



This report provides data described by ORS 526.255, which requires that the State Forester submit a biennial report to the Governor and to the committees of the Legislative Assembly with responsibility for forestry matters. Required information includes discussion of forest management plans, data about the volume and value of state timber harvests and reports on receipts distributed to counties and to the Common School Fund.

Private Forestland

Over the last 40 years, there have been significant changes in the structure of private forest land ownership not only in Oregon but globally. The emergence and proliferation of Timber Investment Management Organizations (TIMOs) and Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) has led to consolidation of ownership and intensive management approaches across industrial lands. This has, at times, separated the milling infrastructure from the forest management side and there are fewer vertically integrated firms today than in the past. The small non-industrial lands continue to be a significant amount of the landscape, both in total acreage and number of owners, though there is no consistent management approach across the board.

Specific data does not currently exist around the expected management of private lands and there is no requirement for producing and providing forest management plans to the Department of Forestry or publicly. With that said, the harvest volume has been very consistent over recent decades and there is little to indicate that with shift. The significant changes to the Forest Practices Act through the negotiated Private Forest Accords may provide long-term certainty for landowners but increase short term volatility as areas are harvested to avoid pending restrictions. Actual data around any of the changes, like the forest management planning, is difficult to obtain and may not be representative of the whole. Concerns over fire risk may also lead to shifts in management approaches and an increase in volatility, though this question is currently being assessed through ongoing research.

The Forest Ecosystem Carbon Report produced by the Department of Forestry and cooperators at the U.S. Forest Service's Forest Inventory and Analysis program indicate that overall, carbon stocks are close to static on private forestlands. A revisit and update of this report is expected in the next few years.

State Forestland – Non-ODF Managed

The transfer of the Elliott State Forest from ODF to the OSU College of Forestry is underway. The intention of the COF appears to be creating a research forest that has management approaches that range from intensive to conservation/preservation. It is unknown what the outcome of the current effort will look like explicitly, but it is outside of ODF influence.

State Forestland – ODF Managed

The Oregon Department of Forestry has four long-range management plans in place to guide operations on the 762,722 acres of state forestland. These plans address legally required management directives for both Board of Forestry Lands and Common School Forest Lands. Board of Forestry Lands (729,718 acres) must secure the greatest permanent value, defined to mean “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.” Common School Forest Lands (CSFL) are directed by the state constitution to be managed by the State Land Board “with the object of obtaining the greatest benefit for the people of this state, consistent with the conservation of this resource under sound techniques of land management.” The Department of State Lands contracts with ODF to manage 33,004 acres of CSFL forestlands.

Western Oregon State Forests Management Plans

Management plans for the state forests in western Oregon use timber harvesting - variations of thinnings to clearcuts - to produce revenue and develop habitat. The Northwest and Southwest plans, both adopted in 2001 and updated in 2010, and the Elliott State Forest plan, adopted in 2011, use active management to develop forest “structure” that prescribe diverse forest conditions, ranging from open spaces following clearcut harvests to old growth like stands after multiple thinnings. The Department is currently developing a new Forest Management Plan and Habitat Conservation Plan for all forestlands managed by ODF in western Oregon.

Northwest Oregon State Forests Management Plan

Tillamook State Forest managed by the Tillamook (westside) and Forest Grove (eastside) districts. Clatsop State Forest managed by the Astoria District. Santiam State Forest managed by the North Cascade District. Scattered tracts of forestland in Benton, Lincoln and Polk counties managed by the West Oregon District. Scattered tracts of forestland in Lane County, managed by Western Lane District. Composition: 615,400 acres, 97 percent Board of Forestry (BOF) Lands, 3 percent Common School Forest Lands (CSFL).

Southwest Oregon State Forest Management Plan

Scattered tracts of forestland in Josephine, Douglas, Jackson and Curry counties managed by Western Lane District. Composition: 18,100 acres, 52 percent are BOF Lands, 48 percent CSFL.

Elliott State Forest Management Plan

Scattered tracts of forestland in Coos and Douglas counties managed by the Western Lane District. While the plan bears its name, the Elliott State Forest is no longer managed under this plan or by the Department of Forestry. Composition: 18,497, 86 percent BOF Lands, 14 percent CSFL. These scattered tracts will be included in the new Forests Management Plan and Habitat Conservation Plan being developed for western Oregon state forests.

Eastern Region Plan

Eastern Region Long Range Forest Management Plan

Sun Pass State Forest, Gilchrist State Forest, and scattered tracts managed by Klamath-Lake District. Plan, adopted in 1995, calls for uneven-aged management where trees of varying sizes – small to large – are thinned to promote healthy forests, and be resistant to fire and pests. Composition: 105,582 acres, 94 percent BOF Lands, 6 percent CSFL.

Significant metric references to State Forest Management include:

- » Board of Forestry Lands
- » Common School Fund Lands Managed by the Oregon Department of Forestry
- » Respective Harvest Volumes and Transfer Payments

Common School Lands 2021 - 2022 Timber Harvest Volume, Value and Revenue Transfer

Fiscal Year	Timber Sales Value of Timber Removed ¹	Timber Harvest Volume (MMBF) Removed	Average Sold Sale Stumpage Price/MBF ²
2022	\$4,641,474	10.358	\$454
2021	\$2,034,439	4.242	\$404

¹ Timber Sale Value is gross timber sales value before project work credits have been subtracted.

² Average stumpage for new sales sold during the fiscal year and is not related to the harvested volume and value columns, which cover harvests spanning multiple fiscal years.

Board of Forestry Owned and Managed Lands

County	Board of Forestry Lands ¹	CSFL Managed by ODF ²	Total
Benton	8,401	563	8,964
Clackamas	7,266	113	7,379
Clatsop	146,927	2,060	148,987
Columbia	6,459	80	6,539
Coos	7,244	720	7,964
Curry	0	1,352	1,352
Douglas	8,625	1,908	10,533
Jackson	0	1,622	1,622
Josephine	2,482	3,961	6,443
Klamath	98,755	6,827	105,582
Lane	24,734	907	25,641
Lincoln	15,530	4,477	20,007
Linn	21,357	90	21,447
Marion	18,331	720	19,051
Polk	6,048	1,690	7,738
Tillamook	310,679	5,584	316,263
Washington	46,880	250	47,130
Yamhill	0	80	80
Total	729,718 Acres	33,004 Acres	762,722 Acres

¹ Lands deeded by counties to state, owned by Board of Forestry.

² State lands managed by Board of Forestry under contract with Department of State Lands.

Timber Sales Planned in CSFL in FY 2023

ODF District	CSFL Volume (MBF)	Net CSFL (Value)
Astoria	361	\$124,032
Klamath-Lake	2,800	\$643,475
West Oregon	2,757	\$1,433,435
Total	5,918	\$2,200,942

Board of Forestry Lands Timber Harvest Value, Volume, Stumpage, Prices FY 2021 - 2022

Fiscal Year	Gross Timber Sale Value Harvested	Timber Harvest Volume (MBF)	Average Sold Stumpage Price/MBF
2022	\$99,133,337	198,365	\$543
2021	\$126,674,757	260,051	\$476

Timber Sales Planned in CSFL in FY 2023

County	Harvest Volume (MBF)	FY 2021	Harvest Volume (MBF)	FY 2022	Total FY 2021-2022	Projection FY 2023	Projection FY 2024
Benton	1,310	\$130,577	2,706	\$798,955	\$929,532	\$822,468	\$823,459
Clackamas	218	\$17,021	3,784	\$277,182	\$294,203	\$336,228	\$42,272
Clatsop	72,193	\$22,911,408	72,102	\$19,168,558	\$42,079,966	\$25,031,094	\$25,781,919
Columbia	0	\$251,585	6,889	\$2,194,153	\$2,445,738	\$678,336	\$156,046
Coos	0	\$124,589	0	\$212,123	\$336,712	\$819,913	\$14,825
Douglas	211	\$114,256	1,267	\$396,278	\$510,534	\$178,646	\$154,783
Josephine	1,315	\$233,714	0	—	\$233,714	\$0	\$20,748
Klamath	10,450	\$1,094,725	4,167	\$459,582	\$1,554,307	\$1,362,488	\$1,167,040
Lane	8,394	\$3,046,685	4,919	\$2,358,333	\$5,405,018	\$5,806,471	\$5,195,558
Lincoln	9,025	\$2,110,119	3,815	\$796,318	\$2,906,437	\$1,266,138	\$2,951,877
Linn	16,451	\$4,439,748	7,221	\$3,279,722	\$7,719,470	\$1,027,644	\$2,223,626
Marion	21,760	\$6,900,606	10,022	\$3,121,770	\$10,022,376	\$1,205,871	\$1,501,594
Polk	1,291	\$146,151	1,569	\$430,467	\$576,618	\$738,636	\$79,430
Tillamook	81,136	\$18,857,023	46,789	\$14,973,950	\$33,830,973	\$24,766,822	\$17,815,880
Washington	36,297	\$11,076,707	33,116	\$13,349,297	\$24,426,004	\$6,046,393	\$9,663,130
Total	260,051	\$71,454,914	198,365	\$61,816,688	\$133,271,602	\$70,087,148	\$67,592,187



Board of Forestry Lands Timber Harvest Value, Volume, Stumpage Prices FY 2021 - 2022

Fiscal Year	Gross Timber Sale Value Harvested (BOF)	Timber Harvest Volume (MBF)	Average Sold Stumpage Price/MBF
2022	\$99,133,337	198,365	\$543
2021	\$126,674,757	260,051	\$476

Federal Forestland

Oregon Department of Forestry’s (ODF) Federal Forest Restoration (FFR) Program continues to partner with federal land managers, who manage 60% of Oregon’s forestlands, to address the millions of acres of Oregon’s forests in need of landscape treatments. The FFR Program is performing treatments such as forest thinning, aquatic habitat improvement, or invasive species removal to restore forest health while creating jobs in the natural resources sector. As close to two-thirds of the acres at highest risk to wildfire are on federal lands, efforts to create landscapes resilient to disturbance must involve federal lands in meaningful way.

Severe wildfire seasons have increased on all lands in Oregon in each of the past few decades. The 2020 fire season was one of the worst in modern times. Wildfires that year killed 11 people, burned more than 1.3 million acres, destroyed 3,522 buildings, cost over \$130 million in direct suppression costs and \$6.24 billion of indirect costs in loss of buildings, infrastructure, timber and grazing resources. After those wildfires there was a call to restore the health and resilience of Oregon’s forests. The goals were to reduce wildfire intensity and smoke, improve wildlife habitat, maintain water quality and quantity, and preserve recreational opportunities.

The Federal Forest Restoration (FFR) Program uses the Good Neighbor Authority (GNA) as a tool, in addition to other tools, such as Cooperative Agreements, to work with federal forest management agencies in Oregon. GNA helps the State achieve its vision for federal forestlands.

Changes and updates for the FFR Program for the 2021–23 biennium include:

- » \$6.5 million in state investments in the program is expected to leverage \$8.25 million in federal funds and project revenues.
- » Expansion of staffing from 9 to 25 permanent staff.
- » A new Master Good Neighbor Authority (GNA) agreement signed with USFS lasting through 2032.