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Briefing Papers of Douglas County Board of Commissioners Umpqua Training and Employment, Incorporated Association of Oregon Counties [Report]

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DOUGLAS COUNTY

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

DOUG ROBERTSON DORIS WADSWORTH JOYCE MORGAN

Courthouse • Roseburg, Oregon 97470 • (503) 440-4201

April 5, 1993

Katie McGinty
Asst. & Director of the
Office on Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Room 358
Washington, D.C. 20501

Re: Northwest Forest Summit

Dear Ms. McGinty:

The Board of County Commissioners of Douglas County, Oregon, would like to express our appreciation for Secretary of Interior Bruce Babbitt meeting with community groups recently in Riddle, Oregon. We are very optimistic that meetings in which all aspects of the forest issue are discussed will be very fruitful in resolving this issue.

In preparation of Secretary Babbitt's visit, we prepared the enclosed briefing booklet as an aid to him in understanding the issues faced by Douglas County. We are enclosing a copy for your information.

As you move forward in this issue we offer our assistance and look forward to working with you in resolving this most difficult issue.

Respectfully submitted,

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREGON

Joyce Morgan
JOYCE MORGAN, CHAIR

Doug Robertson
DOUG ROBERTSON, COMMISSIONER

Doris Wadsworth
DORIS WADSWORTH, COMMISSIONER

RIDDLE COMMUNITY MEETING
DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREGON

MARCH 27, 1993

BRIEFING PAPERS

OF

DOUGLAS COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
UMPQUA TRAINING & EMPLOYMENT, INC.
ASSOCIATION OF OREGON COUNTIES

FOR

INTERIOR SECRETARY
BRUCE BABBITT

FOREST SUMMIT

COMMENTS OF THE

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
OF
DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREGON

I.
INTRODUCTION

With over 51% of the land base within Douglas County in federal ownership and 70% of its economic base derived from timber harvest, Douglas County is directly impacted by any change in federal land management policies. The chief source of the economic strength and livelihood in Douglas County is the federal forests.

While the economic dependency of Douglas County upon its forest resources is well known, an often overlooked element of the federal land management policies is the role of federal receipts in providing essential government services and schools. Currently 65% of the operating income for county government is derived from federal timber receipts. These receipts provide the main source of funding for the various social, recreational, medical, economic development, sheriff and educational programs funded by the county.

The dependency of Douglas County upon the federal timber did not arise by accident. It is a dependency that has its roots in the act by which Oregon became a state and the legislation by which the various national forests were established. This dependency was the outgrowth of a unique federal-county partnership and it is one that can not now be readily changed without a similar federal commitment to the local communities.

II.
DOUGLAS COUNTY-A TIMBER DEPENDENT COMMUNITY

The dependence upon timber receipts is clearly illustrated by comparing the amount of funding for Douglas County's general government operations derived from federal timber receipts as opposed to the funding derived from local property taxes. During 1991 approximately $50,182,067 or 65% of the county's operating income was derived from federal timber receipts. In contrast the local property taxes provided only $2,959,168 for county government purposes during this same time period.

While historically the county had the option of raising taxes to offset a reduced timber harvest, that option is no longer available.

With the adoption by the citizens of Oregon of the Oregon Tax Limitation Measure (Measure 5) which imposed a constitutional cap on local property tax, it is legally impossible for Douglas County to increase its tax base[1] in order to offset any reductions in forest receipts. Therefore any reduction in timber receipts to the County will be particularly devastating to local government and schools.

Recently several analysis have been conducted as to the effect of declining timber harvests on Douglas County. These reports indicate that as timber harvest levels decline, Douglas County will face major economic and social problems for which there is little opportunity to mitigate.

In the recent "Assessment of Economic Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOTS) analysis for the south county, the consulting firm of ECO Northwest found that "Southern Douglas County does not possess, and does not have ready access to some key ingredients necessary for future economic growth."[2]

The analysis also noted that "(t)he decline in timber industry employment, payroll, and tax payments will continue to tear at the economic, social and political fabric of the community" and that "(t)he past decline in timber industry employment and payroll and uncertainty about future declines, may hamper the community's willingness to invest in its future, may generate additional social problems, such as domestic violence, and may increase the need for social services" [3]

The results of the ECO Northwest report for Southern Douglas County was mirrored in the analysis of Barney & Worth entitled "Douglas County Task Force, Final Report, Douglas County Strategic Assessment Task Force on Economic Development", wherein the authors noted that "(t)he timber industry remains the chief source of economic strength and livelihood in Douglas County. Its continued

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[1]. Measure 5 limited non-school entities to a tax rate of $10/$1000 of valuation. While Douglas County as a taxing entity is currently only at $1.10/$1000, the combined total of all taxing entities is already above the constitutional limit. There is no legal means to increase taxes to offset a reduction in BLM receipts.

[2]. P. 7

[3]. p. 11

health is critical to our economic future."[4]

Over 70% of the economic activity within the county starts with the harvesting of timber. Considering all industry within the county, over 75% of the jobs and 85% of the payrolls are derived from the direct, indirect, and induced effects of activities of the timber and wood products sector.[5]

Not only are the federal lands important for the economic health of the community, they also play critical role with respect to the social health and quality of life in Douglas County.

As Dr. Robert Lee stated in his report on the social and economic impact of the O & C lands on local communities, a 10 percent reduction in O & C revenue would force the affected counties to reduce essential services thus causing a substantial deterioration in the quality of life. This curtailment of county services would coincide with a period of rapid growth in the demand for services caused by increased unemployment and economic dislocation such as human services, public health care, mental health counseling and housing assistance.[6]

Lee Hockman, Administrator of the Douglas County Department of Health and Social Services testified recently before the Endangered Species Committee that the needs for his agency's services increase in times of unemployment and that reductions in revenues to the county would result in reduction or elimination of those services at a time when they are most needed.

This social and economic dependence upon timber has not been an accident. It was the result of commitments made earlier in this century by Congress relative to both the Forest Service managed lands and the lands managed by the BLM.

III.
HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK FOR MANAGEMENT OF THE O & C LANDS.

The revested Oregon & California Railroad lands were originally part of a grant to aid in the construction of railroads from California to Portland and from Portland to Astoria and

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[4]. p. 2

[5]. National Forest Planning: A Douglas County Perspective, Dr. John Beuter, 1989, p.i

[6]. Social Impacts of Alternative Timber Harvest Reductions on Federal Lands in O & C Counties., Dr. Robert G. Lee et al, 1991, p.

McMinnville.[7] With the railroad's failure to abide by the terms of the grant these lands were mired in federal and state litigation. In an attempt to resolve a Supreme Court case concerning the Oregon & California Railroad's violation of the covenants contained in the granting acts[8] these lands were subsequently revested to the federal government for subsequent sale of the land and timber.[9]

Under the Chamberlain-Ferris Act of 1916 the lands were revested in the United States, however, in recognition of the claims by the State of Oregon and the various affected counties, the Act apportioned a percentage of the proceeds from these lands to the counties and the State of Oregon. Subsequently the lands were retained in federal ownership with compensation to the counties in the form of 75% of the receipts being returned to the counties.[10]

This apportionment has at times been singled out as a raid by the State of Oregon upon the public treasury. However this argument ignores the history of these lands. To understand their true place in Oregon's history one must remember that the granting acts originally dedicated these lands for the purpose of settlement and upbuilding the State of Oregon. The O & C lands are in essence a trust fund to compensate Oregon for the railroad's failure to properly dispose of the land and the federal government's subsequent retention of the land, thereby thwarting the purposes of the original grants.

While the Oregon & California railroad grants were obviously designed to provide the financial means for building the railroad, they had the dual purpose to aid in settling the land. The O & C Railroad grant expressly required the railroad to sell the grant lands to actual settlers.[11] It could not retain them or convey

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7. Act of April 10, 1869 (14 STAT 239) and Act of May 4, 1870 (16 STAT 94).

8. Sen. Rept. No. 494 64th Congress, 1st Session, May 18, 1916, p.41.

9. Act of June 9, 1916 (39 STAT 218).

10. While the counties were entitled to 75% of the receipts they have plowed 25% of the receipts back into this lands to improve the lands and increase their productivity.

11. ". . . shall be sold by the company to actual settlers . . . " 16 STAT 94, sec. 4.

them to financial institutions as had earlier railroads.[12]

When the O & C Railroad failed to sell the lands to bona fide settlers the Supreme Court ruled that the failure to sell was a breach of the settlers' covenant in the grant. The Supreme Court enjoined further land sales until Congress had the opportunity to develop legislation that would accomplish the purposes of the act, the sale to bona fide settlers.[13] The Supreme Court expressly noted that if Congress did not act it would remove the injunction and the District Court could proceed with disposition of the land to actual settlers. Often overlooked in the debates over the O & C lands is the fact that the Supreme Court did not rule that the federal government could retain title, in fact its ruling was designed to get the lands into the hands of bona fide settlers in fulfillment of the original Oregon and California Railroad grant.[14]

During the ensuing debates Congress clearly recognized that

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[12]. In the first grants to railroads there were no restrictions upon the disposition of the lands. They were given as aid to enterprises of great magnitude and uncertain success, and which might not have succeeded under a restrictive or qualified aid. However, a change of times and conditions brought a change in policy, and while there was a definite and distinct purpose to aid the building of other railroads, there was also the purpose to restrict the sale of the granted lands to actual settlers. These purposes should be kept in mind and in their proper relation and subordinates. Oregon & California Railroad et al. v. United States 35 S. Ct. Rept. 908, 917-918 (1914)

[13]. Given the Government's interest in the exact observance of these covenants the Court enjoined the railroad from further sales in violation of the covenants and enjoined them " . . . from any disposition of them whatever, and from cutting or authorizing the cutting or removal of any of the timber thereon until Congress shall have a reasonable opportunity to provide by legislation for their disposition in accordance with such policy as it may deem fitting under the circumstances, and at the same time to secure to the defendants all the value the granting acts conferred upon the railroads. p. 925-926.

The Court did not rule that Congress had the authority to reserve these lands, it merely stated Congress could develop new legislation for the disposal of the lands and timber.

[14]. The court did not rule that Congress had the authority to reserve the lands, it merely stated Congress could develop new legislation for the disposal of the lands and timber. The suit was to enforce a continuing covenant, not a condition subsequent. Oregon California Railroad v. U.S. 35 S. Ct. Rept. 908, 920, 922 (1914)

far more than a failed railroad was at issue. By failing to abide by the settlers' clause the railroad defeated one of the purposes of Congress in making such grants, namely, to give the empire a path westward and for prosperous commonwealths take the place of a wilderness. [15]

The railroad was the agent of Congress to effect the settlement of the grant lands. By refusing to sell the grant lands to actual settlers the railroad was untrue to its trust, thereby retarding the settlement and development of the State of Oregon.[16]

In as much as the original purpose of the granting acts was the welfare of the State of Oregon, Congress desired that this purpose be resumed. This original purpose could ". . . only be accomplished by devoting the grant lands or their proceeds to the original purpose of hastening the development of the State." [17]

Congress determined that " . . . Oregon should reap the full benefit originally intended to be conferred on the State by the granting acts, viz., the devotion of the lands, or the proceeds therefrom to the upbuilding of the state."[18]

However by 1916 it was obvious to everyone that due to the standing timber these lands were worth far more than the $2.50 per acre mandated in the granting act. The dilemma was how to prevent speculators from acquiring the lands, thereby preventing the original goal of the grant - settlement by bona fide settlers.

Central to this deliberation was the fact that the Supreme Court had not ruled that Congress could retain the lands. It merely enjoined further sales until Congress developed legislation to dispose of the lands to the actual settlers contemplated in the original act.

To resolve this issue Congress directed that the timber be removed and the cut over land be sold to the bona fide settlers. The proceeds were to repay the railroad, counties, and the federal government.

While the original act called for the outright liquidation of the Government's interest in the land and the timber thereon no provision was made for the administration of the land on a conservation basis. The act merely provided that the timber should

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[15]. Sen. Rept. 494, p. 41

[16]. id. 41-42

[17]. id. 42

[18]. id. 42

be sold as rapidly as reasonable prices can be secured on a normal market and the cut over lands disposed of for agricultural purposes. Clear cutting was the technique of choice with no consideration for the effect on community industries.

This policy was later found to be wasteful and destructive of the social interests of the state and nation[19]. These findings, coupled with the fact that the counties were not being fully reimbursed for the tax monies owing, resulted in the O & C Act being amended to incorporate reservation of the lands and adoption of a sustained yield program of timber management.

However with this change the counties could not reap the full benefit originally intended by the granting acts. To rectify this violation of the original railroad grant the receipts formula was incorporated into the sustained yield program. The formula was designed to compensate the counties not only for past taxes but the loss of these lands from settlement.[20]

While one often encounters arguments that the O & C Act is a special program for the State of Oregon, history proves that it is in fact the fulfillment of the terms of the O & C Railroad grant. This unique history distinguishes the O & C lands from both the public domain lands and the forest preserves.

Unlike the public domain lands and the forest preserves, the O & C lands are not free of encumbrances. They are, in fact, analogous to a trust -- a trust between the federal government and the counties within which these lands are situated. The beneficiaries of the trust are the O & C Counties with the federal government serving as the trustee.[21]

It must be remembered that these lands were dedicated to the settlement and upbuilding of the State of Oregon. The original railroad grant placed the railroad company in the role of agent for Congress. It was given the duty to effect the settlement of the

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[19]. It is important to note that this finding was made by Congress and was not an issue presented to the Supreme Court for concurrence. Retention could only be attained by compensating the counties in some manner. Clearly, in the absence of compensation litigation would have again clouded these lands.

[20]. House Rept. 1119, 75th Cong. 1st Session, June 28, 1937, p. 1-2.

[21]. A trust relationship not unlike the trust relationship between the federal government and the indian tribes or the State of Oregon and the Common School Fund.

grant lands, a duty for which it was untrue to its trust.[22]

To define the true relationship between the Federal Government (BLM) and O & C counties one must refer to the laws of trust, with particular reference to similar trust relationships (ie. common school fund, indian tribes and trust territories). Without going into detail, one can generally conclude that as trustee the federal government must take all steps necessary to give effect to the trust. For example, if the federal government were to dedicate these lands to purposes not contemplated in the act then it would have acted in violation of its trust duties and should be held financially accountable.

The purposes of the various O & C Acts are very clearly stated. When called upon to address the purposes of these lands the Ninth Circuit noted,[23] that the O & C Acts are clear that the primary use of the lands is for timber production. The court noted the act specified that the lands " shall be managed . . . for permanent forest production, and the timber thereon shall be sold, cut, and removed in conformity with the principal (sic) of sustained yield for the purpose of providing a permanent source of timber supply, protecting watersheds, regulating stream flow, and contributing to the economic stability of local communities and industries, and providing recreational facilities."

The Court went on to note that nowhere does the legislative history suggest that wildlife habitat conservation or conservation of old growth forest is a goal on a par with timber production or indeed that it is a goal of the O & C Act at all.

With out expressly stating it, the Court was reaffirming that the original purposes of the granting act to the railroad must be attained. The federal government interest in these lands is to ensure that the covenants and terms of the original railroad grant are exactly observed.[24]

The counties and federal government have a unique and direct form of partnership dedicated to managing these lands in a manner that fulfills the original purposes of the railroad grant.

The unique and special nature of the O & C lands was reflected in the Public Land Law Review Commission Charter wherein these

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22. Sen. Rpt. 494, 64th Cong. 1st Session (May 18, 1916) p. 42-43

23. Headwaters v. BLM, (Ninth Circuit, No. 89-35688, Sept. 10, 1990)

24. Oregon & C.R.Co. v. United States 35 S.Ct. Rpt. 908,925 (1914)

lands were not included in the definition of public lands.[25] It was also recognized in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act ("FLPMA") wherein the Bureau of Land Management was authorized to manage these lands but only in a manner that was not inconsistent with the original Chamberlain-Ferris Act.[26]

One must be very cautious in applying the provisions of FLPMA to the O & C act lands since Congress has clearly stated that the statutory mandates under the O & C Act override any conflicting provision within FLPMA. In adopting FLPMA, Congress noted that:

> "Notwithstanding any provision of this Act, in the event of conflict with or inconsistency between this Act and the Acts of August 28, 1937 (50 STAT 874; 43 USC 1181a-1181j), and May 24, 1939 (53 STAT. 753), insofar as they relate to management of timber resources, and disposition of revenues from lands

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[25]. Under the Organic Act for the Public Land Law Review Commission (Public Law 88-606) the commission was to review the laws and regulations relating to the public lands and to determine whether and to what extent revisions were necessary. Under the Act public lands were defined as: a) the public domain; b) reservations, other than Indian reservations, created from the public domain; c) lands permanently or temporarily withdrawn, reserved, or withheld from private appropriation and disposal under the public land laws, including the mining laws,; d) outstanding interests of the United States in lands patented, conveyed in fee or otherwise, under the public land laws,; e) national forests; f) wildlife refuges and ranges; and g) the surface and subsurface resources of all such lands, including the disposition or restriction on disposition of the mineral resources in lands defined by appropriate statute, treaty, or judicial determination as being under the control of the United States in the Outer Continental Shelf.

Of importance was the fact that Congress in creating the commission did not consider the O & C lands to be public lands (Sen. Report 88-1444, p.11). As a result the Public Land Law Review Commission excluded the 2,071,434 acres of Oregon and California Railroad and the 74,547 acres of Coos Bay Wagon Road lands from consideration as public lands. (One Third of the Nation's Land fn page 335)

[26]. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act specifies that "Notwithstanding any provision of this Act, in the event of conflict with or inconsistency between this Act and the Acts of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874; 43 U.S.C. 1181a-1181j), and May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753) insofar as they relate to management of timber resources, and disposition of revenues from lands and resources, the later acts shall prevail. Sec. 701(b)

and resources, the latter Acts shall prevail"[27]

The courts have uniformly stated that the primary use of the O & C Act lands is for timber production in conformity with the provision of sustained yield. That primary use overrides any conflicting or inconsistent provision of FLPMA.

As stated in the O & C Act these lands:

> "shall be managed, except as provided in section 1181c of this title, [since repealed], for permanent forest production, and the timber thereon shall be sold, cut, and removed in conformity with the principal [sic] of sustained yield for <u>the purpose of</u> providing a permanent source of timber supply, protecting watersheds, regulating stream flow, and contributing to the economic stability of local communities and industries, and providing recreational facil[i]ties." (emphasis added)

Several court cases have clarified that the primary purpose of the act is permanent forest production. Timber is to be removed under the doctrine of sustained yield to provide timber supply, protect watersheds, regulate stream flow, contribute to economic stability, and provide recreational facilities.

These same courts have found that the O & C Act <u>does not even suggest</u> that wildlife habitat conservation or conservation of old growth forest is a goal on a par with timber production, or indeed that it is a goal of the O & C Act at all. The courts have repeatedly stated that the O & C Act is a dominant use statute and not a multiple use statute.[28]

If the there is to be any change in the purpose for which the O & C lands are managed, then the counties must either agree to the changes or be compensated.

IV.

NATIONAL FORESTS OF DOUGLAS COUNTY

At the time Oregon was admitted to the Union it was the federal policy that the public domain would pass into private ownership and aid in the settlement of the west. The public domain was seen as a tool to pay off the federal debt, settle the west,

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[27]. 90 STAT 2786, Sec. 701(b)

[28]. <u>Headwaters v. BLM</u>, Ninth Circuit No. 89-35688, (Sept. 10, 1990)

and to provide a mechanism for funding the railroads. With the passage of the public domain into private ownership the land would become subject to state and local taxation and provide revenues to operate local government and provide schools for the settlers.

The retention of comparatively small amounts of federal land for military or other federal purposes seemed to pose no serious problem for the local governments nor did it violate the Federal policy. As late as 1872 when a large tract in Wyoming was set aside to establish Yellowstone National Park, it was still generally assumed that almost all of the rest of the Nation's public domain would eventually be transferred to private ownership. A policy that was assumed when Oregon was admitted to the union in 1859.

However in 1891 with the grant of authority to the President ". . . to set aside forest reservations, a major break with the past occurred. As large tracts of forest land were set aside as reserves, it became obvious that millions of acres of the public domain would be retained and managed permanently by the United States and would never pass into private ownership." [29]

Congress authorized the President to " . . . set apart and reserve, in any State or Territory having public land bearing forests, in any part of the public lands wholly or in part covered with timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations, and the President shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such reservations and the limits thereof."[30]

The first reservation of forest lands within Douglas County[31] occurred with the Cascade Forest Reserve in 1893.[32] A reserve that was made upon petition of citizens interested in the preservation of the forest conditions in the localities where the reservation occurred.[33] A petition that was memorialized by the

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[29]. One Third of the Nation's Land, p. 235

[30]. 26 STAT 1103 (1891)

[31]. Today over 1,003,016 acres within Douglas County are included within the National Forest System (Umpqua, Siskiyou, Willamette, Siusilaw). The National Forests represent 30.9% of the land area within the county.

[32]. 28 STAT 1240, Proclamation No. 6, (Sept. 28, 1893), and as modified in Proclamations, 1907, p. 3300.

[33]. "Protection of Forest Reservations" 52 Congress 2d Session House Report 2437 (Feb. 7, 1893) p. 1)

Senate of the Oregon Legislative Assembly in 1893.[34]

The object for which the Cascade Preserve was made, although not defined by law, was specified in the accompanying committee report ". . . to be protection of the forest growth against destruction by fire and ax and preservation of forest conditions upon which water conditions and water flow are said to be dependent."[35] [36]

The ". . . reservations are not, to be sure, in the nature of parks set aside for nonuse, except to satisfy pleasure and curiosity. They are established solely for economic reasons."[37]

However by 1907 it was clear that the reserves were adversely affecting the local governments and that the original receipts formula contained in the Oregon Admissions Act was not working. The local governments were demanding that the federal government shoulder more of the economic burden imposed by these reserves.[38]

The original receipts formula was a bilateral contract between the state and the federal government where in exchange for 5% of the value received as a result of the disposal of the public domain, and other considerations, the State would never tax the federal lands. This formula was adopted at a time when the prevailing attitude was that federal ownership of land was, with

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34. Journal of the Senate of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon for the Seventeenth Regular Session (1893) Senate Joint Memorial No. 4) Jan. 16, 1893. Noteworthy by 1895 the House Legislative Assembly introduced a memorial to the President to revoke the 1893 reservation.

35. ibid, p. 2

36. The committee also noted that the policy of reserving forest lands at that time had been confined mainly to those localities in which agriculturists are dependent upon irrigation, and the avowed purpose of this policy is to maintain favorable forest conditions, without, however, excluding the use of these reservations for other purposes. "Protection of Forest Reservations" House Report 2437 (Feb. 7, 1893) p2

37. "Protection of Forest Reservations" House Report 2437,(Feb. 7, 1893) p.2

38. Senate Joint Memorial No. 5, Journal of the Senate of the Twenty-Fourth Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, Feb. 6, 1907

limited exceptions, seen as temporary.[39]

By 1907 the State Legislature was requesting that the federal government return all of the receipts to the states.[40] Recognizing the burdens that the federal ownership created, Congress elected to increase the appropriation to 10% of all money received from the various forest reserves.[41] This formula was subsequently changed in 1908 to the current 25% formula.[42]

In 1914, the receipts formula was modified to incorporate the acquired lands as well. The change relative to the acquired lands was designed to be " . . . in keeping with the general forestry policy of the county to reimburse to some extent the sections in which forests are located for the taxes lost to them by the withdrawal of lands from local and State taxation."[43]

The revenue sharing program for the National Forest System has its roots in the very foundation of Oregon statehood. In exchange for recognizing the property rights of the United States in the public lands and that all federal property was exempt from state taxation, Oregon was admitted to the union and granted various lands and revenue sharing programs.

The federal government over the years has " . . .in effect made a commitment to the communities that it will make timber available to assure their continued existence."[44] A commitment to the local communities that created a timber dependency both for local industries as well as the local government and schools.

Any resolution to the timber issues must recognize the dependency of the local communities. Changes in the federal forest

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39. One Third of the Nation's Lands, p.235

40. It was subsequent to the creation of the Cascade Preserve that the full extent of the Oregon land frauds became apparent. The state legislature was in part reacting to the fraudulent manner in which the reserves were created.

41. 35 STAT 1270 (1907)

42. "That hereafter twenty-five per centum of all money received from each forest reserve during any fiscal year, . . .shall be paid . . . by the Secretary of the Treasury . . . for the benefit of the public schools and public roads of the county or counties in which the forest reserve is situated." 35 STAT 260, Chap. 192, (1908) page 260

43. Agricultural Appropriations, Report H75-1, p. 715 (1914)

44. One Third of the Nation's Lands, p. 99

policies must only be made after a thorough going risk assessment of their impact on local communities and schools. There must also be a commitment on the part of the federal government to aid the local communities and assure their continued existence.

III.
PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

The revision of the public land disposal policies in the 1977 Federal Land Management and Policy Act ("FLPMA") effectively terminated the ability of the states to receive the compensation they had been promised as part of their admission to the Union. However as part of the revision in policies, Congress also recognized that it was the obligation of the United States to make certain that the burden on the local communities resulting from the retention policy be spread among all the people of the United States and not borne only by those governments in whose area the lands are located.[45] With the enactment of FLPMA, Congress reaffirmed its obligations to compensate the local governments for the tax immunity of the federal lands by enacting the Payment in Lieu of Taxes program ("PILT").[46]

While there were a number of laws that provided for revenue sharing prior to 1976, they were not uniform or they suffered from other defects. One of the major defects was the fact that payments under the existing formulas were made only for those lands that generated revenue or permit fees. Also of concern was the severe or total reductions in timber revenues to the counties resulting from the Monongahela decision and similar suits which severely restricted timber cutting practices.[47]

In adopting the PILT program Congress recognized that society as a whole must provide some alternative to revenue sharing on those lands which do not generate fees or other forms of revenue. Likewise as society elects to manage the forest lands under the Endangered Species Act or other laws that further reduce the amount of land upon which revenue is generated, then society as a whole must bear the burdens and compensate the local governments.

As we move toward further reductions, it is important to recognize the major failings in the current PILT program. Foremost is the failure of the program to incorporate an inflation or cost

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[45]. Public Lands-Local Government Funds, Sen. Report No. 94-1262, 5968, 5969 (1976).

[46]. Public Law 94-565 (1976)

[47]. 1976 U.S. Cong Code & Adm News 5968, 5971, Senate Report No. 94-1262, p. 5971

of living index. Secondly is the fact that any payments to be made under the program are first reduced by the amount of existing payments made under other programs.[48]

The failure to incorporate some form of indexing has resulted in the same inequities that the original act was designed to correct. The payments under the current system do not reflect the demands arising from the Federal lands or the loss of tax revenues which would otherwise be generated from these lands. Clearly the amount of receipts has not kept pace with the cost of providing the basic services within the counties or the current value of the lands themselves.

The second failing of the act is the increasing reduction in the land base available to generate revenues. When the payment in lieu of taxes program was initiated only half of the lands actually generated any revenues. As more lands are placed in non-revenue generating classifications the reductions will further burden the local governments.

The reduction in payments by the amount of revenues received under other revenue sharing programs also places an inequitable burden upon the local governments. As the values of society changes, society as a whole must bear the burdens of these changes, the local governments should not be forced to bear these burdens alone.

In addition to the issues raised above, one must not forget that the O & C lands are not "entitlement lands" (lands owned by the United States Government) under the PILT program.[49] Due to the unique and special status of these lands they were not considered public lands by Congress when it established the Public Land Law Review Committee to study the payment in lieu of taxes issue.[50]

The existing payment in lieu of taxes program does not provide any form of compensation to the counties for the O & C lands since they were not considered to be public lands. Therefore any

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48. Section 4 of the Act provided that receipts under the following programs would reduce the amount of payment: National Forest receipts (16 USC 500); New Mexico & Arizona Enabling Act (36 STAT 557); Mineral Leasing Act (30 USC 191); Federal Power Act (16 USC 810); Taylor Grazing Act (43 USC 3151); Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 USC 1012) Superior National Forest (16 USC 577(g)); Mineral Leasing Act (30 USC 355); and Materials Disposal Act (30 USC 603))

49. 31 USCA 6901(1); 31 USCA 6902

50. P.L. 88-606,Section 10; Sen. Rept. No. 1444, p. 11,

solution must incorporate a program that compensates the counties for any O & C lands placed into non-revenue generating status.

As part of any "forest solution" the revenue sharing programs must be revised. The new formulas must not only incorporate a cost of living increase, they must compensate the local governments for any loss in revenues resulting from society's changing values. The revenue program must recognize the burdens that the restrictions on timber harvest practices on federal lands places upon local governments.

Clearly the land management practice changes being proposed will result in a reduction in revenues to the local governments at a time when the demands on local government are increased. As noted by the Public Land Law Review Commission: "If the national interest dictates that lands should be retained in federal ownership, it is the obligation of the United States to make certain that the burden of that policy is spread among all the people of the United States and is not borne only by those states and governments in whose area the lands are located."[51] The local governments must not be forced to bear the immediate and direct financial impacts resulting from these policy changes alone.

CONCLUSION

The Board of Commissioners recognizes that changes are continually taking place both in the structure of the timber industry and in the viability of particular firms and communities. However we also recognize that the Federal Government has an obligation to those who depend on public lands for their livelihood.

To that end we encourage that prior to any change in federal forest policies there be an identification of society's goals for these lands, recognition of the federal obligation to the local communities, and a risk assessment of the biological, social and economic impacts of the proposed actions. This analysis is essential to improve public understanding, provide an informed debate, and heighten the public's acceptance of the policy changes.

Likewise the federal government must be committed to providing the funding necessary for economic development, job retraining, local schools and local government. The success of any program we develop will be judged not only by its scientific and economic credibility but also by the way we as a society treat the affected communities.

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[51]. One Third of the Nations Land, p.236

UMPQUA TRAINING &
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EMPLOYMENT AND RETRAINING ISSUES IN DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREGON

The deterioration of our manufacturing base (wood products) is already having severe impacts on our community: fewer jobs; changes in employment mix with fewer jobs for skilled laborers and managers; a shift from manufacturing to services; declining educational support by industry; a shrinking tax base; and declining federal forest funds.

In 1973, the average lumber and wood products employment in Douglas County was 9,150. In 1992, the number was 6,020. Lumber and wood products jobs comprise 85% of our manufacturing jobs. Compared to projected job losses at military facilities, General Motors, Boeing, etc., our numbers may seem insignificant. However, the impact on a rural community with a natural resource based economy and a workforce of 50,000 is no less devastating.

Umpqua Training and Employment, Inc. (UT&E) administers the federal Job Training Partnership Act in Douglas County. In the past two years, more than 2,000 dislocated workers have come through our doors. More than 1,000 have been tested and assessed. Together with our principal partners, the local office of the state Employment Division and Umpqua Community College (UCC), UT&E has enrolled more than 600 dislocated workers in retraining programs in more than 40 different occupational categories. The four most popular occupational retraining programs are nursing, engineering, digital systems technology and auto technician. We also have more than 200 individuals in basic skills programs.

Three out of four (73%) enter employment upon completion of training at an average wage of $8.83 per hour. Sixty percent of those entering employment have managed to do so in Douglas County, however, we anticipate that that percentage will shrink.

It is crucial to our community that the federal government continue to support federal unemployment compensation extensions to individuals in training, retraining programs and assistance to community colleges to enhance capacity. In addition, federal support to rural business development corporations through the Economic Development Administration is key to our continuing effort to diversify our economy, and to bring new jobs to Douglas County.

Submitted by: Norm Gershon, President, UT&E   March 23, 1993

TIMBER RELATED
ECONOMIC IMPACT REPORT

ON

DOUGLAS COUNTY HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES

Prepared:

March 25, 1993

By:

E. L. Hockman
Administrator
Douglas County Health & Social Services

CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION

The Douglas County Department of Health & Social Services plays a major role in providing health and human services to residents of Douglas County. The Department's primary mission is to direct and manage certain County, state and federally funded programs which are designed to improve and or maintain health and social service conditions for Douglas County residents. To accomplish this mission the Department provides program services in three major program areas: Public Health Services, Mental Health Services, and Senior Services.

The Department provides services throughout Douglas County with the major operations in Roseburg and offices located in Drain, Canyonville and Reedsport.

II. ADVERSE EFFECTS OF THREE MAJOR ECONOMIC FACTORS

Our community is experiencing three economic forces which are seriously impacting the quality and quantity of services provided for health and social services.

A. We are experiencing a significant decline in our economy, participated by the unemployment and mill closures associated with the timber industry.

B. There continues to be a pending and eventual decrease in the County's share of timber receipts received from the federal government. These are funds used to provide substantial services in the area of health and human services.

C. The state has partially funded many health and human services which are delivered at the local level by counties. The Oregon Tax Limitation Measure [Measure 5] is in its second 2-year phase of implementation. The state funds to the County could be reduced this biennium by 15-20%, continuing to exasperate the service delivery to residents in Douglas County.

III. MAJOR COMMUNITY SOCIAL/ECONOMIC INDICATORS

A. Unemployment

The Douglas County unemployment rate has increased from 10.5% rate in December of 1991 to 14.1% for January, 1993, which is one of the highest in Oregon and the nation. Increases in unemployment usually result in increased demand for services provided by many social agencies, including Douglas County Health & Social Services. We are not able to meet the current demand for services, because we are restricted by limited financial resources, County timber receipts and the state general funds available to support expanded programs. As unemployment increases, demand for services will also increase, and our inability to meet the demand becomes even more pronounced. Douglas County's employment base and economic health have always been tied to lumber and wood products industry. According to Labor Market information dated January, 1993, we have had a very difficult year of layoffs and high unemployment. The unemployment, as mentioned, has risen from 10.5% in December 1991 to 14.1% in January, 1993. The total timber employment has declined by more than 800 over the course of 1992. The overall outlook for timber jobs during the coming months remains grim. Related service employment for the County is 80 below last December's level.

B. Crime

Although research seems to indicate a correlation between the number of crimes reported and worsening economic conditions, we can not show a direct relationship. However, the number of reported felons, such as rape, homicide, burglary and vehicle theft increased from 1401 in 1990, to 1480 in 1991, to 1520 in 1992. Other crimes such as forgery, fraud, criminal mischief, narcotics and family offense increased from 2190 in 1991 to 2850 in 1992, an increase of 30%

C. Domestic Violence

Domestic violence continues to increase throughout the County. Sometimes this is reflected in the crime statistics, but in most cases, they report directly to support agencies for assistance. The Douglas County Battered Persons Advocacy [BPA] is the primary agency dealing with this issue in our community. In 1990 BPA received over 700 reported cases and now indicates that the number of calls being received is up 20% from 1991 to 1992. They have also assisted in restraining orders which has gone up 18% during that same time period.

D. Welfare

1. During the period of 1990 through 1992, the average Aid to Dependent Children [ADC] has risen 18%. There was an average of 1307 cases in 1990, 1474 in 1991 and 1550 in 1992. This trend contin-

ues in 1993 where the case load was 1564 for January and jumped to 1595 for February of 1993. This is the highest case load ever experienced by the local branch office.

2. The food stamp only case load has also increased significantly from 1686 in 1990, to 1769 in 1991 and up to 1905 in 1992. This again shows that the number of people needing basic welfare assistance has dramatically increased from 1990, breaking records for the Roseburg state welfare branch office. These increases are very concerning and a significant indicator of the need in the community; but it still does not reflect those who are currently unemployed and receiving benefits, who eventually will probably require some assistance when their unemployment benefits run out.

E. Shelter

1. The need for temporary shelter assistance for those currently homeless as well as those at-risk of becoming homeless, continues to show a marked increase. Many families in our community are unable to find adequate, affordable housing. When permanent housing is found, the poor of Douglas County pay anywhere from 50% to 70% of their monthly income for shelter alone. With housing costs consuming such a large percentage of income, those families have insufficient funds to pay for food, utilities, transportation and other living expenses. Because of the declining economy, the need for energy assistance has also increased dramatically, while at the same time, the federal funding for the program assistance has been reduced.

2. According to the Umpqua Community Action Network [U-CAN] Homeless Services requests have been increasing each year. 2,766 individuals served in 1991 to 3,143 served in 1992.

3. This Agency continues to increase services for food assistance. In 1991 57,192 clients were served. That went up to 62,461 in 1992. This Agency cannot stay up with the current need for service and has to turn clients away when resources are exhausted.

IV. SPECIFIC DEPARTMENT SERVICE DEMANDS

Clearly the current economic condition is having direct affect on the three major programs provided by this Department, Public health, Mental Health and Senior Services. In addition to the current impact if County funding or state funding is reduced significantly, serious adverse conditions will result and the outlook is somewhat grim.

A. Public Health

1. Community Health Nursing is experiencing increases in the number of families asking for sick child medical care due to the lack of care available to low income people from the private sector. In Douglas County, the lack of access to care is further complicated by the increasing number of children considered to be living in poverty. In January, 1993, 15% of the Douglas County residents were living in poverty, this figure is 3% higher than the state rate and 3% higher than County figures one year ago.

2. The Prenatal Program has seen 246 pregnant women through January and by the end of June we will have seen over 350 women who could not receive prenatal care from other sources, due to a lack of ability to pay for services. Pregnancy rates to teens continue to exceed state rates by 4% with 16% of the total births occurring in that population and with 31% of the total births in Douglas County occurring to unwed mothers. In 1991, 45% of the total births were paid by Medicaid.

3. July through January there was a 20% increase in services provided to clients in the Family Planning Program. This reflects the increasing demand for care for low income women in Douglas County. The number of low income women requesting services for cancer screening has also gone up due to unemployment and the lack of insurance coverage to pay for care.

4. There was an average 38% increase in well-child, EPSDT and sick care exams within the child health program from 1990-91 to 1991-92. This represents an increase of 575 more client visits during 1991-92.

5. In 1992-93 the Community Health Services program has provided 39,534 client visit services. This is a 17% increase over 1990-91, or 5,744 more client visits. If current trends in this fiscal year are maintained, the Division will provide approximately 45,000 client visits, which is another 14% increase in services.

B. Mental Health

1. The current demand for Mental Health Services is increasing. The adult outpatient treatment services have increased the number of intakes by 20% compared to the previous period.

2. The number of divorcing couples seen for child custody mediation services is projected at a 30% increase for this year.

3. There is a demand for increased services to serve "offenders" [Correction clients] in the area of anger management counseling and skill building. We could retain a full-time staff person to deal with the needs around anger management and domestic violence.

4. The severely and persistently psychiatrically disabled clients are in need of responsive community case management and support is continuing to increase as the State Hospital deinstitutionalizes clients and leaves them in their communities. We are projecting the need to serve 20 more clients this fiscal year.

5. During 1989-90 we were processing slightly more than 1000 individuals through the Mental Health Intake and Evaluation unit. In 1991-92 we served over 1400 clients requesting services.

6. The Youth and Family Program has experienced a 66% increase in requests for services during this current year. We are screening 10 more youth per week and providing two full-time staff to schools, and one in the Pitchford Boys Ranch.

7. If County general funds are reduced due to a reduction in timber receipts, services to indigent clients will be decreased. This reduction effects the most vulnerable of our clients because of their inability to pay, due to unemployment and homelessness. Cuts could mean discontinuing case management services to 80 severely psychiatrically disabled adults and to 220 individuals. Intake and assessment services could be denied to 300 persons and psychological evaluations reduced by 150 to 50 per year. As the economy worsens, other human resource agencies may also have to discontinue services they have traditionally provided. This will cause major stress to the system and our clients. This could increase the number of clients experiencing behavioral problems at the very time services are being limited due to reductions in funds.

C. Senior Services

1. The Senior Service Programs have experienced substantial increases in the demand for services, such as financial assistance, legal assistance, and home-delivered meals. The County has a 7.7% increase in the elderly population since the 1990 census.

2. The home-delivered meal program has increased 44% during the period between January 1, 1992 and January 1, 1993. During this same period, these programs experienced a 35% increase in applications for medical assistance and food stamps.

3. If significant reductions occurred in either County or State funding, we would have to eliminate Senior Companion Services for about 60 frail elderly citizens. Also reducing the number of hot meals served in Senior Centers which would reduce the opportunity for many older persons to have a balanced meal. Approximately 11% of the County's elderly population who have incomes below the federal poverty level would be directly affected. Most of these clients would be affected by significant reductions in State-funded medial assistance and long-term care service.

4. Senior Volunteer Services is experiencing a 350% increase in requests for needed Senior Volunteers in all areas. This reflects the fact that agencies servicing the disadvantaged need more help in providing emergency food services and support services to families in need.

V. TRENDS

If the County continues in an economic downturn, and County support from timber receipts declines and our state funding support declines, we see certain trends emerging which will affect the services to clients in Douglas County.

A. More unemployment is likely with one or both spouses losing their employment. These individuals will be seeking supported services more often.

B. An increase in homelessness is now being experienced. We are serving more individuals who claim to be homeless, and believe that this trend will increase as more individuals become unemployed and lose benefits. We believe that more people will end up in medical and mental health crisis, due to the fact that they will postpone treatment because they are not able to pay or do not have insurance to pay for care. This will result in a more severe crisis and end up in a much more costly acute care stage.

C. South County has recently experienced a suicide cluster and the County has had five teenage suicides. The total number of people who have completed suicides exceeded the highest rate in 1992. The number was 21. We believe that we will continue to see more suicide attempts and completions as a result of the worsening economic conditions.

D. County Health & Social Services will continue to be maximized at its service capacity. As this demand continues to increase, we will have to turn more clients away from service and provide shorter crisis type services.

E. We know that if adult children with aging parents are forced to relocate out of the County to find employment, family support systems for the elderly family members will be disrupted, increasing the need for public support. Further reductions in funds to support services would place increased responsibilities upon families, communities, medical and long-term care providers to care for the needs of the ill and disabled older people.

F. We believe that if the economic downturn continues, individuals will have less financial support for health services, however health indicators do show that pregnancy rates will probably increase, abuse against children and spouses could increase and as indicated in the past, we would see a rise in low birth weight which would result in increased medical costs for the infants and we would also see little or no prenatal care and more pregnant and unmarried adolescents.

INDICATOR	INCREASE/DECR.	TIME FRAME
UNEMPLOYMENT	34%	SINCE 1991
FELONY CRIMES	8%	SINCE 1990
MISDEMEANOR CRIMES	30%	1991
REPORTED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	20%	1991
RESTRAINING ORDERS ISSUED	18%	1991
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN CASELOAD	18%	1990
FOOD STAMP ONLY CASELOAD	12%	1990
HOMELESS SHELTER REQUEST	13%	1991
FOOD ASSISTANCE	9%	1991
RESIDENTS IN POVERTY	3%	1991
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES	20%	1991-92
TEEN PREGNANCY	15%	1990-91
PRENATAL SERVICES	42%	1991/92
WELL CHILD, EPSDT AND SICK CARE EXAMS	38%	1991-92
COMMUNITY HEALTH CLIENT VISIT SERVICES	33%	1990-91
REQUEST FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	40%	1989-90
ADULT MENTAL HEALTH INTAKES	20%	1991-92
YOUTH AND FAMILY INTAKES	66%	1991-92
COUPLES MANDATED FOR CHILD CUSTODY MEDIATION	30%	1991-92
ELDERLY POPULATION	7.7%	1990
HOME DELIVERED MEALS	44%	1991
REQUESTS BY ELDERLY FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE/-FOOD STAMPS	35%	1991
REQUESTS FOR SENIOR VOLUNTEER SERVICES	350%	1991-92

IATION OF OREGON COUNTIES
AL GOVERNMENT CENTER 1201 COURT STREET N E., P.O. BOX 12729, SALEM, OREGON 97309-0729, (503) 585-8351

FOREST CONFERENCE (APRIL 2, 1993)
OREGON COUNTIES' PERSPECTIVE

For many of Oregon's 36 counties, the following statement is substantially true: "No federal forest revenues, no county government". The attached chart and tables, explained below, are evidence. Federal forest policy decisions will always have a significant impact on Oregon and its counties as long as the federal government continues to own 52% of the State.

Oregon's counties have a long-term partnership with the federal government in management of the two systems of federal forests in this state - O&C and national forest. Both systems require attention at the Forest Conference.

The **O&C system** provides important general revenue to 18 counties to fund essential local services. Hardest hit by recent revenue reductions have been preventative health care, law enforcement, and youth services. These impacts come at the same time that economic dislocation has caused a sharp increase in needs for these services. In addition, management of the O&C system has benefitted in recent years from nearly a billion dollars of direct investment by Oregon counties in the form of "plow-back" to BLM of one-third of forest revenues statutorily dedicated to counties.

In general, the 31 Oregon counties that receive **national forest** receipts use 75% of this revenue for roads, which directly benefits visitors to the forests as well as those who move the forest products that create wealth for the federal treasury and society as a whole. While vast lands remain in federal ownership, it has been understood that with shared revenue counties would put related infrastructure in place to serve the needs of the nation. Counties' important role in infrastructure fits perfectly with President Clinton's emphasis on infrastructure as a means to economic revitalization.

In addition, for both federal forest systems, counties directly provide essential services, including law enforcement and corrections, search-and-rescue, and solid waste disposal.

Rural communities have developed near these forest lands and help define Oregon's way of life. Residents of these communities are an integral part the nation's most wealthy and spectacular forests. It is these communities that have been the first to feel the shock of our current forest policy crisis. (See, for example, "Social Impacts of Alternative Timber Harvest Reductions on Federal Lands in O and C Counties", Lee, et. al., Northwest Policy Center, University of Washington, June, 1991).

Attached Chart and Tables

•"Forest Receipts as Percent of Total County Budget (FY 91-92)" illustrates the dependence of Oregon counties on forest revenues. This is very understandable given the enormous extent of public, non-taxable ownership in the State. Fifteen counties rely on forest receipts for greater than 25% of their budget revenues. Of these 15, 11 are in federal forests affected by northern spotted owl protection measures.

•"For Operation of County Government in Oregon - County Fiscal Year 1992-93" compares forest revenue with ad valorem property taxes, the other principal source of operating revenues for counties. Over 96% of forest revenue comes from the two federal systems. Some counties have had to be dramatically reliant on forest receipts, e.g., Josephine, Jackson, Douglas, Curry, and Grant, which are all in heavily federal forested areas. In fact, removing the three relatively urbanized metropolitan counties - Multnomah, Clackamas, and Washington - from the calculations, forest revenues as a percentage of property taxes for county government services is a whopping 139% statewide!

•"For Operation of County Government in Oregon - County Fiscal Year 1989-90" gives a recent historical perspective, and tells essentially the same story as that of fiscal year 1992-93.

•"U.S. Forest Service Receipts to Counties by County Fiscal Year for Distribution to Road Funds and Schools" and "Schedule Annual Payments to Counties from O&C Lands" give year-by-year receipts by county from the two federal forest systems. The major stake Oregon counties have in a sound and reasonable resolution of the forest policy gridlock is obvious.

•"Timber Supply ('Pipeline') in National Forests in Oregon Affected by Northern Spotted Owl Protection Measures" illustrates a potentially disastrous effect of this gridlock. All eight national forests in Oregon affected by spotted owl protection measures have far less than optimal flows of future harvest. US Forest Service Region Six has had an informal goal since 1985 of two and one-half years' supply of timber sold and harvestable at any one time in each forest. Before then the goal was three year's supply. This has been reasonable given the length of contracts and the need for a predictable, steady supply of product for mills. Yet, as the table shows, no "owl" forest has an optimal pipeline. Indeed, all but two have a year's supply or less. Given the continuing trend of harvesting well exceeding sales, as indicated in the "1st Quarter 1993" figures, the supply in many areas will be virtually gone by the end of this federal fiscal year. This will have an obvious impact on employment and quality of life in much of Oregon. As for revenues to counties, the federal interior appropriations "spotted owl safety net" applies <u>only</u> if there are cash receipts from the forest. In other words, once the supply is gone, county revenues are gone. This is true, of course, regardless of increased stumpage prices.

Policy Objectives

Oregon counties are seeking three policy outcomes from the Forest Conference.

1) Federal policy should continue management of the forests rather than set-asides. Management gives more control to pursue the goals and values sought. It also creates family-wage jobs, which fits perfectly into objectives stated by President Clinton. A stable forest industry is an essential part of the solution.

2) As a means to ensure community stability in the face of falling federal forest revenues, Oregon counties need a stable, adequate flow of revenues to provide essential public services. This is especially important during periods of economic and social instability, such as this one. Counties make three recommendations regarding **national forest revenues**:

a) Change the federal statutory revenue distribution formula for national forest receipts from 25% of gross receipts to counties to 50%.

b) Retain dedication in federal law of national forest revenues to county roads and schools, and retain the current distribution percentages of those revenues at the state level.

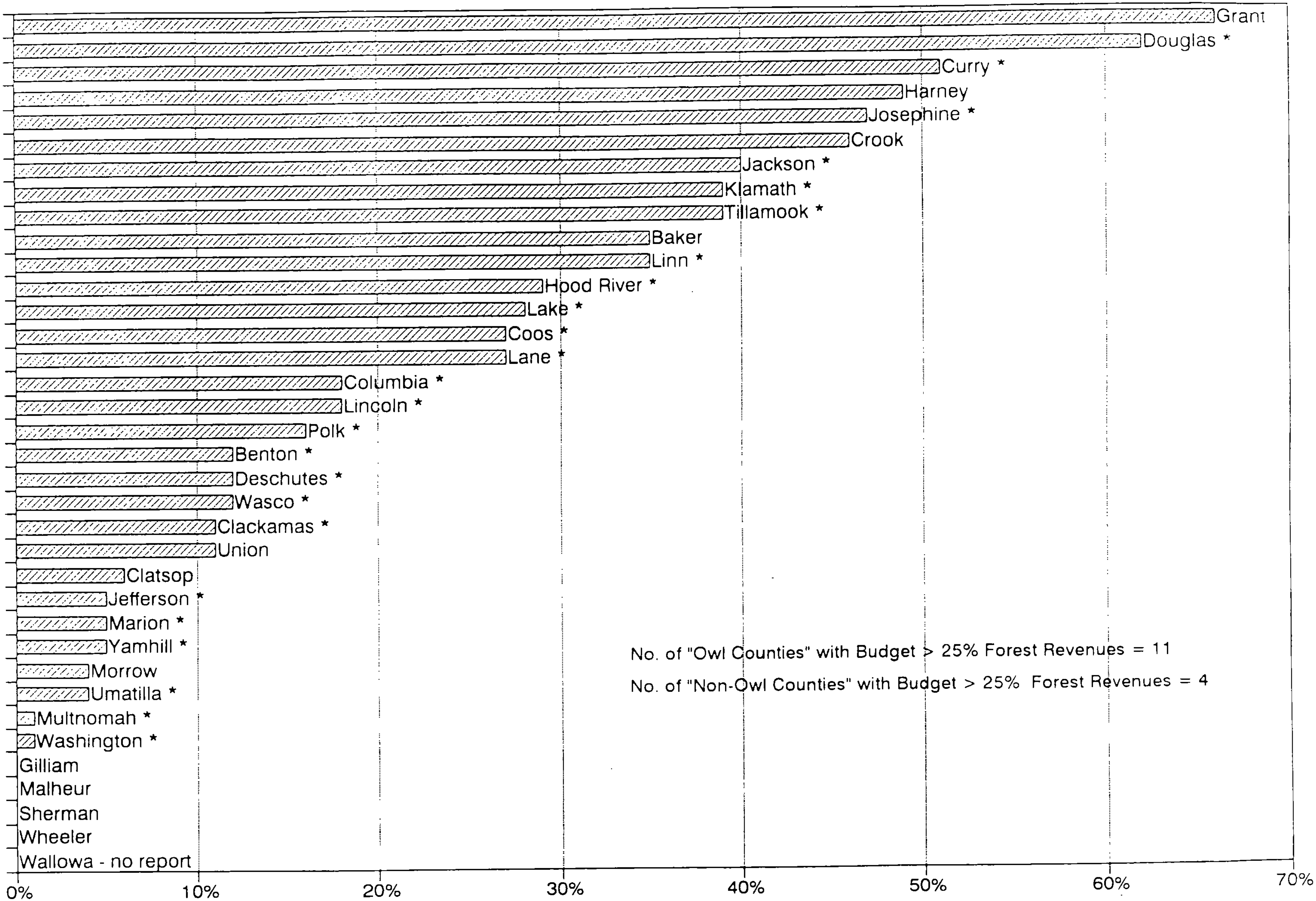
c) Provide a real guarantee of reasonable revenues to counties, if the timber supply is exhausted. Funds will be needed to maintain important services that benefit the federal forest systems as well as our citizens.

The O&C Counties Association will comment separately on their objectives regarding **O&C forest revenues**.

3) If a federal forest policy change creates instability to local communities, it should include an infusion of sufficient funds for economic diversification, education, and retraining, as well as provide for federal hiring and contracting preferences for local displaced workers. Costs to deal with displacement at its beginning are far lower than with displacement left untreated.

Oregon's counties are eager to help reach a speedy and sound resolution to this crisis. We have extensive on-the-ground experience, problem-solving perspective, and an important, long-term stake in the outcome. We are available to serve on work groups, round tables, task forces, or any other forum chosen to resolve this crisis. Our courthouses and communities are open to you.

Forest Receipts as Percent of Total County Budget (FY 91-92)



"*" County affected by Northern Spotted Owl Protection Measures

AOC 3/93 (Based on "County Services and Revenues in Oregon FY 91-92", Portland State University)

FOR THE OPERATION OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT IN OREGON (COUNTY FISCAL YEAR 1992-93)

COUNTY	PROPERTY TAX IMPOSED(a)	EASTERN OREGON SEVERANCE TAX(b)	WESTERN OREGON SEVERANCE TAX(b)	O&C RECEIPTS	NAT'L FOREST RECEIPTS(c)	STATE FOREST RECEIPTS(d)	TOTAL FOREST REVENUE RECEIVED	FOREST REVENUE AS PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY TAXES IMPOSED: COUNTIES AFFECTED BY SPOTTED OWL	EXCEPT URBAN TRI-COUNTIES(e)	COUNTIES NOT AFFECTED BY SPOTTED OWL	ALL COUNTIES	EXCEPT URBAN TRI-COUNTIES(f)
Baker	$2,123,852	$16,082	-	-	$769,331	-	$785,413			36.96%		
Benton*	7,668,717	-	$250,466	$2,547,319	283,040	$28,220	3,109,065	40.5%				
Clackamas*	32,600,527	-	127,346	5,031,182	4,020,356	0	9,178,886	28.2%				
Clatsop	3,571,003	-	347,104	-	-	411,235	758,339			21.2%		
Columbia*	2,056,835	-	347,089	1,867,430	-	122,270	2,336,789	113.6%				
Coos*	4,466,611	-	431,761	5,348,464	456,716	100	6,237,041	139.6%				
Crook	1,595,028	28,175	-	-	3,567,831	-	3,596,006			225.5%		
Curry*	632,274	-	72,241	3,308,795	3,188,525	-	6,569,561	1039.0%				
Deschutes*	7,920,718	24,493	-	-	2,728,445	-	2,752,938	34.8%				
Douglas*	3,427,748	-	456,949	22,708,309	12,628,101	84	35,793,443	1044.2%				
Gilliam	654,580	267	-	-	-	-	267			0.0%		
Grant	760,472	26,101	-	-	9,278,404	-	9,304,505			1223.5%		
Harney	929,672	2,127	-	-	3,927,140	-	3,929,267			422.7%		
Hood River*	1,165,903	-	14,179	-	1,672,778	-	1,686,957	144.7%				
Jackson*	1,200,247	-	97,459	14,205,158	3,613,111	-	17,915,728	1492.7%				
Jefferson*	2,364,959	16,386	-	-	489,176	-	505,562	21.4%				
Josephine*	697,769	-	8,430	10,950,753	1,741,786	0	12,700,969	1820.2%				
Klamath*	4,471,169	240,968	-	2,121,255	9,919,582	950	12,282,755	274.7%				
Lake*	1,073,049	170,782	-	-	4,896,484	-	5,067,266	472.2%				
Lane*	11,947,935	-	606,316	13,842,550	19,153,338	99,465	33,701,669	282.1%				
Lincoln*	7,863,329	-	851,891	326,347	2,978,794	137,275	4,294,307	54.6%				
Linn*	8,534,089	-	491,646	2,393,211	6,359,521	27,720	9,272,098	108.6%				
Malheur	2,075,594	401	-	-	6,564	-	6,965			0.3%		
Marion*	28,563,608	-	168,901	1,323,516	2,386,934	21,695	3,901,048	13.7%				
Morrow	4,371,067	24,026	-		397,406	-	421,434			9.6%		
Multnomah*	101,205,533	-	52,103	988,106	601,207	-	1,641,416	1.6%				
Polk*	2,900,677	-	322,115	1,958,082	5,519	94,090	2,379,806	82.0%				
Sherman	1,093,961	0	-	-	-	-	0			0.0%		
Tillamook*	2,809,716	-	225,582	507,651	1,583,064	432,720	2,749,017	97.8%				
Umatilla	4,962,727	39,836	-	-	1,060,976	-	1,100,812			22.2%		
Union	2,043,859	40,942	-	-	663,811	-	704,753			34.5%		
Wallowa	881,942	42,447	-	-	751,499	-	793,946			90.0%		
Wasco*	3,896,065	17,503	-	-	1,662,654	-	1,680,157	43.1%				
Washington*	44,861,140	-	170,171	571,107	-	43,750	785,028	1.7%				
Wheeler	127,474	29,463	-	-	1,170,836	-	1,200,299			941.6%		
Yamhill*	7,191,587	-	188,807	652,694	442,521	-	1,284,022	17.9%				
Total	$314,711,436	$720,001	$5,230,576	$90,651,931	$102,405,450	$1,419,574	$200,427,534	61%	150%	90%	64%	139%

* Counties affected by northern spotted owl protection measures

(a) Property tax levy after offsets and constitutional tax rate limitation

(b) E.O.S.T and W.O.S.T., private land severance taxes, operate as offsets to the property tax levy. E.O.S.T. amounts are approximations

(c) "National Forest Receipts" lists only the 75% that is used by counties and not initially passed on to schools

(d) An approximation of the portion of county forest trust land revenues used by counties for their operations

(e) Counties affected by northern spotted owl protection measures, except the urbanized tri-counties (Multnomah, Clackamas, & Washington)

(f) All counties, except the urbanized tri-counties (Multnomah, Clackamas, & Washington)

Association of Oregon Counties, 3-93

FOR THE OPERATION OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT IN OREGON (COUNTY FISCAL YEAR 1989-90)

								FOREST REVENUE AS PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY TAXES LEVIED		
COUNTY	PROPERTY TAX LEVY(a)	EASTERN OREGON SEVERANCE TAX(b)	WESTERN OREGON SEVERANCE TAX(b)	O&C RECEIPTS	NAT'L FOREST RECEIPTS(c)	STATE FOREST RECEIPTS(d)	TOTAL FOREST REVENUE RECEIVED	COUNTIES AFFECTED BY SPOTTED OWL	COUNTIES NOT AFFECTED BY SPOTTED OWL	ALL COUNTIES
Baker	$2,012,164	$9,275	-	-	$992,515	-	$1,001,790		49.79%	
Benton*	6,913,487	-	$134,562	$3,086,502	396,335	$230,225	3,849,624	55.7%		
Clackames*	6,657,510	-	32,113	6,100,066	4,703,383	550	10,836,122	162.8%		
Clatsop	3,223,746	-	168,910	-	-	532,670	701,580		21.8%	
Columbia*	1,783,817	-	238,554	2,264,168	-	118,000	2,620,722	146.9%		
Coos*	3,565,649	-	270,817	6,484,754	668,504	64,700	7,488,775	210.0%		
Crook	1,589,460	23,030	-	-	2,605,253	-	2,628,283		165.4%	
Curry*	540,564	-	52,604	4,011,755	4,813,168	-	8,877,527	1642.3%		
Deschutes*	5,892,037	15,051	-	-	2,396,516	-	2,411,567	40.9%		
Douglas*	3,041,466	-	353,073	27,532,729	17,111,541	4,360	45,001,703	1479.6%		
Gilliam	588,384	193	-	-	-	-	193		0.0%	
Grant	776,194	21,837	-	-	7,770,341	-	7,792,178		1003.9%	
Harney	1,162,074	1,952	-	-	3,069,980	-	3,071,932		264.3%	
Hood River*	979,396	-	12,500	-	1,953,449	-	1,965,949	200.7%		
Jackson*	1,069,493	-	20,411	17,223,068	4,866,807	-	22,110,286	2067.4%		
Jefferson*	1,911,224	13,176	-	-	444,490	-	457,666	23.9%		
Josephine*	590,423	-	2,616	13,277,260	2,608,802	0	15,888,678	2691.1%		
Klamath*	4,786,651	134,940	-	2,571,920	12,623,183	74,400	15,404,443	321.8%		
Lake*	839,281	128,396	-	-	3,900,296	-	4,028,692	480.0%		
Lane*	11,238,796	-	337,476	16,783,424	25,922,120	140,230	43,183,252	384.2%		
Lincoln*	6,940,997	-	390,207	395,680	4,173,164	461,400	5,420,451	78.1%		
Linn*	6,553,481	-	306,647	2,901,653	8,618,015	11,530	11,838,045	180.6%		
Malheur	1,790,329	136	-	-	7,310	-	7,446		0.4%	
Marion*	24,965,604	-	60,596	1,604,702	3,136,124	68,320	4,869,742	19.6%		
Morrow	4,434,517	25,529	-		369,566	-	395,095		8.9%	
Multnomah*	84,271,600	-	23,720	1,198,031	681,241	-	1,902,992	2.3%		
Polk*	2,736,124	-	169,877	2,374,080	7,734	215,140	2,766,831	101.1%		
Sherman	1,059,906	0	-	-	-	-	0		0.0%	
Tillamook*	2,389,807	-	117,334	615,502	2,240,862	545,100	3,518,798	147.2%		
Umatilla	4,307,701	16,523	-	-	996,806	-	1,013,329		23.5%	
Union	2,009,614	21,368	-	-	879,344	-	900,712		44.8%	
Wallowa	857,742	24,650	-	-	1,723,201	-	1,747,851		203.8%	
Wasco*	4,070,181	15,063	-	-	1,938,559	-	1,953,622	48.0%		
Washington*	21,969,540	-	99,252	692,440	-	8,400	800,092	3.6%		
Wheeler	111,689	15,558	-	-	877,229	-	892,787		799.4%	
Yamhill*	6,811,508	-	103,566	791,360	620,185	-	1,515,111	22.2%		
Total	$234,442,156	$466,677	$2,915,037	$109,911,094	$123,116,023	$2,475,025	$238,883,866	103.9%	84.2%	101.9%

* Counties affected by northern spotted owl protection measures

(a) Net property tax levy after offsets.

(b) E.O.S.T. & W.O.S.T., private land severance taxes, operate as offsets to the property tax levy. E.O.S.T. amounts are approximate.

(c) "National Forest Receipts" lists only the 75 percent that is used by counties and not initially passed on to schools.

(d) An approximation of the portion of county forest trust land revenues used by counties for their operations.

Association of Oregon Counties, 3/93

U. S. FOREST SERVICE RECEIPTS TO COUNTIES BY COUNTY FISCAL YEAR FOR DISTRIBUTION TO ROAD FUNDS AND SCHOOLS

COUNTY	CFY 1969	CFY 1970	CFY 1971	CFY 1972	CFY 1973	CFY 1974	CFY 1975	CFY 1976	CFY 1976 (FT)	CFY 1977	CFY 1978	CFY 1979
Baker	387,345.47	420,389.18	220,601.66	328,476.93	437,070.73	455,137.28	186,569.25	524,978.20	128,508.27	1,176,567.05	1,047,602.18	1,898,418.71
Benton	130,735.54	90,016.32	83,655.61	104,748.33	158,014.80	138,129.42	108,966.86	172,870.17	44,130.47	308,946.49	361,314.40	388,240.64
Clackamas	1,736,872.42	1,773,277.30	1,255,000.41	1,618,593.77	2,563,521.93	2,647,882.05	1,970,577.46	2,641,999.36	997,562.16	3,715,462.59	4,074,082.40	5,385,791.20
Clatsop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coos	175,451.51	148,919.59	127,397.01	166,312.15	239,498.36	232,828.43	201,243.92	308,321.39	79,132.13	480,565.49	619,477.13	777,288.54
Crook	432,961.43	429,097.45	290,194.62	369,601.71	754,794.83	1,019,720.19	639,799.88	1,020,247.43	396,823.82	2,093,554.57	2,124,626.88	2,373,585.29
Curry	1,267,093.31	1,213,313.33	986,376.54	1,288,066.24	1,807,941.89	1,804,217.57	1,603,260.26	2,409,913.87	620,259.85	3,445,446.35	4,652,800.00	6,278,585.57
Deschutes	812,540.65	738,607.79	490,616.91	1,247,816.26	1,018,391.97	1,754,711.13	1,025,003.97	2,186,878.10	585,869.25	3,686,619.42	3,382,469.13	4,407,929.57
Douglas	3,652,917.53	3,395,859.38	2,564,885.74	3,869,627.91	5,524,373.58	3,780,986.45	4,822,700.40	5,651,364.38	1,965,162.90	9,309,983.72	12,823,517.71	14,980,841.79
Gilliam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	1,110,324.97	819,825.27	627,174.43	1,113,608.36	1,683,357.90	1,964,519.97	1,037,899.19	2,042,057.04	742,392.64	4,360,641.46	4,422,112.04	5,894,636.08
Harney	438,941.90	362,810.37	260,187.24	426,770.66	722,736.24	913,831.21	535,284.69	948,837.62	344,429.58	1,905,700.72	1,968,304.35	2,453,740.57
Hood River	723,400.20	738,654.55	522,667.21	673,610.20	1,068,168.18	1,103,085.91	820,508.37	1,100,597.94	415,537.61	1,546,900.62	1,694,028.69	2,241,602.27
Jackson	1,031,696.05	749,852.04	789,479.97	1,456,110.61	1,554,267.45	1,283,705.96	1,281,005.63	1,561,107.32	409,592.87	2,969,851.02	4,265,413.04	5,272,131.75
Jefferson	151,924.29	141,066.00	94,813.64	224,133.75	194,885.79	317,141.93	190,834.57	388,109.37	107,900.76	648,283.02	601,782.28	780,900.37
Josephine	688,534.19	649,935.14	536,179.93	711,331.98	973,010.37	959,682.46	858,265.62	1,275,158.36	328,738.58	1,852,220.59	2,505,134.59	3,365,635.75
Klamath	1,742,105.12	1,767,565.05	1,165,766.74	1,894,907.78	2,454,738.38	2,906,719.00	1,997,518.32	3,371,916.15	765,431.95	5,673,392.38	7,649,844.46	9,862,793.58
Lake	950,616.24	854,942.80	559,629.69	997,107.89	1,277,797.39	1,258,384.14	1,266,083.86	1,974,498.30	561,925.59	4,336,667.62	4,160,294.42	4,881,065.25
Lane	6,952,306.23	6,215,150.47	4,944,871.26	7,564,322.18	9,677,708.72	8,719,701.48	7,908,288.31	9,561,289.14	4,130,871.68	20,750,798.58	22,358,438.25	24,089,679.80
Lincoln	1,367,173.70	941,452.27	874,927.56	1,095,459.03	1,652,471.77	1,444,507.88	1,139,536.34	1,807,814.17	461,500.62	3,217,527.69	3,767,169.76	4,052,249.82
Linn	2,231,787.04	2,166,548.09	1,655,177.94	2,695,958.52	3,228,986.54	3,026,031.93	2,760,395.22	3,066,005.00	1,567,408.67	7,280,262.41	7,462,555.77	7,967,871.55
Malheur	2,318.30	2,402.13	1,304.67	2,029.21	2,724.23	2,885.37	1,239.17	3,297.79	851.48	7,241.43	6,613.61	11,556.52
Marion	894,283.90	880,643.45	659,292.85	1,015,118.49	1,130,269.23	1,251,388.27	1,081,564.73	1,262,001.75	597,563.49	2,609,763.61	2,710,081.92	3,033,246.48
Morrow	81,255.10	75,278.81	62,562.27	56,717.59	112,350.25	130,895.19	65,335.13	102,522.51	63,114.20	354,098.53	320,440.19	306,464.86
Multnomah	244,647.83	249,791.56	177,635.22	228,935.15	363,030.79	374,898.03	278,860.40	374,052.47	141,119.73	525,339.17	575,917.56	762,075.71
Polk	0.00	0.00	1,631.96	2,043.44	3,082.55	2,694.63	2,125.72	3,372.35	860.90	6,026.93	7,048.52	7,576.12
Sherman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tillamook	739,816.29	509,422.49	473,425.78	592,794.24	894,241.09	781,705.27	616,667.84	978,310.94	249,744.20	1,748,397.20	2,044,847.56	2,199,482.36
Umatilla	239,592.33	224,272.18	180,822.48	168,571.67	325,570.57	376,982.69	186,332.77	300,760.55	177,550.72	1,007,685.32	875,402.58	873,258.24
Union	362,404.07	395,370.55	219,246.05	290,893.01	409,810.27	431,047.94	178,735.18	462,964.17	136,150.39	1,143,646.20	998,004.29	1,661,215.49
Wallowa	469,185.44	545,326.70	282,081.08	417,973.22	454,803.57	423,183.10	146,129.62	196,949.82	95,040.68	898,731.52	1,137,242.70	1,287,468.14
Wasco	708,974.15	723,900.49	512,620.36	660,661.89	1,047,756.05	1,082,006.51	804,828.89	1,079,566.10	407,290.64	1,516,200.02	1,660,408.11	2,198,798.61
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wheeler	150,702.57	148,193.43	103,394.16	125,432.58	255,209.76	335,177.77	205,749.96	328,653.47	134,384.37	715,870.83	711,908.25	781,206.46
Yamhill	204,018.68	140,483.13	130,556.34	163,474.50	246,604.31	215,570.37	170,058.11	269,788.19	68,871.81	482,154.40	563,881.88	606,089.97
Total	30,081,926.45	27,512,367.31	20,854,177.33	31,571,209.25	42,237,189.49	41,139,359.53	34,091,369.64	47,376,203.42	16,725,722.01	89,774,546.95	101,552,764.65	121,081,427.06

* Allocation for receipts in July, August, and September, 1976, the transition period between the former federal fiscal year (July 1 to June 30) and the newly-adopted federal fiscal year (October 1 to September 30)

COUNTY	CFY 1980	CFY 1981	CFY 1982	CFY 1983	CFY 1984	CFY 1985	CFY 1986	CFY 1987	CFY 1988	CFY 1989	CFY 1990
Baker	1,054,658.77	1,515,470.70	395,310.32	810,580.45	770,525.00	1,024,704.73	1,215,704.53	1,180,488.75	1,166,952.44	1,323,353.74	1,566,686.75
Benton	320,328.86	355,822.61	144,667.65	191,035.87	266,220.79	275,561.20	389,971.46	351,991.74	480,786.51	528,446.17	339,359.55
Clackamas	7,051,759.24	5,589,030.87	2,263,865.43	3,673,916.03	4,008,636.28	3,455,841.66	5,439,415.44	5,375,219.66	6,699,342.05	6,271,190.12	6,121,434.53
Clatsop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coos	530,602.39	484,720.33	177,792.41	266,228.33	343,358.64	458,517.08	553,818.19	581,317.68	731,616.94	891,339.44	618,194.92
Crook	1,686,274.56	2,409,837.58	878,587.66	1,135,816.60	2,349,519.24	2,302,340.28	3,985,146.39	3,499,060.57	3,683,105.30	3,473,671.17	3,640,526.91
Curry	3,860,511.12	3,045,758.32	1,009,451.43	1,706,393.38	2,049,793.64	3,346,825.21	3,497,343.56	4,127,380.26	4,896,447.74	6,417,556.95	4,667,604.77
Deschutes	3,081,603.06	4,644,890.78	2,217,856.70	4,529,196.18	5,101,836.32	5,020,738.42	4,841,864.15	4,439,341.74	3,550,339.78	3,195,354.11	4,175,755.99
Douglas	10,350,747.47	9,703,431.02	6,407,238.04	6,648,905.18	10,545,547.48	9,531,261.75	11,737,183.60	18,991,965.90	16,091,516.02	22,815,389.17	24,278,440.18
Gilliam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	3,594,530.83	2,519,990.47	1,400,667.73	2,541,461.07	5,497,223.33	6,422,048.94	9,104,247.68	8,178,289.95	9,302,181.98	10,360,455.43	10,810,104.00
Harney	1,584,608.98	1,604,838.53	719,932.77	1,061,413.79	2,391,311.39	2,627,425.88	4,136,315.75	3,613,514.72	3,976,643.72	4,093,306.36	4,318,696.55
Hood River	2,944,850.30	2,328,012.19	941,988.48	1,530,065.80	1,670,282.33	1,438,500.96	2,269,063.57	2,242,781.98	2,791,428.97	2,604,597.74	2,542,447.47
Jackson	3,432,233.66	4,446,796.53	1,784,642.56	3,949,041.24	2,826,751.66	4,210,541.41	4,661,099.91	5,467,483.26	5,538,023.24	6,489,076.27	4,532,283.16
Jefferson	577,859.60	819,285.67	388,804.51	780,951.14	877,537.17	861,430.40	848,216.80	783,753.77	652,208.77	592,652.58	748,815.04
Josephine	2,075,794.71	1,707,368.43	577,092.28	1,015,129.44	1,140,276.74	1,850,958.41	1,942,307.14	2,290,227.05	2,678,836.38	3,478,401.72	2,518,474.29
Klamath	7,799,094.10	6,575,955.15	2,902,569.81	7,566,550.48	9,894,489.27	10,219,303.68	11,746,531.26	13,041,089.14	15,612,206.70	16,830,911.09	13,300,540.48
Lake	3,351,236.24	4,891,491.28	2,652,206.93	3,784,013.85	4,547,127.75	4,345,128.63	4,233,154.94	7,039,096.31	6,274,381.47	5,200,394.59	6,191,278.80
Lane	21,198,685.62	19,362,259.95	11,027,033.19	13,090,189.17	14,973,433.80	18,147,177.25	22,291,776.25	25,344,183.91	29,549,624.56	34,562,827.57	29,502,433.18
Lincoln	3,352,779.32	3,729,215.78	1,518,175.88	2,004,774.69	2,795,939.04	2,894,288.78	4,095,274.67	3,698,894.10	5,063,423.12	5,564,217.79	3,570,203.90
Linn	7,340,559.27	6,263,994.80	3,904,708.30	4,587,788.94	4,685,211.92	6,242,994.66	7,298,969.75	8,522,511.24	9,867,966.44	11,490,686.74	10,125,217.34
Malheur	6,457.28	8,472.46	2,418.81	4,871.73	5,516.88	7,179.10	8,961.93	8,444.02	8,697.11	9,747.38	11,199.04
Marion	3,075,849.32	2,566,127.58	1,434,064.47	1,822,388.77	1,898,308.61	2,275,359.63	2,848,799.32	3,198,422.69	3,768,060.84	4,181,497.75	3,764,604.04
Morrow	227,168.07	281,928.15	99,471.58	219,769.17	278,368.78	237,044.88	216,029.40	302,343.95	340,020.45	492,755.16	432,619.40
Multnomah	998,611.83	791,465.12	320,311.11	520,271.94	567,967.83	489,635.07	771,568.22	772,184.17	965,436.05	908,321.26	887,771.58
Polk	6,250.90	6,943.52	2,823.04	3,727.88	5,195.03	5,377.30	7,609.90	6,868.76	9,382.07	10,312.10	6,616.58
Sherman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tillamook	1,814,744.76	2,015,825.95	819,579.19	1,082,266.97	1,514,106.21	1,567,228.95	2,201,797.63	1,987,362.32	2,718,556.24	2,987,815.71	1,917,079.73
Umatilla	637,171.76	803,223.28	276,437.38	608,809.00	760,630.22	660,707.38	608,982.86	837,307.42	934,374.88	1,329,074.10	1,181,511.67
Union	969,237.40	1,438,459.08	373,169.88	781,527.38	696,666.97	847,984.74	907,936.01	972,552.36	954,893.29	1,172,458.85	1,317,545.67
Wallowa	2,043,328.78	1,575,902.79	774,755.15	1,100,860.56	1,259,958.51	1,215,470.38	1,275,445.36	1,146,822.88	1,543,971.63	2,297,601.39	2,328,158.62
Wasco	2,881,270.56	2,283,279.73	923,879.61	1,500,630.54	1,637,625.81	1,410,210.58	2,221,539.40	2,195,966.06	2,739,172.78	2,584,745.07	2,523,439.34
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wheeler	559,485.03	787,427.86	286,149.22	395,739.29	768,873.37	744,473.94	1,243,517.69	1,123,562.03	1,188,790.10	1,169,638.96	1,202,226.74
Yamhill	500,071.57	555,481.56	225,843.47	298,229.77	415,602.40	430,183.91	607,356.15	548,205.11	752,335.31	826,913.19	530,574.40
Total	98,908,365.36	95,112,708.07	46,851,494.99	69,212,544.63	86,543,842.41	94,566,445.19	117,206,948.91	131,868,633.50	144,530,722.88	164,154,709.67	149,671,844.62

COUNTY	CFY 1991	CFY 1992	TOTAL 1980-1989	TOTAL 1969-1992
Baker	1,176,072.24	1,025,774.27	10,457,749.43	21,437,947.60
Benton	405,191.95	377,386.85	3,304,832.86	6,516,540.26
Clackamas	5,941,365.11	5,360,475.16	49,828,216.78	97,632,114.63
Clatsop	-	-	-	0.00
Columbia	-	-	-	0.00
Coos	672,800.42	608,953.54	5,019,311.43	10,475,695.96
Crook	5,168,846.46	4,757,108.42	25,403,359.35	50,914,849.24
Curry	4,795,924.73	4,251,367.01	33,957,461.61	75,049,632.90
Deschutes	3,277,578.32	3,637,925.77	40,623,021.24	73,051,735.47
Douglas	18,888,630.26	16,837,469.10	122,823,185.63	255,169,946.66
Gilliam	-	-	-	0.00
Grant	10,754,045.58	12,371,204.51	58,921,097.41	118,675,000.85
Harney	5,089,341.41	5,236,186.68	25,809,311.89	51,735,111.68
Hood River	2,471,323.38	2,230,371.06	20,761,572.32	40,654,475.98
Jackson	4,968,202.99	4,817,481.03	42,805,689.74	79,747,870.63
Jefferson	599,890.63	652,234.93	7,182,700.41	13,025,416.78
Josephine	2,602,307.90	2,322,380.94	18,756,392.30	40,903,382.99
Klamath	13,313,713.01	13,226,108.94	102,188,700.68	183,281,762.02
Lake	4,279,170.20	6,528,644.62	46,318,231.99	86,396,338.80
Lane	28,185,683.44	25,537,784.74	209,547,191.27	425,646,518.73
Lincoln	4,264,378.19	3,971,724.69	34,716,983.17	68,345,080.56
Linn	9,412,452.72	8,479,360.79	70,205,392.06	143,331,411.59
Malheur	9,109.04	8,752.17	70,766.70	144,290.86
Marion	3,531,351.32	3,182,578.80	27,068,878.98	54,672,631.31
Morrow	376,524.43	529,874.34	2,694,899.59	5,764,952.39
Multnomah	885,460.47	801,608.60	7,105,772.60	13,976,916.87
Polk	7,900.13	7,358.00	64,490.50	122,828.33
Sherman	-	-	-	0.00
Tillamook	2,291,458.60	2,110,751.71	18,709,283.93	36,857,429.23
Umatilla	1,018,317.53	1,414,634.27	7,456,718.28	16,007,983.85
Union	944,077.94	885,080.59	9,114,885.96	18,951,077.77
Wallowa	1,117,680.04	1,001,997.80	14,234,117.43	25,036,069.48
Wasco	2,454,314.97	2,216,871.58	20,378,320.14	39,975,957.85
Washington	-	-	-	0.00
Wheeler	1,640,000.04	1,561,113.73	8,267,657.49	16,666,881.61
Yamhill	633,500.60	590,028.49	5,160,222.44	10,175,877.62
				0.00
Total	141,176,614.05	136,540,593.13	1,048,956,415.61	2,080,343,730.50

NOT AN OFFICIAL DOCUMENT

SCHEDULE ANNUAL PAYMENTS TO COUNTIES FROM O&C LANDS

County	Benton	Clackamas	Columbia	Coos	Curry	Douglas	Jackson	Josephine	Klamath	Lane
Acres	52,496	91,805	11,079	122,001	93,506	706,321	437,997	366,600	67,305	374,215
% of receipts	2.81%	5.55%	2.06%	5.90%	3.65%	25.05%	15.67%	12.08%	2.34%	15.27%
1916-1969	$9,105,130	$17,273,875	$6,370,986	$18,677,597	$10,081,725	$78,640,246	$49,728,997	$15,877,078	$7,087,121	$47,451,285
1970	829,204	1,631,005	610,002	1,741,037	1,000,776	7,392,031	4,624,077	3,564,700	690,513	4,505,041
1971	893,431	1,768,630	661,588	1,386,490	1,170,776	8,009,590	5,010,390	3,862,504	743,801	4,882,493
1972	1,061,450	2,090,509	701,060	~~2,220,668~~	1,382,462	9,462,397	5,919,191	4,563,102	883,913	5,768,095
1973	1,326,060	2,619,087	972,129	2,784,254	1,722,462	11,821,283	7,394,790	5,700,642	1,104,264	7,206,028
1974	1,623,881	3,207,308	1,190,461	3,409,572	2,109,311	14,476,232	9,055,591	6,900,953	1,352,271	8,324,433
1975	1,386,678	2,730,812	1,016,568	2,911,530	1,801,201	12,361,664	7,732,325	5,961,234	1,154,742	7,535,434
1976	1,661,296	3,281,208	1,217,010	3,488,131	2,157,911	14,809,776	9,264,238	7,141,809	1,383,428	9,027,755
FY chg.½	830,721	1,640,748	608,999	1,744,219	1,079,051	7,405,542	4,632,529	3,571,216	691,775	4,514,277
1977	2,919,876	5,885,521	2,184,536	6,256,680	3,870,658	26,564,371	16,617,318	12,810,287	2,431,463	10,193,130
1978	2,424,742	4,789,080	1,777,569	5,091,094	3,149,575	21,615,571	13,521,602	10,423,800	2,019,180	13,176,443
1979	1,719,354	5,370,965	1,993,547	5,709,675	3,532,256	24,241,924	15,164,509	11,690,317	2,264,515	14,777,412
1980	2,742,757	5,417,189	2,010,704	5,758,814	3,562,656	24,450,557	15,295,018	11,790,927	2,284,004	14,904,591
1981	2,724,456	5,381,044	1,997,288	5,720,389	3,538,885	24,287,413	15,192,965	11,712,254	2,268,764	14,805,142
1982	1,104,277	2,181,046	809,541	2,318,588	1,434,381	9,844,176	6,158,014	4,747,212	919,576	6,000,821
1983	1,326,719	2,620,388	972,612	2,785,638	1,723,318	11,827,156	7,398,465	5,703,475	1,104,312	7,209,607
1984	1,854,071	3,611,956	1,359,212	3,892,890	2,408,313	16,528,287	10,339,252	7,970,527	1,543,960	10,075,327
1985	1,717,571	3,392,356	1,259,145	3,606,288	2,231,009	15,311,444	9,578,057	7,383,722	1,430,291	9,333,653
1986	2,018,745	(3 797 201) 3,909,677	(1 474 931) 1,475,553	4,238,646	(2 622 213) 2,605,792	17,996,284	(11 257 556) 11,096,921	(8 679 449) 8,624,238	(1 681 [illegible]) 1,631,807	10,970,189
1987	1,922,662	3,797,428	(1 485 115) ~~1,409,398~~	4,036,905	(3 480 987) ~~2,496,400~~	17,139,744	10,721,748	(8 211 184) ~~8,265,394~~	1,601,078	10,448,060
1988	3,059,247	6,042,285	2,228,657	6,423,330	3,921,045	27,271,936	17,059,930	12,977,482	2,547,558	16,624,449
1989	3,088,502	6,100,066	2,264,168	6,484,754	4,011,755	27,532,729	17,223,933	13,277,260	2,571,920	16,783,424
1990	2,900,724	5,729,188	2,126,509	6,090,488	3,767,844	25,858,768	16,175,924	12,470,017	2,415,550	15,763,009
1991	2,714,540	5,361,460	1,990,020	5,699,570	3,526,000	24,199,030	15,137,670	11,669,630	2,260,500	14,751,260
1992	2,547,319	5,031,182	1,867,430	5,348,464	3,308,795	22,708,309	14,205,158	10,950,753	2,121,255	13,342,550

Ammounts in parenthesis are amounts actually earned before mineral receipt withholding.

SCHEDULE ANNUAL PAYMENTS TO COUNTIES FROM O&C LANDS

County	Lincoln	Linn	Marion	Multnomah	Polk	Tillamook	Washington	Yamhill	Total
Acres	9,220	86,166	20,712	4,247	42,205	27,570	11,695	41,645	2,563,604
% of receipts	.36%	2.64%	1.46%	1.09%	2.16%	.56%	.63%	.72%	100.00%
1916-1969	$ 1,169,415	$ 8,466,109	$ 4,611,164	$ 3,620,551	$ 7,044,502	1,831,329	$ 2,038,600	$ 2,326,381	312,903,580
1970	106,233	779,040	430,833	214,437	237,396	165,251	135,232	212,466	29,402,279
1971	115,108	944,124	466,826	241,309	690,647	179,057	200,763	230,216	31,867,200
1972	135,907	997,235	551,501	304,525	815,919	211,535	237,301	271,973	37,666,827
1973	169,887	1,245,835	688,935	514,379	1,019,320	264,268	297,302	339,773	47,190,752
1974	208,042	1,525,639	843,724	629,904	1,248,250	323,620	364,073	416,083	57,789,348
1975	177,653	1,302,786	720,480	237,893	1,065,916	276,349	310,892	355,305	49,347,960
1976	212,835	1,560,791	863,165	644,417	1,277,011	331,077	372,461	425,670	59,120,860
FY chg.¼yr.	106,427	700,464	431,620	322,237	638,562	165,563	186,247	212,854	29,563,042
1977	381,764	2,799,599	1,548,263	1,155,090	2,290,581	593,854	668,086	763,257	106,045,424
1978	310,643	2,278,044	1,259,830	940,558	1,863,858	483,223	543,625	621,236	86,289,736
1979	348,387	2,554,838	1,412,903	1,054,838	2,090,322	541,935	609,677	696,774	96,774,149
1980	351,385	2,576,825	1,425,062	1,063,916	2,108,311	546,599	614,924	702,770	97,607,012
1981	349,041	2,559,632	1,415,554	1,056,818	2,094,244	542,952	610,821	698,081	96,955,742
1982	141,473	1,037,470	573,752	428,349	848,839	220,069	247,578	282,946	39,298,109
1983	169,971	1,085,229	689,327	514,635	1,019,827	264,399	297,499	339,942	47,214,154
1984	237,532	1,741,903	963,325	718,195	1,425,194	369,495	415,681	475,065	65,981,185
1985	220,045	1,613,661	892,404	666,246	1,320,268	342,292	385,078	440,089	61,123,528
1986	(253,629) 255,819	1,896,615	1,048,886	(793,072) 763,988	(1,551,775) 1,537,691	402,312	452,602	517,258	(71,841,455) 71,443,023
1987	246,319	1,806,344	998,963	745,802	1,477,918	383,164	431,060	492,640	(69,422,133) 68,347,121
1988	391,932	2,874,168	1,589,502	1,186,683	2,351,592	609,672	685,881	783,865	(108,870,003) 108,629,214
1989	395,680	2,901,653	1,604,702	1,198,031	2,374,080	615,502	692,440	791,360	109,911,094
1990	371,623	2,725,235	1,507,138	1,125,192	2,229,738	578,080	650,340	743,246	103,228,614
1991	347,770	2,550,310	1,410,400	1,052,970	2,086,620	540,970	608,590	695,540	96,602,913
1992	326,347	2,393,211	1,323,518	988,106	1,958,082	507,651	571,107	652,694	90,651,931

Amounts in parenthesis are amounts actually earned before mineral receipts overpayment withholding.

TIMBER SUPPLY ("PIPELINE") IN NATIONAL FORESTS IN OREGON
AFFECTED BY NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL PROTECTION MEASURES

National Forest	Federal Fiscal Yr.	Volume Sold (1)	Volume Harvested (1)	Volume Remaining (1) (2)	Volume Remaining As Percentage of Aver Annual Harvest (3)
DESCHUTES	1990	160	199		
	1991	131	161		
	1992	108	152	78	46% (or 1/2 year)
(1st Quarter	1993	29	26	74)	
MT. HOOD	1990	322	230		
	1991	143	207		
	1992	43	129	89	47% (or 1/2 year)
(1st Quarter	1993	6	23	84)	
ROGUE	1990	142	130		
	1991	52	93		
	1992	7	63	138	145% (or 1 1/2 years)
(1st Quarter	1993	0.4	17	115)	
SISKIYOU	1990	137	117		
	1991	58	83		
	1992	2	51	79	94% (or 1 year)
(1st Quarter	1993	0.3	4	73)	
SIUSLAW	1990	404	176		
	1991	70	153		
	1992	9	101	252	165% (or 1 yr. 8 months)
(1st Quarter	1993	0.7	15	240)	
UMPQUA	1990	418	429		
	1991	74	264		
	1992	15	147	274	98% (or 1 year)
(1st Quarter	1993	2	21	243)	
WILLAMETTE	1990	539	535		
	1991	364	389		
	1992	104	261	424	107% (or 1 year)
(1st Quarter	1993	37	60	398)	
WINEMA	1990	92	215		
	1991	125	152		
	1992	46	88	92	61% (or 1/2 year)
(1st Quarter	1993	48 (4)	23	148)	

(1) Million board feet.
(2) Portion of volume remaining may not be available for harvest due to species protection measures.
(3) Volume remaining divided by average annual harvest of last three years
(4) Fire salvage sales.

Association of Oregon Counties 3/93