

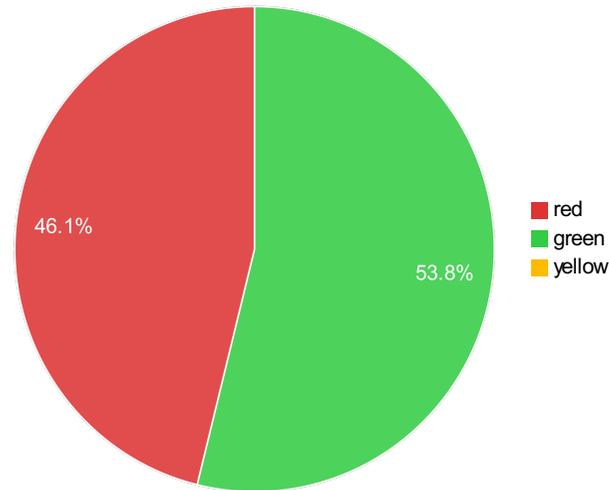
Forestry, Department of

Annual Performance Progress Report

Reporting Year 2016

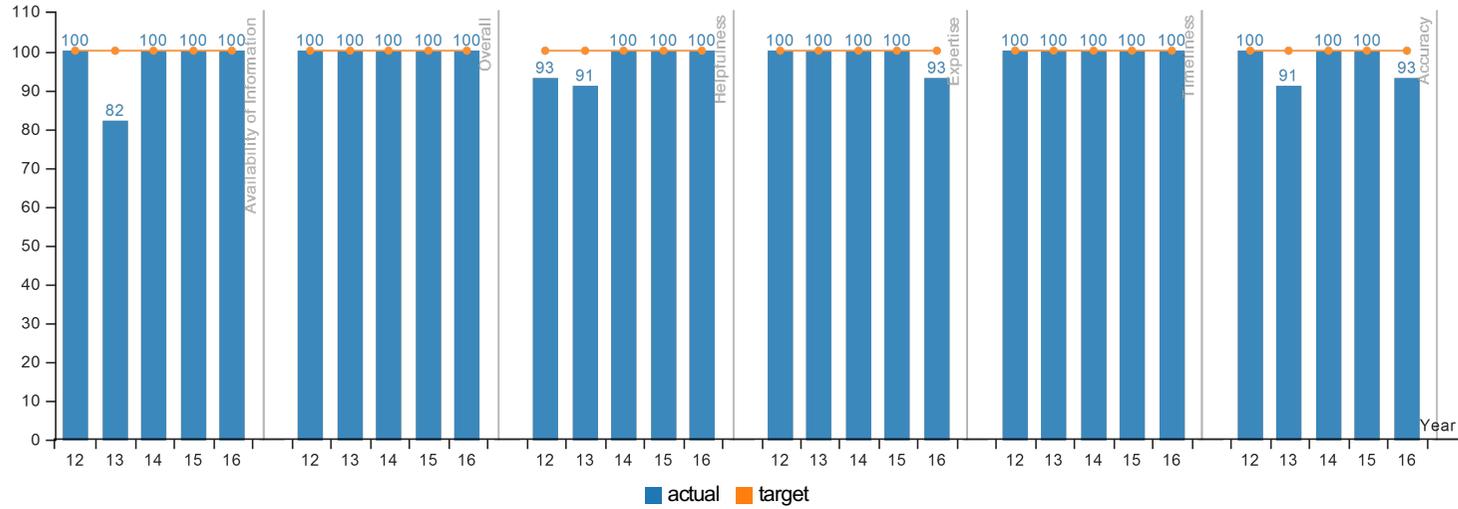
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KPM #	Approved Key Performance Measures (KPMs)
1	CUSTOMER SERVICE TO COUNTY GOVERNMENTS AND FOREST LANDOWNERS - Percent of Oregon's forested counties and forest protective associations rating that ODF programs collectively provide "good" or "excellent" 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	PRIVATE FORESTLAND MANAGED AT OR ABOVE FOREST PRACTICES ACT STANDARDS. - 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
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 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.



	Green	Yellow	Red
	= Target to -5%	= Target -6% to -15%	= Target > -15%
Summary Stats:	53.85%	0%	46.15%

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: May 01 - Jun 30



Metric	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Availability of Information					
Actual	100%	82%	100%	100%	100%
Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Overall					
Actual	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Helpfulness					
Actual	93%	91%	100%	100%	100%
Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Expertise					
Actual	100%	100%	100%	100%	93%
Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Timeliness					
Actual	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Accuracy					
Actual	100%	91%	100%	100%	93%
Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

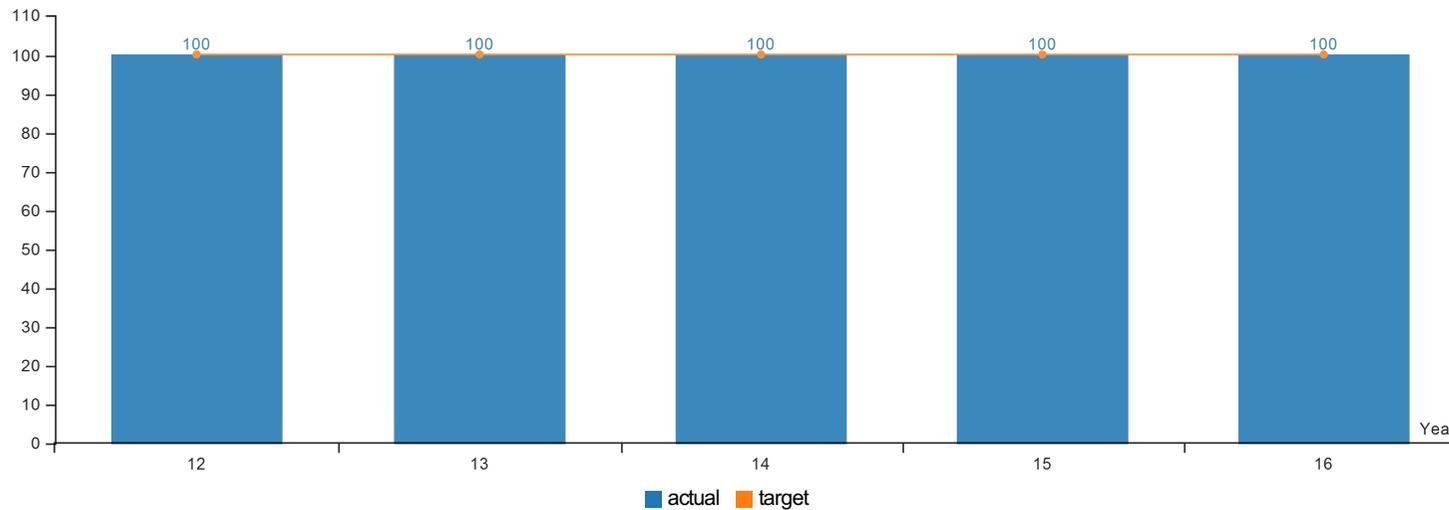
How Are We Doing

Survey results for the four previous years (CY 2012 - 2015) 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 maintaining great working relationships with the counties.

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.

KPM #2	BOARD OF FORESTRY PERFORMANCE - Percent of total best practices met by the Board of Forestry.
	Data Collection Period: Jul 01 - Jun 30



Metric	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Oregon Board of Forestry Governance					
Actual	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

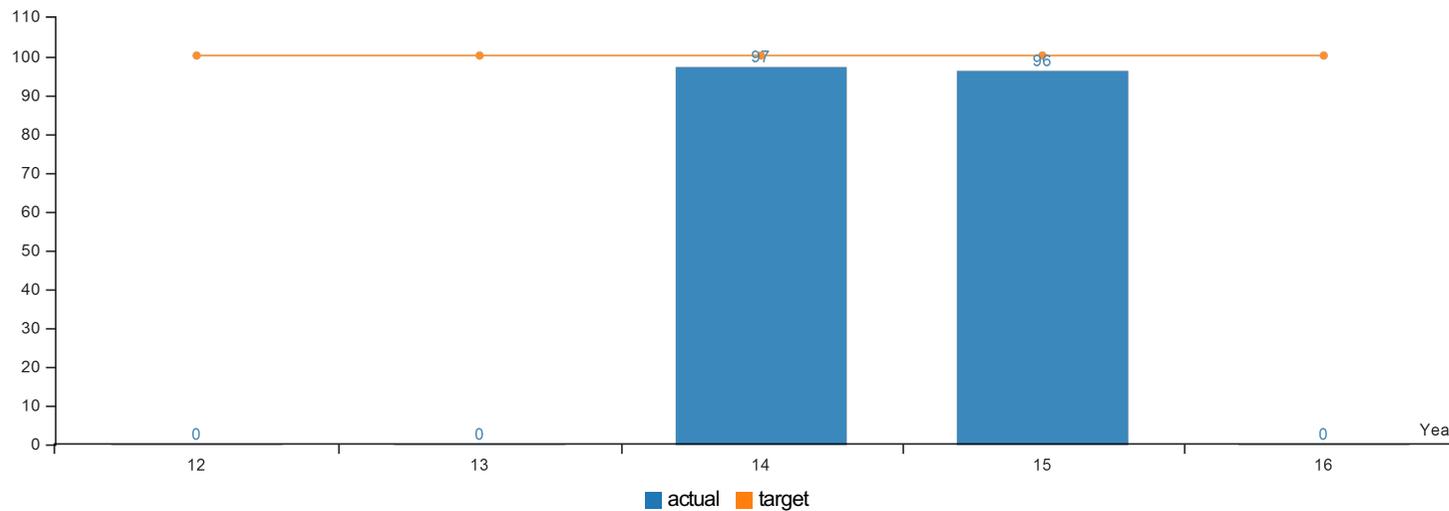
How Are We Doing

The Board’s annual board governance performance evaluation resulted in Board member agreement that all sixteen best-practices criteria had been met with a 100 percent achievement rate. The sixteen criteria include the standard fifteen best management practice criteria developed by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and the Oregon Legislative Assembly and one additional criteria relating to public outreach and communications.

Factors Affecting Results

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 eight 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, the Board’s appropriate involvement in policy-making activities, and the agency’s policy-option packages aligning with their mission and goals. While the Board expressed general thoughts of working well together, respecting individual viewpoints, and functioning favorably as a board, several noted areas of concern, too. The primary focus of these concerns was the limited time available for a voluntary board to address the broad range of complex issues, a need to review the Board’s strategic plan and vision in the context of current issues, challenges resulting from a recent lawsuit, timing of progress on State Forests financial viability relative to fund balance needs, and a need for strong decision-making with clarity in next steps.

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



Metric	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Percent of Operations in Compliance with Oregon's Forest Practices Act					
Actual	No Data	No Data	97%	96%	No Data
Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

How Are We Doing

The Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) does not have compliance rates for 2015. ODF suspended data collection over confidentiality concerns by participating forestland owners (see Factors, below). ODF worked in conjunction with legal counsel from the Department of Justice and the Oregon Forest Industries Council to resolve confidentiality concerns. The contractor responsible for gathering data restarted work in the first quarter of 2016.

Field data collected during 2013 and 2014 indicated overall rates of compliance with the set of rules under consideration of 97 and 96 percent, respectively. ODF has produced reports on the 2013 and 2014 results, which are available on request. While the audit documents high overall compliance, the audit also identifies specific rule areas where operators could improve practices. ODF used these specific rule results as the basis of numerous training efforts for owners, operators, and our stewardship foresters.

Factors Affecting Results

Oregon Forest Practices Act (FPA) contains a set of best management practices and prescriptive rules designed to protect forest resources during forest operations. ODF gains 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. ODF Stewardship Foresters provide on-the-ground administration and enforcement of the FPA by inspecting priority operations for compliance. Forest operations that violate FPA statutes and rules are the result of landowners' lack of knowledge or unwillingness to follow the law. The availability of ODF foresters has a direct influence on landowner knowledge and an indirect influence on a landowner's willingness to follow the law. As new rules are developed and new operators/landowners become active, ODF works with landowners, operators, and educational partners to provide adequate education to maintain a high level of compliance.

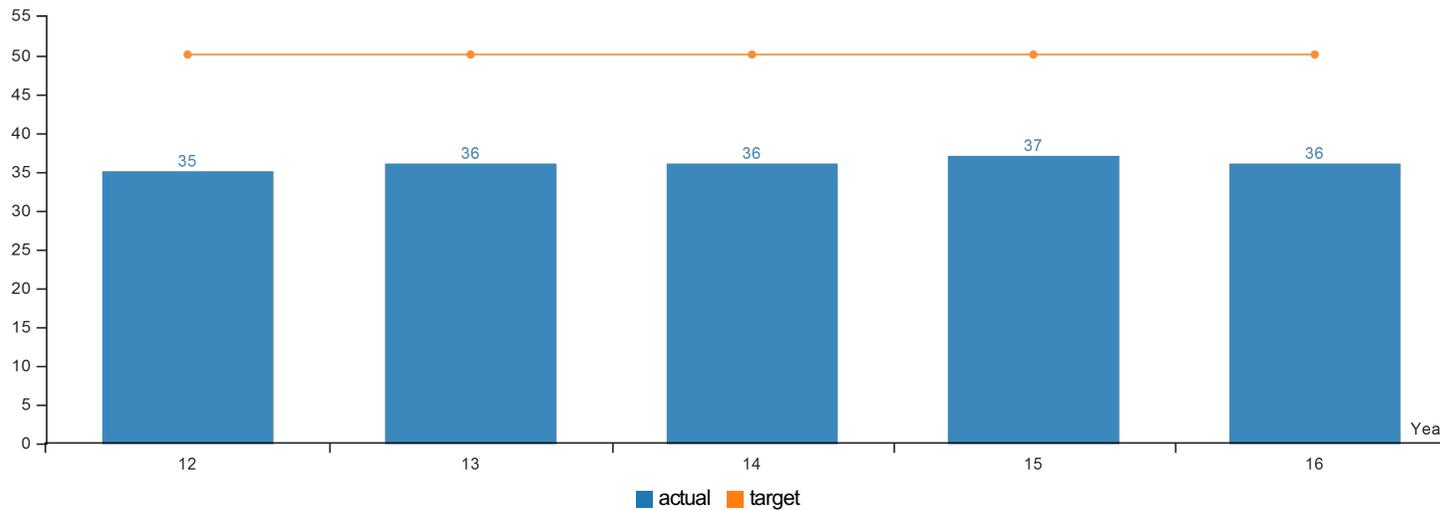
ODF suspended data collection for the Forest Practices Audit in 2015. Data collection requires cooperation between ODF and forestland owners, who must be willing to allow private contractors on

their lands months after the operation concluded. In early 2015, forestland owners, typically strong supporters of the audit process, became concerned over confidentiality because of a public records request for owner-specific data. The audit results are not statistically valid at a single ownership level of detail. ODF concluded that audit participation depended on some measure of confidentiality for participating owners. Legal counsel for the Department and forest industry worked in 2015 to formulate a solution that provides some assurance of confidentiality to owners, who voluntarily allow data collection on their forestlands. The confidentiality provision resolved concerns and data collection resumed in 2016.

Third-party certification systems provide a market-based incentive to encourage forestland owner commitment to compliance with FPA rules. Data from the compliance audit is of value to the landowners who participate in certification systems, as it provides verification of compliance with the rules. ODF engages an advisory committee of forest landowners, Department of Environmental Quality, representative of certification systems, and other interested parties to review the methods and findings of the audit process and to provide input on how to maximize the value of the effort.

ODF works with forestland owners, operators, and educational partners to provide adequate education to maintain a high level of compliance. ODF and partners use compliance audit information to tailor training for owners, operators, and our stewardship foresters. In 2015, ODF participated in 56 training sessions statewide in conjunction with the Associated Oregon Loggers, with attendance of over 2,800 persons. The trainings featured audit findings on successes and needs for improvement.

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



Metric	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Percent of Oregon cities actively managing their urban and community forest resources					
Actual	35%	36%	36%	37%	36%
Target	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%

How Are We Doing

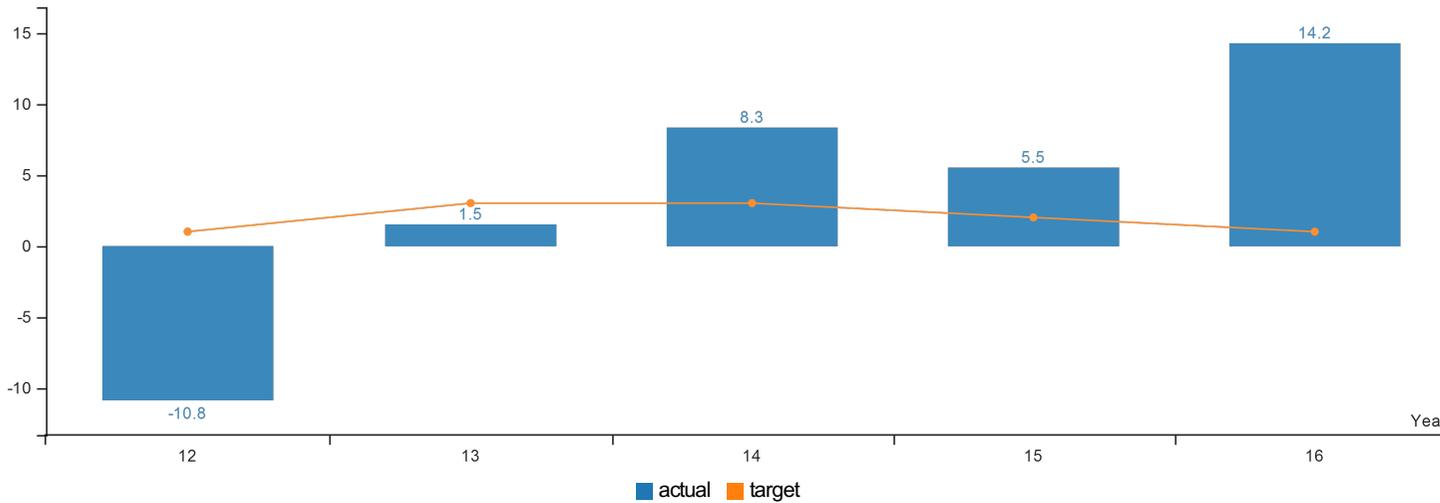
Currently, a little over one third (36 percent) of the 242 Oregon cities are actively managing their urban forest. Cities are responding to the need to proactively manage their urban forests, but are hampered by the economy and limited budgets.

The number of cities with urban forestry programs is holding steady in the mid 30 percent range, not growing appreciably. 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.

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 full-time equivalents (FTE) for the entire program, statewide. 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 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 components that every state collects. Achievement of this KPM is clearly constrained by staffing limitations.

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



Metric	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Percent increase in revenue produced by State Forests compared to the previous year					
Actual	-10.80%	1.50%	8.30%	5.50%	14.20%
Target	1%	3%	3%	2%	1%

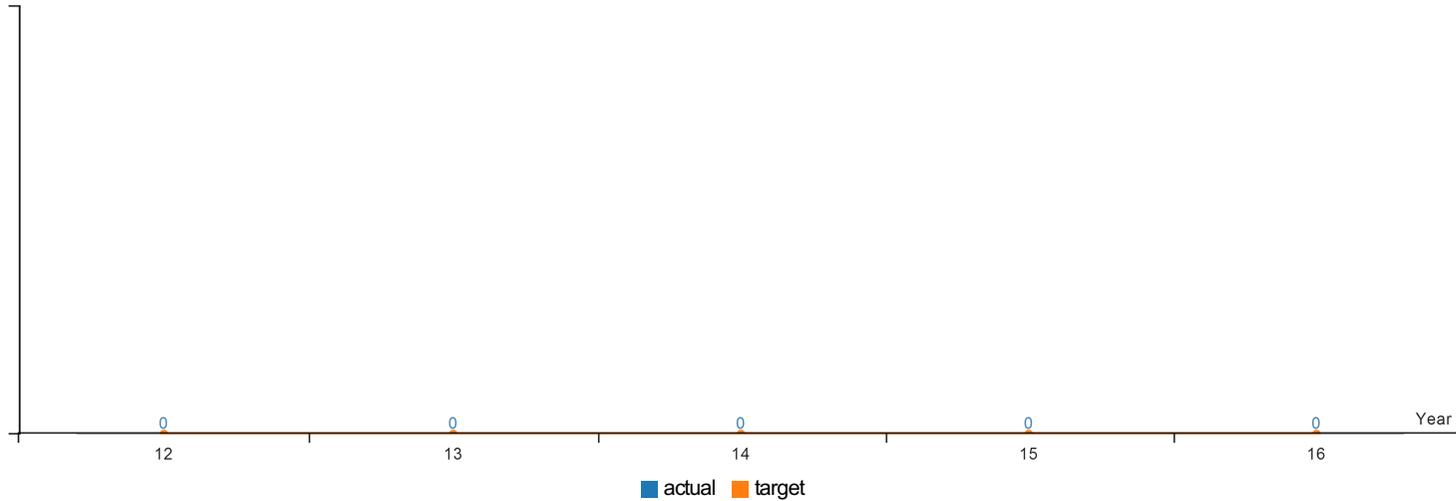
How Are We Doing

The FY 2015 data show a 14.2 percent increase in total revenues from the previous year, up to \$91,138,746.

Factors Affecting Results

The major factor affecting FY 2015 timber sale revenues was the increased bid prices over the last three years.

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



Metric	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total number of smoke intrusions into designated areas per total number of units burned					
Actual	0	0	0	0	0
Target	0	0	0	0	0

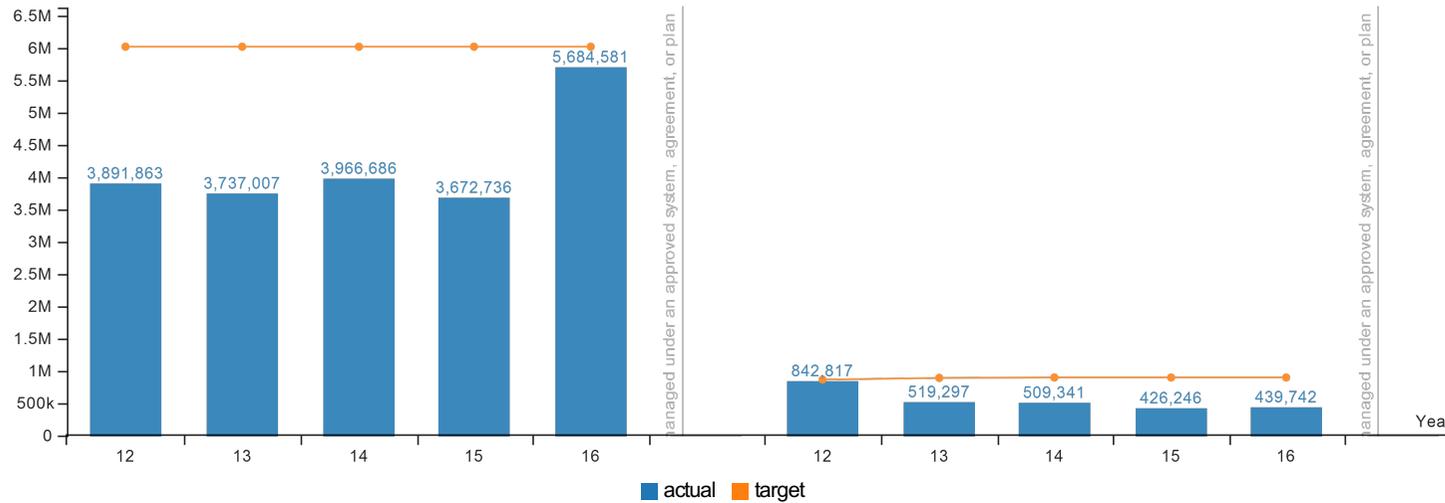
How Are We Doing

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 2009 precludes any comparison with previous year's data. Nine intrusions occurred from 3,076 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.

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.

KPM #7	PRIVATE FORESTLAND MANAGED AT OR ABOVE FOREST PRACTICES ACT STANDARDS. - 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
	Data Collection Period: Jul 01 - Jun 30



Metric	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Acres of industrial private forestlands managed under an approved system, agreement, or plan					
Actual	3,891,863	3,737,007	3,966,686	3,672,736	5,684,581
Target	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Acres of non-industrial private forestlands managed under an approved system, agreement, or plan					
Actual	842,817	519,297	509,341	426,246	439,742
Target	868,102	894,145	900,000	900,000	900,000

How Are We Doing

- a. 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 (ORS 308A-400).

ODF requested information on acres of industrial private forestland certified or approved under each system, and 5.7 of the 6.0 million acres of industrial private forestlands are managed under an approved certification system, as summarized below:

- Sustainable Forestry Initiative, Inc. 4,956,750 acres
- American Tree Farm System 584,843 acres

- Forest Stewardship Council U.S. 142,988 acres
- Total 5,684,581 acres

b. 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.

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ODF requested information on acres of industrial private forestland certified or approved under each system, and 0.4 of the 4.6 million acres of non-industrial private forestlands are managed under an approved certification system, as summarized below:

- ODF; USDA-FS Forest Stewardship Plan 177,277 acres
- American Tree Farm System 210,257 acres
- Forest Stewardship Council U.S. 52,208 acres
- Total 439,742 acres

While these acres are approximately 49 percent of the target of 900,000 acres, less than ten (10) percent of non-industrial private forestlands are managed under an approved certification system, stewardship agreement, or other approved management plan.

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 that 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 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 certification systems. Despite this, Oregon's 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 includes the finding that Oregon wood harvested under the OFPA meets the 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).

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 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 smallholdings creates a significant challenge to achieving certification on all non-industrial forestlands.

Beginning in 2012, data for acres managed under an ODF/USDA-FS Forest Stewardship Plan incorporated a new requirement that acres need to be managed under a current Forest

Stewardship Plan, with current defined as a plan that is no older than, or has not been formally updated within, 10 years. This change explains the drop in this KPM between the values reported in 2011 versus the values reported for 2012-2015. The decrease from 2012-2015 reflects a decline in federal funding that supports this work.

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 management plans and mutual recognition of plans.

NOTE: Collection dates varied for KPM 7a and 7b as follows:

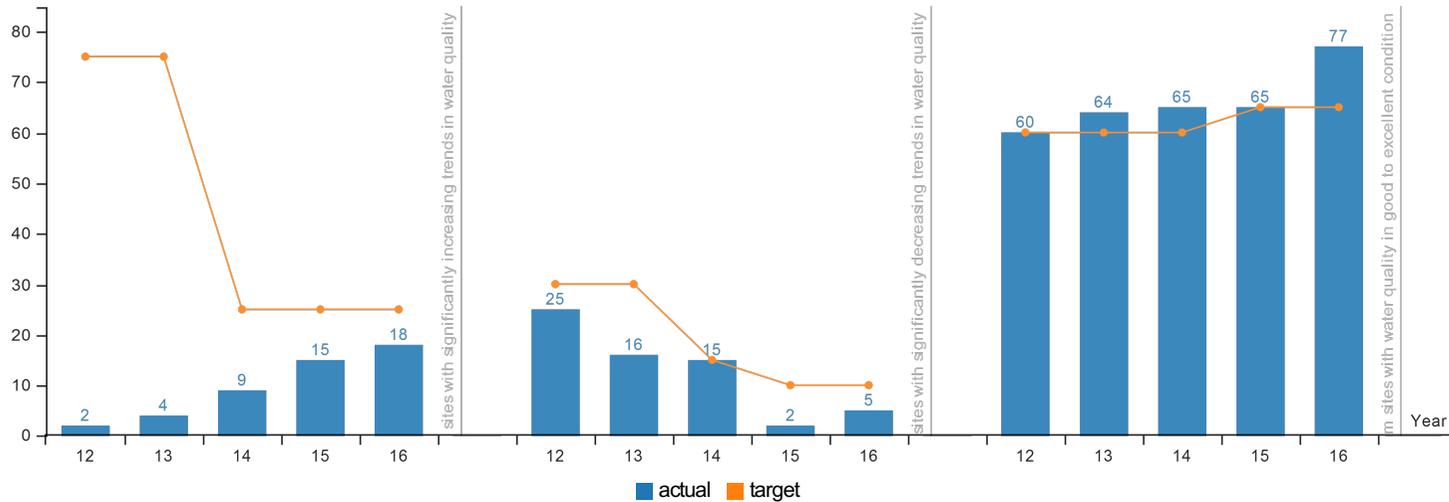
7a:

- SFI and America Tree Farm data collected - July 1, 2015-June 30, 2016
- FSC data collected - July 1, 2014-June 30, 2015

7b:

- ODF; USDA-FS Forest Stewardship Plan data is from October 1, 2014 through September 30, 2015
- American Tree Farm reporting period is July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015
- Forest Stewardship Council certification data is from July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015

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



Metric	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Percent of monitored forested stream sites with significantly increasing trends in water quality					
Actual	2%	4%	9%	15%	18%
Target	75%	75%	25%	25%	25%
Percent of monitored forested stream sites with significantly decreasing trends in water quality					
Actual	25%	16%	15%	2%	5%
Target	30%	30%	15%	10%	10%
Percent of monitored forested stream sites with water quality in good to excellent condition					
Actual	60%	64%	65%	65%	77%
Target	60%	60%	60%	65%	65%

How Are We Doing

- a. In 2015, 18 percent of monitored forest stream sites showed increasing trends in water quality. However, about 77 percent of forest sites continue to have "good" to "excellent" water quality and that has remained consistent over the last ten (10) years. While the percent of forested streams with increasing water quality has increased over the past five 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 77 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, 2014 data for agricultural lands in Oregon indicate 7 percent of monitored agricultural stream sites with increasing trends in water quality. Statewide data for 2014 for all land uses, including agricultural and forest lands indicate 18 percent of monitored stream sites with increasing trends in water quality.

- b. In 2015, three (5 percent of) monitored sample points showed significantly decreasing trends in water quality. Compared to last year, when one (2 percent) of monitored sampled points indicated significantly decreasing trends in water quality, this change represents a slight decline in water quality. It is important to note that about half of the ambient sites statewide, and a

higher percentage of forest sites (77 percent), continue to have "good" or "excellent" water quality and that has remained consistent over the last 10 years. No increasing or decreasing trend was observed on about 77 percent of the monitored forest streams.

The performance is based primarily 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, 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 three (3) percent of monitored stream sites with decreasing trends in water quality.

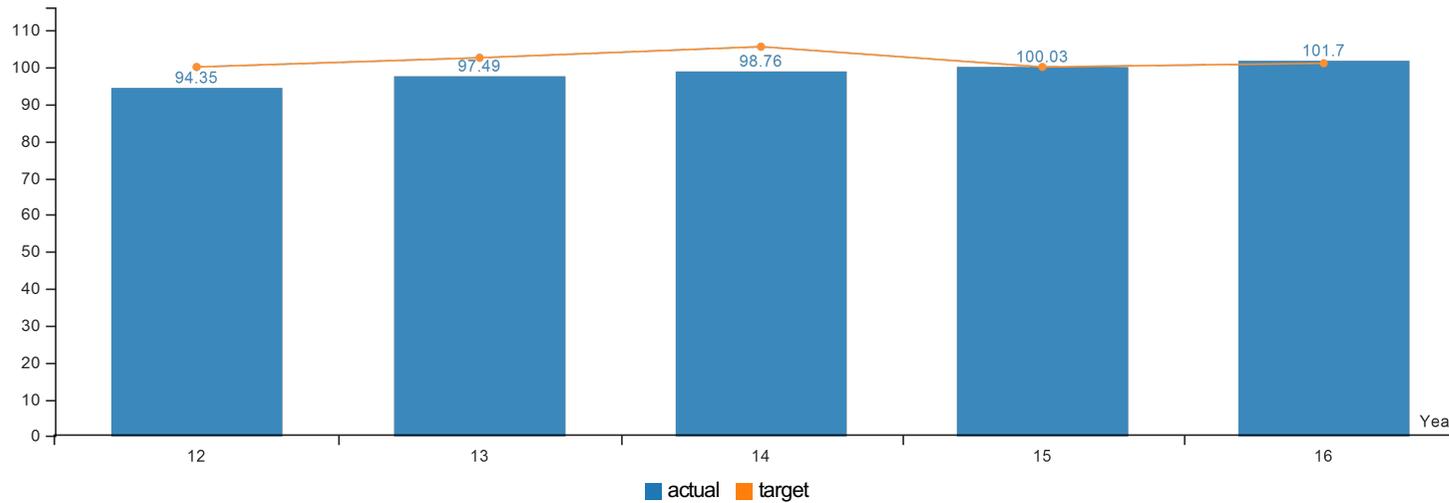
- c. In 2015, 77 percent of monitored forest stream sites showed "good" to "excellent" water quality, which exceeds the benchmark of 65 percent. Monitored sites on forestland have met or exceeded the benchmark every year since 2009 when this measure was established. About half of the ambient sites statewide continue to have "good" to "excellent" water quality and that has remained consistent over the last 10 years. In 2015, about 48 percent of all ambient water quality monitoring sites were in "good" to "excellent" water quality category.

The performance is based primarily 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, 2014 data for agricultural lands in Oregon indicate about 41 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 is an effective and efficient way to maintain water quality.

Factors Affecting Results

- a. Statewide targets were revised by DEQ and the Oregon Progress Board in 1999 to reflect substantial improvements in water quality. 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.
- b. 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.
- c. 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. 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.

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



Metric	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Private forestland owner investment in Oregon Plan habitat restoration projects - \$ in millions					
Actual	\$94.35	\$97.49	\$98.76	\$100.03	\$101.70
Target	\$100.00	\$102.50	\$105.50	\$100.00	\$101.00

How Are We Doing

Private forestland owners have made significant investments in improving water quality and fish habitat. Reported cumulative investments for 2015 were \$102 million compared to a target of \$105 million. The 2015 accomplishment level represents the seventh year that cumulative private investments in Oregon Plan did not meet the target (predicted cumulative expenditures). In 2015, private forestland owners invested \$1.7 million. 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 to a steep decline in timber harvest. However, in 2012-2015, restoration activities showed a slight increase each year. At this time, data are not available for investments under the Conservation Strategy.

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; voluntary measures work in concert with regulatory approaches to achieve additional habitat protection and restoration.

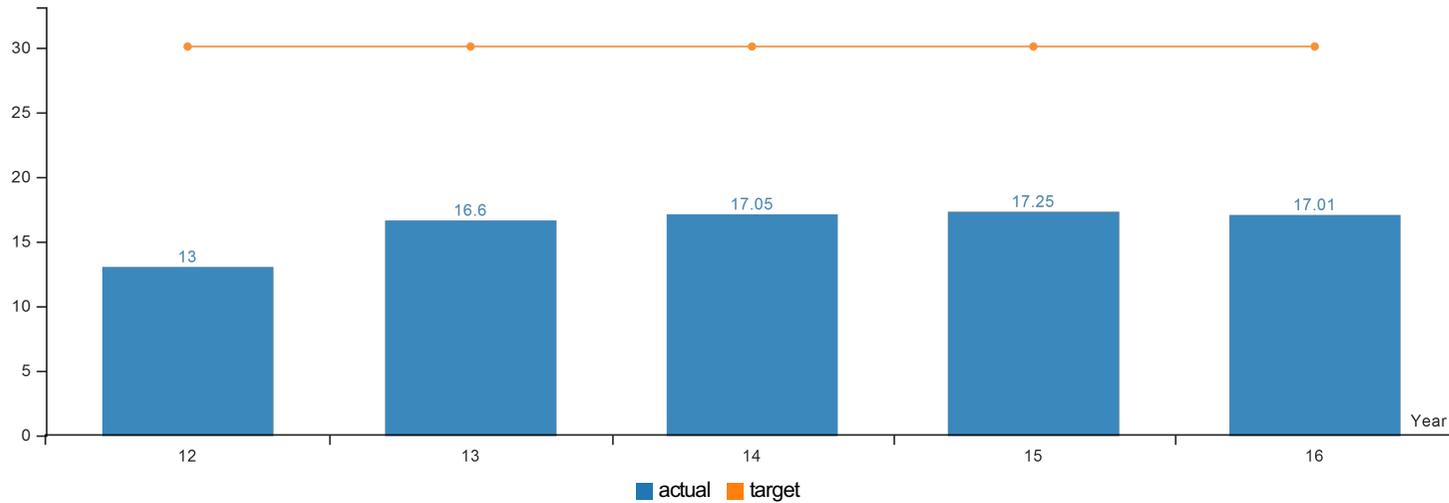
Factors Affecting Results

The Oregon Plan has been successful because of the strong forestland owner community support voluntary measures versus regulatory mandates. The Department has collaborated 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 60 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.

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 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. This led to 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 are currently being evaluated by the interagency team for next steps. Department stewardship foresters regularly advise private forestland owners on opportunities for watershed restoration and provide technical assistance for such projects.

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



Metric	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Complex structure as a percent of the State Forests landscape					
Actual	13%	16.60%	17.05%	17.25%	17.01%
Target	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%

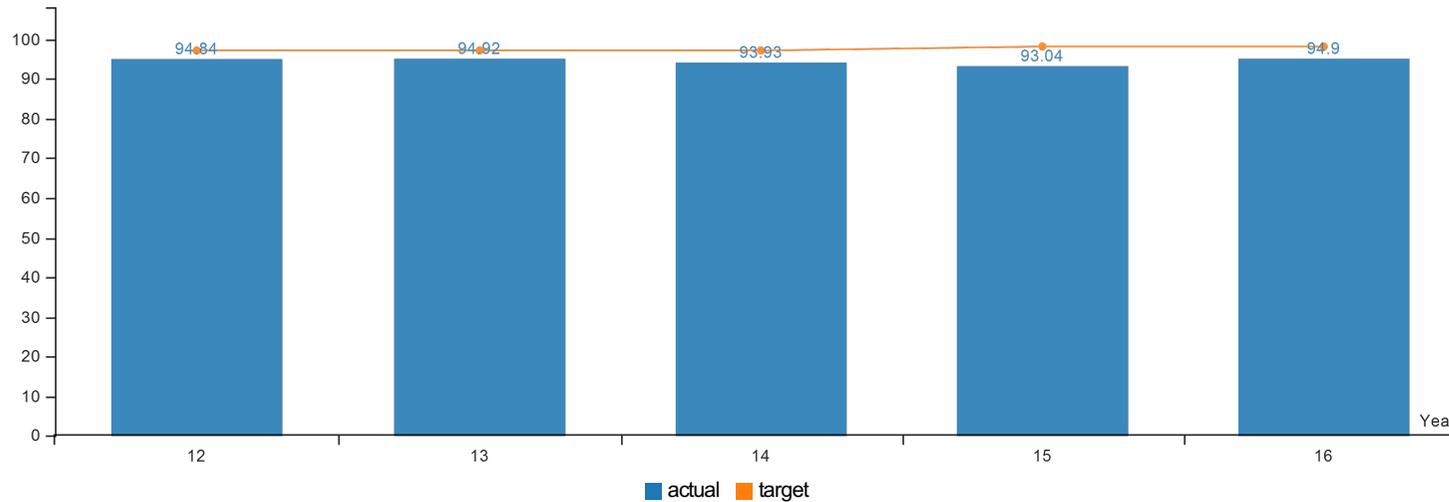
How Are We Doing

The FY 2015 data show that 30.1% of Astoria district, 18.1% of Forest Grove district, and 9.4% 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 system is not designed to report on year-to-year difference but rather indicate longer term trends. The apparent year-to-year trends in complex structure are likely the result of changes in methodology as well as the active management practices designed to enhance the development of complex forest structure while efficiently harvesting timber.

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



Metric	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Percent of wildland forest fires controlled at 10 acres or less					
Actual	94.84%	94.92%	93.93%	93.04%	94.90%
Target	97%	97%	97%	98%	98%

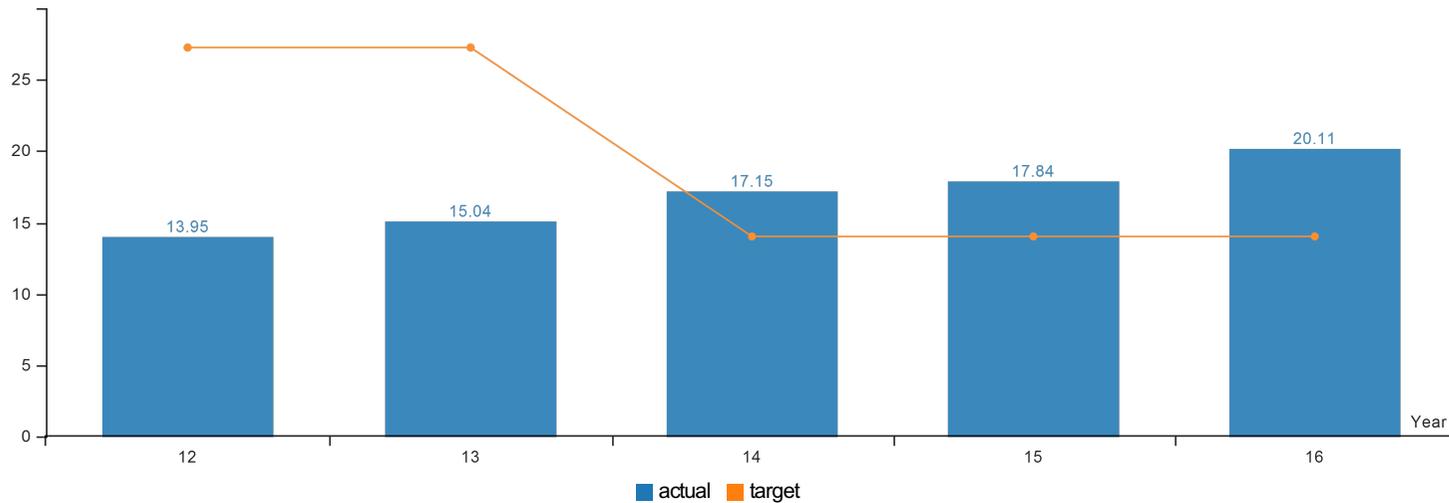
How Are We Doing

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 2015 fire season. Factors influencing the severity of the 2015 fire season included: increased fire danger, significant lightning events, and fires burning in light, flashy fuels that grew rapidly. Much of the state was in a moderate drought that increased the difficulty to suppress fires. Out of a total of 1,079 fires for the Department during 2015, 1,024 were suppressed at 10 acres or less.

Factors Affecting Results

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

KPM #12	PREVENTION OF HUMAN-CAUSED WILDLAND FOREST FIRES - Number of human-caused wildland forest fires per 100,000 Oregon residents (lower is better).
	Data Collection Period: Jan 01 - Dec 31



Metric	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of Human-caused wildland forest fires per 100,000 Oregon residents					
Actual	13.95	15.04	17.15	17.84	20.11
Target	27.20	27.20	14	14	14

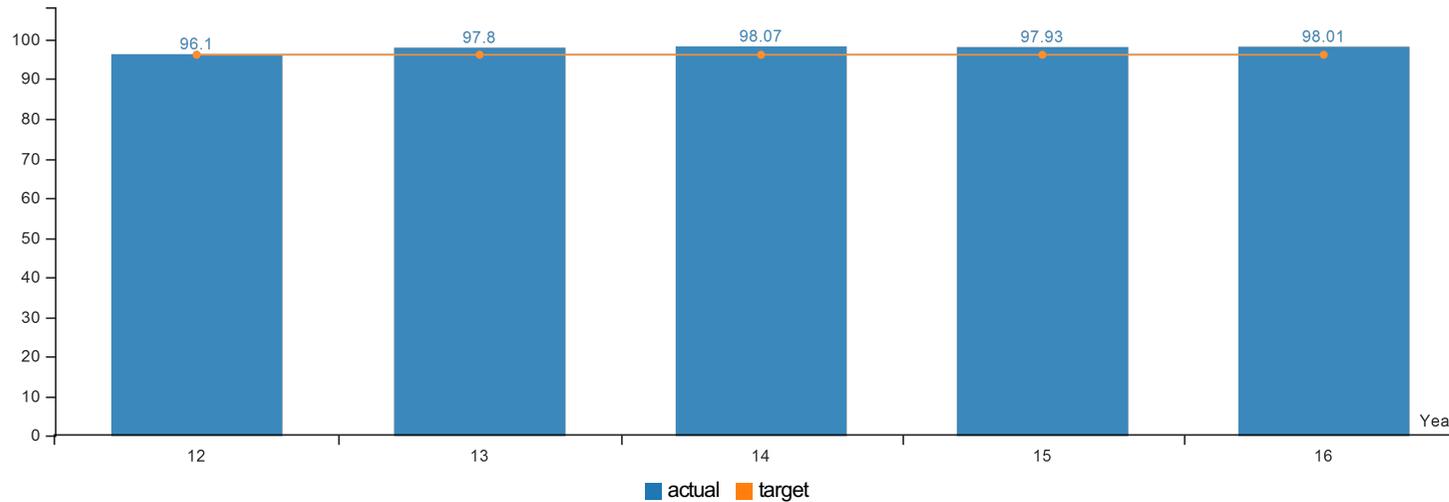
How Are We Doing

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 807 human-caused fires in 2015 and Oregon's population was 4,013,845, resulting in a fire prevention rate of 20.11. ODF has only met the target in two of the last 10 years. 10-year average of human-caused fires is 692.

Factors Affecting Results

Steady increase in Oregon's population and the use of forestland for recreation as well as increasing rural residential home sites. Drought and extreme fire conditions were also present during 2015 fire season.

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



Metric	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Percent of Oregon forestlands without significant damage from insects, diseases and other agents					
Actual	96.10%	97.80%	98.07%	97.93%	98.01%
Target	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%

How Are We 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. Some of this decline, however, is due to the loss of preferred hosts rather than a drop in outbreaks – particularly for bark beetles. Declines in defoliator-attributed damage may be attributed to the cyclical nature of outbreaks from these agents. The majority of tree mortality detected during statewide aerial surveys over the last decade has been due to the mountain pine beetle. While ongoing outbreaks of this insect are largely on the decline statewide, much of this may be due to the lack of dense stands of lodgepole or ponderosa pine that have not already been attacked. Activity by the other major bark beetles including the western pine beetle, fir engraver, and pine lps also increased in 2015. Only fir engraver and pine lps rose above their 10-year average, which is attributed to their close association with drought. Douglas-fir bark beetle also declined in 2015, but due to recent droughts this pest has the potential to increase in the immediate future. The only major defoliator of note was the western tent caterpillar, which is in the declining stage of an outbreak that began in 2014. Chronic damage to firs from the sap-feeding balsam woolly adelgid also continues 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 and red-band needle blight. 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 increased and were above the 10-year average, but damage was more dispersed across the landscape. Cooperative trapping surveys and monitoring for high-priority non-native insects continued this year and resulted in the detection of seven European gypsy moths in the same southern Oregon area as previous detections, these low numbers indicate that breeding populations have not likely established in Oregon. There were also five European and two Asian gypsy moths trapped in and around the Portland area. A multiagency eradication effort was assembled to conduct sprays of *Bacillus thuringiensis* and delimitation trapping in spring 2016 to address the latter finds. There were no non-native woodboring insects or other invasive forest pests detected during trapping surveys in 2015.

Factors Affecting Results

Over the last decade, an average of 820,000 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, planted off-site or exposed to abiotic stresses. These acres 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 forests need active management to reduce the risk of insect outbreaks and catastrophic wildfires and 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. 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.