



# Oregon



## State & Private Forestry Fact Sheet

rev. 2/28/2005

### Investment in Oregon's Cooperative Programs:

Programs	FY2004		FY2005	
	Final State & Private Forestry	Final National Fire Plan	Estimate State & Private Forestry	Estimate National Fire Plan
Coop Forest Health Management	1,922,080	597,500	548,000	856,000
State Fire Assistance	769,500	1,068,500	757,000	402,000
Volunteer Fire Assistance	83,000	319,500	97,500	309,500
Forest Stewardship Program <sup>1</sup>	489,500	-	384,000	-
Forest Land Enhancement Program	0	-	124,293	-
Urban and Community Forestry	337,000	-	260,400	-
Economic Action Programs	345,510	0	0	0
Large Scale Watershed Projects	275,000	-	0	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,221,590</b>	<b>1,985,500</b>	<b>2,171,193</b>	<b>1,567,500</b>

Cooperative programs are administered and implemented through a partnership between the State of Oregon, the USDA Forest Service, and many other private and government entities. These programs promote the health and productivity of Oregon's forest lands, cities and communities, and urban and rural economies. Emphasis is on healthy, sustainable forests that provide timber and other forest products, wildlife, water resources, urban and rural economies, city and community forests, and conservation practices. The goal is to assure that the State's forests continue to provide the needed array of economic, environmental, and social products and values. These programs:

- 🌲 **Increase cost effectiveness** through the use of partnerships in delivery.
- 🌲 **Are voluntary**, and use non-regulatory approaches.
- 🌲 **Empower landowners** to be stewards of the land.

### Key issues which the State will address in implementation of the 2005 budget include:

- 🌲 Forest Health concerns (particularly bark beetles) related to increased stand age, density, and species diversity.
- 🌲 Continuing cooperative efforts to monitor and eradicate introductions of exotic organisms such as gypsy moth and sudden oak death, and to manage and suppress established invasive plants on state and private lands.
- 🌲 Assisting communities to mitigate the wildland fire problem in the Wildland Urban Interface.
- 🌲 Restructuring the State's regulatory and incentive programs to better serve its forest landowners and address societal needs.
- 🌲 Dealing with the loss of Federal cost-share programs for family and other non-industrial private landowners.
- 🌲 Coordinating with USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service on the implementation of the Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP) to support forest land owners conservation efforts.
- 🌲 Mitigating the impacts of reduced State budgets and highlighting the importance of federal funding to help offset these impacts.
- 🌲 Preserving neighborhood trees and dealing with the urban-rural interface as cities increase in density.
- 🌲 Developing and expanding biomass and small-diameter markets for material removed during fuels reduction and forest health activities in the absence of funding through the National Fire Plan's Community Assistance Program.
- 🌲 Assisting cities and communities plan for, plant, and manage their urban and community forests with reduced municipal budgets and resources. Focus is on helping develop and expand programs to care for trees and forests where people live and work.
- 🌲 Performing basic grant administration and monitoring on existing, multi-year grants in the face of declining Economic Action Program funds.

<sup>1</sup> Includes Regeneration, Nurseries, and Genetic Resources

## Forest Facts and 2004 Accomplishments

SELECTED FACTS		FY 2004 ACCOMPLISHMENTS	
Population	3,594,586	Stewardship Plans Prepared (current year)	79
Acres of Forest Land	28,840,000	Acres Under Stewardship Plans (current year)	38,451
Acres of NonIndustrial Private Forest Land	4,500,000	Acres Under Stewardship Plans (all years)	463,081
Number of NIPF Landowners	166,000	Multi-resource practices implemented on NIPF - Acres	6,631
Acres of Federal Land Under State Fire Protection	2,439,156	Volunteer Fire Departments Assisted	SPF 8
			NFP 31
Acres of Private Land Under State Fire Protection	11,300,000	State Fire – Communities Assisted	SPF 10
			NFP 7
Number of Rural Fire Departments	168	Coop Forest Health – Acres Protected	SPF 235
			NFP 50
Number of Cities and Towns	241	Coop Forest Health – Acres Surveyed	SPF 21,156,837
			NFP 617,359
Forest Based Employment (# employees)	85,600	Forest Legacy Project Acquisition - Acres	0
Economic Impact of Forestry (by rank)	2	Urban Forestry – Participating communities	184
State Forestry Budget (All Sources)	113,093,562	Urban Forestry – Volunteer Assistance Generated-Days	1,788
		EAP/NFP – Communities working under broad-based local strategic plans	110

### Program Highlights:

**Urban and Community Forestry:** A survey of all 240 Oregon cities and communities revealed that when Oregon Department of Forestry urban foresters provide technical, financial, and educational assistance to cities, they are statistically more likely to have healthier urban forests and viable urban forestry programs. Staff provided training to municipal employees to help them deal with tree issues including hazard tree evaluation and tree failure analysis. A matching grant program with FEMA funds helped cities mitigate tree hazards. Implementation of a statewide urban forestry research and education agenda is underway.

**Cooperative Fire Protection:** Oregon Department of Forestry Cooperative Fire Program highlights for FY04 include six major hazardous fuels reduction projects, two public interagency outreach/education projects, and 1 project assisting several communities in Northeast Oregon develop community fire plans.

**Landowner Assistance:** The Oregon Department of Forestry utilized the Forest Stewardship and Forest Land Enhancement program funds on non-industrial private forest lands to address various forest health issues from Swiss Needle Cast to density management to stop the spread of bark beetles and other damaging insects. This program was coordinated with the National Fire Plan to have a greater impact in the wildland urban interface. The Department continues to coordinate riparian area restoration with USDA-Farm Services Agency and Natural Resource Conservation Service, Soil Conservation Districts, Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board and others to reestablish forest riparian areas on agricultural lands through the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP). A working group continues to coordinate and implement projects with the Forest Service in the Blue Mountain and Pacific Coast Demonstration Areas. The Department Service Foresters are continuing to work with the 92+ watershed councils in the State and other landowners and groups interested in improving fish populations and water quality. The Department's programs continue to work toward the implementation of the Oregon Plan for the Recovery of Salmon.

**Forest Health Protection:** The survey and technical assistance program continues to offer insect and disease evaluation and technical assistance to land owners. Aerial detection surveys of forest lands and more specific forest health monitoring surveys (Swiss needle cast, bear, and Sudden Oak Death) are conducted annually. The western bark beetle initiative has provided cost-share funding for landowners to improve forest health conditions and reduce stand susceptibility to bark beetles in the eastern Cascades and Blue Mountains areas. These activities will continue in 2005 and will be expanded to include additional landowners in south eastern Oregon. Noxious weed management using biological controls continue as a focus on state and private lands and included programs with Oregon Department of Agriculture, as well as several Cooperative Weed Management Areas. Potential introductions of Sudden Oak Death, an exotic pathogen, continue to be a concern as a potential threat and aerial and ground surveys are conducted to monitor for this organism. Monitoring and eradication efforts continue in a cooperative effort with the Forest Service, Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon Department of Agriculture, and state universities.

**Economic Action Programs:** Funding for EAP has been drastically reduced, jeopardizing the Agency's ability to help natural resource communities diversify their economies while achieving the goals of the National Fire Plan, Healthy Forest Restoration Act, ecosystem restoration, biomass utilization, collaborative partnerships, Stewardship Contracting, and other vital efforts.



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