



## Descriptions of Performance Measure Target Alternatives A, B, and C: Structure and Revenues

### **Box A: Improve complex structure to 19-23% of the landscape; Increase revenues by 10-20%**

- Continue with SBM as the overall management approach, possibly utilizing some of the 'emphasis zone' management concepts as part of providing all of the values under GPV.
- Improve landscape design to more efficiently improve complex structure and wildlife habitat as well as revenues.
- For the short-term, likely moving to a take-avoidance approach as the ESA compliance mechanism.
- Outcomes of this range of complex structure and revenue targets are estimated to result in an *additional*:
  - \$6-\$13 million in annual revenues<sup>1</sup>; and,
  - 45,000-90,000 acres of complex structure and habitat for species of concern over the next two decades, as compared to what exists today<sup>2</sup>.

### **Box B: Improve complex structure to 17-20% of the landscape; Increase revenues by 15-35%**

- Use a combination of SBM and long-rotation even-age management, possibly utilizing some of the 'emphasis zone' management concepts as part of providing all of the values under GPV.
- Improve the landscape design to more efficiently improve complex structure and wildlife habitat as well as revenues.
- For the short-term, moving to a take-avoidance approach as the ESA compliance mechanism.
- Outcomes of this range of complex structure and revenue targets are estimated to result in an *additional*:
  - \$9-\$22 million in annual revenues<sup>1</sup>; and,
  - 35,000-75,000 acres of complex structure and habitat for species of concern over the next two decades, as compared to what exists today<sup>2</sup>.

### **Box C: Improve complex structure to 14-18% of the landscape; Increase revenues by 30-50%**

- Shift to long-rotation even-age management as the overall management approach in order to provide all of the values under GPV. The continued application of SBM, if any, would be on a relatively small scale.
- Improve the landscape design to more efficiently improve complex structure and wildlife habitat as well as revenues, where most complex structure would come from stands in layered condition that are in the final decades of their rotation age.

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<sup>1</sup> About two-thirds of these revenues would go to the state, counties, and local taxing districts, with the remaining revenues going towards expenditures for managing the BOF lands. These expenditures include general management costs, road maintenance/improvement work, habitat restoration activities, and support for recreation. Current 5-year average annual revenues from the Tillamook and the Clatsop State Forests is approximately \$63 million.

<sup>2</sup> On a land base of approximately 500,000 acres that comprises the Tillamook and the Clatsop State Forests, it's estimated that there are currently 20,000-50,000 acres of forestlands in "complex structure".