

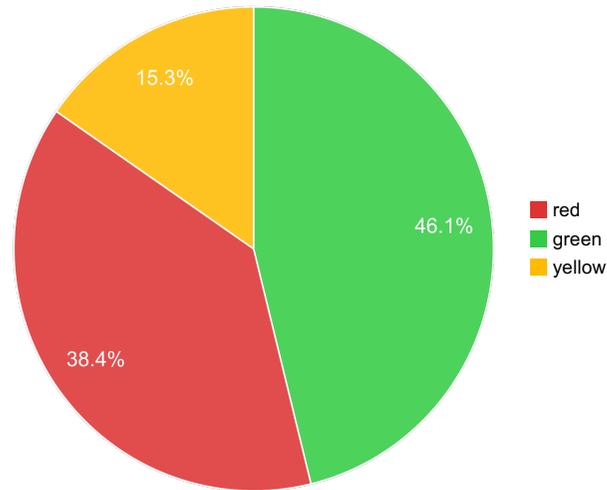
Forestry, Department of

Annual Performance Progress Report

Reporting Year 2020

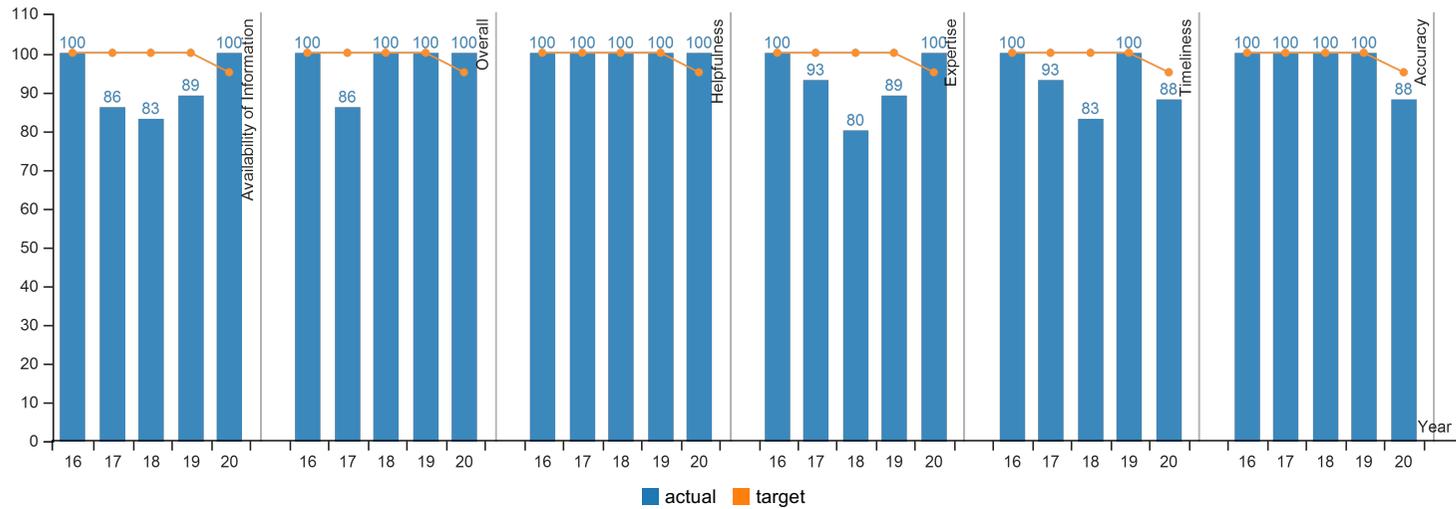
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KPM #	Approved Key Performance Measures (KPMs)
1	CUSTOMER SERVICE TO COUNTY 'GOVERNMENTS AND FOREST LANDOWNERS - Percent of Oregon's forested counties and forest protective associations rating that ODF programs collectively provide "good" or "excellent" 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	PERCENTAGE OF PRIVATE FORESTLAND MANAGED AT OR ABOVE FOREST PRACTICES ACT STANDARDS. - Percentage of industrial private forestlands managed under an approved certification system, stewardship agreement, or other approved management plan including wildlife habitat conservation and management plans
8	FOREST STREAM WATER QUALITY - Percent of monitored stream sites associated predominately with forestland with significantly increasing trends in water quality.
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.
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 Oregon residents per human-caused wildland forest fires. (population expressed in thousands of residents) This metric measures the ability to maintain or reduce the number of human-caused wildfires as the population of Oregon increases. An upward trend indicates a positive result.
13	DAMAGE TO OREGON FORESTS FROM INSECTS, DISEASES, AND OTHER AGENTS - Percent of forest lands without significant damage mortality as assessed by aerial surveys.



Performance Summary	Green	Yellow	Red
	= Target to -5%	= Target -5% to -15%	= Target > -15%
Summary Stats:	46.15%	15.38%	38.46%

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.
	Data Collection Period: Jan 01 - Dec 31



Report Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Availability of Information					
Actual	100%	86%	83%	89%	100%
Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%
Overall					
Actual	100%	86%	100%	100%	100%
Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%
Helpfulness					
Actual	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%
Expertise					
Actual	100%	93%	80%	89%	100%
Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%
Timeliness					
Actual	100%	93%	83%	100%	88%
Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%
Accuracy					
Actual	100%	100%	100%	100%	88%
Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%

How Are We Doing

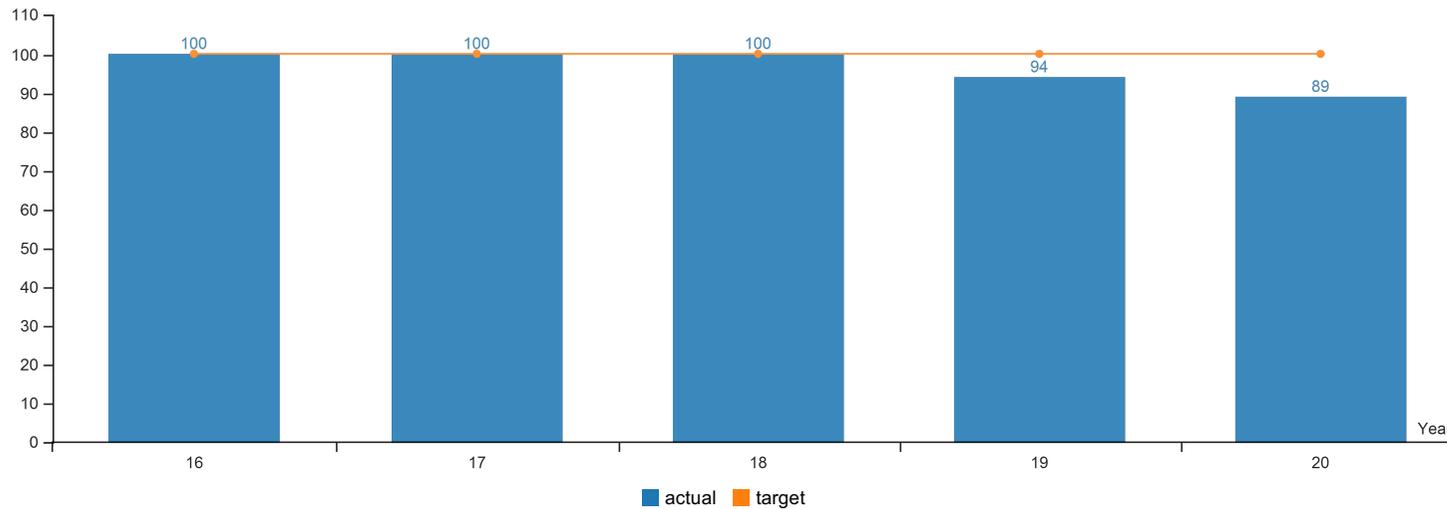
The Department of Forestry strives to exceed expectations in service to Oregon's forested counties and forest protective associations. Results from this year's survey indicate we provide excellence in our overall level of service and are continuing to show positive improvements in areas of expertise and availability of information.

Factors Affecting Results

Department of Forestry staff support our mission to serve the people of Oregon and it's directly reflected in our success of this performance measure. Our employees work hard to provide the highest level of customer service, be responsive and timely in our efforts, and ensure clarity and accuracy in those services provided. The positive results of this performance measure directly correlates to the investments made between Department staff and county commissioners, county officials, forest protective associations and forest landowners to build effective working relationships across all jurisdictions and forestry programs. As state government strives to keep pace with an evolving workforce, needed investments in technology, and the capacity to support growth and innovation in business practices, we see these factors further exasperated by budgetary constraints that continue to challenge the Department in areas of financial sustainability, systems maturity, staff expertise and timeliness with response.

KPM #2	BOARD OF FORESTRY PERFORMANCE - Percent of total best practices met by the Board of Forestry.
	Data Collection Period: Jan 01 - Dec 31

* Upward Trend = positive result



Report Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Oregon Board of Forestry Governance					
Actual	100%	100%	100%	94%	89%
Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

How Are We Doing

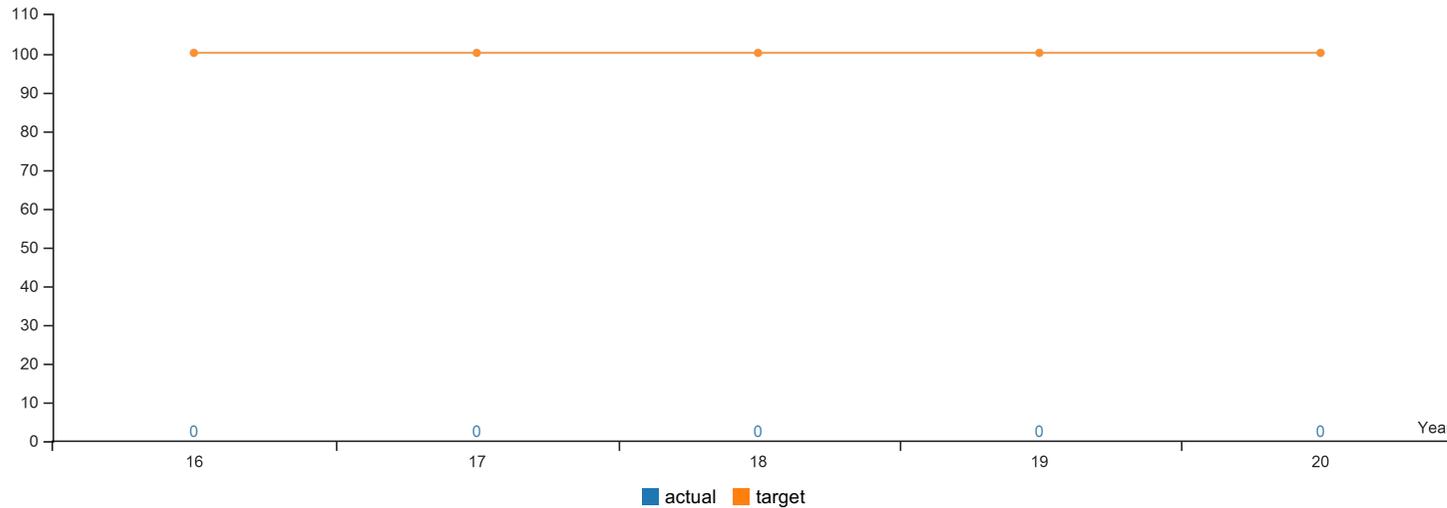
The Board of Forestry concluded the annual board governance performance evaluation with common agreement in meeting 89 percent of the standard best-practices criteria. Disagreement found in several areas limited the Board from reaching their 100 percent target.

Factors Affecting Results

Six of the seven Board members completed the evaluation. Areas of concern within the best practices criteria included currency and applicability of the agency's mission and high-level goals as understood in the *Forestry Program for Oregon* and Forest Practices Act rules, review of the agency's key policy-level communications, the Board's involvement in policy-making activities across the state including engagement in Board meetings held at different geographic locations around Oregon, the Board's current financial oversight model, coordination with other public agency or boards where responsibilities and interests overlap, and the Board's engagement in appropriate training sessions including workshops, symposia, and field tours. The complexity of the significant forest policy issues before the Board combined with tensions across highly polarized stakeholder groups continues to challenge Board members as they strive to acquire sufficient time and information to develop a holistic and common understanding of the critical matters before them. Despite the challenges, overall Board members indicated solid improvements in communications, board functioning and group dynamics over the past year, and shared optimism in continued growth, progression forward, and opportunities welcoming new board members in the coming year.

KPM #3	FOREST PRACTICES ACT COMPLIANCE - Percent of forest operations that are in compliance with the Forest Practices Act
	Data Collection Period: Jan 01 - Dec 31

* Upward Trend = positive result



Report Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Percent of Operations in Compliance with Oregon's Forest Practices Act					
Actual	No Data				
Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

How Are We Doing

The Oregon Forest Practices Act (FPA outlines, in Statute and Administrative rule, standards of practice for forest management operations on non-federal and non-tribal lands in Oregon. The Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF Private Forests Division administers the FPA. Program delivery on forestlands statewide is performed by Stewardship Foresters who operate from District Offices. Responsibilities for other Programs (notably Protection from Fire can also be a part of Stewardship Forester responsibilities. The Private Forests Division Monitoring Unit, along with Stewardship Foresters, is tasked with identifying and collecting information on the efficacy and application of the FPA rules at statewide scale. Additionally, ongoing monitoring for effectiveness is specified in three different administrative rule sections in the Forest Practices Act. The resulting ODF effectiveness monitoring cannot be assessed without proper implementation of a standard of practice. "Effective administration of the Oregon Forest Practices Act and forest practice rules is a balance of technical design, education and enforcement" (OAR 6239-670-0015; focused and reliable monitoring data supports effective administration of the FPA, and provides Oregonians with a measure of assurance regarding a resource held dear by many people for many reasons. Results from the compliance audit inform training strategies for ODF as well as industry groups who support the FPA in their work. Numerous training sessions statewide have focused on the rules for which compliance rates were found to be lower.

In 2011, by way of a Budget Note for the Oregon Department of Forestry's biennial budget, the Legislature requested the Department conduct an audit of Forest Practices Act compliance, and use a private contractor in the process. From 2013 through 2018, a private sector consulting firm gathered data on a subset of FPA rules with a focus on protection of water resources during harvesting operations and the construction and maintenance of forest roads.

Factors Affecting Results

Concerns have been raised about the sampling protocols and methodology of the 2013-2018 study. We anticipate conducting a further review of the statistical analysis and data acquisition methods to improve upon the process in subsequent reporting years, pending resource availability. References to previously reported data have been removed from this performance measure pending further review.

Forestlands subject to the FPA are managed according to a broad range of strategies by a variety of different types of landowners. Many landowners are very engaged in the management of their forests. Some land managers enroll the lands in certification systems that demonstrate responsible stewardship of the land and agree to standards for the same. Some of the groups that certify management of timberlands in Oregon and core level professionalism among the workforce include:

The Sustainable Forestry Initiative

The American Tree Farm System

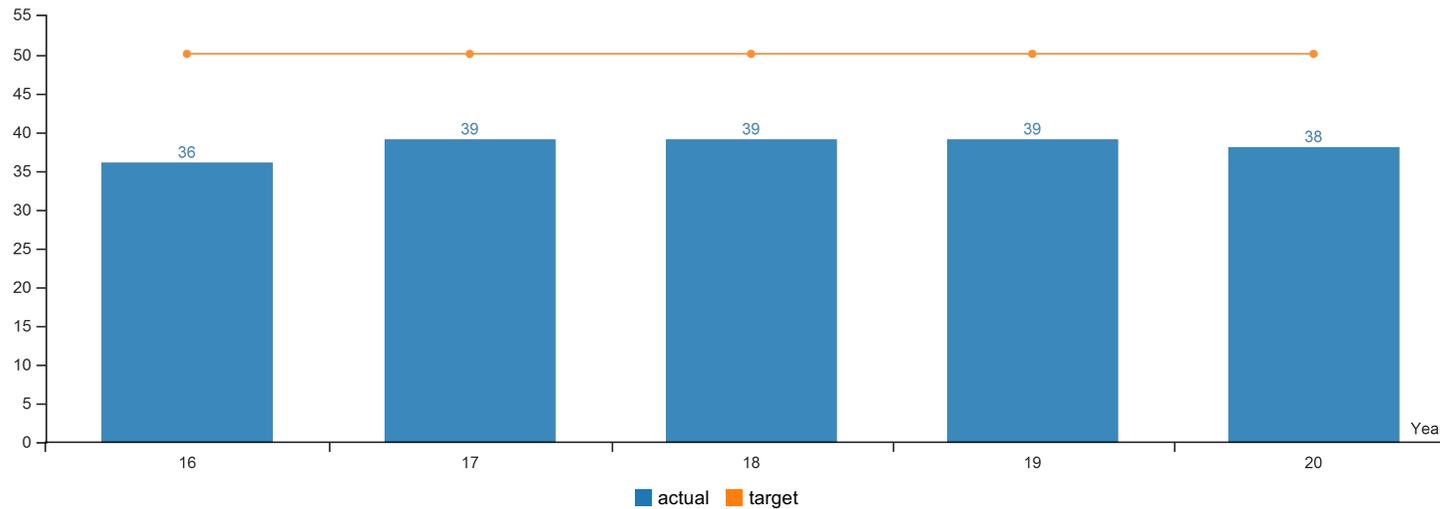
Forest Stewardship Council

Oregon Professional Loggers

Enrollees agree to meet and/or exceed state standards for environmental protection, stewardship of cultural resources other significant features, worker well-being, community engagement and more.

KPM #4	URBAN AND COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT - Percent of Oregon cities actively managing their urban and community forest resources.
	Data Collection Period: Jan 01 - Dec 31

* Upward Trend = positive result



Report Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Percent of Oregon cities actively managing their urban and community forest resources					
Actual	36%	39%	39%	39%	38%
Target	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%

How Are We Doing

The ODF Urban and Community Forestry Assistance Program has spent the last two years “ground truthing” the urban forestry components we track for Federal reporting purposes. Our goal is to update the information we have on 20 percent of Oregon cities each year over five years. The components we track are whether cities have (1) trained UF staff, such as an ISA-certified arborist on staff; (2) a tree ordinance; (3) a tree board or advisory committee; and (4) an inventory-based urban forest management plan. KPM #4 tracks how many Oregon cities have at least two of these four attributes. Since these data have not been updated consistently over the years, we are expecting to find changes in cities throughout the state. Based on our most recent federally-reported data, we see the percentage of cities with two UF components -- indicating that they are actively managing their urban forests -- has dropped slightly to 38 percent (from 93 to 92 cities).

Despite this 1 percent drop, we were pleased to see the state gained two new Tree City USAs by the end of 2019, Silverton and Florence, taking the total to 67. (One other city did not recertify in 2019). The ODF UCF Assistance Program also co-hosted a successful annual Urban Forestry conference in June, initiated “office hours” via Zoom, participated in ad hoc committees affecting national UCF data collection, and visited several cities onsite. We strive to optimize outreach of our two staff.

Factors Affecting Results

The Department receives no state funds for its UCF Assistance Program and thus relies solely on federal funds to achieve our mission and this KPM. Based on the availability and uses of federal sources, the Department has a very limited staff to serve the entire state (1.75 FTE). A statewide survey conducted in 2014 clearly shows that if cities receive assistance from the Department of Forestry, they were more likely to have components of an actively managed urban forest program. The ODF-UCF Assistance program plans to conduct another statewide city urban forestry survey once the 2020 Census data are available.

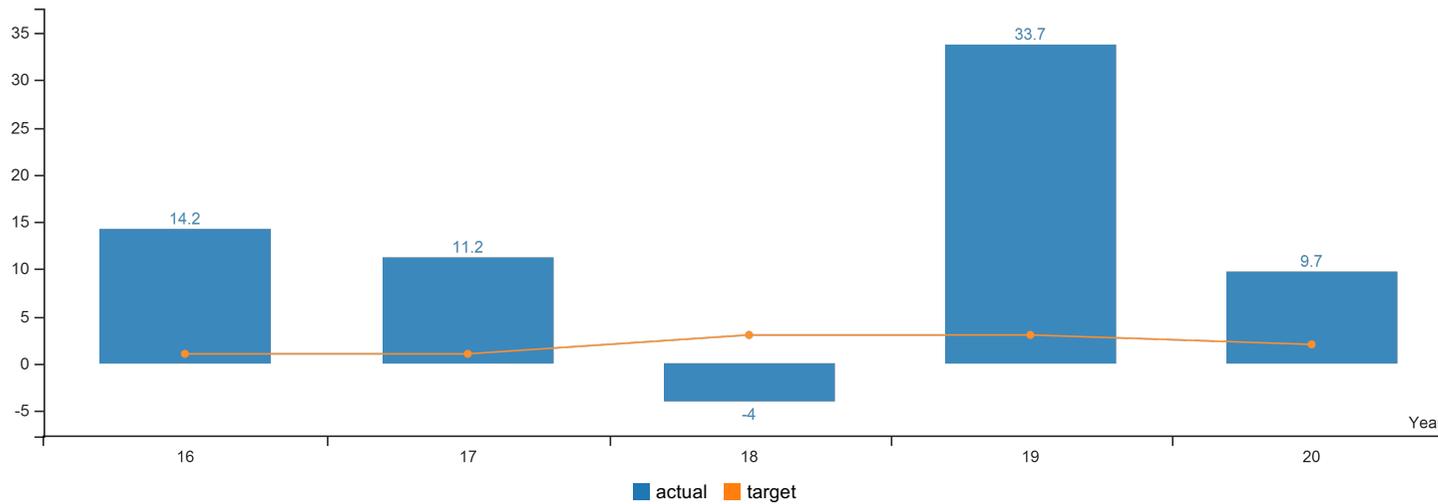
The Program has also faced its share of challenges over the past year. 2019 has also been a year with limited cash-flow throughout ODF, resulting in some restrictions on Urban Forestry staff travel. One-on-one visits with cities, although time-intensive, is one of the key ways UCF staff engage non-participatory cities with urban forestry efforts, and the easiest way for UCF staff to determine the federal reporting components we look for in each city.

A couple years ago, UCF staff noticed that many cities have new, young municipal employees who are not familiar with urban forestry management concepts or the mission of the program. Also, throughout Oregon very few urban forestry professionals are people of color, or representative of underserved groups. These areas need more focused attention than UCF program staff is currently able to provide, especially when travel is limited. Current program resources do not allow UCF staff to train the next generation of urban foresters to the extent that they might need, but we will continue to work with our nonprofit partner and advisor, Oregon Community Trees, to address these shortfalls.

On the positive side, UCF staff continues to make better use of technology to help communities build their urban forestry programs -- such as using video conferencing and holding webinars to extend our technical outreach. In 2020 and 2021, the UCF Assistance Program will be deploying tree inventory software for cities to use, which we expect will spur engagement. In Oregon, urban and community forestry professionals continue to expand their interest in using urban-grown lumber, grapple with fire-preparedness in cities and suburbs, improve the use of trees in storm-water mitigation, and increase the awareness of the role trees play in urban resident health. The UCF Assistance program is a recognized hub that provides, guides, and manages information on these UCF trends in Oregon.

KPM #5	STATE FORESTS TOTAL REVENUE - Percent increase in total revenue produced by State Forests
	Data Collection Period: Jul 01 - Jun 30

* Upward Trend = positive result



Report Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Percent increase in revenue produced by State Forests compared to the previous year					
Actual	14.20%	11.20%	-4%	33.70%	9.70%
Target	1%	1%	3%	3%	2%

How Are We Doing

The FY 2019 data show a 9.7 percent increase in total revenues from the previous year, up to \$142,628,827. The amount of revenue distributed to counties increased 7.4 percent from the previous year, \$80,891,196 to \$86,909,447. This KPM focuses on the percent change in total revenue produced from the sale of timber from State Forests. The Oregon Department of Forestry is committed to sustainable management of these lands. Harvest levels that contribute to the revenue flow for this measure are set annually by the Division at the direction of the State Forester.

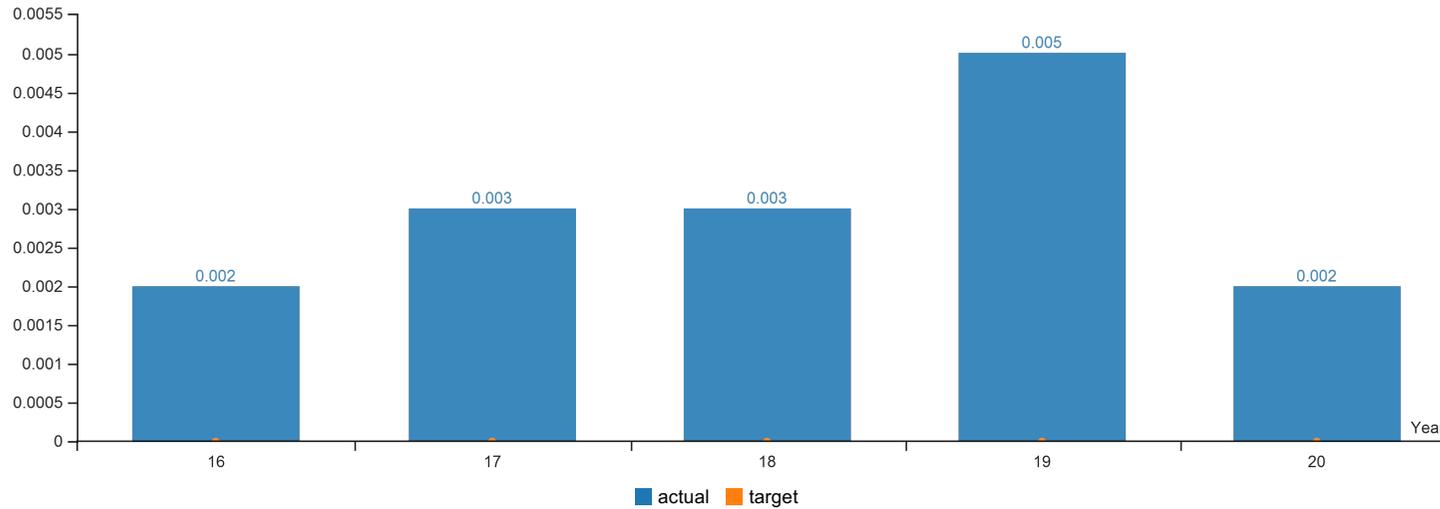
The KPM targets establish an objective for management activities to predictably generate revenue for the State. The Division is implementing business improvements to increase revenue while continuing to provide a balanced range of social and environmental values.

Factors Affecting Results

The major factors affecting FY 2019 increase in timber sale revenue were the high prices of timber sales sold in FY 2018. ODF receives timber sale revenue when sold sales are harvested. FY 2019 harvests were 5.7% less than FY 2018.

KPM #6	AIR QUALITY PROTECTION - Total number of smoke intrusions into designated areas per total number of units burned.
	Data Collection Period: Jan 01 - Dec 31

* Upward Trend = negative result



Report Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total number of smoke intrusions into designated areas per total number of units burned					
Actual	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.005	0.002
Target	0	0	0	0	0

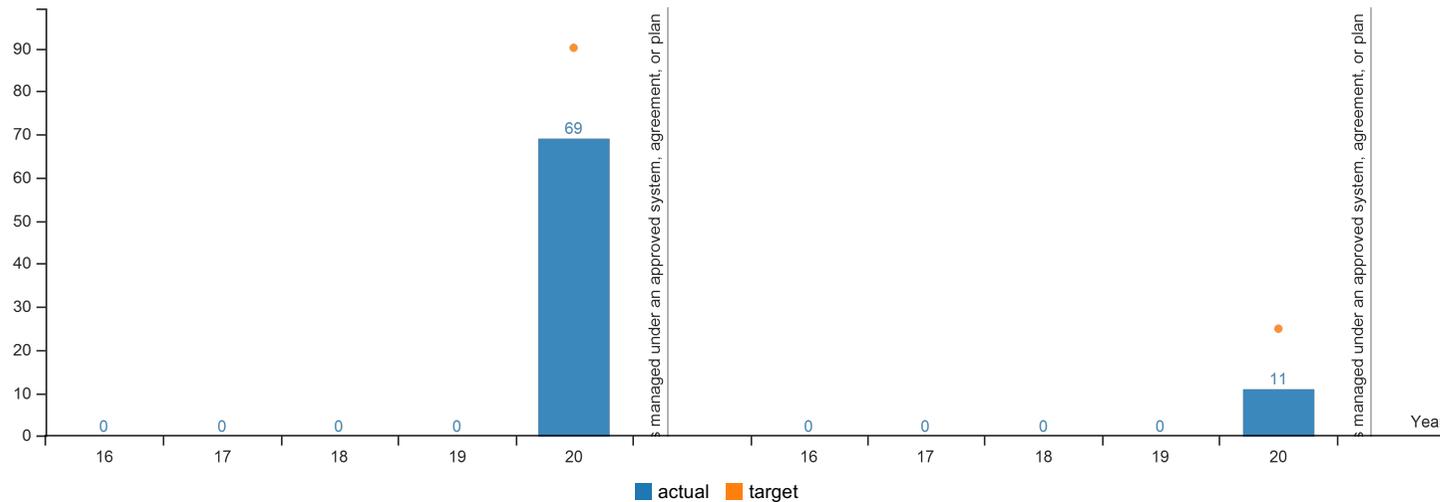
How Are We Doing

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 2008 precludes any comparison with previous year's data. 6 intrusions occurred from 3,312 units burned. The intrusion definition changed in 2019 to allow for some smoke to enter Smoke Sensitive Receptor Areas at a level that remained below 75 percent of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. This change will allow for the increase in prescribed burning to eventually reduce the size and damage created by catastrophic wildfire.

Factors Affecting Results

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

KPM #7	PERCENTAGE OF PRIVATE FORESTLAND MANAGED AT OR ABOVE FOREST PRACTICES ACT STANDARDS. - Percentage of industrial private forestlands managed under an approved certification system, stewardship agreement, or other approved management plan including wildlife habitat conservation and management plans
	Data Collection Period: Jul 01 - Jun 30



Report Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
a. Percentage of total industrial private forestlands managed under an approved system, agreement, or plan					
Actual	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	69%
Target	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	90%
b. Percentage of non-industrial private forestlands managed under an approved system, agreement, or plan					
Actual	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	11%
Target	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	25%

How Are We Doing

Key Performance Measure #7 was modified during the 2019 Legislative Session to report as a percentage of forestland compared to previously reporting on acreage. With previously set legislative targets reporting by acres, prior year acreage data has been omitted from this report table. Results for the 2019 reporting year are reflected in the following narrative. The legislatively approved target for this measure in 2020 is 90 percent of industrial private forestlands and 25 percent of non-industrial private forestlands managed under an approved system, agreement, or plan.

a. Three certification systems operate in Oregon. The American Tree Farm System (ATFS) provides certification endorsed by the Program 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 (FSC) 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 (SFI) provides certification endorsed by the PEFC.

The Department of Forestry (ODF) approves and monitors 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.

ODF requested information on acres of industrial private forestland certified or approved under each system, and 69 percent (4.5 of the 6.6 million acres) of industrial private forestlands are managed under an approved certification system or stewardship agreement, as summarized below:

- Sustainable Forestry Initiative, Inc. 3,815,743 acres
- American Tree Farm System 485,670 acres
- Forest Stewardship Council U.S. 158,270 acres
- ODF Stewardship Agreements 29,395 acres
- **Total 4,489,078 acres**

b. ODF requested information on acres of non-industrial private forestland certified or approved under each system and 11 percent (0.4 of the 3.6 million acres) of non-industrial private forestlands are managed under an approved certification system, stewardship agreement, or forest management plan, as summarized below:

- ODF; USDA-FS Forest Stewardship Plan 135,578 acres
- ODF Stewardship Agreements 3,484 acres
- American Tree Farm System¹ 240,182 acres
- Forest Stewardship Council U.S. 31,275 acres
- **Total 410,519 acres**

[1] The reduction in ATFS reported acres in 2019 results are a function of several non-member properties that have recently been officially decertified.

Factors Affecting Results

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

Domestically and internationally, voluntary forest certification systems are used as a mechanism to recognize forest products originating from lands meeting specific management and harvesting requirements. Certification involves observation of 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 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 certification systems.

In 2018, Oregon achieved certification with the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standard on forest certification systems D7612-10 for wood grown and harvested under the Oregon Forest Practices Act and compliance of subject wood to the 2012 and 2015 International Code Council (ICC International Green Construction Code (IgCC). The recognition from ASTM will provide opportunities for private and state forestlands to access additional markets for their forest products.

In 2019, the KPM was modified to reflect the percentage of industrial and non-industrial acres whose land is under an approved certification or management system. The percentage is based upon the total acres of forestland in either the industrial or non-industrial classification. This revised reporting measure may improve understanding of the overall importance of this measure.

b. Along with forestry-related agencies and organizations, the market place encourages forest certification. Forestland owners wanting to sell timber increasingly find that milling facilities are requiring their log supply come from certified forests. This market access requirement is motivating landowners to develop management plans, since forest certification systems require forest 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 55 thousand owners have forestland holdings between 10 and 49 acres in size, accounting for 1,066,000 acres of family forests. The large number of owners with smallholdings creates a significant challenge to achieving certification on all non-industrial forestlands.

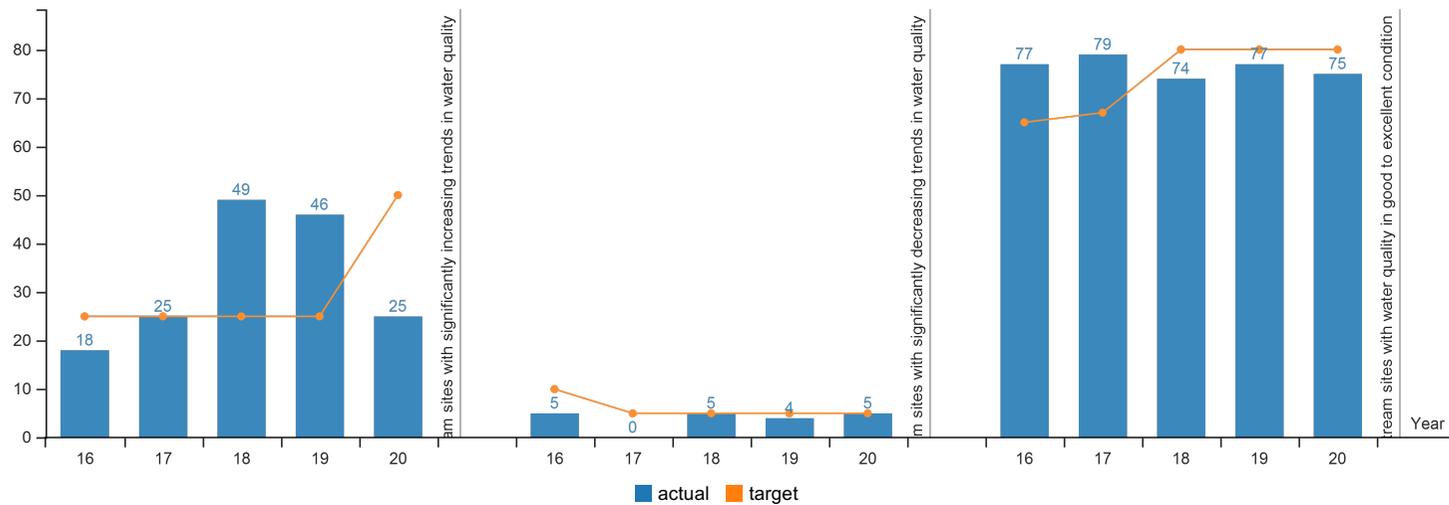
To increase certification on non-industrial forestlands, ODF needs to provide additional technical and financial assistance to landowners for development of management plans and procedures. ODF does not receive any state support for this effort, and relies solely on federal funding to conduct this work. ODF works with multiple organizations to promote the development of forest management plans and the mutual recognition of approved plans.

In 2019, the KPM was modified to reflect the percentage of industrial and non-industrial acres whose land is under an approved certification or management system. The percentage is based upon the total acres of forestland in either the industrial or non-industrial classification. This revised reporting measure may improve understanding of the overall importance of this measure.

NOTE: Collection dates varied for KPM 7 as follows:

- SFI and America Tree Farm data collected - July 1, 2019-June 30, 2020
- FSC data collected - July 1, 2019-May 13, 2020
- ODF; USDA-FS Forest Stewardship Plan data collected - July 1, 2019-June 30, 2020

KPM #8	FOREST STREAM WATER QUALITY - Percent of monitored stream sites associated predominately with forestland with significantly increasing trends in water quality.
	Data Collection Period: Oct 01 - Sep 30



Report Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
a. Percent of monitored forested stream sites with significantly increasing trends in water quality					
Actual	18%	25%	49%	46%	25%
Target	25%	25%	25%	25%	50%
b. Percent of monitored forested stream sites with significantly decreasing trends in water quality					
Actual	5%	0%	5%	4%	5%
Target	10%	5%	5%	5%	5%
c. Percent of monitored forested stream sites with water quality in good to excellent condition					
Actual	77%	79%	74%	77%	75%
Target	65%	67%	80%	80%	80%

How Are We Doing

a. In 2019, 25 percent of monitored forest stream sites showed increasing trends in water quality. While the percent of forested streams with increasing trends in water quality has risen over the past five years, the target was not attained this year. However, most forested stream sites continue to remain in good or excellent condition. No increasing or decreasing trend was observed on about 65 percent of monitored forest stream sites.

The performance is based on the Oregon Water Quality Index (OWQI). The OWQI describes general stream water quality status and trends. The OWQI also shows the general effectiveness of water quality management activities. No industry standards exist. However, 2019 data for agricultural lands in Oregon indicate 5 percent of monitored agricultural stream sites with increasing trends in water quality. Statewide data for 2019 for all land uses, including agricultural and forest lands indicate 15 percent of monitored stream sites with increasing trends in water quality.

b. In 2019, three monitored sample points (5 percent) showed significantly decreasing trends in water quality. Compared to last year, when two monitored sampled points (4 percent) indicated significantly decreasing trends in water quality, this represents a slight decrease in overall water quality. However, the target continues to be met and has been met for the past five years. It is important to note that about half of the ambient sites statewide, and most forest sites continue to have "good" or "excellent" water quality and that has remained consistent over the last ten years. No increasing or decreasing trend was observed on about 65 percent of monitored forest stream sites.

The performance is based on the Oregon Water Quality Index (OWQI). The OWQI describes general stream water quality status and trends. The OWQI also shows the general effectiveness of water quality management activities. No industry standards exist. However, 2019 data for mixed land use in Oregon indicate four monitored stream sites with decreasing trends in water quality. Statewide, data for 2019 for all land uses, including agricultural and forest lands indicate 25 monitored stream sites (16 percent) with decreasing trends in water quality.

c. In 2019, 75 percent of monitored forest stream sites showed "good" to "excellent" water quality, which is just below the target of 80 percent. Except for 2018 & 2019, monitored sites on forestland have met or exceeded the target every year since 2009 when this measure was established. About half of the ambient sites statewide continue to have "good" to "excellent" water quality and that has remained consistent over the last ten years.

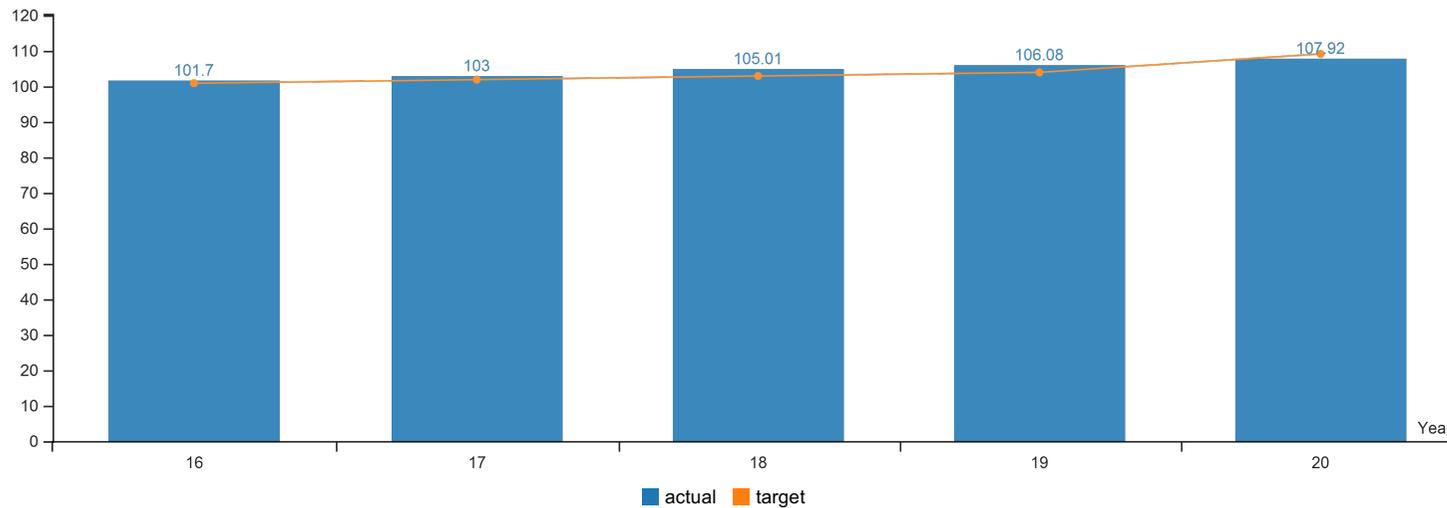
The performance is based on the Oregon Water Quality Index (OWQI). The OWQI describes general stream water quality status and trends. The OWQI also shows the general effectiveness of water quality management activities. No industry standards exist. However, 2019 data for agricultural lands in Oregon indicate about 31 percent of monitored agricultural stream sites with water quality in good to excellent condition. Statewide data for 2018 for all land uses, including agricultural and forest lands indicate about 65 percent of monitored stream sites with water quality in good to excellent condition. These comparisons demonstrate that maintaining forestlands in forest use is an effective and efficient way to maintain water quality.

Factors Affecting Results

Statewide targets were revised in 2019. Where sites show significant improvement 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 stream flow. As Oregon transitions between drought and wet years, changes in stream 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.

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.
	Data Collection Period: Jan 01 - Dec 31

* Upward Trend = positive result



Report Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Private forestland owner investment in Oregon Plan habitat restoration projects - \$ in millions					
Actual	\$101.70	\$103.00	\$105.01	\$106.08	\$107.92
Target	\$101.00	\$102.00	\$103.03	\$104.06	\$109.25

How Are We Doing

Private forestland owners have made significant investments in improving water quality and fish habitat. Reported cumulative investments for 2019 were \$108 million compared to a target of \$109 million. The 2019 accomplishment level represents the first year out of six, that cumulative private investments in Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds (Oregon Plan) did not meet the target. In 2019, private forestland owners invested \$1.35 million which continues to show the high level of contribution private forestland owners provide to improve water quality and fish habitat through voluntary restoration measures. The Department had expected the rate of expenditures to decline over time as more projects were completed and opportunities for restoration decreased. The great recession caused a steep drop in investment, corresponding with the decline in timber harvest. However, during 2012-2019, restoration activities showed a slight increase and are approximately \$1.6 million average investment per year. At this time, data is not available for investments under the Conservation Strategy.

Private forestland owners are the major contributor to the Oregon Plan accomplishments, providing over 70 percent of reported private land accomplishments. Oregon is unique among western states in its focus on voluntary measures; voluntary measures work in concert with regulatory approaches to achieve additional habitat protection and restoration.

Factors Affecting Results

The Oregon Plan has been successful because of the strong forestland owner community who work with watershed councils and the Department to achieve restoration and protection goals for natural resources. There continues to be broad support for voluntary measures coupled with regulatory mandates. ODF Stewardship Foresters provide education and technical assistance to landowners in support of restoration activities. The previous 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 department budget reductions eliminated Oregon Plan funding and about 40 percent

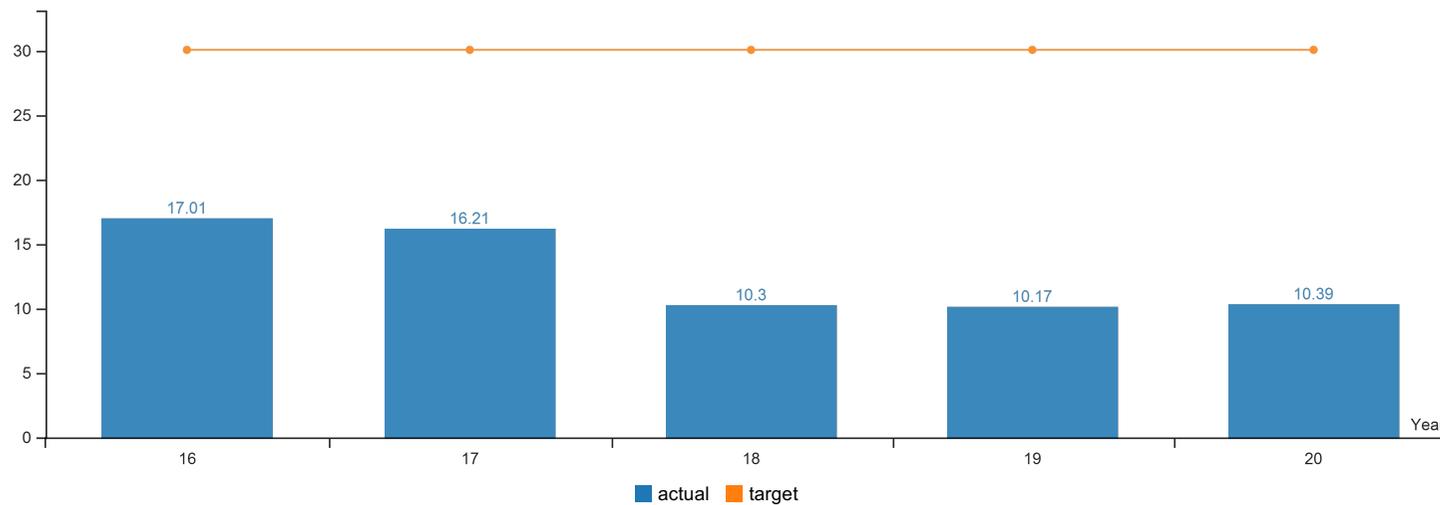
of stewardship foresters (from 60 to 30 field foresters) who encourage and provide technical assistance for these types of projects including encouraging reporting. After building back some capacity for this work, the department took a 40 percent reduction for the 2017-19 biennium for Oregon Plan funding. Oregon Plan funding supports coordination with watershed councils and other groups that encourage restoration.

Voluntary restoration activities by landowners, combined with continued regulatory compliance, provide a foundation for the success of the Oregon Plan 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 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 continues to implement a programmatic Safe Harbor Agreement for Northern Spotted Owls to provide regulatory certainty and encourage voluntary enhancement of owl habitat for landowners who choose to participate. In 2019, the stewardship agreement tool had increased interest and resulted in nearly 32,000 acres enrolled because of a new agreement with one large landowner in Northwest Oregon who focused on aquatic and terrestrial conservation strategies for listed species.

In 2016, the Department completed a project, along with the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board and the Oregon Forest Resources Institute, to evaluate and better 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. This work included a survey of forestland owners in the coast range to identify any perceived or real barriers to implementing and reporting voluntary measures. The final report was received in July 2016 and the results were presented to the Oregon Board of Forestry and the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board. ODF, agency partners, and private landowners are currently evaluating next steps.

KPM #10	STATE FORESTS NORTH COAST HABITAT - Complex forest structure as a percent of the State Forests landscape.
	Data Collection Period: Jul 01 - Jun 30

* Upward Trend = positive result



Report Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Complex structure as a percent of the State Forests landscape					
Actual	17.01%	16.21%	10.30%	10.17%	10.39%
Target	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%

How Are We Doing

The FY 2019 data show that 16.1% of Astoria district, 9.0% of Forest Grove district, and 8.0% of Tillamook district are in complex forest structure.

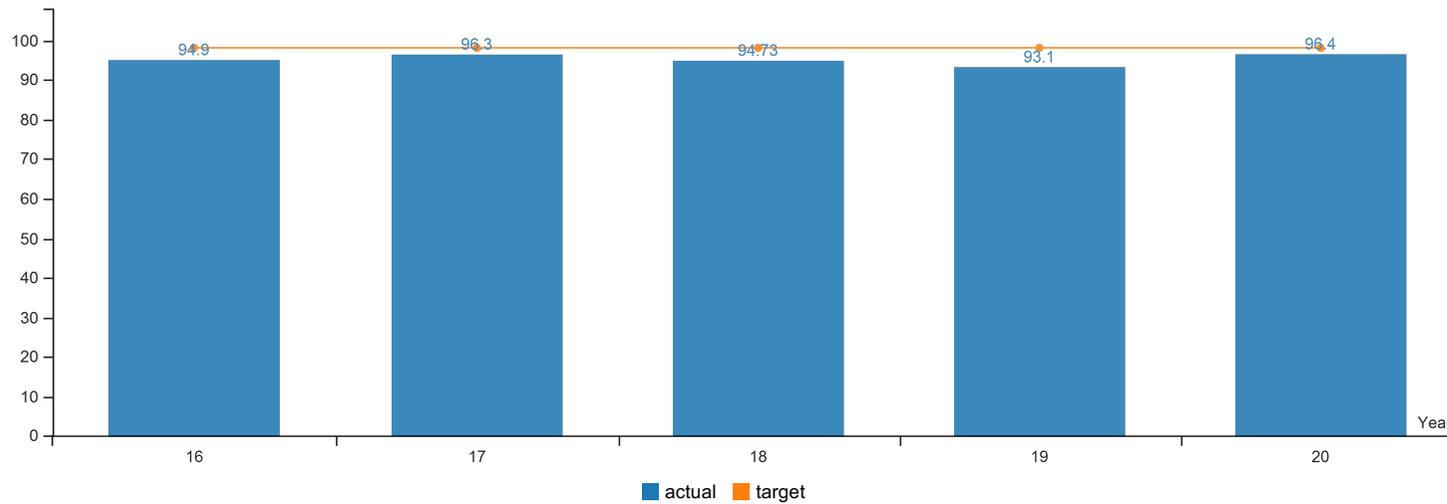
Factors Affecting Results

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. ODF's Stand Level Inventory (SLI) system is not designed to report on year-to-year difference but rather indicate longer term trends.

The year-to-year changes in complex structure are the result of updates to SLI data as well as active management designed to enhance the development of complex forest structure over time. Following an external expert review, ODF adopted a new growth model in 2018 to improve consistency of inventory estimates. The new growth model provides improved estimates of stand growth and development; however, further refinements are needed to accurately estimate complex forest structure. As a result the estimates may change as the refinements are implemented and new information becomes available.

KPM #11	FIRE SUPPRESSION EFFECTIVENESS - Percent of wildland forest fires under ODF jurisdiction controlled at 10 acres or less.
	Data Collection Period: Jan 01 - Dec 31

* Upward Trend = positive result



Report Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Percent of wildland forest fires controlled at 10 acres or less					
Actual	94.90%	96.30%	94.73%	93.10%	96.40%
Target	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%

How Are We Doing

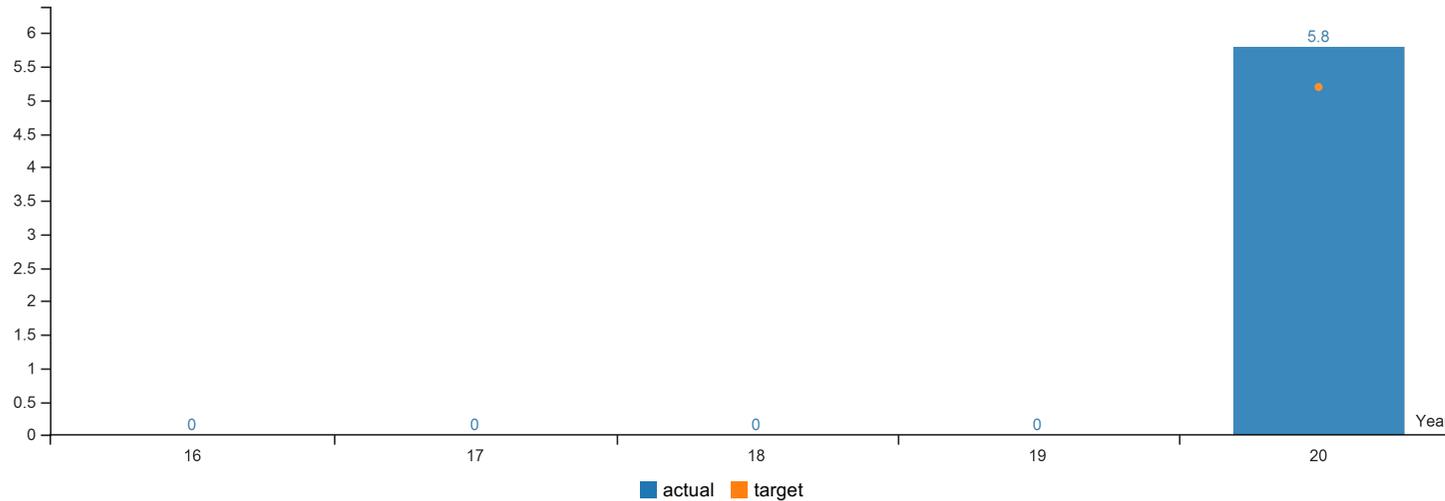
The Department was not able to meet the target of suppressing 98 percent of all wildfires at ten acres or less in size for the 2019 fire season. We were 1.6% under target at 96.4%, although there was an improvement from the prior year.

Factors Affecting Results

Influencing factors: 2019 was not as severe a fire season as predicted by National Significant Fire Potential models. Thunderstorms with dry lightning and multiple simultaneous fire starts contribute to a severe fire season; in 2019, most of the thunderstorms that moved through Oregon were accompanied by precipitation. This precipitation reduced the potential for an overwhelming number of fire starts and mitigated fire spread. Conditions that contribute to large fire growth such as drought seen in previous years were alleviated from this early summer precipitation. Comparing 2019 with our 10-year average, there were 7% more fires but 58% less acres burned. There were 5% more human-caused fires and 52% more protected acres burned from human-caused fires than the average, but most of the acreage was due to one large fire. The influence of moderating weather and fire environment conditions such as fuel moisture is evident in the substantial decrease in acres burned from lightning fires in 2019: our 10-year average for acres burned from lightning is over 30,000 acres. In 2019, there were only 1,500 acres burned from lightning fires. Moderated fire environment conditions in 2019 contributed to a higher success of controlling fires at 10 acres and less.

KPM #12	PREVENTION OF HUMAN-CAUSED WILDLAND FOREST FIRES - Number of Oregon residents per human-caused wildland forest fires. (population expressed in thousands of residents) This metric measures the ability to maintain or reduce the number of human-caused wildfires as the population of Oregon increases. An upward trend indicates a positive result.
	Data Collection Period: Jan 01 - Dec 31

* Upward Trend = positive result



Report Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of Oregon residents per human-caused wildland fire					
Actual	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	5.800
Target	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	5.200

How Are We Doing

Key Performance Measure #12 was modified during the 2019 Legislative Session to report as a number of Oregon residents per human-caused wildland forest fire compared to previously reporting the number of human-caused wildland forest fires per 100,000 Oregon residents. With previously set legislative targets reporting on the number of fires, prior year data has been omitted from the report table. Results for the 2019 reporting year are reflected in the following narrative. The legislatively approved target for this measure in 2020 is 5.2 thousand Oregon residents per human-caused wildland forest fire (population expressed in thousands of residents).

The fire prevention program continues to examine new and effective approaches to prevent human-caused wildland fires. There were 731 human-caused wildland fires in 2019. With Oregon's population increasing one percent to 4,236,400 the resulting fire prevention rate of 5.8 thousand Oregon residents per human-caused wildland forest fire exceeded the target. The 10-year average of human-caused wildland fires is 694 fires annually.

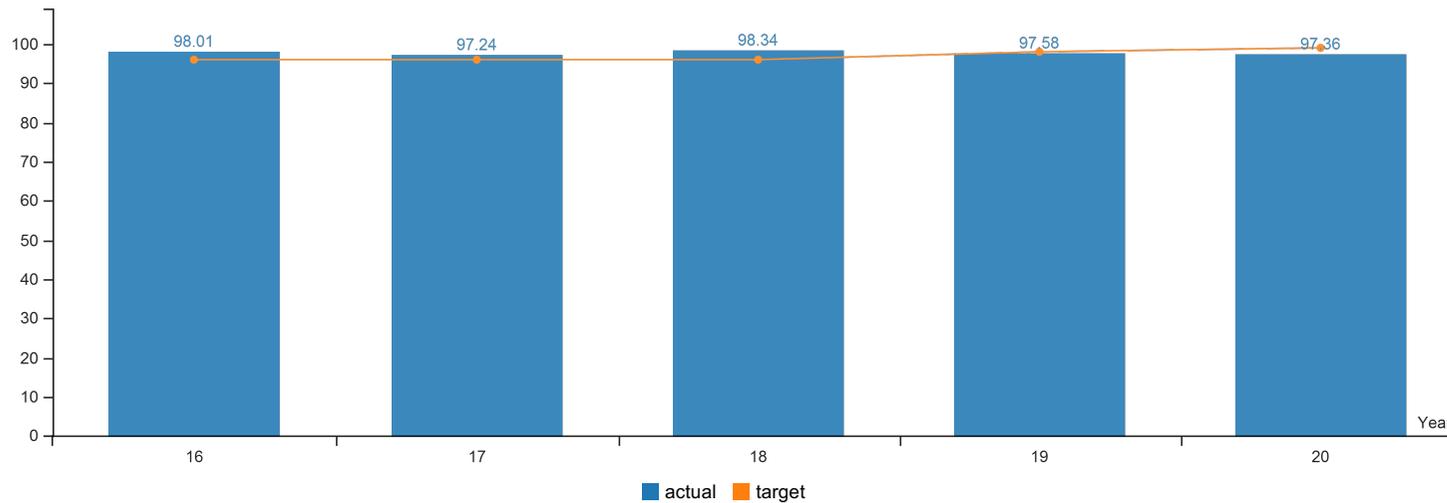
Factors Affecting Results

Steady increase in Oregon's population and the use of forestland for recreation as well as increasing rural residential home sites are key components for these results. Heavily populated areas of the state, where weather and fuel conditions are aided by public activities, such as debris burning, equipment use, and forest recreation, drive the data. While the number of human-caused wildfires were above average in 2019, the favorable rate can be attributed to aggressive fire prevention campaigns marking Smokey Bear's 75th Birthday celebration and excellent messaging with our partners from Keep Oregon Green, Oregon Office of the State Fire Marshal and many others under the Pacific Northwest Wildfire Coordination Group umbrella.

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.

Data Collection Period: May 01 - Oct 31

* Upward Trend = positive result



Report Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Percent of Oregon forestlands without significant damage from insects, diseases and other agents					
Actual	98.01%	97.24%	98.34%	97.58%	97.36%
Target	96%	96%	96%	98%	99%

How Are We Doing

The percent of Oregon forestlands without significant damage from insects, diseases and other agents consistently align with the KPM targets. The majority of tree mortality detected during statewide aerial surveys over the last decade has been due to bark beetles, many of which are attacking trees stressed by other primary factors such as drought, fire damage, disease and overstocked stands. Some pest agents are on the rise such as the non-native, sap-sucking insect balsam woolly adelgid which attacks true firs and remains an ongoing and untreated problem primarily on U.S. Forest Service ownerships. Management is often not feasible in these remote areas and the number of fir trees continues to diminish. Smaller episodic outbreaks from non-native spruce aphid and native pandora moth and Douglas-fir tussock moth also contributed to some increased damage. Damage from some pathogens such as root disease is hard to measure via aerial survey because it is either hard to see or hard to distinguish as a root disease. For example, dieback of conifers in plantations is labeled in aerial surveys as “young conifer mortality”. Ground checks to determine the cause of this mortality have revealed a combination of about 80% root disease and 20% damage from vertebrate animals and other minor causes. Cooperative trapping surveys and monitoring for high-priority, non-native insects continued in 2019 and resulted in the detection of three European gypsy moths statewide, and no Asian gypsy moths.

Factors Affecting Results

Over the last decade, an average of over 1 million 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, planted with off-site species, exposed to environmental stresses such as drought, and stagnating from the suppression of natural fire cycles. These acres are becoming increasingly susceptible to damage by environmental stressors, insects and diseases. While the statewide aerial survey data provides valuable information about key forest damaging agents, aerial surveys are just an estimate and are not able to evaluate the impact of many forest diseases, nor indicate the current or future risk of forests to damage by environmental stressors, insects and diseases. In Oregon, thousands of acres of forests need active management to reduce the risk of insect outbreaks and catastrophic wildfires to produce resilient and sustainable forests. A century of fire suppression and inconsistent forest management has resulted in thousands of acres of Oregon’s forests becoming overstocked and

unhealthy. In addition, changing climatic conditions that contribute to drought directly cause damage or increase susceptibility to insects and disease. 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.