FORESTRY DEPARTMENT

Annual Performance Progress Report (APPR) for Fiscal Year (2014-2015)

Original Submission Date: 2015

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2014-2015 KPM #	2014-2015 Approved Key Performance Measures (KPMs)
1	CUSTOMER SERVICE TO COUNTY GOVERNMENTS AND FOREST LANDOWNERS – Percent of Oregon's forested counties and forest protective associations rating that ODF programs collectively provide "good" or "excellent" customer service: overall, timeliness, accuracy, helpfulness, expertise, availability of information.
2	BOARD OF FORESTRY PERFORMANCE Percent of total best practices met by the Board of Forestry.
3	FOREST PRACTICES ACT COMPLIANCE Percent of forest operations that are in compliance with the Forest Practices Act
4	URBAN AND COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT Percent of Oregon cities actively managing their urban and community forest resources.
5	STATE FORESTS TOTAL REVENUE - Percent increase in total revenue produced by State Forests
6	AIR QUALITY PROTECTION - Total number of smoke intrusions into designated areas per total number of units burned.
7 a	PRIVATE FORESTLAND MANAGED AT OR ABOVE FOREST PRACTICES ACT STANDARDS. a. Acres of industrial private forestlands managed under an approved certification system, stewardship agreement, or other approved management plan including wildlife habitat conservation and management plans.
7 b	PRIVATE FORESTLAND MANAGED AT OR ABOVE FOREST PRACTICES ACT STANDARDS. b. Acres of non-industrial private forestlands managed under an approved certification system, stewardship agreement, or other approved management plan including wildlife habitat conservation and management plans.
8 a	FOREST STREAM WATER QUALITY: a. Percent of monitored stream sites associated predominately with forestland with significantly increasing trends in water quality.
8 b	FOREST STREAM WATER QUALITY: b. Percent of monitored stream sites associated predominately with forestland with significantly decreasing trends in water quality.
8 c	FOREST STREAM WATER QUALITY: c. Percent of monitored stream sites associated predominately with forestland with water quality in good to excellent condition.
9	VOLUNTARY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INVESTMENTS MADE TO CREATE HEALTHY FORESTS - Cumulative public and private forest landowner investments made in voluntary projects for the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds or for the Oregon Conservation Strategy.

2014-2015 KPM #	2014-2015 Approved Key Performance Measures (KPMs)
10	STATE FORESTS NORTH COAST HABITAT - Complex forest structure as a percent of the State Forests landscape.
11	FIRE SUPPRESSION EFFECTIVENESS - Percent of wildland forest fires under ODF jurisdiction controlled at 10 acres or less.
12	PREVENTION OF HUMAN-CAUSED WILDLAND FOREST FIRES - Number of human-caused wildland forest fires per 100,000 Oregon residents (lower is better).
13	DAMAGE TO OREGON FORESTS FROM INSECTS, DISEASES, AND OTHER AGENTS Percent of forest lands without significant damage mortality as assessed by aerial surveys.

New Delete	Proposed Key Performance Measures (KPM's) for Biennium 2015-2017
	Title: **Rationale:**

FORESTRY DEPARTMENT	I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Agency Mission: To serve the people of Oregon by protecting, managing, and promoting stewardship of Oregon's forests to enhance environmental, economic, and community sustainability.

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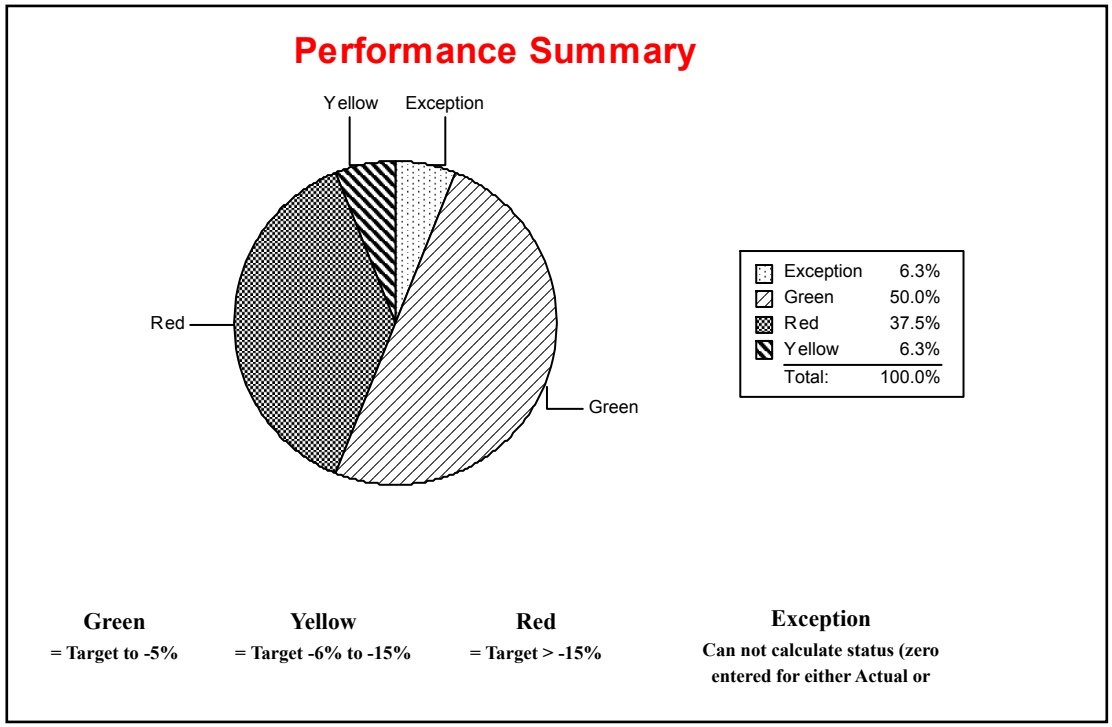


1. SCOPE OF REPORT

The Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) has ten programs that uniquely contribute to achieving the overall mission and vision of the agency and its statutory mandates. To support their unique roles, each program has developed individual vision and mission statements, strategic emphasis areas, strategies, and actions. These actions are designed by each program to meet their portion of the agency's mandates and to assist in addressing the goals and objectives outlined in the Oregon Board of Forestry's strategic plan, the Forestry Program for Oregon. In this way, the Department is able to effectively communicate how its programs contribute to the achievement of these board priorities while also achieving the Department's overall mission, vision, and statutory requirements. Performance

measurements inform strategic planning, budgeting, quality improvement, and program/employee appraisal processes. As a first step, Department programs have made their action statements measurable when possible. In addition, the Department's performance measures are intended to track over time a representative subset of the outputs and outcomes of the agency's actions. These performance measures provide further indication of the Department of Forestry's success in achieving its mission and vision, and in assisting with the achievement of the Forestry Program for Oregon. Of the Department's ten programs, the five agency operating programs are directly linked to the key performance measures. These programs include: Private Forests Program, Fire Protection Program, State Forests Program, Urban Forests Program, Forest Resources Planning Program. The five agency administrative programs do not have direct connection with the key performance measures, but support the operating programs accomplishments and contribute to overall agency performance. These administrative programs include: Information Technology Program, Human Resources Program, Business Services Program, Agency Affairs Program, Quality Assurance Program.

2. THE OREGON CONTEXT

In addition to addressing Board of Forestry strategies, the Department of Forestry has indirect influence on Oregon Progress Board Benchmarks 75, 77, 79, 82, 83, 86, 88, 89a, and 90. This influence is the result of the administration of Department programs, as well as through coordination with other agencies and organizations in order to promote the adoption of policies consistent with the goals and objectives of the Board of Forestry. Benchmark 75 (Air Quality) indicates Oregon forest wildfires affect the state's air quality. The Department's Fire Protection Program actively suppressed wildfires while the Smoke Management Program plays a key role in managing smoke from prescribed forest burning. Benchmark 77 indicates Oregon carbon dioxide emissions have increased during the past two decades. Maintaining a healthy, productive forest land base and the use of forest fuels for energy generation can offset fossil fuels and reduce carbon dioxide emissions from forest wildfires. Benchmark 79 (Stream Water Quality) indicates further improvements can be made to the state's water quality. However, water quality on forestlands remains high compared to other land uses. All streams and rivers on forestlands regulated under the Forest Practices Act receive protection appropriate to the beneficial uses of those water bodies. Benchmark 82 (Forest Land) indicates Oregon has been effective in retaining its forest land base, and Benchmark 83 (Timber Harvest) indicates Oregon is also effective in maintaining the productive capacity of these forests. Benchmark 86 (Freshwater Species) indicates the percent of freshwater salmonids and other fish considered at risk has remained steady since 1999. Oregon forestlands receive greater water quality and riparian protection than other land uses. Benchmark 88 (Terrestrial Species) indicates a low percentage of monitored plant species and terrestrial vertebrate animal species are at risk. Many of these species have limited habitats that are either not located on forestlands or are unaffected by commercial forest operations. Benchmark 89a (Natural Habitats Forests) indicates forests make up the largest natural habitat category in the state. Outcomes for this benchmark will be significantly affected by the Department of Forestry's programs and by landowners' management objectives. Benchmark 90 (Invasive Species) indicates Oregon has been effective in limiting the number of the most threatening invasive species.

3. PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

Our emphasis on keeping fires small is part of our century-long fire protection tradition. At its heart, it protects resources with broad public value: jobs; the safety and wellbeing of communities; and our wealth of natural resources, including those as basic as clean air and water. Generally, large-fire costs can escalate quickly when the proportion of fires we catch at 10 acres or less drops even a few percentage points. Our goal is to extinguish 98 percent of all fires at less than

10 acres. During the costly fire seasons of 2013 and 2014, we put out 94% and 93%, respectively, of our fires at 10 acres or less. Abundant lightning and extremely volatile fuel conditions from successive drought years were key drivers for large fire growth across both these fire seasons. The fact that in the last two drought years, we were still able to put out more than 90 percent of fires at small size attests to the value of what we call "severity resources," which we position around the state when and where fire danger is greatest. Outcomes in 2013 and 2014 would have been far worse if not for the increase in these resources that we have seen during this period. Our Administration Division ensures that we are operating accountably, and that we meet our statutory mandates. The division supports all other agency functions with services that include human resources, business services, information technology, facilities management, resource policy support, and grants coordination. One way to look at our results is through the eyes of those with whom we work regularly. In annual surveys, county commissioners in forested counties and forest protection association leaders rate our service as "good" or "excellent," based on overall timeliness, accuracy, helpfulness, expertise, and availability of information. Our Private Forests Program's purpose is to work with landowners to protect natural resources on all these lands. Our mission rests on the premise that productive private forestlands provide value for all Oregonians. And it's the statutory policy of the state that the leading use of Oregon's private forest lands is the continuous growing and harvesting of trees. About 11 percent of family forestland acres have approved management plans, and about 5 percent have certification from a third-party organization, such as the American Tree Farm system, that they are managed sustainably. With harvests on federal lands at low levels, industrial forestlands provide about two thirds of Oregon's timber harvest [2.75 of 4.2 billion board feet in 2013]. These lands are the primary raw material supplier for the state's forest sector, which employs more than 58,000 people directly. About 62 percent of these lands are certified as sustainably managed. Our 2013 compliance audit showed that operations on all of these lands maintain a 96 percent rate of compliance with the Forest Practices Act.

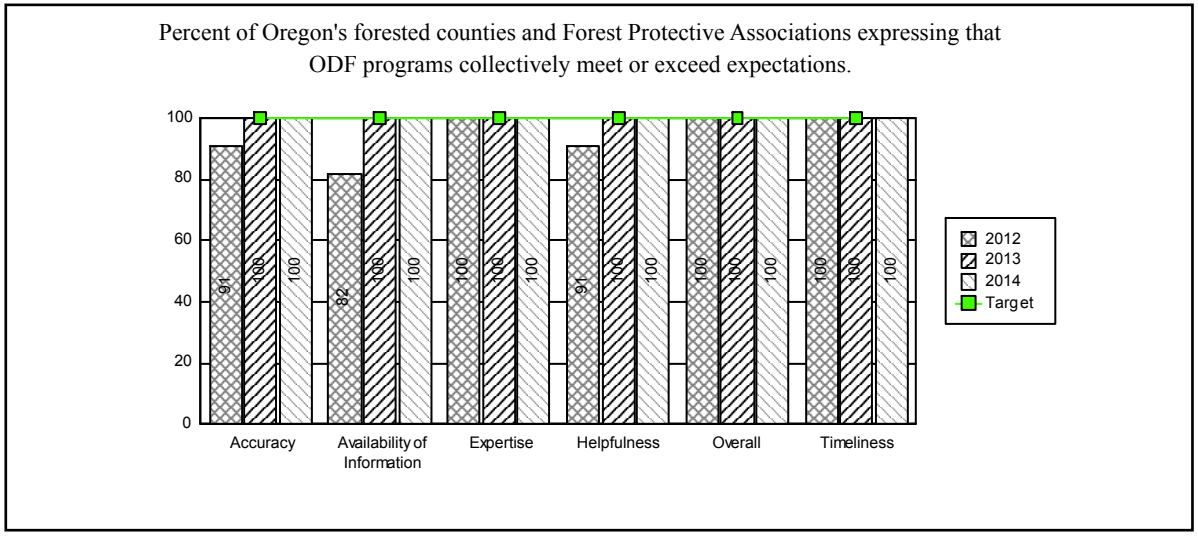
4. CHALLENGES

Reinvestments in forest practices and forest health management in the last biennium have put us back on track to deliver core business functions in those areas. We have improved service delivery for both forest practices administration and forest health protection. We do remain challenged to deliver on needed services for family forestlands and urban forestry. Two programs, family forestlands and urban forestry, are entirely federally funded. Ironically, the two Private Forests programs that serve the largest number of Oregonians (over 100,000 family forestland owners and millions of urban citizens) receives the least funding and no state support. Oregon's state forest lands represent a relatively small but significant part of Oregon's forestland base. They are managed for a broad range of purposes including social, economic and environmental benefits. ODF timber sales represent about 8 percent of the total timber harvested in the state, even though these lands represent about 3 percent of the total forest landbase. State forests' harvests produce jobs in rural communities and provide revenues to counties, local taxing districts and the Common School fund. Over the past five years, harvest from Board of Forestry-owned lands has averaged about 241 million board feet, a steady flow of timber through market fluctuations. Providing a predictable supply even through hard market times is an important principle in our management that contributes to local economies. KPM #5 shows fluctuations in revenue to counties due to market conditions. The Department also continues to be challenged with inadequate administrative and information technology infrastructure, which is vital for effective field operations. For instance, additional capacity is needed to support and maintain the increasing number of information technology systems necessary to meet performance measures. ODF is making significant strides to replace legacy systems, but needs additional resources to meet growing demands for more, and more sophisticated, technology solutions and support. The wildland-urban interface, where developed and forested areas meet or intermingle, continues to pose a range of challenges to effective performance.

5. RESOURCES AND EFFICIENCY

The Department's 2013-15 Legislatively Approved Budget is $309.4 million and includes 872 FTE. The agency has always pursued efficiencies through management actions such as using staff from all of its programs to fight wildfires. All vacant positions are carefully evaluated before they are filled, processes are being evaluated to see if work can be done in a more efficient manner, and resources are being shared between programs.

KPM #1	CUSTOMER SERVICE TO COUNTY GOVERNMENTS AND FOREST LANDOWNERS – Percent of Oregon's forested counties and forest protective associations rating that ODF programs collectively provide "good" or "excellent" customer service: overall, timeliness, accuracy, helpfulness, expertise, availability of information.	2006
Goal	Forestry Program for Oregon Goal A: Promote a fair legal system, effective and adequately funded government, leading-edge research, and education, and publicly-supported environmental, economic, and social policies.	
Oregon Context	By providing excellent customer service, the Department will impact the protection and management of all Oregon forest resources and assist private landowners, public landowners, and local governments meet their objectives.	
Data Source	Based on annual consultations (via survey) with county commissions and Forest Protective Associations by Department District Foresters.	
Owner	Satish Upadhyay, Chief, Administrative Services Division, 503-945-7203	



1. OUR STRATEGY

County boards and commissions, county staffs, and Forest Protective Associations are asked to evaluate the Department of Forestry's performance in the areas of timeliness, accuracy, helpfulness, expertise, and available information, as required by Department of Administrative Services (DAS) guidelines.

County governments were selected for the customer service measure because all three of the Department's operational programs (State Forests, Fire Protection, and Private Forests) either directly or indirectly affect forested counties and their citizens. Non-forested Sherman and Gilliam Counties are not included in the survey. Forest Protective Associations were selected for the customer service measure because two of the Department's operational programs (Fire Protection and Private Forests) either directly or indirectly affect private forest landowners. In addition, the Forest Trust Land Advisory Committee completes the survey, representing State Forests Program customers.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

The Department strives to ensure that 100 percent of county governments and landowner associations express that their expectations for Department performance have been met or exceeded. In most cases, the survey participants have a relationship with the Department either through partnerships in fire protection and prevention, through stewardship of private and public lands or through sharing of timber revenues from State-owned timber lands. These relationships are essential to the success of the Department in carrying out its mission.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

Survey results for the four previous years (CY 2011 - 2014) indicate that the Department of Forestry has been successful in meeting or exceeding the expectations of county governments and forest landowners and generally confirms personal experience of local Department leadership around the state. This year's results remain constant in all categories - Expertise, Timeliness, Overall Service, Accuracy, Helpfulness, and Availability of Information. The Department was commended for timely response and availability of information, as well as for providing assistance with the Forestry Activity Electronic Reporting and Notification System (FERNS).

4. HOW WE COMPARE

The system for comparison with performance by other agencies is not yet in place by the Department of Administrative Services.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

The ongoing relationships between Department of Forestry field offices and county commissions, county staffs, and Forest Protective Associations largely determine the results of this performance measure. Relationships with county governments are likely to be easier to maintain in more rural, forest resource dependent counties with smaller governments than in counties with significant urban populations and larger county government bureaucracies. Familiarity with, and interest in Department of Forestry programs and accomplishments is likely to be greater in the former.

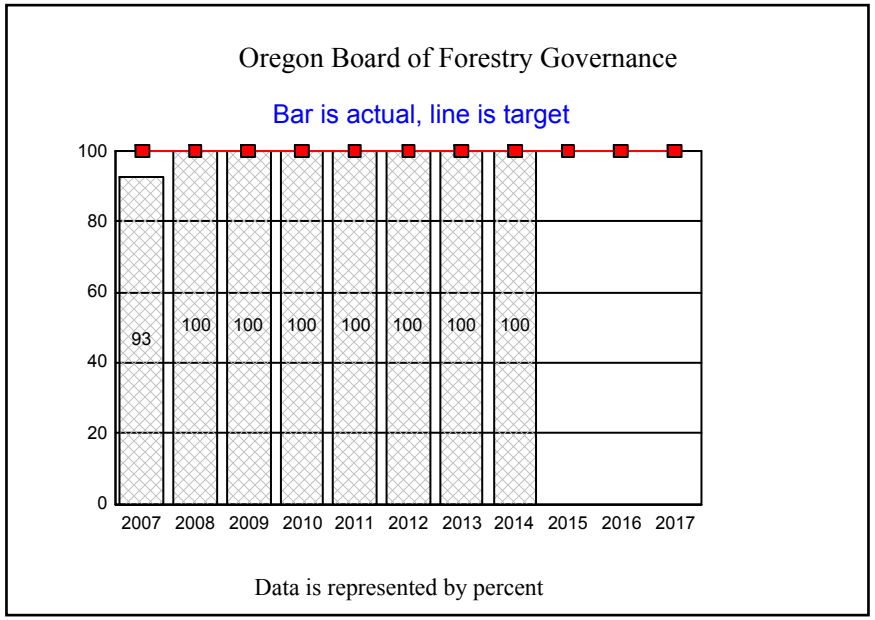
6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

Performance measure results can be used to address areas of Department deficiencies and to build new and stronger relationships and communication links with county governments and Forest Protective Associations over time. This year's survey indicates that improvements made in Accuracy, Availability of Information, and Helpfulness in 2013 have been maintained.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Each year, half of the forested counties and protection associations are surveyed. Of the 24 groups surveyed this year, 11 responded for a 46% return rate. The survey covered calendar year 2014.

KPM #2	BOARD OF FORESTRY PERFORMANCE Percent of total best practices met by the Board of Forestry.	2007
Goal	To fulfill the statutory mandate of ORS 526.016 (1), the State Board of Forestry shall supervise all matters of forest policy and management under the jurisdiction of this state. The current policy expression of this mandate is embodied in the 2011 Forestry Program for Oregon, goals A through G.	
Oregon Context	The Oregon Board of Forestry, established in 1911, is the seven-member citizen board that oversees and provides vision and direction to the management of Oregon's 30 million acres of forest. In this context, the Board is engaged with fulfillment of Oregon Benchmarks 75 (air quality), 77 (carbon dioxide emissions), 79 (stream water quality), 82 (forestland), 83 (timber harvest), 86 (freshwater species), 88 (terrestrial species), and 89 (natural habitats).	
Data Source	Individual board member self-evaluations of 16 best practices criteria leading to a consensus-based board evaluation decision.	
Owner	Tom Imeson, Chair, Oregon Board of Forestry (Administrator, Satish Upadhyay, Chief, Admin. Services Division, 503-945-7203)	



1. OUR STRATEGY

Following adoption by the 2006 Oregon Joint Legislative Audit Committee, the Oregon Board of Forestry, at its September 6, 2006 meeting, adopted the new state boards and commissions governance performance measure as developed by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and the Oregon Legislative Assembly. In addition to the 15 standard best management practice criteria, the Board chose to add an additional criteria relating to communications. The Board values public input and transparency in conducting its work through outreach to and engagement of stakeholders and by using its work plan communications tools. The Board also values input and communications with its standing advisory committees, special ad hoc committees and panels and external committees with Board interests. This addition provides a total of 16 criteria.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

Based upon the 15 standard criteria, the Board chose to establish the target at 100 percent. In developing the target, the Board wanted to set a high standard and be ambitious in its pursuit of best practices.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

The Board conducted its first evaluation in 2007. For 2014, individual board member self-evaluations were completed in July 2015. Consensus was reached on all 16 criteria, and a final report will be developed and approved at the next meeting. The Board decided that it had collectively met 15 of the 15 standard criteria, for a 100 percent achievement rate. The Board also decided that it had met the additional criteria relating to communications, #16. Overall, it's important to note the Board's positive and upward trend in performance with the highest percentage of "strong agreement" achieved in the last seven years. The positive trend can be attributed to solid strong agreement by all six responding board members in the areas of executive director performance and evaluation, current and applicable agency mission and goals, and heightened review and communication of financial audit findings. While the Board expressed general thoughts of working well together, respecting individual viewpoints, and functioning favorably as a board, several noted areas of concerns, too. The primary focus of these concerns surrounded the heavy decisions before the Board in both State Forests and Private Forests and the associated workload upon the Department, a strong sense of urgency to move forward with a decision, and worries in achieving financial stability and sustainable funding.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

Data from all boards and commissions from which to compare is not yet compiled and reported by the Department of Administrative Services. Generally, an achievement of 100 percent of best practices met is considered a high achievement level.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Board members commented on the challenges with major issues (Riparian and State Forest Management Plan) in two program areas (Private Forests and State Forests) for which there are no "easy"; solutions. Further, implementing Departmental programs during an ongoing drought poses problems in a third program area (Fire Protection) that are challenging. They also comment on difficult budgetary situation facing the Department and the financial viability of the State Forests program.

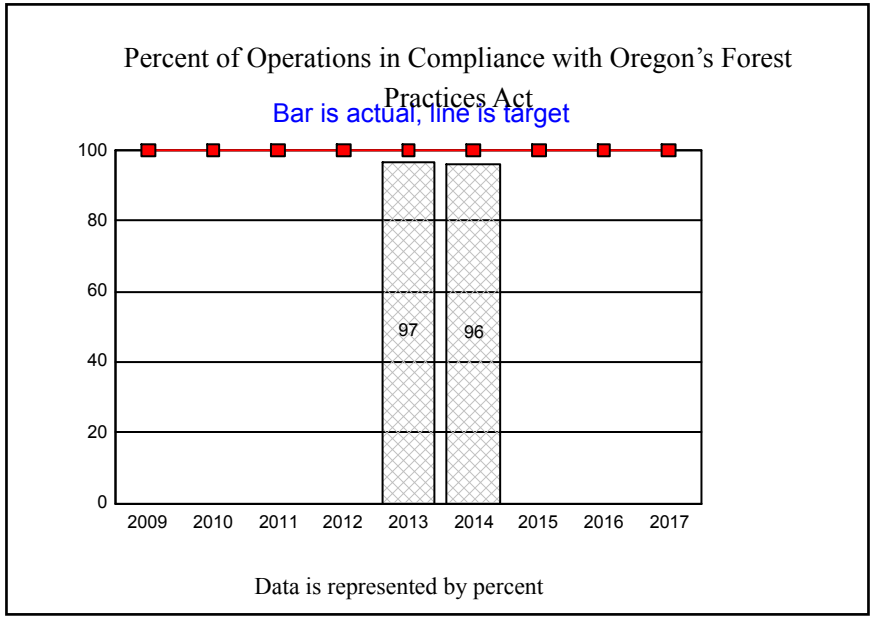
6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

In an adaptive management context, the Board will continue to utilize the performance evaluation system, learn from the results, implement changes to its policy and procedures as needed, and continue to communicate with stakeholders. The Board will continue to use a collaborative decision-making process and work on attaining financial stability.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Based on the 15 standard criteria and the one additional Board-established criterion, the individual board members completed a self-evaluation for each of the 16 criteria on a four-category scale, ranging from Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree that the criteria had been met. The individual evaluations were reviewed and numerically averaged to produce a starting point for the collective Board evaluation. The collective evaluation considered each criteria, and by consensus, a decision was reached whether the criteria was met or not met. The performance result was calculated as a percentage based on the number of met criteria out of the total standard 15 criteria.

KPM #3	FOREST PRACTICES ACT COMPLIANCE Percent of forest operations that are in compliance with the Forest Practices Act	2009
Goal	Forestry Program for Oregon Goals A, C, D, and E: Promote a fair legal system, effective and adequately funded government, leading-edge research, and education, and publicly supported environmental, economic and social policies. Protect and improve the productive capacity of Oregon's forests. Protect and improve the physical and biological quality of the soil and water resources of Oregon's forests. Conserve diverse native plant and animal populations and protect and improve their habitats in Oregon's Forests.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 79 indicates further improvements can be made to the state's water quality. However, water quality on forestlands remains high compared to other land uses. Benchmark 82 indicates Oregon has been effective in retaining its forest land base. Prompt reforestation of harvested forestlands and the forestation of non-stocked forestlands play a central role in this Benchmark result. Benchmark 86 indicates the percent of freshwater salmonids and other fish considered at risk has remained steady since 1999. Oregon forestlands receive greater water quality and riparian protection than other land uses and most voluntary habitat restoration projects under the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds have occurred on forestlands. Benchmark 88c. indicates the number of monitored "at risk" plants species has increased since 1991. Many of these species have limited habitats that are either not located on forestlands or are unaffected by commercial forest operations. Benchmark 88b. indicates that 98 percent of monitored vertebrate species are not "at risk." A key element of the Forest Practices Act (FPA) is wildlife habitat protection. All streams and rivers on forestlands regulated under the Forest Practices Act receive protection appropriate to the beneficial uses of those water bodies.	
Data Source	Raw field data were collected by Barnes & Associates under contract with ODF. Data analysis was performed by ODF Private Forests field staff.	
Owner	Peter Daugherty, Chief, Private Forests Division, 503-945-7482	



1. OUR STRATEGY

The Oregon Forest Practices Act (FPA) contains a set of best management practices and prescriptive rules in the areas of reforestation, harvesting, forest road construction and maintenance, slash disposal, chemical application, riparian area and wetland protection, and specified resource site (wildlife habitat) protection. Department policy attempts to gain compliance with the FPA through a program that maintains an effective balance of science and technology-based rules, incentives, educational and technical assistance, and uniform enforcement. The purposes of FPA administration are to help landowners meet their objectives while complying with the rules, educate responsible parties who have violated rules to avoid future violations, and repair to the extent possible damage that has occurred. Department Stewardship Foresters provide on-the-ground administration and enforcement of the FPA by inspecting priority operations for compliance. The Department has hired an independent contractor, who collected data in summer and fall of 2014 on operations completed between 2011 and 2013. The compliance audit protocol focus to date is on key FPA rules for roads and harvesting that are suitable to numeric evaluation. This audit provides data that demonstrates the effectiveness of the Department by indicating how well forest operators are complying with the rules, and indicate the implementation of the Forest Practices Act across the landscape.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

The Oregon Forest Practices Act contains a set of best management practices and prescriptive rules designed to protect forest resources and maintain the economic outputs from the forest. This performance measure demonstrates the effectiveness of the program by measuring how well forest operations comply with the rules. Ideally, forest operations would achieve 100 percent compliance with the Forest Practices Act. While the complexity of forest operations and unexpected events result in mistakes by even the best operators, the target is set at the ideal level of 100 percent compliance.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

The present compliance audit found that operators comply with these key FPA rules 96% of the time. (The 95% confidence interval is 95%-97%.) While these figures indicate high overall compliance, the audit identified specific focus areas to bring compliance nearer to the desired 100% target.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

Of the adjacent states with Forest Practices Acts, California does not report compliance. Idaho reports compliance in a similar manner as Oregon had done through 2009: the percent of inspected operations in compliance with their Forest Practices Act. In 2014, Idaho reported that 98 percent of inspected operations were in compliance. Washington has a compliance auditing program and reported results for the 2012-2013 biennium. Washington did not report a single statewide compliance value but reported compliance rates across different regions and major regulatory categories, making comparisons difficult. Compliance values in these categories ranged from 52-97%.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Forest operations that are found to be in violation of FPA statutes and rules are the result of landowners' lack of knowledge or unwillingness to follow the law. The availability of Department field foresters has a direct bearing on landowner knowledge, and a somewhat indirect bearing on a landowner's willingness to follow the law. As new rules are developed and new operators/landowners become active, the Department works with landowners, operators, and educational partners to provide adequate education to maintain a high level of compliance.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

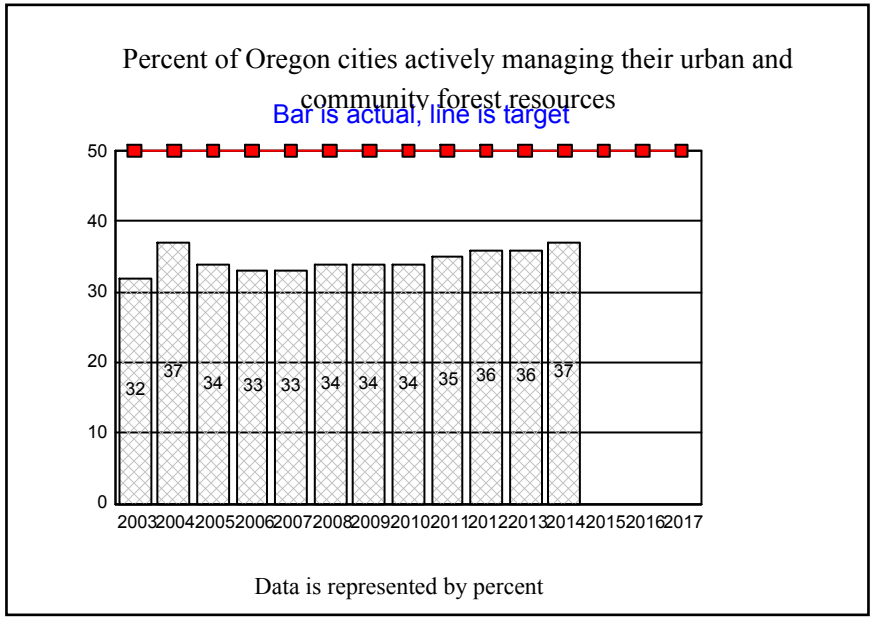
The Department needs to continue to support operator training and education to maintain high compliance. The Department needs to conduct regular inspections on forest operations. The establishment of the compliance audit provides an opportunity for Oregonians to reflect on the results of a statistically valid sampling process that seeks to answer questions about rates of compliance with the Forest Practices Act. Ultimately, the compliance audit needs to be expanded to include other facets of the FPA statutes and rules beyond the road and harvesting rules that are its current focus. The Department is currently

working on updating its Monitoring Strategy to address such needs, which is anticipated to be completed in 2016.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

The contractor collected data according to a protocol provided by ODF. The protocol included the collection of GPS points so that ODF quality control staff could identify the location of data points identified by the contractor. After quality control procedures were complete, ODF processed the data using Access queries to identify rates of apparent compliance with FPA rules. ODF also determined the applicable population for each forest practice rule. Apparent compliance was determined as the number of times that operators complied with a rule, divided by the number of opportunities for compliance (applications).

KPM #4	URBAN AND COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT Percent of Oregon cities actively managing their urban and community forest resources.	1992
Goal	Forestry Program for Oregon Strategies C, D, E, F, and G: Maintain and enhance the productive capacity of Oregon's forests to improve the economic well-being of Oregon's communities. Protect, maintain, and enhance the soil and water resources of Oregon's forests. Contribute to the conservation of diverse native plant and animal populations and their habitats in Oregon's forests. Protect, maintain, and enhance the health of Oregon's forest ecosystems, watersheds, and airsheds within a context of natural disturbance and active management. Enhance carbon storage in Oregon's forests and forest products.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 82 indicates Oregon has been effective in retaining its forest land base. Active management of Oregon's urban and community forests plays an important role in this Benchmark result.	
Data Source	Actual count based on Urban and Community Forests Program records. The Department uses a ranking system to evaluate the sustainability of community forestry efforts.	
Owner	Paul D. Ries, Urban and Community Forestry Program Manager, 503-945-7391 or pries@odf.state.or.us	



1. OUR STRATEGY

The percentage of Oregon cities actively managing their urban forests is a reflection of statewide progress towards meeting the strategies of the Forestry Program for Oregon. The urban forest consists of the trees growing along our streets, in our parks, in natural areas, and in downtown business districts. If cities are managing their urban forests, they are reaping the economic, environmental, and social benefits trees provide. An increasing percentage is a reflection of the technical, educational, and financial assistance provided by the Oregon Department of Forestry in helping cities proactively deal with tree issues and develop and implement municipal urban forestry programs. The Department provides assistance to Oregon cities to help them deal proactively with tree issues in the realms of economic development, public safety and risk management, environmental protection and management, and community livability.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

There are 242 cities in Oregon. Not every city has the interest and ability to manage their urban forest resources. Interest in urban forest management can fluctuate in correlation to current events. For example, winter storms raise a lot of awareness about the problem of hazard trees. The target for this performance measure is that 50 percent of the cities in Oregon will take an active role in managing their urban forests.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

Currently, a little over one third (37 percent) of Oregon cities are actively managing their urban forest. Cities are responding to the need to proactively manage their urban forests, but are hampered by the economy and limited budgets.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

The number of cities with urban forestry programs is holding steady in the mid 30 percent range, not growing appreciably. It is not known if other western states track this same type of performance measure. However, based on other available information Oregon probably lags in performance behind the states of Washington, California, and Idaho but probably exceeds the performance of Montana, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

The Department of Forestry has a very limited staff to serve the entire State. Recent reductions in federal funds have reduced the staff level to only 2.0 FTE for the entire program, statewide. A statewide survey conducted in 2014 clearly showed that if cities had received assistance from the Department of Forestry,

they were more likely to have components of an actively managed urban forest program. The components considered to be signs of active management include urban forestry trained professional staff (city employee or private contractor), a citizen advisory committee, a tree ordinance, and an inventory-based management plan. These are nationally agreed-upon factors that every state collects. Achievement of this KPM is clearly constrained by staffing limitations.

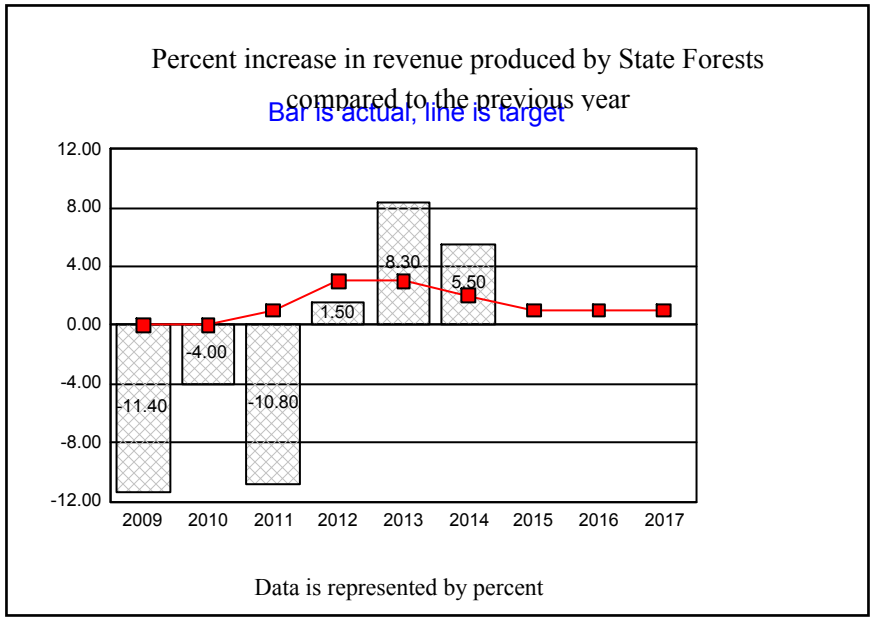
6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

If approved by future legislative action, additional field resources allocated to this program will result in a higher level of performance for this indicator in future years.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Each calendar year, the Department of Forestry assesses the status of each Oregon city as to their level of urban forest management activities. These records are maintained on the Department's computer network, and form the basis for this performance measure. Every ten years, ODF conducts an intensive survey of municipal governments to collect data about the extent of their urban forestry needs and activities. The most recent version of the survey was conducted in 2014. A copy of the report from this survey is available upon request.

KPM #5	STATE FORESTS TOTAL REVENUE - Percent increase in total revenue produced by State Forests	2009
Goal	Forestry Program for Oregon Strategy B: Ensure that Oregon's forests provide diverse social and economic outputs and benefits valued by the public in a fair, balanced, and efficient manner.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 83 (Timber Harvest) indicates that Oregon timber harvests on public lands are below sustainable levels, although this is primarily the result of management decisions on federal lands. Timber sale revenues from State Forests are included in this Benchmark and contribute revenue to local communities and government services. State Forests represent 3% of Oregon's forest land base and generate 5% of the total timber harvest volume.	
Data Source	Actual total revenues from field districts' accomplishments for FY 2014. This includes timber harvest as well as minor revenue generated from other sources such as recreation and minor forest products. Efforts to generate payment for other ecosystem services have not yet been successful.	
Owner	Brian Pew, Deputy Chief, State Forests Division, 503-945-7213	



1. OUR STRATEGY

Board of Forestry lands are managed by the State Forests Division to meet the greatest permanent value administrative rule (OAR 629-035-0020). Common School Fund lands are managed by the State Forests Division to obtain the greatest benefit for Oregonians, consistent with resource conservation under sound techniques of land management, (Oregon Constitution, Article VIII, Section 5). The activities associated with this measure involve timber sale harvests based on forest management plans.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

Harvest levels that contribute to the revenue flow for this measure are set annually by the Division at the direction of the State Forester. The targets are established to assure a sustainable and predictable production of forest products that generate revenue for the benefit of the state, counties and local taxing districts (OAR 6290035-0020(a)). Fiscal year total revenues are compared with the previous year. The revenue accomplishment for FY 2014 reflects the recovery of log prices. Also reflected are Board choices about strategies to achieve all goals on State Forests, including goals for revenue. In 2010, the Board of Forestry revised the Forest Management Plan and subsequent targets for revenue to include an increase in revenue of 5-15%. It will take time to complete operations to match this change. Returns from these revisions have continued to accrue in FY14.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

The FY 2014 data show a 5.5 percent increase in total revenues from the previous year, up to $79,821,333.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

Comparable data are not available from public or private industry sources, as the production goals for forest products vary by entity based on management objectives.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

The major factor affecting FY 2014 timber sale revenues was the increased bid prices over the last three years.

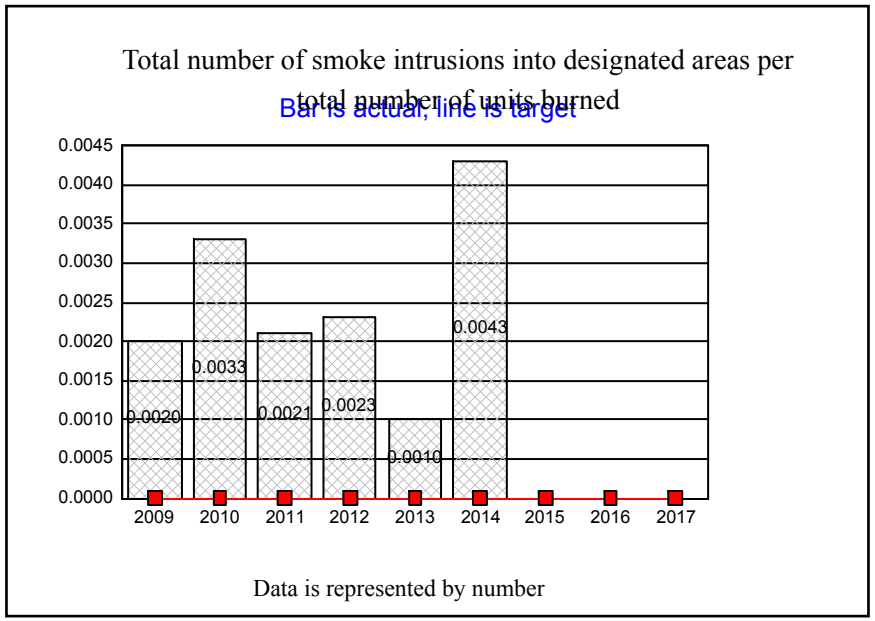
6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

The State Forests Division will continue to follow the forest management plans and position itself to respond to changing timber market conditions through appropriate timber sale activities. The Department is also exploring opportunities to generate alternative sources of revenue and new FMP strategies that improve financial viability.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

The data is associated with FY 2014, and is derived from revenue receipts from field districts' timber harvest accomplishments and other minor forest revenue sources on State Forests. Fiscal year 2015 data is not yet available.

KPM #6	AIR QUALITY PROTECTION - Total number of smoke intrusions into designated areas per total number of units burned.	2009
Goal	Forestry Program for Oregon Strategy F: Protect, maintain, and enhance the health of Oregon's forest ecosystems, watersheds, and air sheds within a context of natural disturbance and active management.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 75 indicates Oregon continues to make improvements in air quality. The Department's Smoke Management Program plays a key role in managing smoke from prescribed forest burning.	
Data Source	Actual count based on ODF Smoke Management System records.	
Owner	Doug Grafe, Deputy Chief, Fire Protection Division, 503-945-7437	



1. OUR STRATEGY

The performance measure demonstrates the effectiveness of the meteorological forecasting and smoke management instructions. A relationship between

predictions for smoke dispersal and the amount of forest fuels to be burned is developed and used to determine opportunities for forest management burning. The Smoke Management Advisory Committee plays a key role by advising the Department on the state's smoke management plan. Membership on the Smoke Management Advisory Committee includes representatives of industrial and non-industrial forest landowners, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and the general public.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

The target is zero smoke intrusions into the Smoke Sensitive Receptor Areas. A lower number on the graph indicates that more units were burned with a lower number of smoke intrusions and shows how effective the program has been to protect air quality. The smoke management rules were implemented in 2008 and the existing KPM was changed to reflect the new rules in 2009. The number is derived from dividing total number of units burned by the total number of smoke intrusions. Definitions: Unit-- A specifically identified parcel of forestland which has been entered into the Oregon Department of Forestry's smoke management database for the purpose of prescribed burning. Intrusion-- The presence of ground level prescribed burning smoke in a city or other location which has been specifically designated as an Smoke Sensitive Receptor Area and protected from prescribed burning smoke under the Oregon Smoke Management Plan.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

The Smoke Management Program is doing a good job of protecting Oregon's air quality while, at the same time, allowing forest landowners to dispose of unwanted accumulations of forest fuel. The inclusion of the entire state into the measurement target beginning in 2009 precludes any comparison with previous year's data. Thirteen intrusions occurred from 2,490 units burned. This significant increase coincided with an increase in the pace and scale of forest restoration burning near Smoke Sensitive Receptor Areas east of the Cascades.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

There are no comparable public or private industry standards.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

In addition to weather variations, economic market conditions can also influence the outcome, by substantially increasing or decreasing the number of units available for burning.

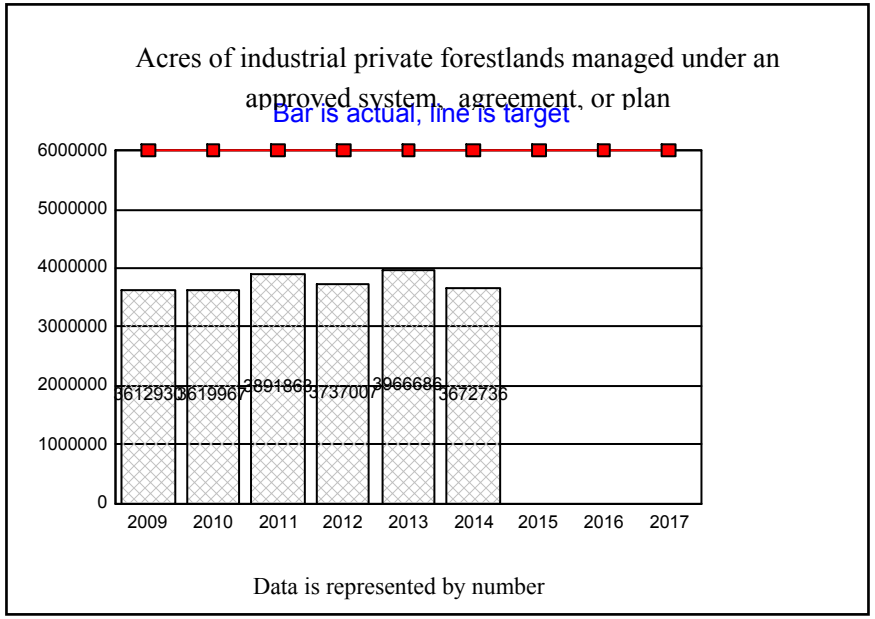
6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

The Program has recently completed a review and update of its plan to further improve its ability to minimize smoke intrusions and emissions while maximizing needed forestland burning.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

The reporting cycle is a calendar year. Data concerning the number of units comes from the Department's Smoke Management Program and is considered reliable. Data pertaining to the number of intrusions also comes from the Department's Smoke Management Program which is based in part, on subjective personal observations made in the field and is subject to variation. In most of the Smoke Sensitive Receptor Areas, there is also objective data obtained from ground-based nephelometer instrumentation used to monitor and determine the level of smoke.

KPM #7a	PRIVATE FORESTLAND MANAGED AT OR ABOVE FOREST PRACTICES ACT STANDARDS. a. Acres of industrial private forestlands managed under an approved certification system, stewardship agreement, or other approved management plan including wildlife habitat conservation and management plans.	2009
Goal	Forestry Program for Oregon Goals A, B, C, D, and E: Promote a fair legal system, effective and adequately funded government, leading-edge research, education, and publicly supported environmental, economic and social policies. Ensure that Oregon's forests make a significant contribution towards meeting the nation's wood product needs and provide diverse social and economic outputs and benefits valued by the public in a fair, balanced, and efficient manner. Protect and improve the productive capacity of Oregon's forests. Protect, and improve the physical and biological quality of the soil and water resources of Oregon's forests. Conserve diverse native plant and animal populations and protect and improve their habitats in Oregon's Forests.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 79 indicates further improvements can be made to the state's water quality. However, water quality on forestlands remains high compared to other land uses. Benchmark 82 indicates that Oregon has been effective in retaining its forests land base. However, increased development pressure, coupled with statutory changes and economic factors, has increased the risk of conversion of forestland to other uses. Benchmark 83 indicates Oregon is also effective in maintaining the productive capacity of these forests. Benchmark 86 indicates the percent of freshwater salmonids and other fish considered at risk has remained steady since 1999. Oregon forestlands receive greater water quality and riparian protection than other land uses. Benchmark 88 indicates a low percentage of monitored plant species and terrestrial vertebrate animal species are at risk. Many of these species have limited habitats that are either not located on forestlands or are unaffected by commercial forest operations. All streams and rivers on forestlands regulated under the Forest Practices Act receive protection appropriate to the beneficial uses of those water bodies.	
Data Source	Data are provided by independent third-party certification systems and Departmental records.	
Owner	Peter Daugherty, Chief, Private Forests Division, 503-945-7482	



1. OUR STRATEGY

The Private Forests Program delivers a range of services to industrial forestland owners. These services are designed to maintain and enhance the economic, social and environmental benefits derived from Oregon private forests. Well-managed forests strengthen public confidence, which in turn, provides landowners a level of confidence to make the needed long-term forest management investments that benefit Oregon. The Forest Practices Act (FPA) provides a regulatory framework (contains a set of best management practices and prescriptive rules) that assures a continual supply of forest products and the overall maintenance of soil, air, water, fish and wildlife resources. Forestland owners, who have received third-party certification of sustainability from a recognized system, provide additional assurance that they meet or exceed the FPA standards. A 2001 study by Oregon State University compared Oregon's legal requirements with the standards of the Forest Stewardship Council and the Sustainable Forestry Initiative certification systems. The study concluded that compliance with state legal requirements allows forest landowners to comply with many of the requirements of these systems. Certification systems require meeting state standards and exceeding them in certain areas. The department tries to maximize the value of voluntary forest certification as a tool to enhance Oregon forest industry competitiveness, industrial development, and both in-state and global recognition that Oregon forest products come from sustainably managed forests.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

The amount of well-managed forestland (i.e., under a certification system and/or approve management plan) indicates the amount of forests (managed at or above FPA standards). A large number of certified forests should also correlate with public assurances that forest overall are well-managed and improve the investment climate for private forestlands. Ideally, all forestland owners should manage at or above forest practices act standards. There are 10.7 million acres of private forestland; approximately 6.0 million are classified as industrial. The targets are set at the ideal level (i.e., 6.0 million acres for industrial forestland).

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

Three certification systems operate in Oregon. The American Tree Farm System provides certification endorsed by the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification schemes (PEFC). The PEFC is an international, independent, non-profit, non-governmental organization, founded in 1999 which promotes sustainably managed forests through independent third party certification. Forest Stewardship Council U.S. provides certification verified by Accreditation Services International, an independent accreditation body offering international, third party accreditation for voluntary certification schemes. The Sustainable Forestry Initiative provides certification endorsed by the PEFC.

The Department of Forestry (ODF) approves and audits management plans, under the USDA-Forest Service's State and Private Forestry Program, and enters into Stewardship Agreements (ORS 541.423) with forestland owners, who agree to manage beyond FPA standards. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife approves forest management plans under their Wildlife Habitat Conservation and Management Program, under ORS 308A-400.

ODF requested information on acres of industrial private forestland certified or approved under each system, and compiled the following results:

- 3.7 of the 6.0 million acres of industrial private forestlands are managed under an approved certification system, as summarized below:
  - Sustainable Forestry Initiative, Inc. 2,939,529 acres
  - American Tree Farm 591,857 acres
  - Forest Stewardship Council U.S. 141,350 acres

  Total 3,672,736 acres

Approximately 61 percent of Oregon industrial forestlands are certified under an internationally recognized scheme.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

The Department does not have data on how other states are doing in terms of certification.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Along with forestry related agencies and organizations, the market place encourages forest certification. Forestland owners wanting to sell timber increasingly find that industry milling facilities are requiring that their log supply come from certified forests. This market access requirement is motivating landowners to become certified by recognized third-party systems. Industrial forestland owners generally have the capacity to develop procedures to maintain certification.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

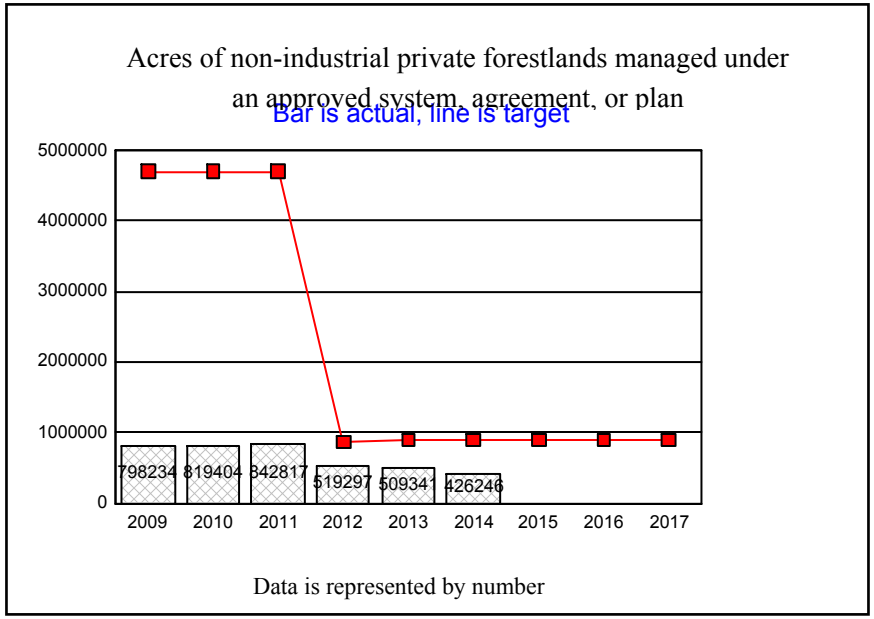
Voluntary forest certification systems are domestically and internationally used as a mechanism to recognize forest products originating from lands meeting specific management and harvesting requirements. Certification involves observation of observed management and harvesting requirements and is validated through third party review. Costs are incurred by landowners to certify lands. In turn, certified forest products are able to access certain markets which are otherwise closed and or be differentiated from uncertified competing goods. Regardless of certification status all of Oregon's private and state forestlands are subject to the requirements of the Oregon Forest Practices Act and comprehensive land use plans and as such, are held to standards that in many respects are similar to those of several certification systems. Despite this, Oregon's subject yet uncertified lands receive no recognition in markets where certification is necessary for market access or capacity to differentiate goods.

Accordingly, there is a need to identify policies that will permit better market recognition for uncertified Oregon wood grown in compliance with the Oregon Forest Practices Act (OFPA). One mechanism toward achieving this need could include an evaluation of the Oregon Forest Practices Act and requirements and suitability with requirements of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standard on forest certification systems D7612 and compliance of subject wood to the 2012 and 2015 International Code Council (ICC) International Green Construction Code (IgCC).

7. ABOUT THE DATA

The data were provided by independent third-party certifiers and Departmental records. The level of detail provided by third-party certified varied, and the department could not determine the amount of overlap in reporting that occurs when an owner is certified by more than one scheme. The department expects that the amount of overlap is small, and does not significantly change the results. Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife data on acres managed under the Wildlife Habitat Conservation and Management Program are not available.

KPM #7b	PRIVATE FORESTLAND MANAGED AT OR ABOVE FOREST PRACTICES ACT STANDARDS. b. Acres of non-industrial private forestlands managed under an approved certification system, stewardship agreement, or other approved management plan including wildlife habitat conservation and management plans.	2009
Goal	Forestry Program for Oregon Goals A, B, C, D, and E: Promote a fair legal system, effective and adequately funded government, leading-edge research, education, and publicly supported environmental, economic and social policies. Ensure that Oregon's forests make a significant contribution towards meeting the nation's wood product needs and provide diverse social and economic outputs and benefits valued by the public in a fair, balanced, and efficient manner. Protect and improve the productive capacity of Oregon's forests. Protect, and improve the physical and biological quality of the soil and water resources of Oregon's forests. Conserve diverse native plant and animal populations and protect and improve their habitats in Oregon's Forests.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 79 indicates further improvements can be made to the state's water quality. However, water quality on forestlands remains high compared to other land uses. Benchmark 82 indicates that Oregon has been effective in retaining its forests land base. However, increased development pressure, coupled with statutory changes and economic factors, has increased the risk of conversion of forestland to other uses. Approximately 65 percent of family forestland acres are owned by individuals 55 years and older; conversion often occurs when forestland changes owners. Benchmark 83 indicates Oregon is also effective in maintaining the productive capacity of these forests. Benchmark 86 indicates the percent of freshwater salmonids and other fish considered at risk has remained steady since 1999. Oregon forestlands receive greater water quality and riparian protection than other land uses. Benchmark 88 indicates a low percentage of monitored plant species and terrestrial vertebrate animal species are at risk. Many of these species have limited habitats that are either not located on forestlands or are unaffected by commercial forest operations. All streams and rivers on forestlands regulated under the Forest Practices Act receive protection appropriate to the beneficial uses of those water bodies.	
Data Source	Data are provided by independent third-party certification systems and Departmental records.	
Owner	Lena Tucker, Deputy Chief, Private Forests, 503-945-7529	



1. OUR STRATEGY

The Private Forests Program delivers a range of services to non-industrial (family) forestland owners. These services are designed to maintain and enhance the economic, social and environmental benefits derived from Oregon private forests. Well-managed forests strengthen public confidence, which in turn, provides landowners a level of confidence to make the needed long-term forest management investments that benefit Oregon. The Forest Practices Act (FPA) provides a regulatory framework (contains a set of best management practices and prescriptive rules) that assures a continual supply of forest products and the overall maintenance of soil, air, water, fish and wildlife resources. Forestland owners, who have received third-party certification of sustainability from a recognized system, provide additional assurance that they meet or exceed the FPA standards. A 2001 study by Oregon State University compared Oregon's legal requirements with the standards of the Forest Stewardship Council and the Sustainable Forestry Initiative certification systems. The study concluded that compliance with state legal requirements allows forest landowners to comply with many of the requirements of these systems. Certification systems require meeting state standards and exceeding them in certain areas. Family forestland owners with an approved management plan demonstrate they have an understanding of how to properly manage their forests, plan on meeting or exceeding the FPA, and know where to access technical information and assistance. The Department assists family forestland owners in developing management plans by providing examples and templates of plans, working directly with landowners and administering federal cost-share funds to landowners to offset costs of plans written by consultants. The Department also partners with multiple organizations to promote the development of management plans. The partners include the American Forest Foundation/Oregon Tree Farm System, Association

of Consulting Foresters, Committee for Family Forestlands, Forest Stewardship Council, Northwest Natural Resource Group, Oregon Forest Resources Institute, Oregon Small Woodlands Association, Oregon Society of American Foresters, and Oregon State University. The department tries to maximize the value of voluntary forest certification as a tool to enhance Oregon forest industry competitiveness, industrial development, and both in-state and global recognition that Oregon forest products come from sustainably managed forests.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

The amount of well-managed forestland (i.e., under a certification system and/or approve management plan) indicates the amount of forests managed at or above FPA standards. A large number of certified forests should also correlate with public assurances that, overall, forest are well-managed and improve the investment climate for private forestlands. Ideally, all forestland owners should manage at or above forest practices act standards. There are 10.7 million acres of private forestland; approximately 6.0 million are classified as industrial and 4.7 million are classified as nonindustrial. The targets are set at the ideal level (i.e., 900,000 acres for non-industrial forestland).

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

Three certification systems operate in Oregon. The American Tree Farm System provides certification endorsed by the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification schemes (PEFC). The PEFC is an international, independent, non-profit, non-governmental organization, founded in 1999 which promotes sustainably managed forests through independent third party certification. Forest Stewardship Council U.S. provides certification verified by Accreditation Services International, an independent accreditation body offering international, third party accreditation for voluntary certification schemes. The Sustainable Forestry Initiative provides certification endorsed by the PEFC.

The Department of Forestry (ODF) approves and audits management plans, under the USDA-Forest Service's State and Private Forestry Program, and enters into Stewardship Agreements (ORS 541.423) with forestland owners, who agree to manage beyond FPA standards. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife approves forest management plans under their Wildlife Habitat Conservation and Management Program, under ORS 308A-400.

ODF requested information on acres of non-industrial private forestland certified or approved under each system, and compiled the following results:

o ODF; USDA-FS Forest Stewardship Plan	181,860 acres
o American Tree Farm	213,193 acres
o Forest Stewardship Council U.S.	31,193 acres
Total	426,246 acres

Approximately 47 percent of the targeted 900,000 acres of non-industrial private forestlands are managed under an approved certification system, stewardship agreement, or other approved management plan.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

The Department does not have data on how other states are doing in terms of certification.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Along with forestry related agencies and organizations, the market place encourages forest certification. Forestland owners wanting to sell timber increasingly find that industry milling facilities are requiring that their log supply come from certified forests. This market access requirement is motivating landowners to develop management plans, since forest certification systems require management planning. Non-industrial forestland owners often need assistance in developing inventory data and management documentation needed for certification. The cost of certification may represent a barrier for smaller ownerships. Approximately 81 thousand owners hold forestland between 1 and 9 acres in size, accounting for 369,000 acres of forests. Another 50 thousand owners have forestland holdings between 10 and 49 acres in size, accounting for 1,024,000 acres of family forests. The large number of owners with small holding creates a significant challenge to achieving certification on all non-industrial forestlands.

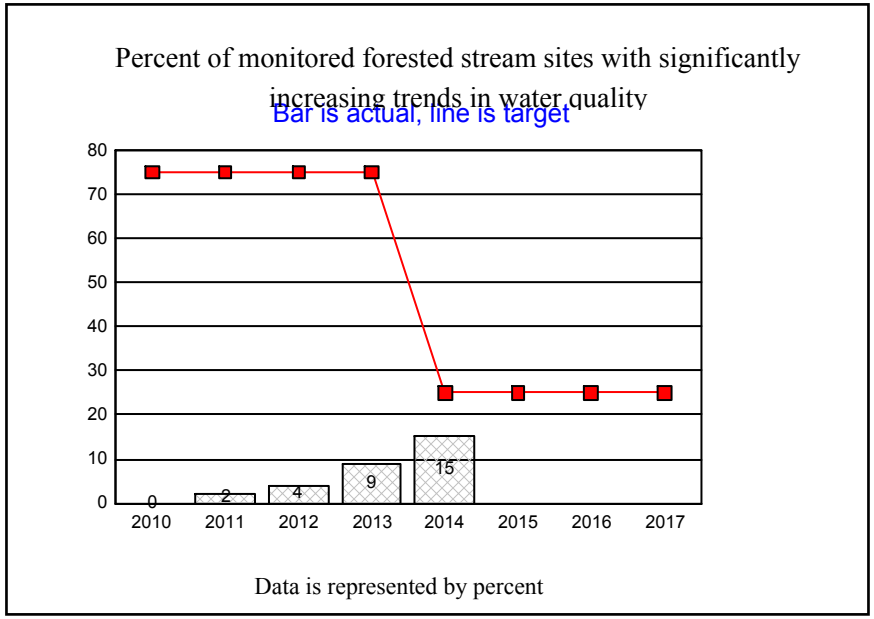
6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

To increase certification on non-industrial forestlands, the department needs to provide additional technical and financial assistance to landowners for development of management plans and procedures. The department does not receive any state support for this effort, and relies solely on Federal funding to conduct this work. The Department works with multiple organizations to promote the development of management plans and mutual recognition of plans. The Department received a Federal grant to develop a uniform system to facilitate a common approach to resource management planning and leverage services of existing planning entities. This approach integrates the planning efforts of multiple resource entities, improving coordination and reducing duplication. The project has developed a mutually supported uniform base plan content, which includes information common to all management plan standards. The project has also developed a criteria-based endorsement system, which specifies additional content and/or level of detail required for a particular endorsement such as: 1) an Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife wildlife habitat conservation and management plan, 2) Natural Resource Conservation Service Forest Management Activity Plan, 3) ODF/USDA-Forest Service forest stewardship plan, 4) American Tree Farm System certified plan, and 5) Forest Stewardship Council certified plan. This uniform planning system was implemented in fall 2013.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Beginning in 2012, data for acres managed under an ODF/USDA-FS Forest Stewardship Plan reflects incorporation of a new definition that acres reported in this category need to be managed under a current Forest Stewardship Plan. Current is defined as a plan that is no older than, or has not been formally updated within, 10 years. As a result, many acres previously reported have fallen out of this category because they are not being managed under a current plan. This explains the drop in this KPM between the values reported in 2011 versus the updated values reported for 2012-2014. Also the data reporting for the ODF/USFS stewardship plans has changed to a federal fiscal year reporting schedule. As a result, the acres reported in this report are current through September 30, 2014. The acres reported for 2014 are only through September 2014. The level of detail for data provided by independent third-party certifiers varies, and the department cannot determine the amount of overlap in reporting that occurs when an owner is certified by more than one scheme. Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife data on acres managed under the Wildlife Habitat Conservation and Management Program are not available.

KPM #8a	FOREST STREAM WATER QUALITY: a. Percent of monitored stream sites associated predominately with forestland with significantly increasing trends in water quality.	2009
Goal	Forestry Program for Oregon Strategy D: Protect, maintain, and enhance the soil and water resources of Oregon's forests.	
Oregon Context	Fewer monitored streams are exhibiting improving water quality trends compared to the late 1990s. However, many of the monitored streams now have good or excellent water quality because of those improvements in the late 1990s. Benchmark 79 indicates further improvements can be made to the state's water quality. Water quality on forestlands remains high compared to other land uses. Benchmark 86 indicates the percent of freshwater salmonids and other fish considered at risk has remained steady since1999. Oregon forestlands receive greater water quality and riparian protection than other land uses and most voluntary habitat restoration projects under the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds have occurred on forestlands. All streams and rivers on forestlands regulated under the Forest Practices Act receive protection appropriate to the beneficial uses of those water bodies.	
Data Source	Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) water quality monitoring data.	
Owner	Kyle Abraham, Water Quality Specialist, 503-945-7473	



1. OUR STRATEGY

Through management of Oregon's state forests, wildfire prevention and suppression activities, administration of the Forest Practices Act, technical assistance to private landowners and communities, and through interactions with federal forest managers, the Department of Forestry affects water quality conditions on Oregon forestlands.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

Statewide targets covering all land uses were established by the Department on Environmental Quality in cooperation with the Oregon Progress Board. Oregon Benchmark 79 incorporates three components related to stream water quality: increasing trends, decreasing trends, and streams in good to excellent condition. Greater numbers of streams with increasing water quality compared to streams with declining water quality indicate progress towards the goal of protecting Oregon's water. In addition, maintaining or increasing the percentage of stream sites with good to excellent water quality also indicates progress towards the goal. In 2009, DEQ acknowledged that current targets were set during a period of remarkable improvements in water quality. Current targets may not be achievable since similar gains in water quality improvement in the future cannot be expected because of major improvements in the past. ODF will follow DEQ's lead in revising future targets.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

Roughly 15 percent of monitored forest stream sites showed increasing trends in water quality. However, about 65 percent of forest sites continue to have "good" to "excellent" water quality and that has remained fairly consistent over the last 10 years. It may be unrealistic to expect continued trends in increasing water quality on stream sites where water quality is already in good or excellent condition. No increasing or decreasing trend was observed on 82 percent of the monitored forest stream sites.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

The performance is based on the Oregon Water Quality Index (OWQI). The OWQI is used to describe general stream water quality status and trends. The OWQI also shows the general effectiveness of water quality management activities. No industry standards exist. However, 2013 data for agricultural lands in Oregon indicate 12 percent of monitored agricultural stream sites with increasing trends in water quality. Statewide data for 2013 for all land uses, including agricultural and forest lands indicate 15 percent of monitored stream sites with increasing trends in water quality (Benchmark 79a).

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Statewide targets were revised by DEQ and the Oregon Progress Board in 1999 to reflect substantial improvements in water quality that were occurring. On sites showing significant improvement that are not affected by point source discharges, such improvements may be attributed to reduced levels of non-point source activity, increased education about water quality impacts, and watershed restoration efforts. Underlying all of these factors is flow. As Oregon transitions between drought and wet phases, changes in flows and, indirectly, water quality are typically observed. A variety of activities occurring on forestlands, including forest management (timber harvesting and road construction and use), fire suppression, recreation, and livestock grazing, can affect soil and water resources. Disturbances that trigger large erosion events can produce important changes in aquatic conditions. These episodic changes are critical in maintaining aquatic habitat over time, even though they may temporarily decrease water quality; an example is the large winter storm of 2007. Another factor is the reassignment of sample points between land use classes (e.g., forest to urban or vice versa). These reassignments have taken place and will continue to be refined over time which may affect water quality results on forestland.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

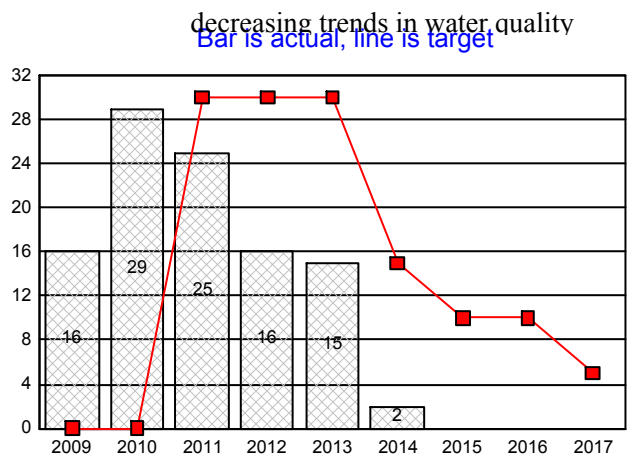
The data for this benchmark are developed from the forested component of a broader network of 160 ambient monitoring sites on the state's major rivers and streams. A more detailed analysis is needed to determine what is causing declining trends. The Department of Forestry has coordinated with DEQ on

implementation and reporting on a forestland-specific statewide indicator of aquatic biological integrity and is also coordinating with DEQ and others to seek additional resources for ongoing probabilistic sampling of stream water quality on Oregon forestlands. Currently, the Department of Forestry is examining DEQ sample station locations to begin a dialog regarding whether current monitoring sites are correctly assigned based on land use. There may be issues regarding land use classification for ambient water quality monitoring sites, that need to be resolved before additional meaningful results can be analyzed and reported.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Long-term ambient water quality monitoring data is collected in accordance with the Ambient Water Quality Monitoring Network Quality Assurance Project Plan. Annual ambient water quality data are analyzed by DEQ staff for the most recent water year which runs from October 1 - September 30. Data after December 2012 are stored on DEQ servers and available upon request. Monitoring data through December 2012 are accessible online at http://deq12.deq.state.or.us/lasar2/. For this KPM, DEQ data have been segregated into categories of predominate land use. These categories include forest land use, agriculture use, range use, mixed use, and urban use. It is important to note that even within the subset of forest monitoring sites there may be influences on water quality from other land use activities such as livestock grazing and residential development. The 2009 report for this key performance measure was based on a population of 49 sample points. For the 2010 report, three sampling points were dropped due to budget constraints or other reasons. These changes should be kept in mind when making year-to-year performance comparisons. 2014 is the most recent data. For 2014, 55 sample points have been assigned to the "forest use" category.

KPM #8b	FOREST STREAM WATER QUALITY: b. Percent of monitored stream sites associated predominately with forestland with significantly decreasing trends in water quality.	2009
Goal	Forestry Program for Oregon Strategy D: Protect, maintain, and enhance the soil and water resources of Oregon's forests.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 79 indicates further improvements can be made to the state's water quality. Water quality on forestlands remains high compared to other land uses. Benchmark 86 indicates the percent of freshwater salmonids and other fish considered at risk has remained steady since1999. Oregon forestlands receive greater water quality and riparian protection than other land uses and most voluntary habitat restoration projects under the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds have occurred on forestlands. All streams and rivers on forestlands regulated under the Forest Practices Act receive protection appropriate to the beneficial uses of those water bodies.	
Data Source	Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) water quality monitoring data.	
Owner	Kyle Abraham, Water Quality Specialist, 503-945-7473	



1. OUR STRATEGY

Through management of Oregon's state forests, wildfire prevention and suppression activities, administration of the Forest Practices Act, technical assistance to private landowners and communities, and through interactions with federal forest managers, the Department of Forestry affects water quality conditions on Oregon forestlands.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

Statewide targets covering all land uses were established by the Department on Environmental Quality in cooperation with the Oregon Progress Board. Oregon Benchmark 79 incorporates three components related to stream water quality: increasing trends, decreasing trends, and streams in good to excellent condition. Greater numbers of streams with increasing water quality compared to streams with declining water quality indicate progress towards the goal of protecting Oregon’s water. In addition, maintaining or increasing the percentage of stream sites with good to excellent water quality also indicates progress towards the goal.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

In 2014, one (2%) monitored sample point with significantly decreasing trends in water quality existed. Compared to last year, when 8 (15%) of monitored sampled points indicated significantly decreasing trends in water quality, this is an improvement. It is important to note that about half of the ambient sites statewide, and a higher percentage of forest sites (65%), continue to have "good" or "excellent" water quality and that has remained fairly consistent over the last 10 years. No increasing or decreasing trend was observed on about 80 percent of the monitored forest streams.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

The performance is based primarily on the Oregon Water Quality Index (OWQI). The OWQI is used to describe general stream water quality status and trends. The OWQI also shows the general effectiveness of water quality management activities. No industry standards exist. However, 2013 data for mixed land use in Oregon indicate 11 percent of monitored stream sites with decreasing trends in water quality. Statewide, data for 2014 for all land uses, including agricultural and forest lands indicate 3 percent of monitored stream sites with decreasing trends in water quality (Benchmark 79b).

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Statewide targets were revised by DEQ and the Oregon Progress Board in 1999 to reflect substantial improvements in water quality that were occurring. A variety of activities occurring on forestlands, including forest management (timber harvesting and road construction and use), fire suppression, recreation, and livestock grazing, can affect soil and water resources. Disturbances that trigger large erosion events can produce important changes in aquatic conditions. These episodic changes are critical in maintaining aquatic habitat over time, even though they may temporarily decrease water quality, an example is the large winter storm of 2007.

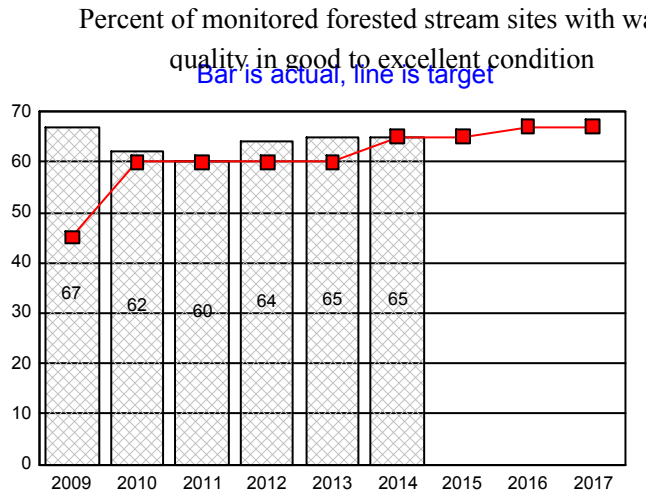
6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

The data for this benchmark are developed from the forested component of a broader network of 160 ambient monitoring sites on the state's major rivers and streams. The Oregon Progress Board recommended supplementing this data with additional statewide benchmarks on aquatic biological integrity (indices of biological integrity for macroinvertebrates and fish) and OWQI based on data collected from a statewide probabilistic sampling network representing all stream miles. The addition of such benchmarks would provide a more robust measure of the quality of Oregon's surface water. There is also a need, as indicated above, to revisit the current targets for the trending measures. In addition, more analysis is needed to determine what is causing declining trends. The Department of Forestry has coordinated with DEQ on implementation and reporting on a forestland-specific statewide indicator aquatic biological integrity and is also coordinating with DEQ and others to seek additional resources for ongoing probabilistic sampling of stream water quality on Oregon forestlands. Currently, the Department of Forestry is examining DEQ sample station locations to begin a dialog regarding whether current monitoring sites are correctly assigned based on land use. There may be issues regarding land use classification for ambient water quality monitoring sites that need to be resolved before additional meaningful results can be analyzed and reported.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Long-term ambient water quality monitoring data is collected in accordance with the Ambient Water Quality Monitoring Network Quality Assurance Project Plan. Annual ambient water quality data are analyzed by DEQ staff for the most recent water year which runs from October 1 - September 30. Data after December 2012 are stored on DEQ servers and available upon request. Monitoring data through December 2012 are accessible online at http://deq12.deq.state.or.us/lasar2/. For this KPM, DEQ data have been segregated into categories of predominate land use. These categories include forest land use, agriculture use, range use, mixed use, and urban use. It is important to note that even within the subset of forest monitoring sites there may be influences on water quality from other land use activities such as livestock grazing and residential development. The 2009 report for this key performance measure was based on a population of 49 sample points. For the 2010 report, three sampling points were dropped due to budget constraints or other reasons. These changes should be kept in mind when making year-to-year performance comparisons. 2014 is the most recent data.

KPM #8c	FOREST STREAM WATER QUALITY: c. Percent of monitored stream sites associated predominately with forestland with water quality in good to excellent condition.	2009
Goal	Forestry Program for Oregon Strategy D: Protect, maintain, and enhance the soil and water resources of Oregon's forests.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 79 indicates further improvements can be made to the state's water quality. Water quality on forestlands remains high compared to other land uses. Benchmark 86 indicates the percent of freshwater salmonids and other fish considered at risk has remained steady since 1999. Oregon forestlands receive greater water quality and riparian protection than other land uses and most voluntary habitat restoration projects under the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds have occurred on forestlands. All streams and rivers on forestlands regulated under the Forest Practices Act receive protection appropriate to the beneficial uses of those water bodies.	
Data Source	Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) water quality monitoring data.	
Owner	Kyle Abraham, Water Quality Specialist, 503-945-7473	



Data is represented by percent

1. OUR STRATEGY

Through management of Oregon's state forests, wildfire prevention and suppression activities, administration of the Forest Practices Act, technical assistance to private landowners and communities, and through interactions with federal forest managers, the Department of Forestry affects water quality conditions on Oregon forestlands.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

Statewide targets covering all land uses were established at 40 percent by the Department on Environmental Quality in cooperation with the Oregon Progress Board for Benchmark 79a. Both ODF and the Department of Agriculture have established a higher target of 60 percent for their respective land uses. The performance measure incorporates three components related to stream water quality: increasing trends, decreasing trends, and streams in good to excellent condition. Greater numbers of streams with increasing water quality compared to streams with declining water quality indicate progress towards the goal of protecting Oregon's water. In addition, maintaining or increasing the percentage of stream sites with good to excellent water quality also indicates progress towards the goal.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

About half of the ambient sites statewide, and a much higher percentage of forest sites, continue to have "good" to "excellent" water quality and that has remained fairly consistent over the last 10 years. In 2014, about 48 percent of all ambient water quality monitoring sites were in "good" to "excellent" water quality category. On monitored forestland sites that number increases to about 65 percent in the "good" to "excellent" category for the same time period, which meets the benchmark of 65 percent. Monitored sites on forestland have met or exceeded the benchmark every year since 2009 when this measure was established.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

The performance is based primarily on the Oregon Water Quality Index (OWQI). The OWQI is used to describe general stream water quality status and trends. The OWQI also shows the general effectiveness of water quality management activities. No industry standards exist. However, 2013 data for agricultural lands in Oregon indicate about 36 percent of monitored agricultural stream sites with water quality in good to excellent condition. Statewide data for 2014 for all land uses, including agricultural and forest lands indicate about 50 percent of monitored stream sites with water quality in good to excellent condition. These comparisons demonstrate that maintaining forestlands in forest use in an effective and efficient way to maintain water quality.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Statewide targets were revised by the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and the Oregon Progress Board in 1999 to reflect substantial increases in water quality that were occurring. A variety of activities occurring on forestlands, including forest management (timber harvesting and road construction and use), fire suppression, recreation, and livestock grazing, can affect soil and water resources. Disturbances that trigger large erosion events can produce important changes in aquatic conditions. These episodic changes are critical in maintaining aquatic habitat over time, even though they may temporarily decrease water quality, an example is the large winter storm of 2007.

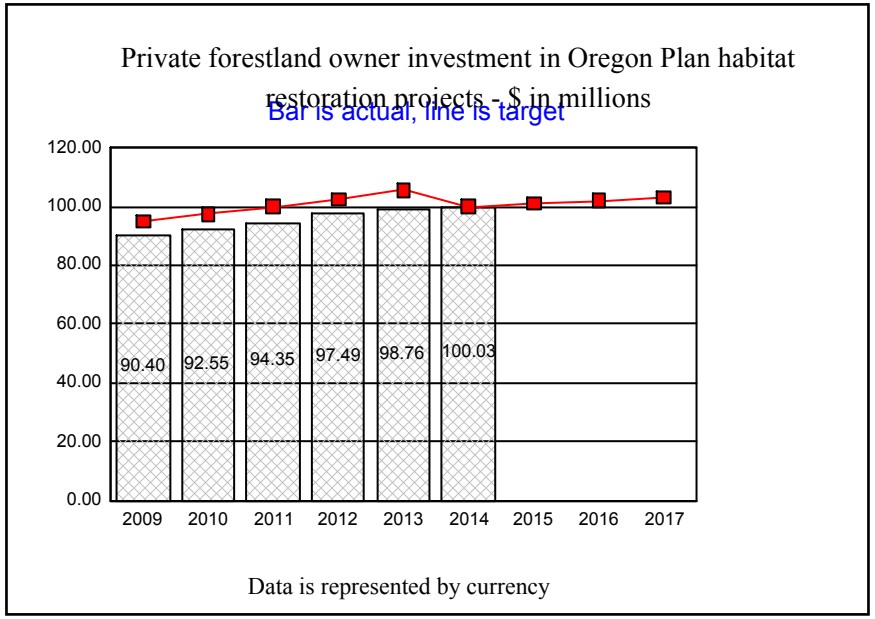
6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

The data for this benchmark are developed from the forested component of a broader network of 160 ambient monitoring sites on the state's major rivers and streams. The Oregon Progress Board recommended supplementing this with additional statewide benchmarks on aquatic biological integrity (indices of biological integrity for macroinvertebrates and fish) and OWQI based on data collected from a statewide probabilistic sampling network representing all stream miles. The addition of such benchmarks would provide a more robust measure of the quality of Oregon's surface water. There is also a need, as indicated above, to revisit the current targets for the trending measures. In addition, a more detailed analysis is needed to determine what is causing declining trends. The Department of Forestry has coordinated with DEQ on implementation and reporting on a forestland-specific statewide indicator of aquatic biological integrity and is also coordinating with DEQ and others to seek additional resources for ongoing probabilistic sampling of stream water quality on Oregon forestlands.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Long-term ambient water quality monitoring data is collected in accordance with the Ambient Water Quality Monitoring Network Quality Assurance Project Plan. Annual ambient water quality data are analyzed by DEQ staff for the most recent water year which runs from October 1 - September 30. Data after December 2012 are stored on DEQ servers and available upon request. Monitoring data through December 2012 are accessible online at http://deq12.deq.state.or.us/lasar2/. For this KPM, DEQ data have been segregated into categories of predominate land use. These categories include forest land use, agriculture use, range use, mixed use, and urban use. It is important to note that even within the subset of forest monitoring sites there may be influences on water quality from other land use activities such as livestock grazing and residential development. The 2009 report for this key performance measure was based on a population of 49 sample points. For the 2010 report, three sampling points were dropped due to budget constraints or other reasons. These changes should be kept in mind when making year-to-year performance comparisons. 2014 is the most recent data.

KPM #9	VOLUNTARY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INVESTMENTS MADE TO CREATE HEALTHY FORESTS - Cumulative public and private forest landowner investments made in voluntary projects for the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds or for the Oregon Conservation Strategy.	2009
Goal	Forestry Program for Oregon Goals D, and E: Protect and improve the physical and biological quality of the soil and water resources of Oregon's forests. Conserve diverse native plant and animal populations and protect and improve their habitats in Oregon's Forests.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 79 indicates further improvements can be made to the state's water quality. However, water quality on forestlands remains high compared to other land uses. Benchmark 86 indicates the percent of freshwater salmonids and other fish considered at risk has remained steady since 1999. Oregon forestlands receive greater water quality and riparian protection than other land uses and most voluntary habitat restoration projects under the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds have occurred on private forestlands. All streams and rivers on forestlands regulated under the Forest Practices Act receive protection appropriate to the beneficial uses of those water bodies. The Department provides technical support to private landowners for restoration projects. Benchmark 88 indicates a low percentage of monitored plant species and terrestrial vertebrate animal species are at risk. Many of these species have limited habitats that are either not located on forestlands or are unaffected by commercial forest operations.	
Data Source	Data are only available for investment in voluntary water quality, riparian, and aquatic habitat restoration projects under the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds or other initiatives. Data for this part of measure are obtained from the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board. The dollar amounts represent investments from private forestland owners only. Data are not available for investment to meet the Oregon Conservation Strategy.	
Owner	Kyle Abraham, Water Quality Specialist, 503-945-7473	



1. OUR STRATEGY

Voluntary restoration activities by landowners, combined with continued regulatory compliance, provide a foundation for the success of the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds in protecting and restoring water quality and fish habitat on forestland. The Oregon Conservation Strategy provides an analogous voluntary framework for restoration of all habitat types. The Conservation Strategy emphasizes proactively conserving declining species and habitats to reduce the possibility of future federal or state listings. The strategy presents issues and opportunities, and recommends voluntary actions that will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of conservation in Oregon. The Department revised its stewardship agreement program to improve it efficacy at encouraging forestland owners to self-regulate to meet and exceed applicable regulatory requirements and achieve conservation, restoration and improvement of fish and wildlife habitat and water quality. The Department developed a programmatic Safe Harbor Agreement for Northern Spotted Owls to provide regulatory certainty and encourage voluntary enhancement of owl habitat. In 2012, the Department worked with private forestland owners to update the Oregon Plan voluntary measures, “Private Forest Landowners and the Oregon Plan: Oregon Plan Actions for Landowners, by Landowners.” These updated voluntary measures were presented to, and approved by, the Board of Forestry in April 2009. In 2014, the Department began discussions with the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board and the Oregon Forest Resources Institute to evaluate and understand what has been accomplished by private forestland owners under the Oregon Plan and identify any potential barriers to implementing and reporting voluntary restoration activities. Department stewardship foresters regularly advise private forestland owners on opportunities for watershed restoration and provide technical assistance for such projects. This performance measure

records reported forestland owners' investments, over time, in fish and water quality restoration projects. This performance measure was revised to include activities completed under the Oregon Conservation Strategy to more fully measure voluntary investments to create healthy forests that provide public benefits. The Department's mission statement includes public and private landowners willingly making investments to create healthy forests. This performance measure intends to track trends in voluntary investment and reflects the Department's ability to encourage these investments. Tracking this trend may also provide the ability to understand and mitigate barriers to voluntary investments made to meet state fish and wildlife goals.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

Voluntary restoration action on privately owned lands is the essence of the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds and the Oregon Conservation Strategy. The Oregon Watershed Restoration Inventory (OWRI) was established in 1995 to track restoration work as it is completed. The Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) is the state agency that manages OWRI. Projects funded by OWEB, or products that require a permit are required to report to OWEB, however, the remainder of reporting to OWRI is voluntary. The Conservation Registry is an online, centralized database that records, tracks and maps on-the-ground conservation projects. The purpose of the Registry is to help users understand the context, distribution, and effectiveness of our collective efforts to protect and restore ecosystems. The Department is a registry partner and is working with the Registry to establish reporting to produce data analogous to that received from the Oregon Watershed Restoration Inventory, but which would more fully track other restoration actions not tracked by OWRI. Currently, data and targets are only available for Oregon Plan investments. The target amounts are predicted cumulative expenditures reported by private forestland owners in Oregon Plan restoration activities.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

Private forestland owners have made significant investments in improving water quality and fish habitat. Reported cumulative investments for 2014 were $100 million compared to a target of $105 million. The 2014 accomplishment level represents the sixth year that cumulative private investments in Oregon Plan did not meet the target (predicted cumulative expenditures). In 2014, private forestland owners invested $1.2 million. The Department had expected the rate of expenditures to decline over time as more projects were completed and opportunities for restoration decreased. The rapid drop in annual investment over the past three years suggests that the decline may also relate to the economic downturn, rather than a decrease in restoration opportunities. However, in 2012, restoration activities showed a slight increase followed by a decrease in 2013 and 2014. At this time, data are not available for investments under the Conservation strategy.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

Private forestland owners are the major contributor to Oregon Plan accomplishments, providing over 70 percent of reported private land accomplishments.

Oregon is unique among western states in its focus on voluntary measures in concert with regulatory approaches to achieve additional habitat protection and restoration.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

The Oregon Plan has been successful because of the strong support from the forestland owner community for voluntary measures versus regulatory mandates. The Department has partnered with Oregon State University, the Association of Oregon Loggers, and the Oregon Forest Resources Institute in the development of forest roads workshops and an illustrated road improvement manual for family forest landowners. Stewardship Foresters provide education and technical assistance to landowners in support of restoration activities. The economic downturn significantly affected the housing market and corresponding demand for wood products. Timber harvests, the primary forest operation during which restoration activities occur, dropped by one billion board feet from 2007 to 2009. In addition, 2009-11 Departmental budget reduction eliminated Oregon plan funding and 40 percent of stewardship foresters (from 57 to 30 field foresters) who encourage and provide technical assistance for these types of projects including encouraging reporting. The Oregon Plan funding supported coordination with watershed councils and other groups that encouraged restoration.

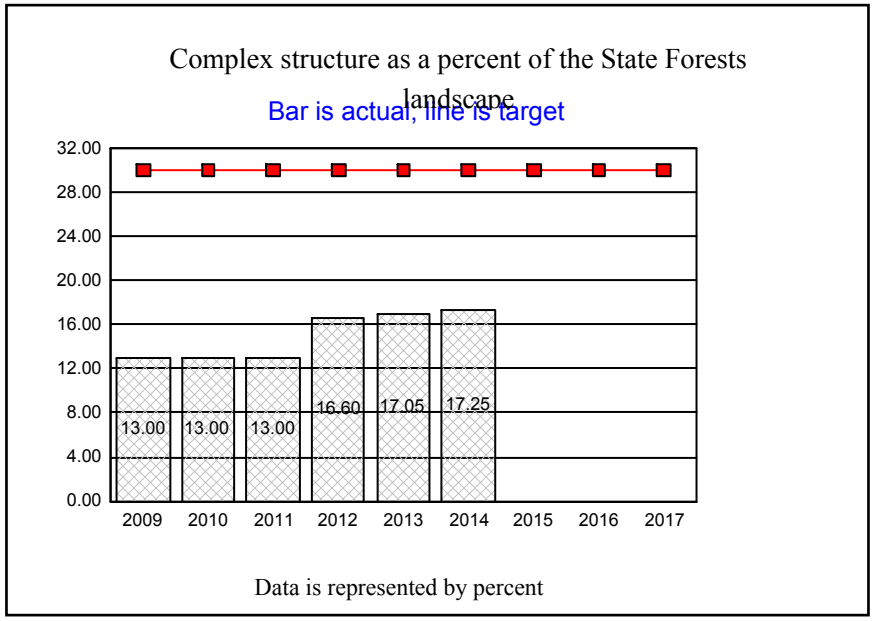
6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

The department needs to provide technical and financial assistance to landowners for restoration practices. During the 2011 legislative session, funding was restored to the Private Forest program including the Oregon Plan funding. By the end of 2012, 51 stewardship foresters were in place in the field. With increased capacity, it is anticipated that increased assistance will be available to landowners conducting voluntary restoration projects. The Department will work to increase awareness of voluntary measure implementation and reporting. The Department will continue to work with the USDA Forest Service and Natural Resource Conservation Service Resources to increase financial assistance provided to forestland owners. The Department will work with the Conservation Registry to develop reporting data on restoration projects completed under the Conservation Strategy.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Data include investment in voluntary water quality, riparian, and aquatic habitat restoration projects under the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds or other initiatives. These data comes from a voluntary reporting system that is summarized by calendar year. Forestland owners and others implementing Oregon Plan projects enter the information into a system managed by Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board. The reported dollar amounts represent investments from private forestland owners only. At this time, data are not available for investments to meet the Oregon Conservation Strategy.

KPM #10	STATE FORESTS NORTH COAST HABITAT - Complex forest structure as a percent of the State Forests landscape.	2009
Goal	Forestry Program for Oregon Strategy E: Contribute to the conservation of diverse native plant and animal populations and their habitats in Oregon's forests.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 82 (Forest Land) indicates that Oregon is making progress in conserving wildland forest for forest use. Benchmark 89a (Natural Habitats - Forests) indicates that forest make up the largest natural habitat category in Oregon. Benchmark 90 (Invasive Species) indicates Oregon has been effective in limiting the number of the most threatening invasive species.	
Data Source	Stand Level Inventory (SLI) data.	
Owner	Brian Pew, Deputy Chief, State Forests Division, 503-945-7351	



1. OUR STRATEGY

Board of Forestry lands are managed by the State Forests Division to meet the greatest permanent value administrative rule (OAR 629-035-0020). Common School Fund lands are managed by the State Forests Division to obtain the greatest benefit for Oregonians, consistent with resource conservation under sound techniques of land management, (Oregon Constitution, Article VIII, Section 5). The activities associated with this measure involve timber sale harvests based on forest management plans.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

The Board of Forestry adopted in administrative rule (OAR 629-035-105) long-term forest management plans, which describe the range of percent of landscape in complex forest structure to be achieved over time for Clatsop and Tillamook State Forests on the north coast.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

The FY 2014 data show that 29.5% of Astoria district, 19.7% of Forest Grove district, and 9.5% of Tillamook district are in complex forest structure.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

Comparable data are not available from public or private industry sources, as the goals for forest land vary by entity based on management objectives.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Complex forest structure develops very slowly and it is anticipated to take decades to achieve the range of 30 to 50% complex structure now described in the forest management plans. At this time, the Division does not have complete and up-to-date information for all three north coast districts. Due to budget constraints, there has been limited new inventory data acquisition in recent years. The apparent increase in complex structure is likely the result of changes in methodology and the active management practices designed to enhance the development of complex forest structure while efficiently harvesting timber.

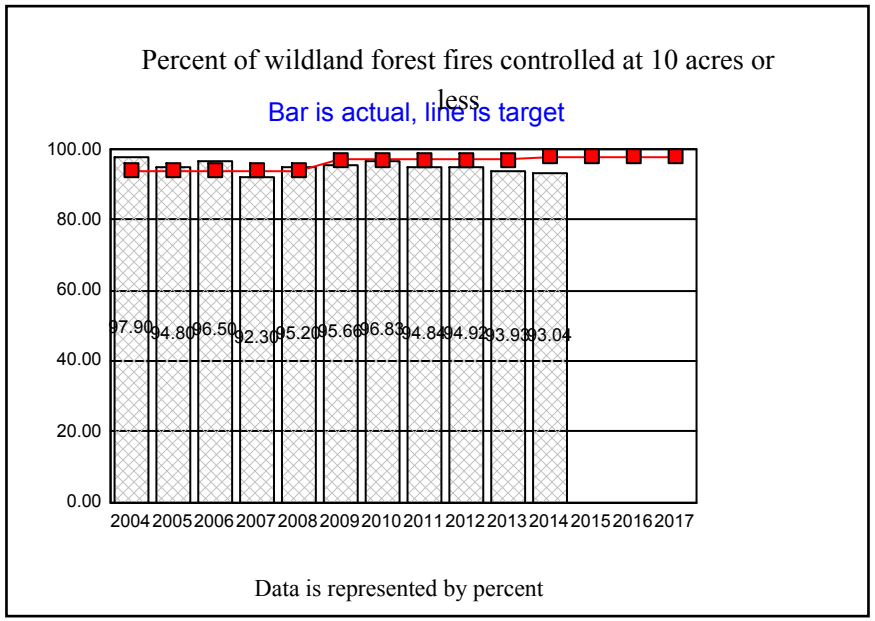
6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

More inventory data need to be collected in order to have more confidence in the trend. The Division has began to collect new Stand Level Inventory data during the 2015 Fiscal Year and has committed to continue collecting new Stand Level Inventory data during the 2016 Fiscal Year. In the mean time, the State Forests Division will continue to follow the forest management plans to increase complex structure over time.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Fiscal year 2014 data are reported and were derived from updated forestland inventories of the Astoria, Forest Grove, and Tillamook districts on the north coast.

KPM #11	FIRE SUPPRESSION EFFECTIVENESS - Percent of wildland forest fires under ODF jurisdiction controlled at 10 acres or less.	1990
Goal	Forestry Program for Oregon Strategies C and F: Maintain and enhance the productive capacity of Oregon's forests to improve the economic well-being of Oregon's communities. Protect, maintain, and enhance the health of Oregon's forest ecosystems, watersheds, and airsheds within a context of natural disturbance and active management.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 82 indicates Oregon has been effective in retaining its forest land base and Benchmark 83 indicates Oregon is also effective in maintaining the productive capacity of these forests. Aggressive wildfire suppression by the Department of Forestry has contributed to these outcomes.	
Data Source	Based on data in the Protection from Fire FIRES database.	
Owner	Doug Grafe, Deputy Chief, Fire Protection Division, 503-945-7437	



1. OUR STRATEGY

The performance measure demonstrates the effectiveness of the initial attack organization within the department to suppress wildfire on forestlands. The measure also demonstrates the effectiveness of the use of fire severity funding, in those years where wildfire potential is high.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

The higher the percentage, the more effective is the fire suppression system. This measure has been in place for over 30 years and is one the Department's oldest continuously used measures. The basis for this measure is that because burning conditions, changing fuel types and the exposure to fire starts varies regionally and from year to year it provides a relatively consistent means of measuring the performance of the overall wildfire suppression system. The 2013 legislature approved the raising of the target to 98 percent.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

The Department was not able to meet the target of suppressing 98 percent of all wildfires at ten acres or less in size for the 2014 fire season. Factors influencing the severity of the 2014 fire season included: increased fire danger, significant lightning events, and fires burning in light, flashy fuels that grew rapidly. Much of the southern part of the state was in a moderate drought that increased the difficulty to suppress fires. Out of a total of 1,121 fires for the Department during 2014, 1,043 were suppressed at 10 acres or less.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

The Department's performance usually exceeds that of the federal wildfire agencies in Oregon.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Increase in forest fuels. Increase in wildland-urban interface properties and residences, and a persistent drought.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

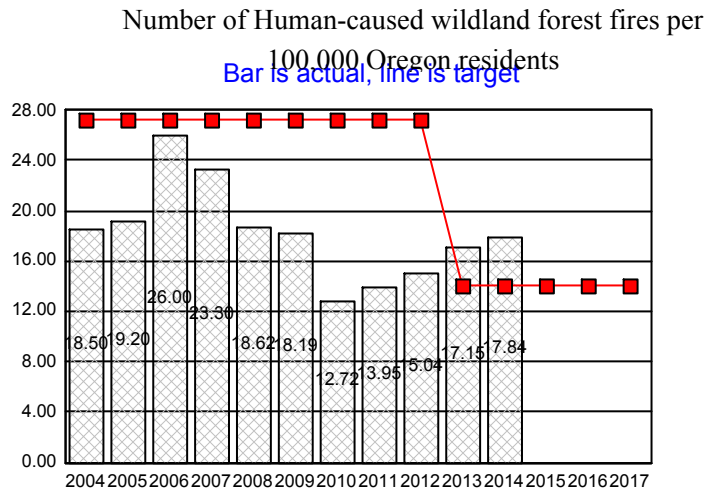
The 2013 Legislature approved a modification of the target for this KPM to be set at 98 percent, rather than 97 percent of fires controlled at 10 acres or less,

effective with the 2013 report. This revision of the target more accurately describes the appropriate achievement of the most efficient level of fire suppression at the local district level given today's circumstances, and better reflects the importance, from a suppression cost standpoint, of limiting intermediate and large fire occurrence to no greater than two percent. The Department will focus much of its efforts in enhancing the initial attack capabilities needed to meet the target.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

The reporting cycle is a calendar year. The data is taken from the Department's fire report system and is deemed to be extremely reliable.

KPM #12	PREVENTION OF HUMAN-CAUSED WILDLAND FOREST FIRES - Number of human-caused wildland forest fires per 100,000 Oregon residents (lower is better).	1990
Goal	Forestry Program for Oregon Strategies C and F: Maintain and enhance the productive capacity of Oregon's forests to improve the economic well-being of Oregon's communities. Protect, maintain, and enhance the health of Oregon's forest ecosystems, watersheds, and airsheds within a context of natural disturbance and active management.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 82 indicates Oregon has been effective in retaining its forest land base and Benchmark 83 indicates Oregon is also effective in maintaining the productive capacity of these forests. Aggressive wildfire suppression and a strong fire prevention program by the Department of Forestry has contributed to these outcomes.	
Data Source	Based on data in the Protection from Fire Program FIRES database and the Portland State University Population Research Center.	
Owner	Doug Grafe, Deputy Chief, Fire Protection Division, 503-945-7437	



1. OUR STRATEGY

The performance measure demonstrates the effectiveness of the fire prevention program at preventing human-caused fires. Implementation of Regulated Use Closures which limit the activities that the public can engage in while on forestlands is one example of the state's prevention effort.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

This measure is used to account for the steady upward growth in the state's population and it provides a good balance to account for urban resident users, who use forestlands for recreation, and rural resident users, who live in wooded areas or use it for a livelihood. A lower number means the fire prevention program is more effective at preventing human-caused fires. The 2013 Legislature approved lowering the target from 27.5% to 14%. Based on actual data the target was set too high and needed to be lowered.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

The fire prevention program remains effective at preventing human-caused fires. The department exceeded the target of keeping the number of human-caused fires below the target number of fires per 100,000 Oregon residents. There were 707 human-caused fires in 2014 and Oregon's population was 3,962,710, resulting in a fire prevention rate of 17.84. ODF has only met the target in two of the last 10 years. 10-year average of human-caused fires is 688.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

There are no relevant comparable standards given the unique fire suppression responsibilities of the Department.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Steady increase in Oregon's population and the use of forestland for recreation as well as increasing rural residential home sites.

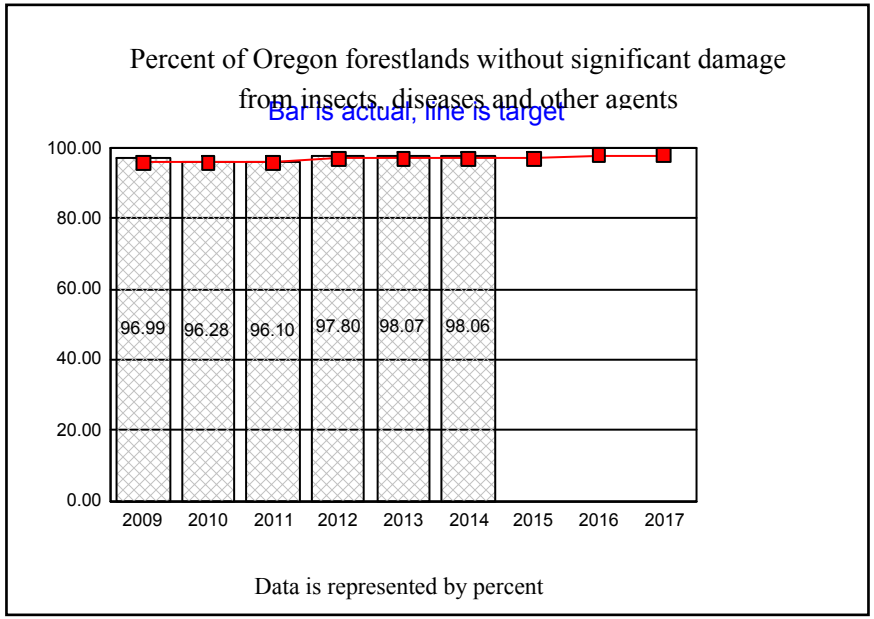
6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

Continued investment in the fire prevention effort and recognition of the unique circumstance of rural residential development.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

The reporting cycle is a calendar year. This data comes from the total Oregon population, as established by Portland State University, and the total number of human-caused fires. The data on human-caused fires comes from Fire Report information entered into the F.I.R.E.S. database. The value is determined by dividing the total number of human-caused fires into the number of 100,000 residents in Oregon.

KPM #13	DAMAGE TO OREGON FORESTS FROM INSECTS, DISEASES, AND OTHER AGENTS Percent of forest lands without significant damage mortality as assessed by aerial surveys.	2009
Goal	Forestry Program for Oregon Strategy F – Protect and improve the health and resiliency of Oregon's dynamic forest ecosystems, watersheds, and airsheds.	
Oregon Context	Primarily contributes to meeting Oregon Benchmarks 79 (Stream Water Quality), 82 (Forest Land), 83 (Timber Harvest).	
Data Source	The yearly percentage of Oregon forests free of damage and mortality due to insects, diseases, and other agents across all forest ownerships. Based on annual, cooperative insect and disease aerial surveys of forest lands, this data estimates the area free of damage from key insects such as bark beetles and defoliators. It does not capture damage due to root diseases, mistletoes, and other important forest diseases or indicate the future risk of forest stands to infestations.	
Owner	Christine Buhl, Forest Entomologist, Forest Health, 503-945-7396	



1. OUR STRATEGY

This performance measure relies on annual aerial surveys of tree damage and mortality over all of Oregon's forests. The cooperative statewide forest insect and disease survey, conducted by the USDA Forest Service and ODF, monitors conditions on over 28 million acres of forest lands in Oregon each year. While forest damage from insects and diseases is dynamic and a component of natural disturbance cycles, departures from long-term trends can signal a change in the overall health and condition of forests. Many damaging agents are reliably detected in this way, others, such as root diseases and mistletoes, cannot be accurately assessed by these methods and are not included here.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

The target of 96 percent of Oregon forests being free of significant damage from insects, diseases, and other agents has been established from analysis of over 30 years of aerial survey data. Annual aerial surveys are valuable in documenting long-term trends, providing early detection of new infestations, and in developing treatment priorities and strategies. Unfortunately, aerial survey techniques are not able to determine areas significantly affected by some agents, including many root diseases and mistletoes, nor are they able to provide current or future risk assessments of forest damage.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

Since 1994, Oregon forests have met or exceeded the KPM target of 96 percent. The current year value is largely attributable to overall declines in forest areas impacted by bark beetles and insect defoliators. The majority of tree mortality detected during statewide aerial surveys over the last decade has been due to the mountain pine beetle. And, while ongoing outbreaks of this insect are largely on the decline statewide, a few areas of increased activity drove damage this year to the highest level since 2010. Activity by the other major bark beetles including the western pine beetle, Douglas-fir beetle, fir engraver, and pine Ips also increased in 2014, but each remained below their long-term average and at endemic levels in most areas. Defoliation by western spruce budworm subsided in eastern Oregon although western oak looper and western tent caterpillar continued to occur in other areas. Chronic damage to firs from the sap-feeding balsam woolly adelgid also continued in eastern Oregon. The most significant forest diseases observed in statewide aerial surveys this year included chronic white pine blister rust, Cytospora canker of true firs, Port Orford cedar root disease, red-band needle blight and ongoing foliage diseases of Pacific madrone. The latter being of more patchy distribution than in previous years. Note: This report does not include two major diseases that impact forests in western Oregon, Swiss needle cast and sudden oak death, as these agents are the subject of separate surveying, data processing, and reporting efforts. Bear damage within conifer plantations in western Oregon was similar to damage in 2013 and remained below the long-term average. Cooperative trapping surveys and monitoring for high-priority non-native insects continued this year and resulted in the detection of four gypsy moths in the same southern Oregon area as the 2013 detections, although these low numbers do not indicate that breeding populations have established in Oregon. There were no non-native woodboring

insects or other invasive forest pests detected during trapping surveys in 2013. A special survey was conducted for invasive gorse and identified over 6,000 acres of infestation in southern coastal areas.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

The annual statewide aerial survey data allows for the comparison of year-to-year forest damage and tree mortality to long-term trends and can assist in the prioritizing of treatment areas across ownerships. The extent of damage due to many forest diseases and the current or future risk of damage due to insects and diseases are not represented within this measure.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Over the last decade, an average of 850,000 acres of forest lands have been designated as having been significantly affected by insects, diseases, and other damaging agents during aerial surveys. Thousands more acres are unhealthy and under-producing due to being overstocked and are becoming increasingly susceptible to damage by insects and diseases. While the statewide aerial survey data provides valuable information about key forest damaging agents, aerial surveys are not able to estimate the impact of many forest diseases, nor indicate the current or future risk of forests to damage by insects and diseases. In Oregon, thousands of acres of dead and dying forests need more active management to reduce the risk of insect outbreaks and catastrophic wildfires, and in the process recover more productive, healthier forests. A century of fire suppression and inconsistent forest management has resulted in thousands of acres of Oregon's forests becoming overstocked and unhealthy. Thinning stands to reduce competition, promote tree health and vigor, and increase age and species diversity, have been shown to reduce the risk associated with many damaging insects and diseases. Federal bark beetle mitigation grants, administered by the Department's stewardship foresters, provide cost-share funds to landowners to implement activities to improve forest health and increase stand resistance to bark beetles. Federal National Fire Plan funds also provide cost-share to landowners to improve forest health and prevent damage within the wildland-urban interface. However, as limited funds are available each year, the total acres of private forest lands treated annually is relatively limited and is unlikely to affect overall statewide trends.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

Continue support for the cooperative statewide aerial survey program which provides annual data for trend analysis and supports early detection and the prioritization of treatment areas. Continue support for forest health personnel (entomologist, plant pathologist, survey/monitoring specialist, and invasive species specialist) and their work in detection, monitoring, planning, and treatment activities within the Private Forests program. Continue dialogue with federal forest land managers to encourage forest health improvement activities and more active management on their ownerships.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

The cooperative statewide aerial survey is flown each summer and annual reports, maps, and GIS shape files are made available the following spring to the general public and distributed to a variety of clients including many federal, state, and private forest land managers. All aerial survey data are collected and processed by trained aerial observers that record information digitally as they fly a grid pattern over the forest lands throughout the State. Oregon, with 60 plus years of annual survey data, has developed one of the most complete and comprehensive records of forest insect and disease activity in the Nation.

FORESTRY DEPARTMENT	III. USING PERFORMANCE DATA

Agency Mission: To serve the people of Oregon by protecting, managing, and promoting stewardship of Oregon's forests to enhance environmental, economic, and community sustainability.

Contact: Kevin Birch, Resource Planning Program Director	**Contact Phone:** 503-945-7405
Alternate: Satish Upadhyay, Admin Services Division Chief	**Alternate Phone:** 503-945-7203

The following questions indicate how performance measures and data are used for management and accountability purposes.

1. INCLUSIVITY	*** Staff :** The 2009-11 agency key performance measures are a significant revision from those used in previous biennia. They were developed through the collective efforts of a subset of the Department's Leadership Team. Department programs have been given flexibility to develop measures that best meet their program-level needs. A subset of these program measures were then elevated by the Department to agency key performance measures. *** Elected Officials:** The measures were reviewed and approved by the 2009 Oregon Legislature. They were also reviewed and approved by the 2011 Oregon Legislature for the 2011-13 biennium. *** Stakeholders:** Citizen and other stakeholder involvement varies by measure. However, DAS guidelines for agency performance measures and Board of Forestry and Department of Forestry strategic planning processes have resulted in a comprehensive review and revision of all the measures involving employee and stakeholder participation. *** Citizens:** Citizen and other stakeholder involvement varies by measure. However, DAS guidelines for agency performance measures and Board of Forestry and Department of Forestry strategic planning processes have resulted in a comprehensive review and revision of all the measures involving employee and stakeholder participation.
2 MANAGING FOR RESULTS	The performance measures have historically been used primarily in the budget development process, and to a lesser extent for external reporting and for Department program management and evaluation. The key performance measures approved in 2009 are intended to place the agency's performance measures more at the center of the Department's strategic planning, quality improvement, budgeting, and employee appraisal processes. Nationally, the Department has been a leader in developing and implementing sustainable forest management indicators based on an internationally recognized framework for evaluating temperate and boreal forests.
3 STAFF TRAINING	Agency staff have attended all the special forums presented by the Department of Administrative Services and Legislative Fiscal Office as changes to the KPM system have been developed.

4 COMMUNICATING RESULTS	*** Staff :** The Department's performance measures are fully integrated with agency strategic planning and provide a strong link between strategic planning and budgeting. *** Elected Officials:** The Department's key performance measures are highlighted in presenting its portion of the Governor's Recommended Budget to the Oregon Legislature. Considerable coordination with the Legislative Fiscal Office occurs between legislative sessions. *** Stakeholders:** Agency performance measure information is posted on the Department of Forestry website: www.oregon.gov/ODF/ (Click on About Us). The agency also links performance measure outcomes to higher level outcomes in the Progress Board Benchmarks and the Oregon Indicators of Sustainable Forest Management. *** Citizens:** Agency performance measure information is posted on the Department of Forestry website: www.oregon.gov/ODF/ (Click on About Us). The agency also links performance measure outcomes to higher level outcomes in the Progress Board Benchmarks and the Oregon Indicators of Sustainable Forest Management.