totaled \$834,111 and these costs are included in Table 10.

<b>Table 10: Intensive Management Activities on BOFL - FY 2021</b>			
<b>MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY</b>	<b>ACRES PLANNED</b>	<b>ACRES COMPLETED</b>	<b>TOTAL COST</b>
Initial Planting*	8,335	7,206	\$2,835,452
Interplanting*	970	626	\$124,294
Invasive Plant Control	199	413	\$63,373
Precommercial Thinning	2,265	751	\$184,530
Pruning	40	130	\$0
Release-Chemical- Aerial	600	1,122	\$59,432
Release-Chemical-Hand	2,105	1,490	\$143,465
Release-Mechanical-Hand	2,131	476	\$120,415
Site Prep -Mechanical	382	536	\$121,481
Site Prep -Slash Burning	7,123	6,001	\$30,720
Site Prep-Chemical- Aerial	6,231	3,862	\$217,447
Site Prep-Chemical- Hand	1,598	1,682	\$170,088
Surveys - Invasive Plants	50	423	\$0
Surveys - Reforestation	15,403	17,159	\$2,250
Tree Protection-Barriers	4,047	3,922	\$479,552
Tree Protection-Direct Control	7,236	6,116	\$621,934
Underplanting*	4,678	4,168	\$143,791
<b>Totals</b>	<b>63,393</b>	<b>56,083</b>	<b>\$5,318,226</b>

\*Planting costs include all costs to grow seedlings.

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

Table 11: FY 2021 Annual Road Work - Board of Forestry Lands								
District & County	Aggregate/Paved Surface			Dirt Surface			Bridge	Fish Pipes
	Constructed	Improved	Vacated	Constructed	Improved	Vacated	Installed	Installed
Astoria/Clatsop	3.6	44.0	1.2	0.8	0.0	0	0	2
Astoria/Tillamook	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Forest Grove-Clatsop	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0	0	0
Forest Grove/Columbia	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Forest Grove/Tillamook	1.7	16.4	0.5	0.9	0.0	0	0	0
Forest Grove/Washington	3.2	23.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Klamath/Klamath	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0	0	0
North Cascade/Clackamas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
North Cascade/Linn	1.2	5.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0	0	0
North Cascade/Marion	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Tillamook-Tillamook	7.3	44.1	0.0	2.5	0.1	0	0	0
Tillamook/Washington	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
West Oregon/Benton	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
West Oregon/Lincoln	0.2	17.5	0.0	0.2	0.8	0	0	0
West Oregon/Polk	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Southern Oregon/Coos	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0	0	0
Southern Oregon/Douglas	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0	0	0
Southern Oregon/Jackson	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Southern Oregon/Josephine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Southern Oregon/Lane	1.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>171.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>

## 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 FY2021 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.