

“More is Possible”

Sustained Yield Management



A Model For:

Federal – County Coordination

Rural Community Well-Being



Chris Cadwell

**Western
Interstate Region
Conference**

May 26, 2017

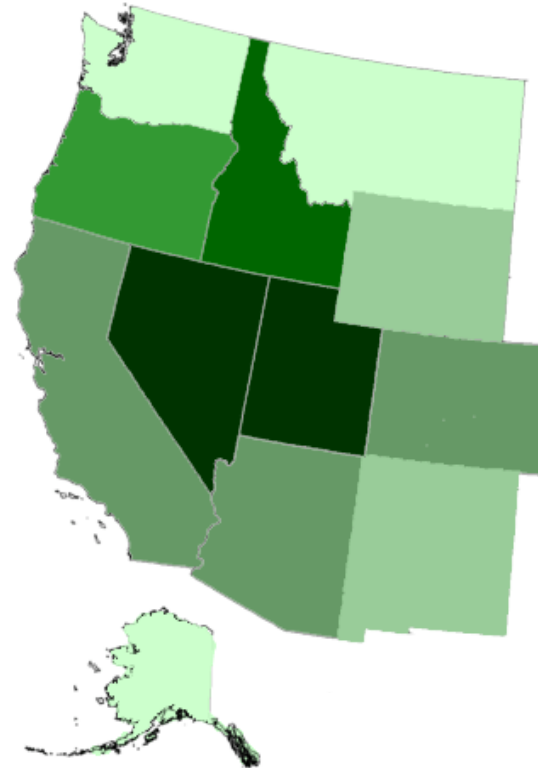
Federal Government



Major Land

Holder

Western States



percentage of
total land area

NEVADA	76.1%
UTAH	70.2%
IDAHO	60.5%
OREGON	46.2%
CALIFORNIA	35.4%
COLORADO	34.4%
ARIZONA	32.2%
WYOMING	29.5%
NEW MEXICO	29.4%
MONTANA	26.5%
ALASKA	25.7%
WASHINGTON	22.7%

Federal Government

● Public
● Private



Major Forest

Holder

Western States



Federal Laws

Sustained Yield



NFMA - 1976

National Forest Management Act

All Forested Lands.. Shall be Maintained...
to Secure the Maximum Benefits of Multiple Use
Sustained Yield Management.



FLPMA - 1976

Federal Land Policy and Management Act

Guidelines for Public Land Use Planning
Management Based on Multiple Use and Sustained Yield



MUSY - 1960

Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act

Authorize and Direct National Forests be
Managed Under the Principles of Multiple Use to
Produce a Sustained Yield of Products and Services.



O&C - 1937

Oregon and California Railroad Act

W. Oregon - Timberlands... Shall be Managed...
In Conformity with the Principal of Sustained Yield.

Federal Laws

Sustained Yield



FLPMA

Sustained Yield Definition

Achievement and Maintenance in Perpetuity
Of a High-Level Output of the
Various Renewable Resources
Consistent with Multiple Use.

NFMA

Coordination of Seven Products

Outdoor Recreation, Range, Timber,
Watershed, Wildlife and Fish, and
Wilderness.

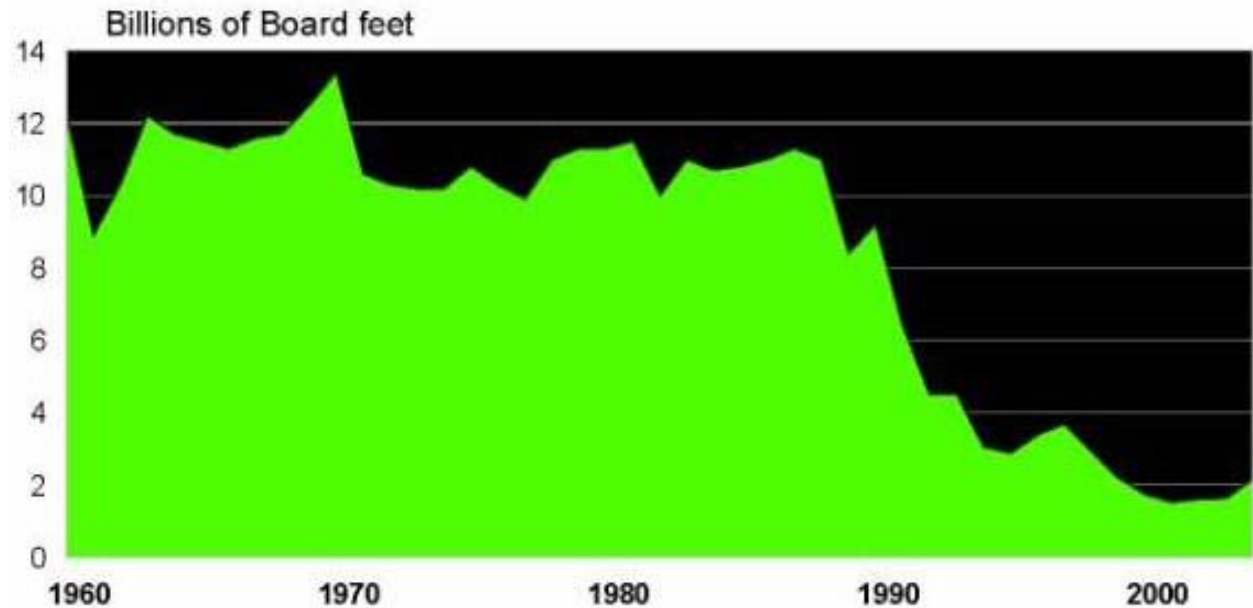
MUSY

Cooperation

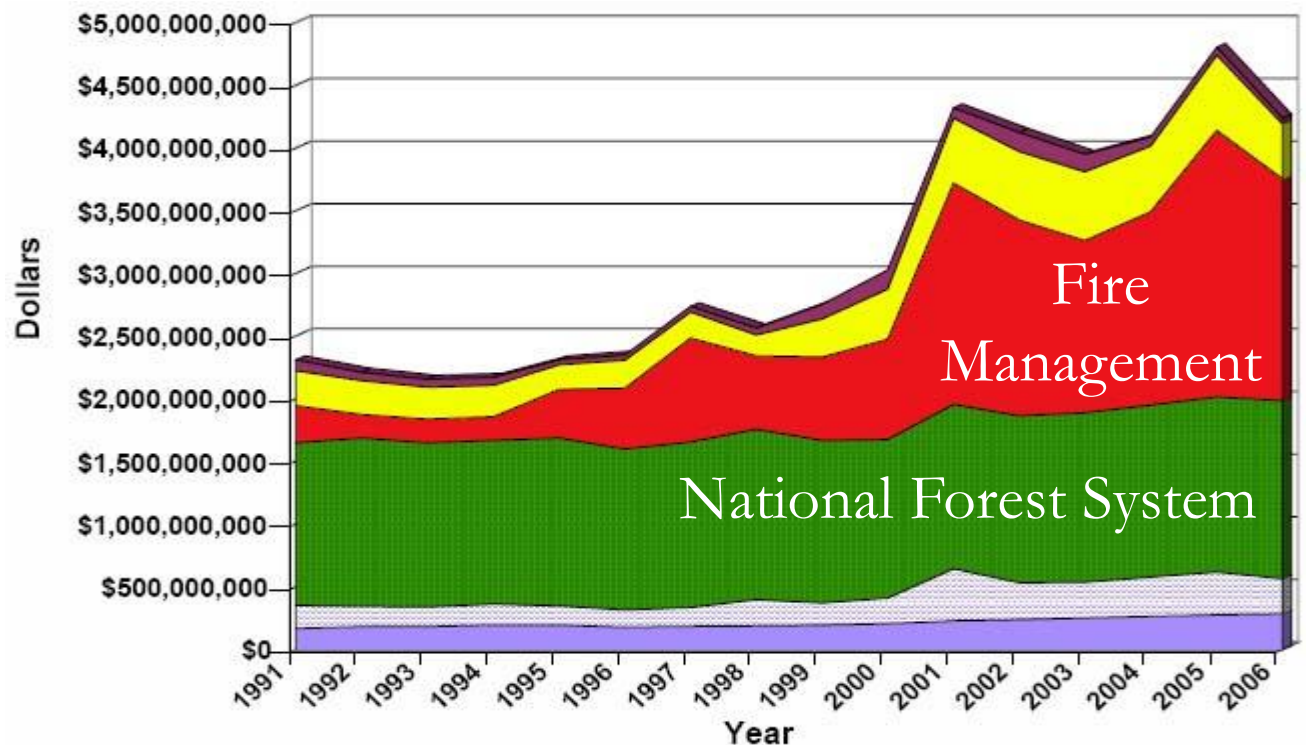
Secretary of Agriculture is Authorized to
Cooperate with Interested State and Local
Governments in the Development and
Management of the National Forests.

Recent History

Timber Sales 1960-2004



Budget 1991-2006

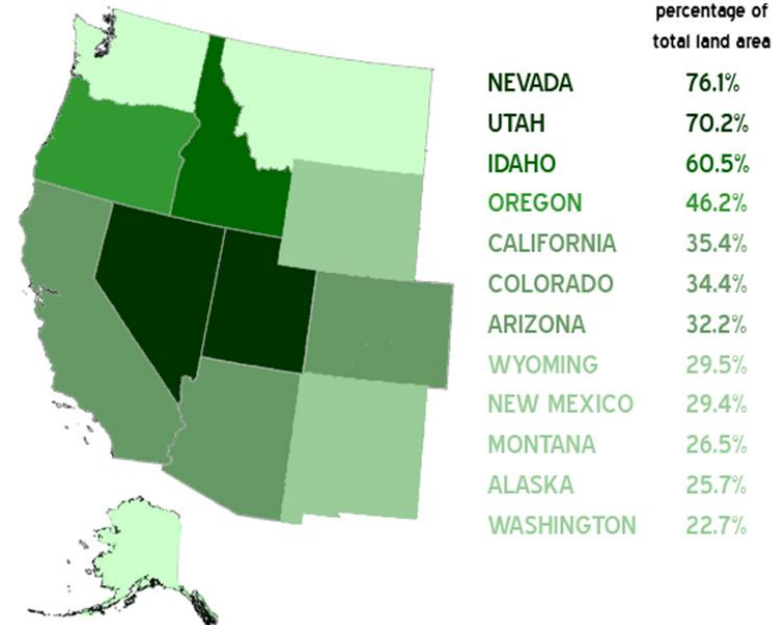


Why You Should Care And Expect More!

**Counties Represents
The Rural Communities**



**Federal Agencies
Manage Much of the Rural Lands**



How Federal Lands Are Managed Has Direct Ties To:

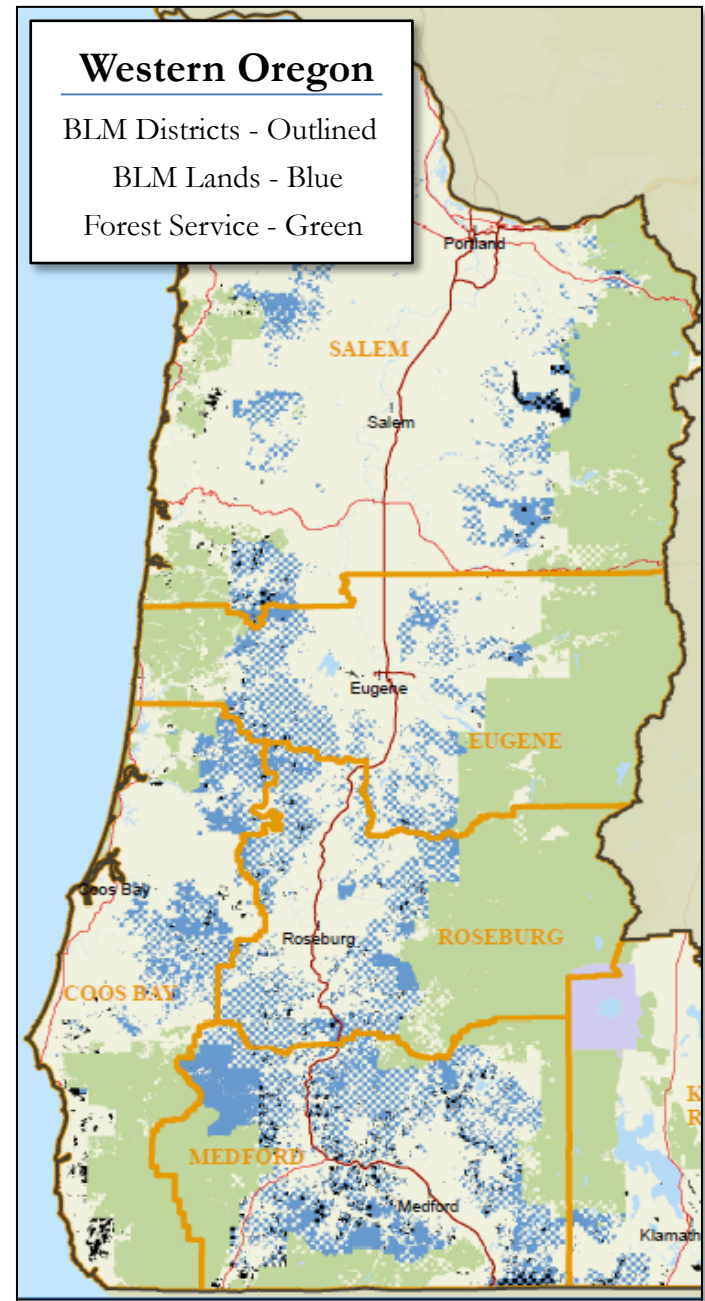
**Commodity Production, Jobs, Infrastructure, Access, Recreation,
Rural Community Well-Being**

Western Oregon

- 2.4 Million Acres BLM.
- 2.1 Million BLM O&C Acres.

52%

Of the Western Oregon Forest
Is Managed
By the Federal Government.



Western Oregon

18 O&C Counties



AOCC formed in 1925 as an advocate for the Oregon communities with strong local interest in how the O&C lands are managed.

Active in all legislation and all administrative actions for the last 90 years.



What the Law Requires for O&C Lands:

1) **O&C Act** - Timberlands... shall be managed... for permanent forest production, and the timber thereon shall be sold, cut, and removed in conformity with the principal of sustained yield.

Sustained Yield - Harvesting at a rate that is in balance with, and does not exceed, the growth rate of the forest.

2) **FLPMA 701(b)** - In the event of conflict with or inconsistency between this Act and the O&C Act, insofar as they relate to management of timber resources the latter Act shall prevail.



Sustained Yield Harvest on O&C



1 tooth pick
= 1 Billion Board Feet

How Much is a Billion Board Feet?

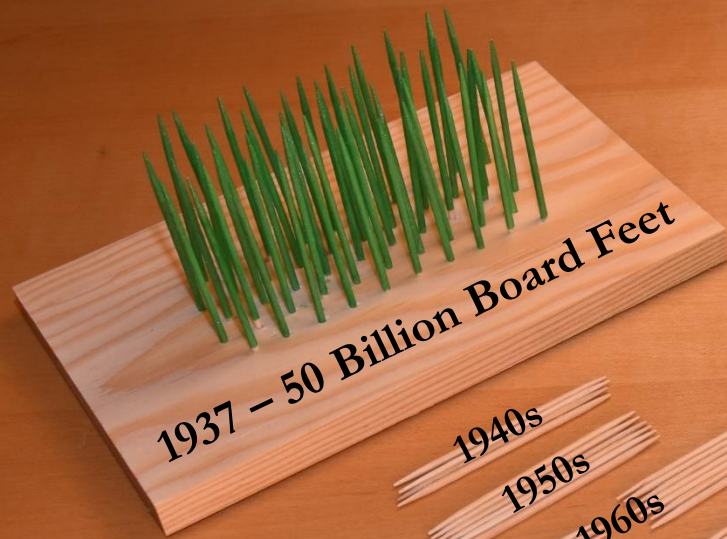
~ 33,000 acres of BLM Forest or ~52 square miles

~ 62,000 houses – Framing Lumber

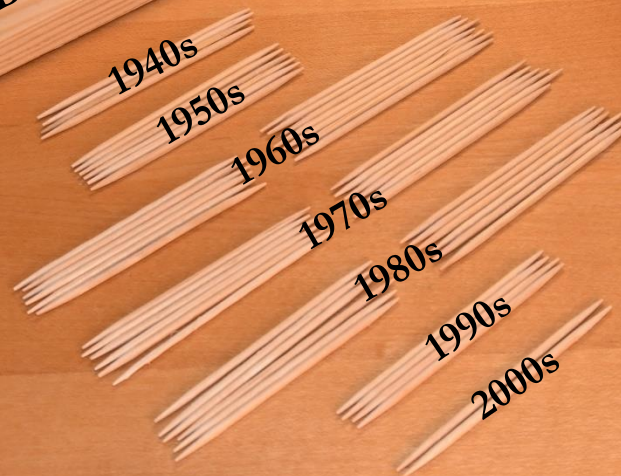
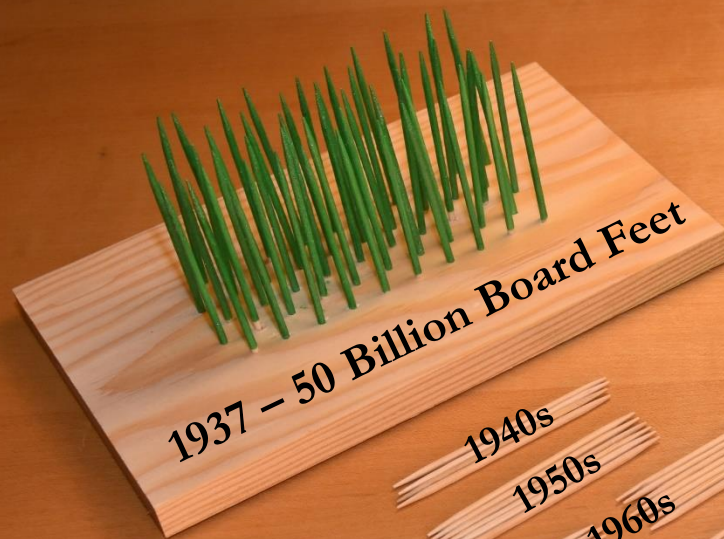




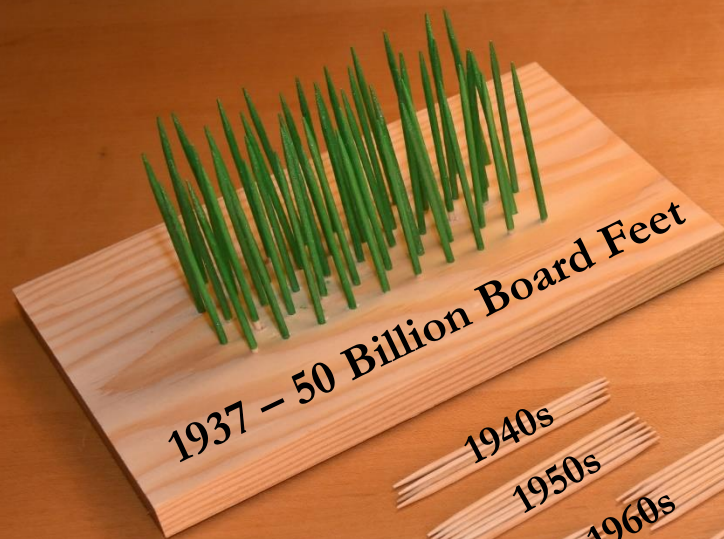
**Early Decades
Modest Levels of Harvest
4 to 6 Billion Board Feet**



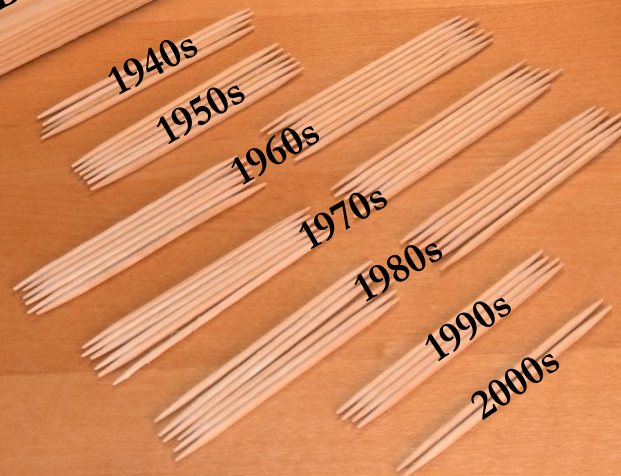
1960s – 1980s
Decadal Harvest
~ 12 Billion Board Feet

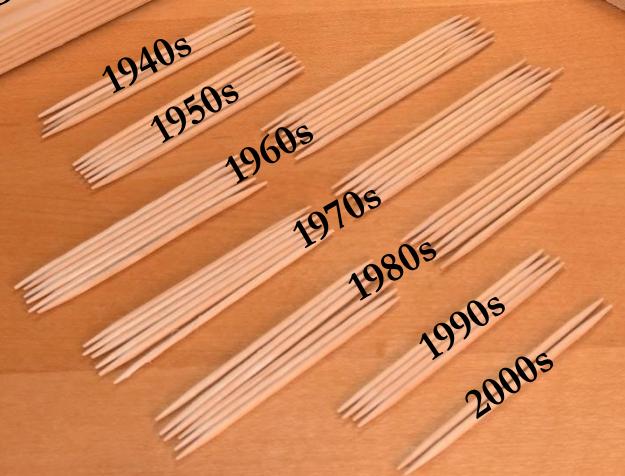
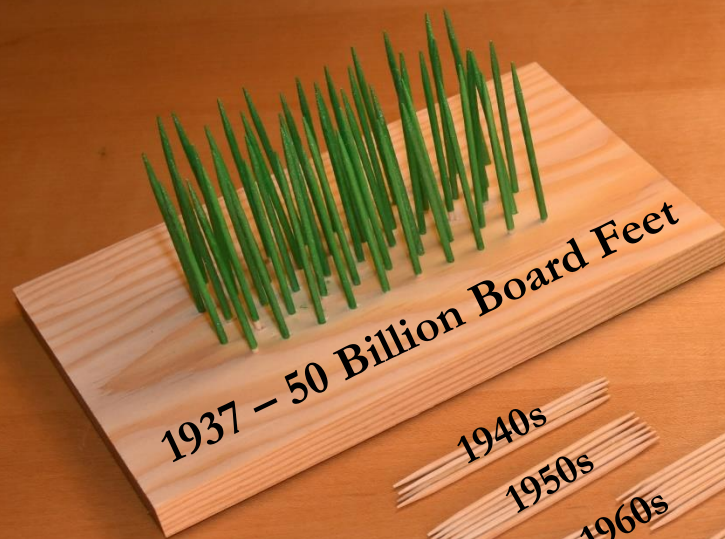


1990s – 2000s
Sharp Decline
In Harvest



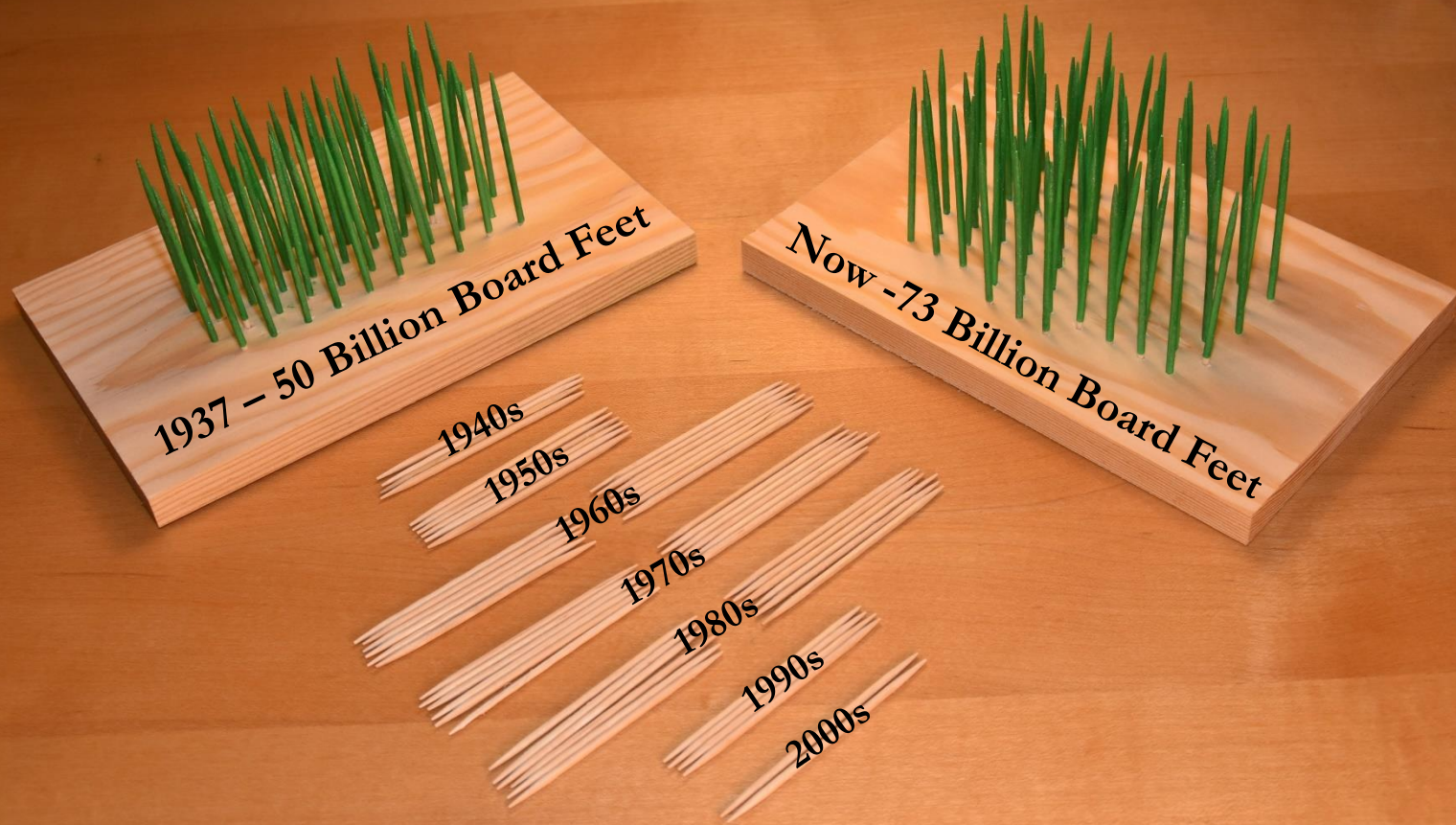
1937 to 2014
~ 50+ Billion Harvested





Total Inventory Today 73 Billion Board Feet

Started with 50 Billion Harvested 50 Billion – Now Have 73 Billion



O&C Act - Annual Timber Production

**1.2 Billion +
Board Feet**

Annual Productive Capacity
Shall Be
Determined and Declared

O&C Act

Sustained Yield Capacity
Shall Be
Sold Annually

O&C Act

**500 Million
Board Feet**

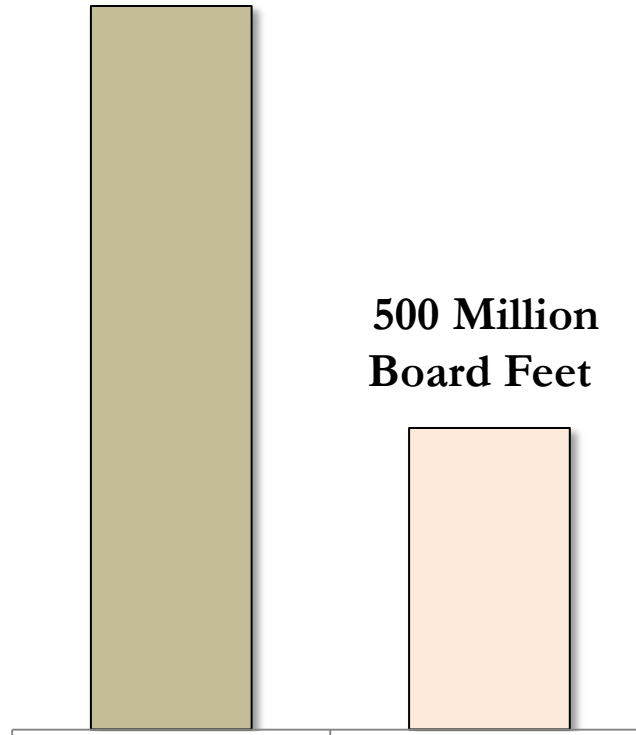
Annual Productive Capacity
of the O&C Forest
is at least
1.2 Billion Board Feet

The O&C Act
Established a
500 Million Minimum
Annual Harvest.

Potential

**O&C
Minimum**

~ 40% of Potential



Decadal Basis



Today – 73 Billion Board Feet



12 Billion
Productive Capacity

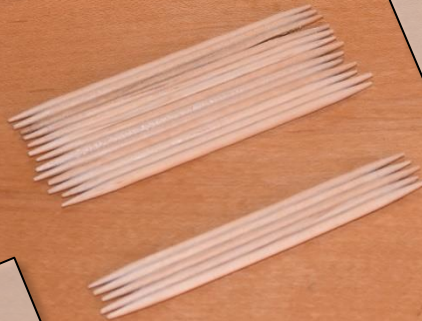
Decadal Basis



Today – 73 Billion Board Feet

12 Billion
Productive Capacity

5 Billion
O&C Minimum



Decadal Basis



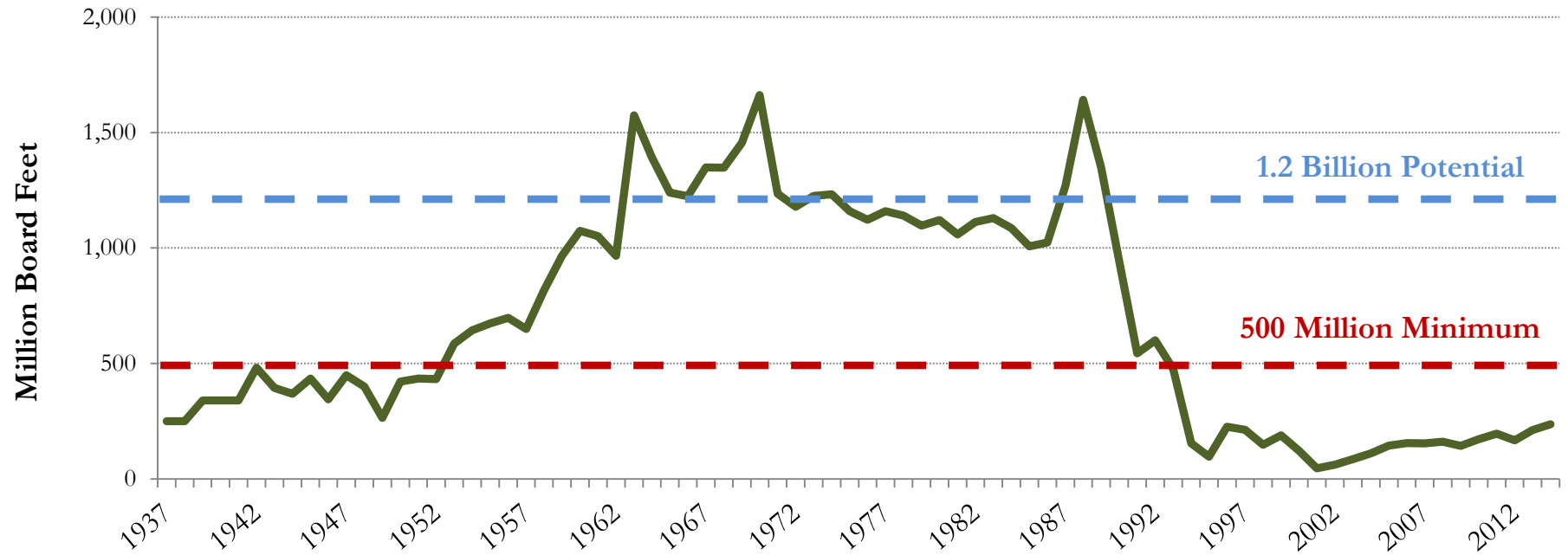
12 Billion
Productive Capacity

2 Billion
BLM New Plan

5 Billion
O&C Minimum

“More is Possible”

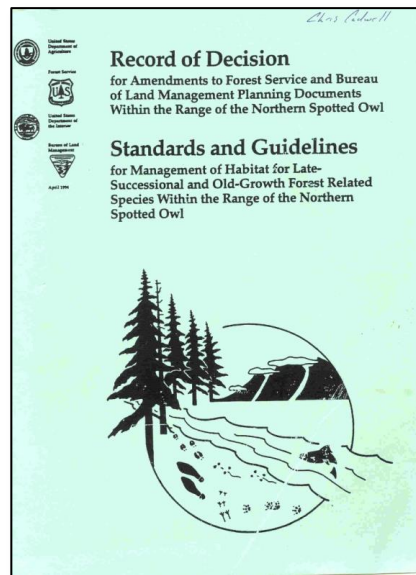
History of Harvest - 1937 to 2014



- 1937 – Total Standing Volume – 50 Billion.
- 1937 to 2014 – 50 Billion was Harvested.
- Today – Total Standing Volume – 73Billion.
- Harvest Since the 90s - Far Below 500 Million Minimum.

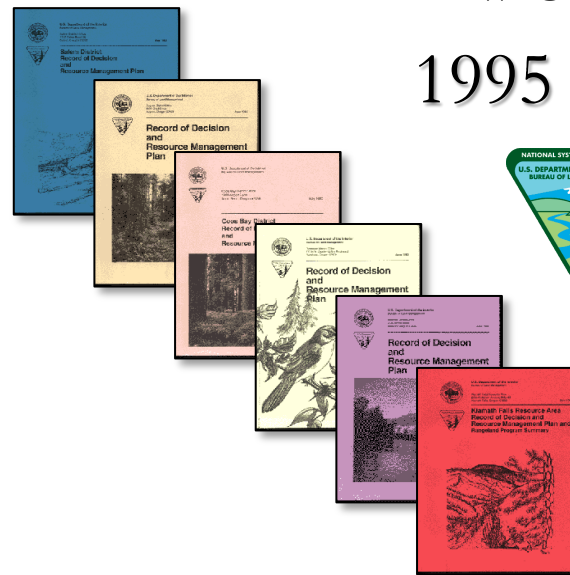
Recent Management Plans

Northwest Forest Plan

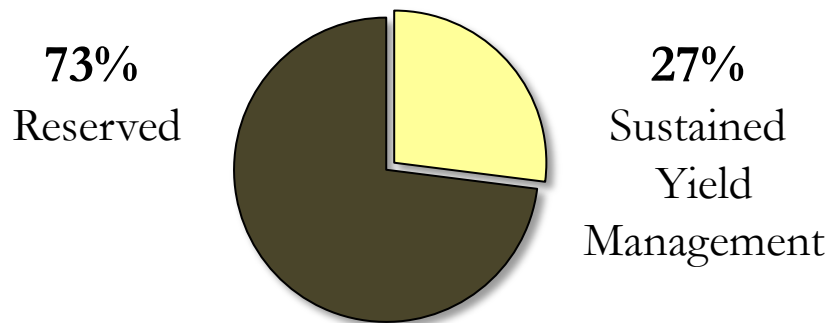


W. Oregon

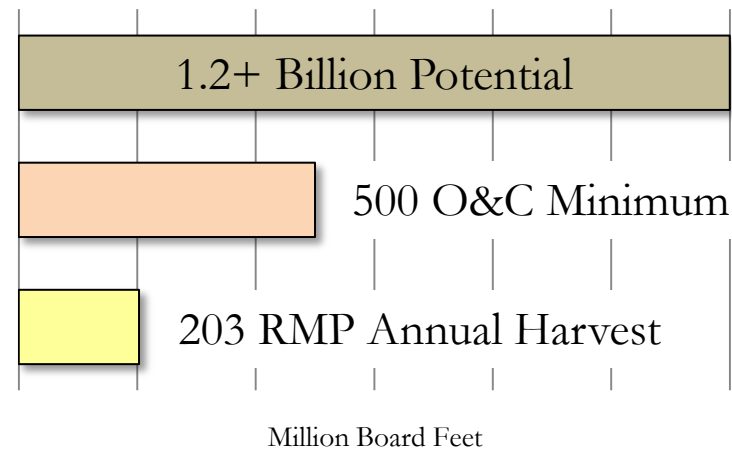
1995 RMPs



Acreage Allocation



Annual Timber Production



BLM RMP Evaluations

Failure to Implement Sustained Yield Management.

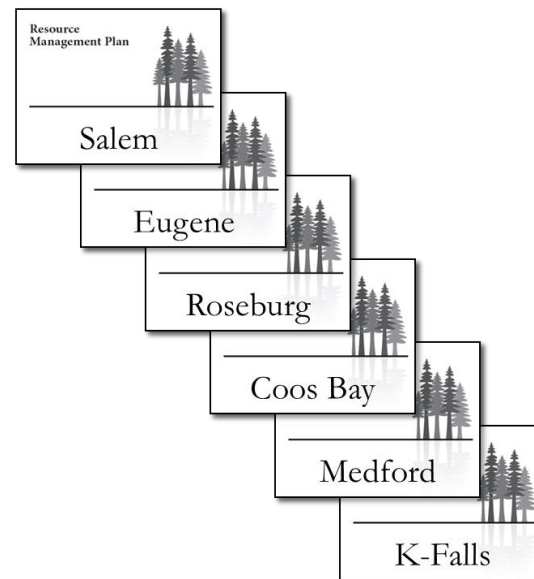
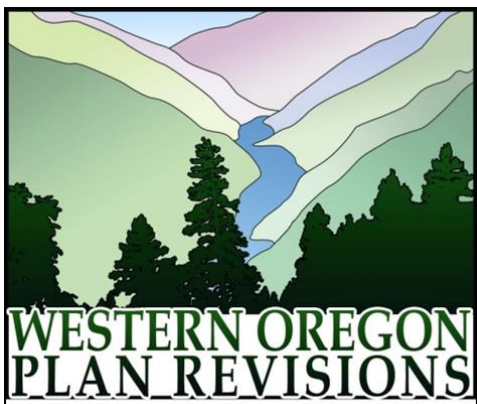
Reasons Cited:

- Spotted Owl Critical Habitat.
- Avoidance of Spotted Owl and Other Sites
- Avoidance of Regeneration Harvest.

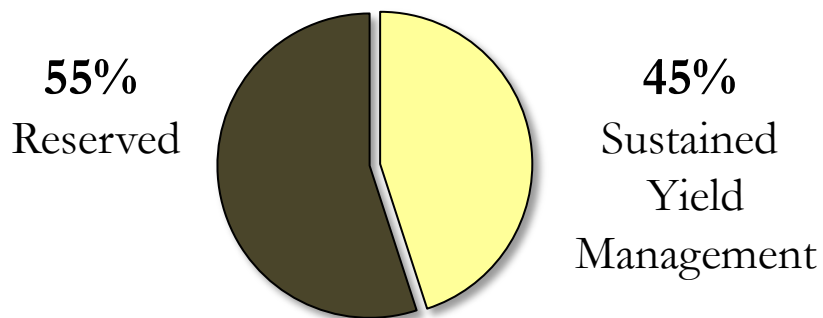


Recent Management Plans

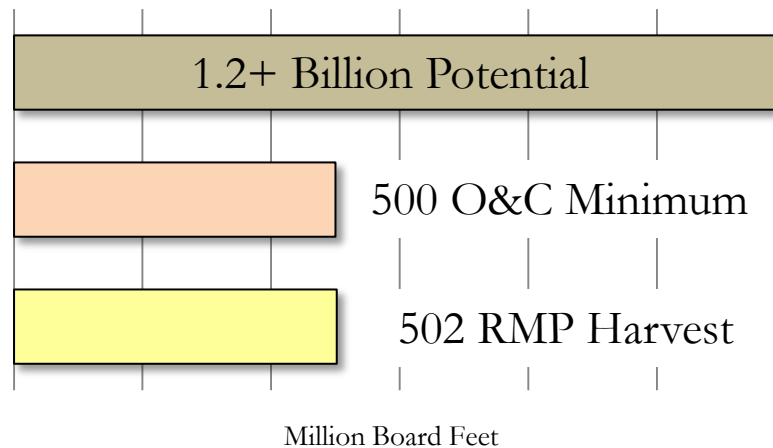
2008 RMPs - “WOPR”



Acreage Allocation



Annual Timber Production



Recent Management Plans

2008 RMPs



RMPs Consistent With
Recovery Plan and Critical Habitat

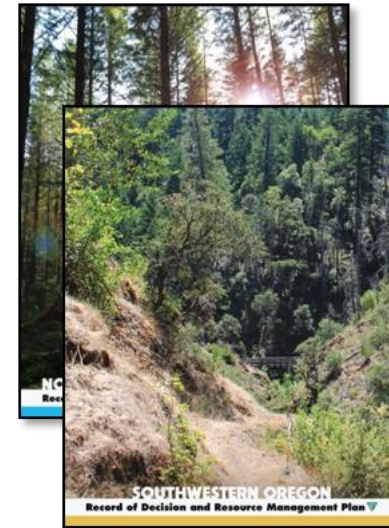
Withdrawn in 2009
“Failure to Consult”

What Happened Next

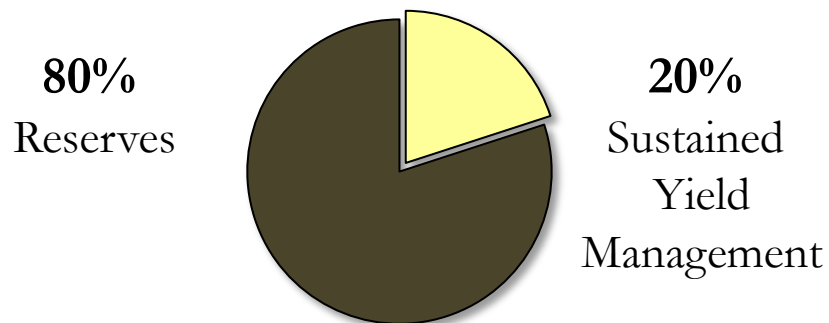
- New Recovery Plans and Critical Habitat Efforts Initiated.
- New RMPs Starts After Recovery Plan and Critical Habitat.

Recent Management Plans

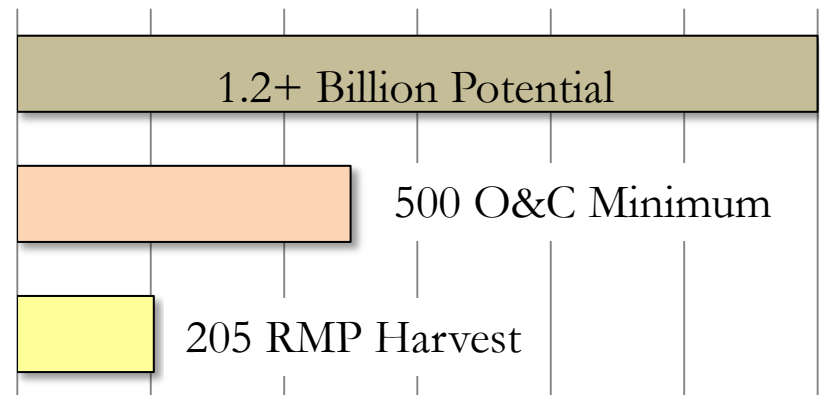
2016 RMPs “RMPs for Western Oregon”



Acreage Allocation



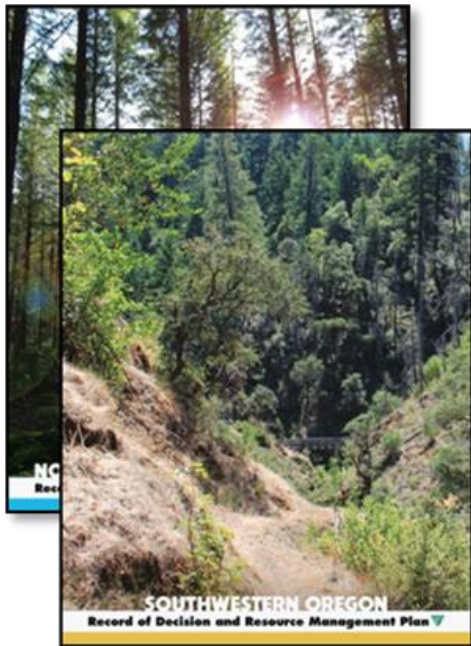
Annual Timber Production



Million Board Feet

Recent Management Plans

2016 RMPs



Uncertainties

- **“No Take” of Spotted Owls.**

Potentially Affects $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Declared Harvest.

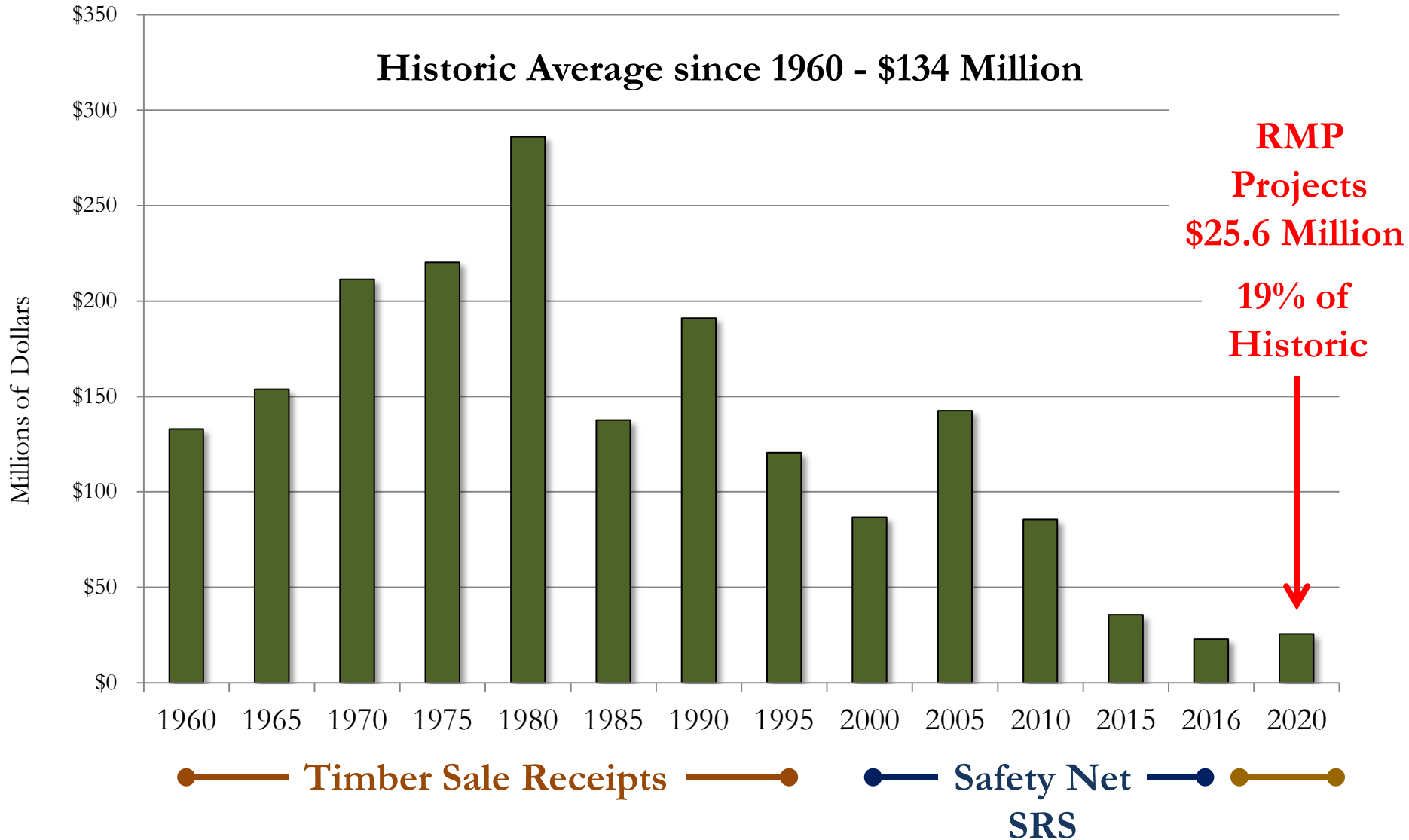
- **Critical Habitats**

40% of the Sustained Yield Land Base.

- **Job Reductions – Loss of Infrastructure**

O&C Payments to Counties

Constant Value Dollars



Counties

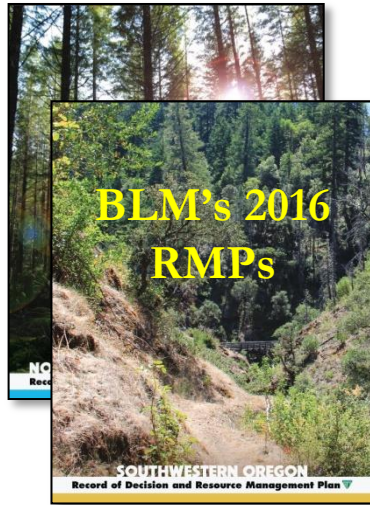
Provide Essential Community Services

- Sheriff's patrols
- District Attorney and Corrections
- Public and Mental Health Services
- County Assessor Services
- Search, Rescue and Emergency Services
- Programs for Juveniles and Seniors
- Libraries

The Federal Government Owns Significant Acreage in the Rural Counties Yet Does Not Contribute to the Tax Base.



AOCC Litigation



**Only ~20% Forest
Allocated to
Sustained Yield**

**Sustainable Harvest
Only 41% of the
500 Million Minimum**

The Court Will Resolve



**Do the RMPs Violate the O&C Act by
Reserving O&C Lands From
Timber Production?**

**Do the RMPs Violate the O&C Act by
Failing To Ensure Compliance
With Statutory Minimums For Timber Sales?**

Sustained Yield Management

Range of Objectives

Variety of Methods

Thinning Examples



Fire Resiliency



Structural Complexity - Habitat



Improve Growth

Sustained Yield Management

Range of Objectives

Variety of Methods

Also the Cycle Between Harvests



Clear Cuts - Maximize Economics



Regeneration Harvest w/ Retention

Economics and Habitat



Uneven - Aged

Dry Forest Conditions

“More is Possible”

Sustained Yield Management Can Simultaneously Provide

Clean Water

Wildlife Habitats

Recreation

Older Complex Forest

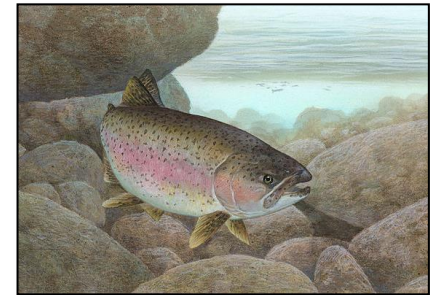
Increasing Carbon Storage

Access to Public Lands

Jobs

Milling Infrastructure

These Are Not Either or Choices!





Sustained Yield Management

Vital for the 18 O&C Counties
To Provided Community Services.

A Self Sustaining Model

For the Management of the Forest
Providing a Wide Range of Forest Values
Supporting the Rural Economy

“More is Possible”



Sustained Yield Forestry =
Sustainable Environments + Sustainable Communities

