



State and Private Forestry Fact Sheet

Oregon 2025



Investment in State's Cooperative Programs

Program	FY 2024 Final
Community Forests and Open Space	\$0
Cooperative Lands - Forest Health Management	\$1,248,160
Forest Legacy	\$0
Forest Stewardship	\$138,536
Landscape Scale Restoration	\$370,487
State Fire Assistance	\$3,241,652
Urban and Community Forestry	\$539,076
Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$750,755
Total	\$6,288,666

NOTE: This funding is for all entities within the state, not just the State Forester's office.

Cooperative Forestry programs are implemented through a partnership between the State of Oregon, the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and other private and government entities. These programs promote the health and productivity of private forestlands, city and community trees and forests, and rural economies. Emphasis is on sustainable forests for timber and other forest products, watersheds, healthy urban and community ecosystems, wildlife habitat, and local economies. The goal is to continue providing economic, environmental, and social values and products.

Program Goals

- Improve forest health and wildfire protection efficiency and effectiveness on non-federal lands.
- Empower landowners, cities, and communities to be stewards of the land.
- Use tools like the Good Neighbor Authority (GNA), cooperative agreements, grants, and partnerships with federal agencies and stakeholders to accelerate the pace, scale, and quality of forest restoration to improve resilience in Oregon's federal forests.
- Developing Forest Product Markets to Accelerate the Restoration of Federal Forests,
- Use voluntary, rather than regulatory approaches.

Key Issues

- Assist communities to mitigate the wildland fire problem in the Wildland-Urban Interface.
- Administer the Volunteer Fire Assistance Program to effectively support eligible rural fire departments and improve the fire protection district capabilities.
- Utilize unused forest residue materials for energy production as an alternative to burning and as a means to reduce fire hazards.
- Minimize damage from native insects, such as bark beetles and other defoliators, and diseases, both foliage and root pathogens, which often results from overly dense stands, management history, or low species diversity.
- Respond to introductions of non-native insects, pathogens, and invasive plants on state and private lands using early detection/rapid response practices for new introductions and management & suppression practices for established populations.
- Slow the spread of *Phytophthora ramorum*, the cause of sudden oak death, through early detection, local eradication of the more aggressive EU1 strain, and containment. Funding remains a limiting factor in the state's ability to mitigate the spread and damage of the disease.
- Maintain large blocks of private industrial forestlands as working forests despite the loss of forest product markets and increasing development.

- Encourage long-term sustainable management of family forestlands by assisting the owners to develop and implement a plan to actively manage their forest and related resources according to their objectives.
- Improve infrastructure for better access for fire protection while enhancing fish habitat.
- Educate cities about the public safety, economic development, environmental quality, and community livability benefits that result from the proper planting and management of their urban trees.
- Help strengthen efforts to develop tree inventories, management plans, train local staff, support tree advisory committees, and develop comprehensive municipal urban forestry programs.

Forest Facts and Accomplishments

Selected Facts	Value	FY 2024 Accomplishments	Value
Population	4,237,256	Landowners Receiving Educational or Technical Assistance	804
Acres of Forest Land	29,740,902	Acres Covered by New or Revised Forest Stewardship Plans	982
Acres of Nonindustrial Private Forest Land	6,276,127	Acres in Important Forest Resource Areas Covered by New or Revised Stewardship Plans	938
Number of NIPF Landowners	37,735	Volunteer Fire Departments Assisted	71
Acres of Federal Land Under State Fire Protection	2,411,706	State Fire Communities Assisted	38
Acres of Private Land Under State Fire Protection	13,493,620	Coop Forest Health Acres Protected	7,670
Number of Rural Fire Departments	168	Forest Legacy Project Acquisitions	11,364
Cities and Towns	241	Communities Provided Urban Forestry Program Assistance	87
Forest Based Employment	41,161	Population Living in Communities Provided Urban Forestry Program Assistance	2,749,328
Economic Impact of Forestry (by rank)	3	Urban Forestry Volunteer Assistance	114,497
State Forestry Budget (All Sources)	147,429,143		

Program Highlights

Capacity Increase for Fire Protection

Funding from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) State Forest Action Plan Implementation is being used to invest in ODF's Fire Cache to support Type 3 fires through the purchase of equipment and supplies needed to support fire response and reduce reliance on limited resources through interagency fire caches. These Type 3 fire kits will provide logistical support statewide to department incident management teams, fire protection districts, and other state agencies in their efforts toward wildland fire suppression and other emergency operations. This investment will provide four kits designed to support Type 3 incidents. Each includes fire pumps, hoselays, nozzles and folding tanks. These kits will be part of a multi-phased investment into fire cache equipment and supplies to improve incident response capacity. In addition to the investment in fire cache capacity, funding will also be used to develop Community Response Plans to address smoke impacts in communities from prescribed fire activities. Three plans will be developed targeting WUI communities that are at risk of wildfire and also have restrictions due to being smoke sensitive receptor areas. Expansion of the existing toolkit which supports development of Community Response Plans will be coordinated with partner agencies and improve accessibility, communication, and coordination.

Community Wildfire Defense Grant

The State of Oregon has received \$50,000 in CWDG Administration funding to continue supporting implementation of the IIJA Community Wildfire Defense Grant Program by hosting trainings and assisting with the application process and scoring of applications. Within the state, 13 projects were awarded in Round 2, for a total funding amount of \$24.1 million. Included in the awards for this round was funding for three Community Wildfire Protection Plan updates and ten implementation projects to perform various educational, fuel mitigation and defensible space work over the next five years.

Cooperative Fire Protection

Cooperative Fire Protection is a key component of the Oregon Department of Forestry's (ODF's) strategy to improve protection efficiency and effectiveness on non-federal lands. This allows ODF to address critical preparedness needs for safety, increased initial attack capability, new and improved fire control technologies and intelligence, organizational improvement, and strategic planning. ODF foresters statewide worked closely with wildland-urban interface landowners and homeowners to limit wildfire damage and conserve forestland by reducing hazardous fuel loading. Sixty-one fire departments and rangeland associations were funded through the VFC program in 2024. This provided additional capacity for local fire response, often the first resources to attack a fire. Oregon remains second in the nation for recognized Firewise, USA sites with 316 sites. In 2024, 33 sites were added in Oregon. 2024 Western State Fire Managers (WSFM) grant projects will mitigate fire hazards in thirty-five communities with a goal of treating 1,060 acres in the wildland-urban interface. Two Community Assistance projects will treat hazardous fuels in three communities, treating 282 acres. Community Assistance funds were also awarded to Oregon's Prescribed Fire Council to support increased collaboration to promote safe and effective prescribed burning and the return of fire-adapted natural ecosystems. ODF continues to administer the 2023 Community Wildfire Defense Grant treating 300 acres of fuel reduction to create defensible space in Grant County.

Developing Forest Product Markets to Accelerate the Restoration of Federal Forests

ODF is finding solutions to poor federal forest health and lack of housing supply. Modular mass timber housing solves both. Modular mass timber provides a market outlet for the by-products of forest restoration. It also speeds up housing production. ODF increases wood fiber and forest resilience by adding capacity into our Federal Forest Restoration Program and by using the Good Neighbor Authority.

The Oregon Mass Timber Coalition is investing \$41.4 million from the US Economic Development Administration to accelerate housing production, provide good jobs, and restore forest health. The funding supports numerous investments. Research by the University of Oregon and Oregon State University is prototyping new construction materials and products. Public testing facilities will certify that developed products meet fire and acoustic codes, paving the way for production and sale. Site improvements at the Port of Portland will attract private investment in a modular mass timber housing facility producing at scale. The Oregon Dept. of Land Conservation and Development will ensure development codes are able to accept modular homes in rural and wildlife-impacted communities. EDA funds also support workforce investments in forestry, construction, and manufacturing.

Recent developments in Oregon's mass timber economy include the 3.7 million board feet of wood incorporated into the Portland International Airport. The \$125 million mass timber roof utilized wood from three tribal nations and small forestland owners. This crowning achievement is matched by new announcements in manufacturing. Timberlab announced a \$125 million state-of-the-art mass timber facility for Millersburg. This investment and others are strengthening demand for Oregon's forest products and lowering the carbon footprint of the region's built environment.

Federal Forest Restoration Program and its work under the Good Neighbor Authority

Federal forests are essential to the Oregon Department of Forestry's (ODF) mission of protecting, managing, and promoting stewardship of Oregon's 30 million acres of forest. With 61%--or 18 million acres--of Oregon's forests under federal ownership, the health of these lands is vital to achieving this mission.

The Federal Forest Restoration (FFR) Program supports federal forest health through tools like the Good Neighbor Authority (GNA), cooperative agreements and grants, partnering with federal agencies and stakeholders. Its goal is to accelerate the pace, scale, and quality of forest restoration to improve resilience in Oregon's federal forests. State law (ORS 526.275, 2018) prioritizes GNA projects that increase timber harvests, create jobs, reduce wildfire risks, enhance wildlife habitat and watersheds, and boost local economies. ODF's efforts must be "additive," delivering outcomes beyond what federal agencies can achieve with existing resources.

Recent legislative actions have expanded these efforts. In 2023, the Oregon Legislature directed ODF to increase work under GNA, emphasizing thinning, fuels reduction, biomass use, and post-disturbance restoration.

Oregon leads the West in GNA implementation. A 2024 Council of Western State Foresters report noted ODF has treated more acres under GNA than any other western state. To fulfill its additive mandate, the FFR Program also assists with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) processes. ODF has completed 10 NEPA projects, preparing over 35,000 acres for treatment, and conducted NEPA surveys on an additional 72,000 acres. These efforts enable restoration treatments that far exceed what federal agencies could accomplish alone.

Forest Health Protection

ODF Forest Health cooperated with the USFS and WDNR to complete the annual statewide Aerial Detection Survey for damage to trees from abiotic and biotic disturbances. We mapped around 2.2 million acres with damage. Approximately 447,000 acres mapped were attributed to Swiss needle cast in coastal Douglas-fir, and 1.25 million acres were attributed to other damage causing agents. A mosaic of just under 1.1 million acres was mapped that contained 90,000 affected acres of damage from opportunistic beetles attacking drought-stressed trees. Sudden oak death (SOD) is a priority issue receiving \$1.7 million in state and federal funding for treatments. ODF, USFS, and BLM completed treatments on 252 acres, and 287 acres were cut, piled, and slashed for burning. The state quarantine area will be expanded in 2025 to include areas not treated in the last few years. Monitoring of western redcedar dieback, due to climate change, expanded in 2024 with additional mapping by collaborators in Idaho and new research from university collaborators. Multiagency efforts in monitoring, research, and testing of management strategies for invasive Mediterranean oak borer continued in 2024 in cooperation with Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA). ODF coordinated the 2024 emerald ash borer (EAB) trapping survey, where there were 30 traps placed by ODF staff and 167 traps placed by cooperating local and state agencies. Two traps were positive for EAB, leading to new county detections in Yamhill and Marion counties. In July, an arborist reported infested trees in Clackamas County, leading to a discovery of a significant EAB population in Clackamas and Marion counties. Four counties are now under state quarantine. ODF and ODA coordinated an effort to girdle and sample 220 "trap" trees in Washington County, in efforts to slow the spread of EAB into the Portland metro area. In 2024, ODF staff conducted 56 training and outreach events on EAB detection and management to over 4,800 people.

Forest Health Protection - FY24 Special Initiatives

In 2024, \$440K in new agreements were awarded to ODA for invasive plant work across this state through Forest Health Protection (\$180K) and IJA (\$260K). This includes treatment of invasive plants throughout Oregon on state, private and federal lands. In 2024, ODA completed survey, treatment and monitoring of over 7,500 acres for invasive plants including priority noxious weeds such as hoary alyssum, orange hawkweed, common bugloss, dyer's woad, and Patterson's curse. They completed over 50 surveys, monitored 22 sites, and completed 26 planning meetings. For biocontrol, ODA worked with 36 cooperators, made 67 releases, and monitored 65 release sites. ODA staff gave 23 presentations on invasive weed management, coordinated 14 education and outreach events, and completed 95 consultations with the public for technical assistance with invasive weeds.

ODA also participated in the USFS Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) program, which is a national initiative to survey for and detect non-native bark and ambrosia beetles. They provided insect taxonomy support for this program and are developing image-based keys to *Agrilus* woodborers of the western US and some potentially invasive *Agrilus*.

In 2024, OSU Forestry Extension compiled an ash forest inventory method intended for assisting non-industrial forest landowners that may be impacted by EAB. An extension bulletin is nearing completion. The Western Wildland Environmental Threat Assessment Center (WWETAC) and the University of Idaho are collaborating with USFS on understanding and predicting Douglas-fir mortality from flatheaded fir borer in Oregon and California at local and regional scales.

Forest Legacy

The mission of ODF's Forest Legacy Program is to conserve privately owned forest land in Oregon through the federal Forest Legacy Program administered by the U.S. Forest Service. Protection of private forests in Oregon through conservation easements or fee title acquisitions, protects our natural resources and promotes public access for recreation while fostering sustainable forest management practices. Since its inception, Oregon's Forest Legacy Program has conserved just under 43,000 acres of working forestland through a total of 7 projects.

The Arch Cape Water District acquired the Arch Cape Watershed Project property utilizing FLP funds awarded in FY 2020 and FY 2021. ODF has compiled all necessary documentation and met FLP requirements to close out the grant.

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife acquired the Minam Conservation & Connectivity tract after Phase 2 of the project closed in November 2023. This project used a combination of FY 2023 and Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) FLP funds. Nationally, Minam was the first FLP project to close utilizing IRA funding. The management plan is in the works and grant close out occurred in calendar year 2024 with an on-site celebration held in June 2024.

ODF, in partnership with Western Rivers Conservancy, has been working through the appraisal and federal appraisal review process for the Hood River Forest and Fish Conservation Project. Project partners continue to meet to track progress and ensure we remain on track for project completion in the calendar year 2025.

ODF submitted a total of four projects for FY 2026 funding consideration. The Columbia Gorge and Lostine projects are resubmissions with Lower Jetty Creek Watershed and Madrone Ridge Forest Protection Project being new project proposals.

Forest Stewardship

The Forest Stewardship Program (FSP) assists governments and non-industrial private landowners to improve resource conditions on forestlands. Funding from the FSP supports ODF field Foresters in providing one-on-one technical assistance to help landowners access state and federal financial assistance programs and other resources. ODF also uses FSP funding to provide financial assistance to eligible landowners developing forest management plans and to support a host of partners with shared interests, including the Oregon State University Forestry and Natural Resources Extension Program and Oregon Forest Resources Institute. These partners formally meet at least once each year as the Partnership for Forestry Education to coordinate statewide assistance efforts. In 2024, ODF Forester assistance was provided to 269 family forest owners affecting 23,069 forestland acres. Total stewardship plan accomplishments in 2024 covered 3,468 acres. ODF foresters spent 1,411 hours providing an array of technical assistance functions, engaging landowner participants in educational offerings, including multiple state Tree School's hosted by OSU extension, and participating in watershed council meetings, local advisory groups, and other education/outreach forums.

Landowner Assistance

Historically, there have been limited state funds available for forestland owner assistance. However, ODF leverages federal funding to support ODF Foresters in providing one-on-one technical assistance on general forestry education and helping landowners access state and federal financial assistance programs. Funding from the United States Forest Service (USFS) Forest Stewardship Program (FSP) and Western Bark Beetle (WBB) Program allows ODF to continue these technical assistance efforts and provide financial assistance for eligible landowners developing forest management plans or conducting beetle mitigation treatments. ODF also has a statewide agreement with the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to assist forest landowners with the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) and other Farm Bill forestry programs. Through this agreement, ODF is able to hire additional capacity to provide technical assistance to landowners receiving cost share through NRCS. ODF has also partnered with the NRCS on an innovative post-fire recovery pilot program to expedite the resource assessments and provide a decision support function to allocate funding in impacted landscapes. ODF also receives federal funding to help landowners impacted by natural disasters to access the Farm Service Agency's (FSA) Emergency Forest Restoration Program (EFRP). ODF Foresters help landowners determine eligibility, develop restoration plans, and conduct compliance checks so landowners can receive reimbursement from FSA.

Landowner Assistance - FY24 and FY25 USFS Investments

In 2025, through the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), Sustainable Northwest, in partnership with Applegate Partnership & Watershed Council, was awarded \$5 million to implement landowner cost share in Northwest and Southwest Oregon in coordination with ODF. ODF foresters offer technical assistance via the Forest Stewardship Program and Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) funding to help landowners access cost share and other resources available through a host of partners. These partners, including the Oregon State University Forestry and Natural Resources Extension Program and Oregon Forest Resources Institute, formally meet at least once each year as the Partnership for Forestry Education to coordinate statewide assistance and educational efforts. Of note, ODF has a statewide agreement with the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to assist forest landowners with the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) and other Farm Bill forestry programs. Through this agreement, ODF is able to hire additional capacity to provide technical assistance to landowners receiving cost share through NRCS. ODF has also partnered with the NRCS on an innovative post-fire

recovery strategy to expedite the assessments and provide a decision support function to allocate funding in impacted landscapes.

Other partners with landowner assistance funding in Oregon in 2025 through IRA include: Bonneville Environmental Foundation (BEF): \$2 million; Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua & Siuslaw Indians (CTCLUSI): \$3 million.

Landscape Scale Restoration

Oregon's Landscape Scale Restoration (LSR) program upholds Oregon's collaborative All Hands, All Lands approach to managing forests and forest issues across ownerships and boundaries through collaborative efforts. Every year, on behalf of the State Forester, ODF and the USFS SP&TF review and select project proposals that reflect the highest priority programs from across the state. Project selection is based upon the project's alignment with Oregon's Forest Action Plan, the LSR national Landscape Objectives, and the application of collaborative efforts and utilization of strategies most likely to result in success. Oregon's projects often pioneer new approaches to address emerging issues, resulting in models that are often replicated on a statewide level or in other states.

The LSR Cooperative Burning project prioritizes the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy (NCWFMS) as a strategic priority to identify how best to support landowners in re-introducing low to moderate intensity prescribed fire across public and non-industrial private lands to improve forest health. Expanding fuels reduction through prescribed fire systems is a key strategy in Oregon's Forest Action Plan, in order to manage the risks of uncharacteristic wildfire and develop resilient forests. The LSR "Can I Burn" project aims to reduce the number of human-caused fires through collaboration in a centralized space for up-to-date debris burn data, process, education and aligning responsibilities to reduce careless human-caused wildfires via escaped debris burns. The Willamette Valley Oak restoration project, Wasco Oak Restoration project, and Bear Wallow Restoration project seek to restore critical forest habitat. The South Fork John Day Partnership for Forest Health and Collaborative Habitat Restoration in the North Fork Eagle projects seek to improve water quality and quantity and habitat for endangered coho, spring chinook and winter steelhead.

Oregon's 20-Year Landscape Resiliency Strategy

Oregon's 20-Year Landscape Resiliency Strategy is a collaborative effort among federal and state agencies, Tribes, local entities and diverse partners, creating a shared approach to mitigate wildfire risk. It draws inspiration from the 2014 National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy and is further refined by recommendations from the 2019 Oregon Governor's Council on Wildfire Response. The focus is on strategically channeling resources to areas most vulnerable and in need, thereby aligning efforts to effectively tackle the multifaceted challenges posed by wildfires.

Key entities like the ODF, USFS, NRCS, BLM, OWEB, and ODFW collaboratively govern this model. At the core of this strategy are principles that prioritize local collaborations, data-driven decisions, and a collective approach to capacity building.

Spanning an extensive 13.1 million acres, the strategy is dedicated to identifying and focusing on key geographical areas through comprehensive local assessments and coordinated multi-agency action plans. This meticulous approach ensures that resources are efficiently allocated to areas most in need, embodying a strategic vision for Oregon's landscapes in the face of evolving wildfire challenges.

Reforestation Infrastructure

USFS SPTF continues to invest in Schroder Seed Orchard through IIJA funding in 2023-24 including increased staffing, new orchard establishment, and modernization of equipment. Total investment thus far is \$320,000.

Urban and Community Forestry

The mission of the Urban and Community Forestry (UCF) Program is to help all Oregonians improve their quality of life by promoting community investments in trees and green infrastructure in and around cities and towns. UCF staff support community partners throughout the state with a wide range of technical, educational, and financial assistance. 2024 was a momentous year for the UCF Program. The top priorities included: building efficiencies and overall program effectiveness, expanding UCF opportunities for disadvantaged communities and Tribal Nations, and working collaboratively to address a wide variety of threats facing Oregon's urban and community forests. Thanks to a combination of new state and federal funding packages, the UCF Program has evolved into a truly interdisciplinary team with nine full-time positions. Over the past year, the UCF team has worked to develop and implement two distinct

subaward programs from the ground up. The first is a \$10 million Tribal Governments grant program devoted specifically to the Federally Recognized Tribes of Oregon. The second is a \$12.5 million All-Entities grant program open to any eligible organization/agency. As of December 2024, the UCF Program has awarded \$3 million through the Tribal Governments Subaward Program and is in the final stages of determining awards for the \$12.5 million All-Entities Subaward Program. Together, these subaward programs will provide critical funding for a broad array of multi-year projects throughout the state. In addition to standing up the two grant subaward programs, the UCF team has also focused heavily on supporting communities in planning for and responding to the emerald ash borer (EAB) crisis, worked to stand up a publicly available statewide tree inventory and canopy assessment tool, and consulted with the Department of Land Conservation and Development to design and administer a state-funded \$6.5 million Community Green Infrastructure Grant Program.

Urban and Community Forestry FY24 Investments

Project implementation is underway from new investments to six grantees. Project partners include ELSO, Friends of Trees, Pendleton, Northwest Youth Corps, and Oregon Department of Forestry. Projects range from tree planting and maintenance, workforce development, and urban forestry planning. All new UCF IRA projects are now underway and helping to build capacity across Oregon.

Wood Innovations

The Wood Innovations program purpose is to stimulate, expand, and support U.S. wood products and wood energy markets to support the long-term management of the National Forest System and other forest lands. In 2024, there were four nationally competitive grant programs: Wood Innovation Grants (WIG), Community Wood (CW), Wood Products Infrastructure Assistance (WPIA), and Firewood Banks. ODF Staff provided direct technical assistance to a wide variety of applicants to the Wood Innovations program and served on the Regional Review Team. Staff provided expert guidance and conducted one site visit to six entities across three program areas--Wood Products Infrastructure Assistance, Wood Innovations, and Community Wood Program. Entity types included local and regional non-profits and for profit entities in architecture, construction, manufacturing, and engineering. Assistance was related to mass timber product development, wood products manufacturing, and biomass utilization.

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