

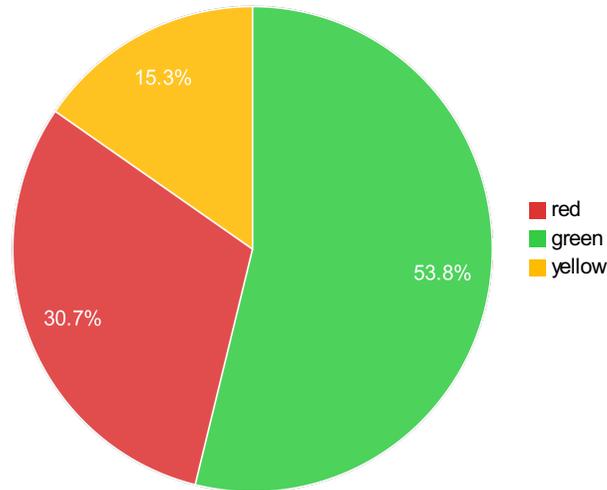
Forestry, Department of

Annual Performance Progress Report

Reporting Year 2017

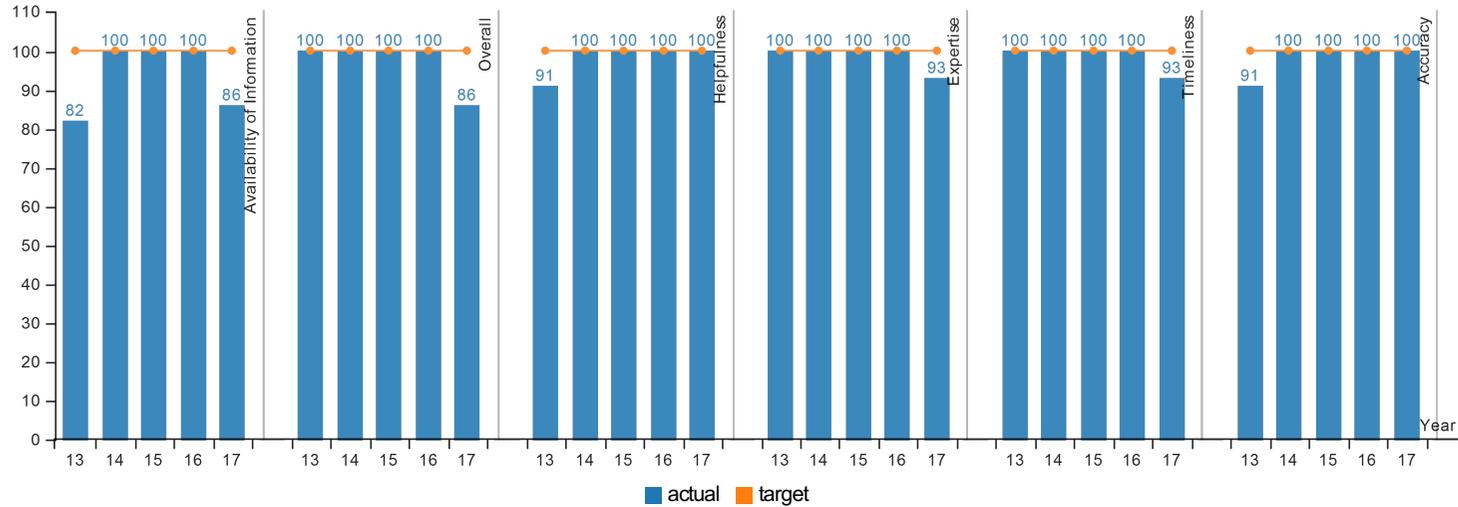
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KPM #	Approved Key Performance Measures (KPMs)
1	CUSTOMER SERVICE TO COUNTY GOVERNMENTS AND FOREST LANDOWNERS - Percent of Oregon's forested counties and forest protective associations rating that ODF programs collectively provide "good" or "excellent"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



Performance Summary	Green	Yellow	Red
	= Target to -5%	= Target -6% to -15%	= Target > -15%
Summary Stats:	53.85%	15.38%	30.77%

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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Availability of Information					
Actual	82%	100%	100%	100%	86%
Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Overall					
Actual	100%	100%	100%	100%	86%
Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Helpfulness					
Actual	91%	100%	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%	93%
Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Accuracy					
Actual	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

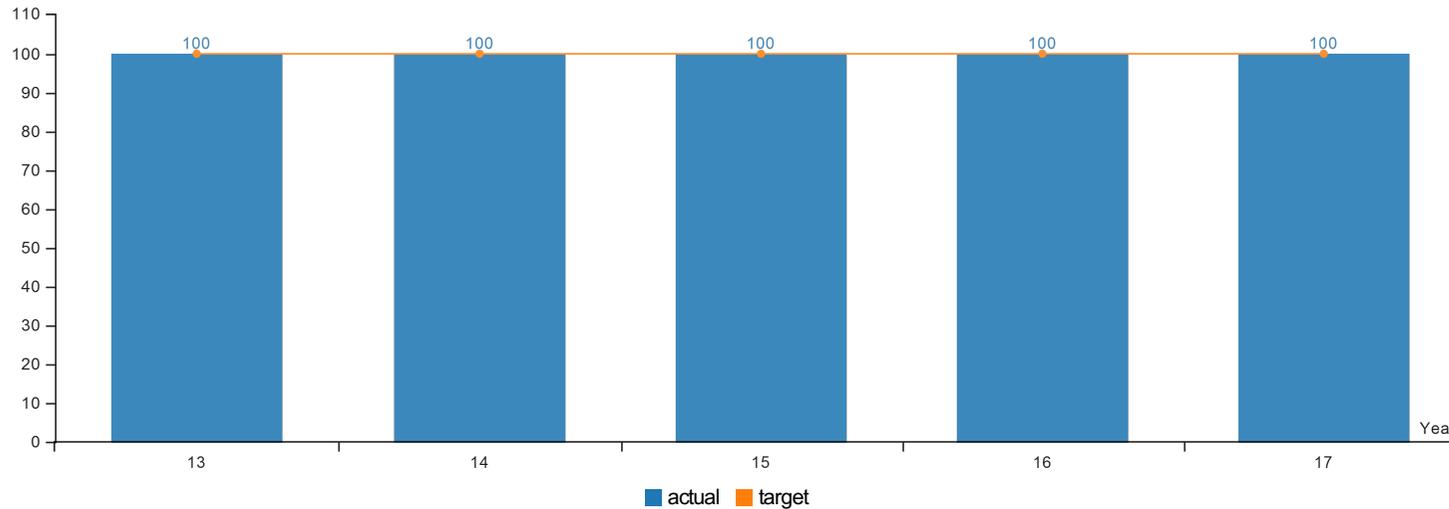
Survey results indicate that while the Department of Forestry strives to exceed the expectations of county governments and forest landowners, emerging controversial issues will challenge our ability to do so. The past year's results show that we continued to meet our target in Accuracy and Helpfulness; however, we are seeing a decrease in our Availability of Information, Timeliness, Expertise, and Overall Level of Service.

Factors Affecting Results

The success of our working relationships between Department of Forestry field offices and county commissions, county staffs, and Forest Protective Associations significantly contribute to the results of this performance measure; however, current hot topics and controversial issues in matters of policy and administration will ultimately influence the end result. While many of the survey comments extended praise and support for our staff's excellence in service and ongoing commitment to building strong partnerships across all jurisdictions and forestry programs, it is clear that current challenges in state forest management concerning financial viability, forest management planning, and ongoing litigation are significant factors affecting our results.

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

* Upward Trend = positive result



Report Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Oregon Board of Forestry Governance					
Actual	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

How Are We Doing

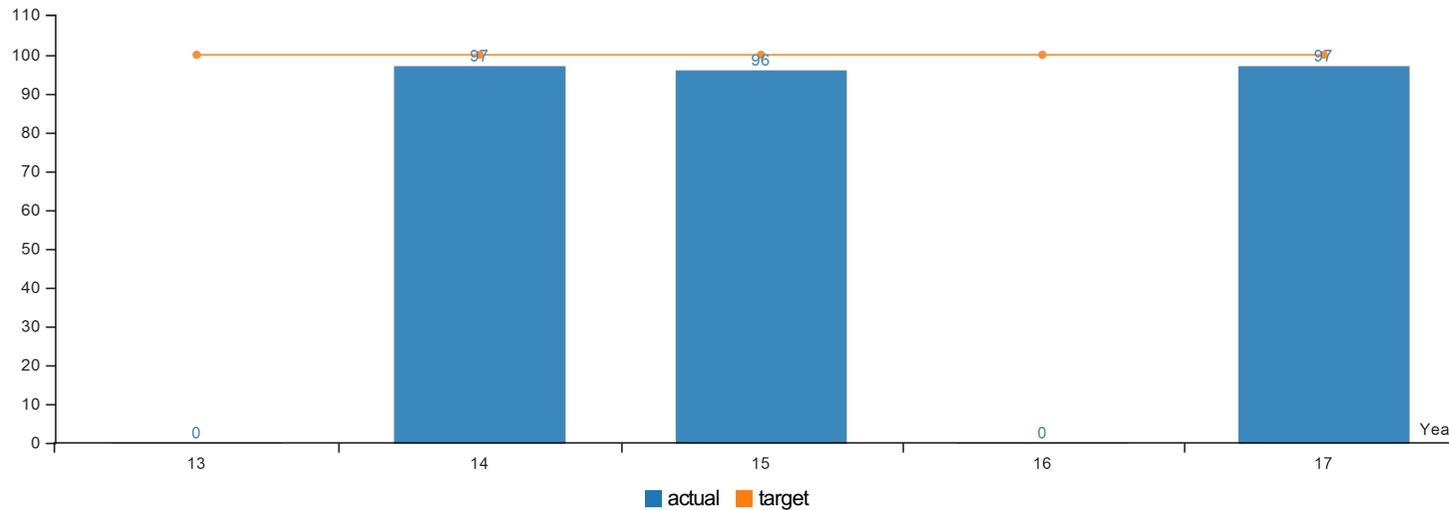
The Board’s annual board governance performance evaluation resulted in Board member agreement that all sixteen best-practices criteria had been met with a 100 percent achievement rate, effectively meeting their annual target.

Factors Affecting Results

While the Board continues to meet its performance measure goals, a reflection of the board’s positive working relationships and mutual respect across differences on the issues before them; there are significant concerns remaining, combined with continued interest in filling the year-long vacant position on the board. Budgetary constraints are a great concern, magnified by a lack of diversity in funding streams, particularly within our State Forests program, where long-term financial viability has been an ongoing priority issue. Litigation has also complicated our management decisions, creating uncertainty and challenges for collaboration and open communication with stakeholders.

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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Percent of Operations in Compliance with Oregon's Forest Practices Act					
Actual	No Data	97%	96%	No Data	97%
Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

How Are We Doing

The Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF), Private Forests Division, conducts an on-going audit of compliance rates with a subset of Oregon Revised Statutes and Oregon Administrative Rules that comprise the Oregon Forest Practices Act (FPA). The focus of the audit is on road construction and maintenance and timber harvesting practices and associated impacts on water quality, primarily in the form of sediment delivery to surface waters.

The Compliance Audit, as it is known, originated with a Budget Note attached to a previous biennial budget, which instructed the agency to conduct an audit of FPA compliance rates and to employ a private contractor in the process of data gathering. In 2013, a contract was executed with an Oregon consulting forestry firm and data gathering began. In 2013, 200 sites were visited statewide. In 2014, 100 sites were visited. In 2015, no sites were visited as ODF worked in conjunction with legal counsel from the Department of Justice and the Oregon Forest Industries Council to resolve concerns for confidentiality regarding results. Field data acquisition resumed on a sample of 100 sites in 2016. Detailed results from that effort will soon be published, and are provided here in summary form.

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. Overall compliance of the 2016 sample set is 97% (data reported in 2017). ODF has produced reports on the 2013 and 2014 results, which are available on request. A detailed report on the 2016 results will be forthcoming.

While the audit documents high overall compliance, the audit also identifies specific rule areas where operators could improve practices. ODF has used these specific rule results as the basis of numerous training efforts for owners, operators, and our stewardship foresters.

Rates of compliance are also sorted by Rule Division, applicable rule, and ODF Administrative Area as well.

Factors Affecting Results

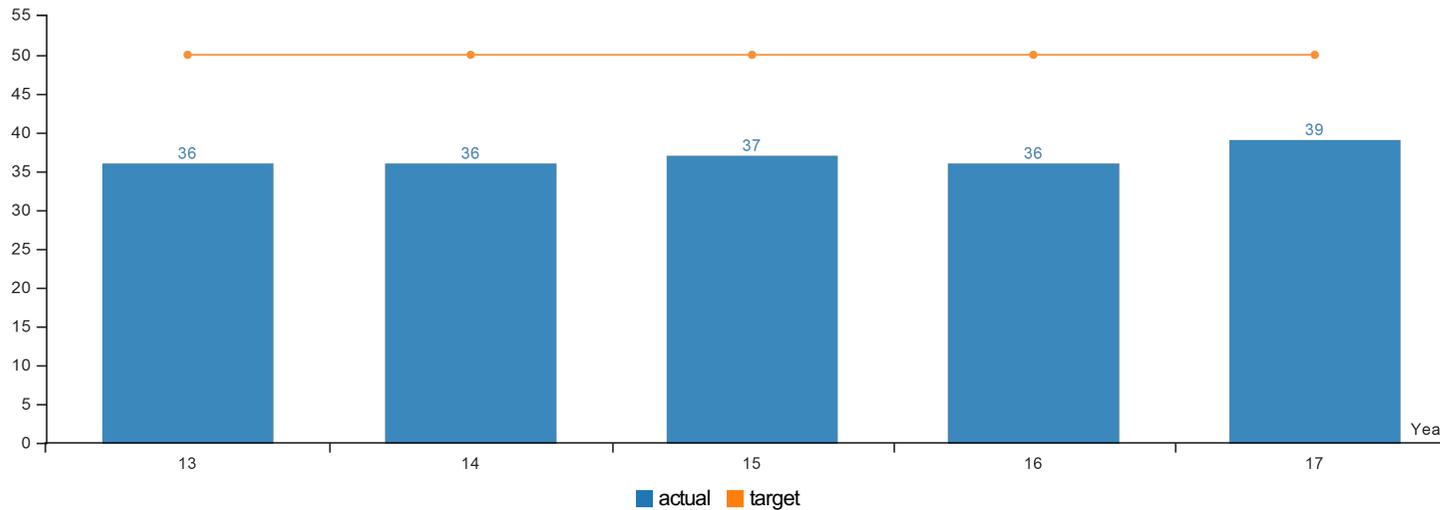
Oregon Forest Practices Act (FPA) contains a set of best management practices and prescriptive rules designed to protect forest resources during forest operations. ODF gains compliance with the FPA through a program that maintains an effective balance of science and technology-based rules, incentives, 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. For example, in 2016, the Department participated in 47 training programs statewide in conjunction with the Oregon Professional Logger (OPL) program sponsored by the Associated Oregon Loggers (AOL), with attendance of over 2,500 industry participants.

In the market place, third-party certification systems provide a market-based incentive to encourage forestland owner commitment to compliance with FPA rules and other measures of sustainable forest management. Data from the compliance audit is of value to the landowners who participate in certification systems; and the secondary industries who utilize the materials their lands provide. Examples of such downstream users of audit data are the Sustainable Forestry Initiative, the American Tree Farm System, the Forest Stewardship Council and others interested in the integrity of material sourcing processes. The audit 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.

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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Percent of Oregon cities actively managing their urban and community forest resources					
Actual	36%	36%	37%	36%	39%
Target	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%

How Are We Doing

Currently, close to 40 percent of the 241 Oregon cities are actively managing their urban forests. This small “up-tick” of actively managing cities may reflect the improvement in the Oregon economy over the last few years.

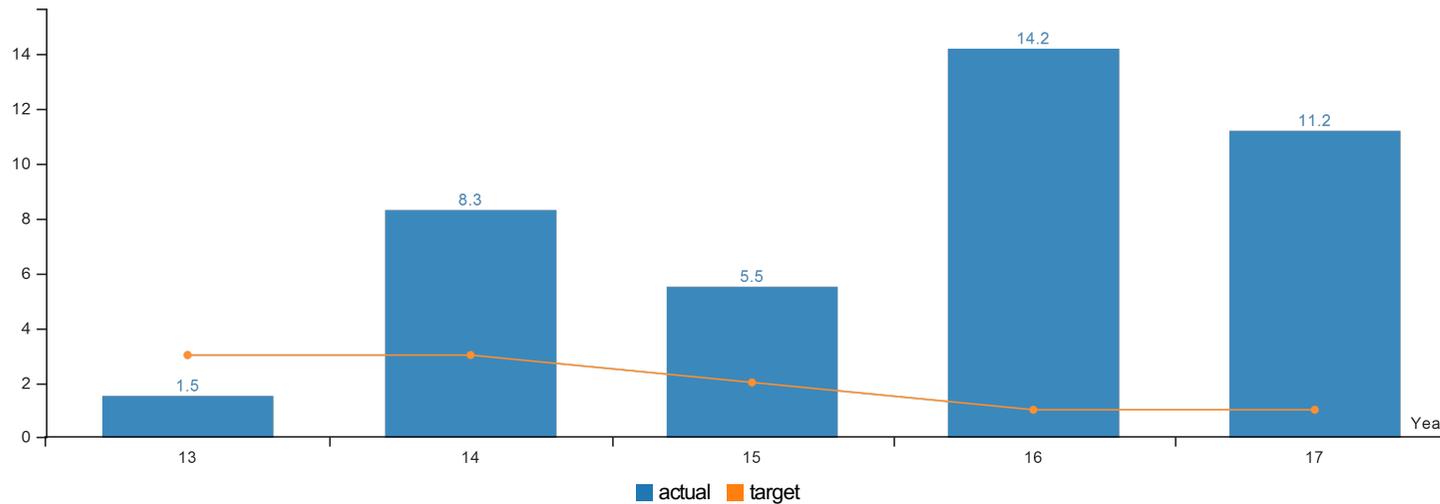
The increase in the number of cities with urban forestry programs may also reflect the needs and desires of Oregon’s growing population as cities develop. Based on other available information, Oregon probably lags in performance behind the states of Washington, California, and Idaho but probably exceeds the performance of Montana, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico.

Factors Affecting Results

The Department receives no state funds for its Urban and Community Forestry Program and thus relies solely on federal funds to achieve this KPM. Based on the availability and uses of federal sources, the Department has a very limited staff to serve the entire state. 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

* Upward Trend = positive result



Report Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Percent increase in revenue produced by State Forests compared to the previous year					
Actual	1.50%	8.30%	5.50%	14.20%	11.20%
Target	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%

How Are We Doing

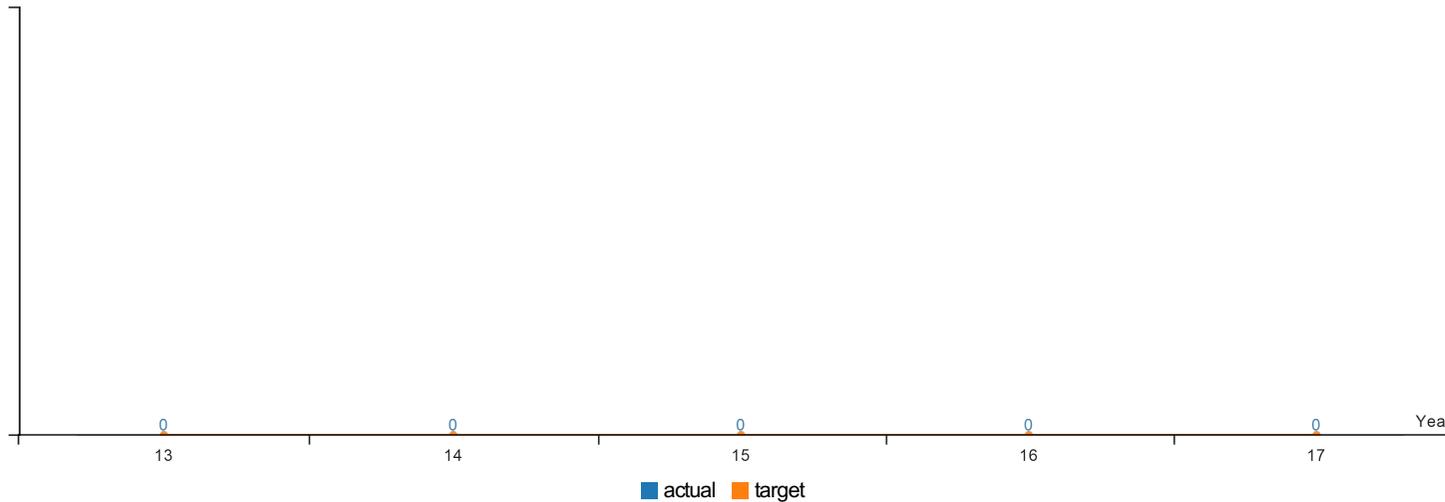
The FY 2016 data show an 11.2 percent increase in total revenues from the previous year, up to \$101,303,414. This KPM focuses on the percent increase in total revenue produced from the sale of timber from State Forests. The Oregon Department of Forestry is committed to sustainable management of these 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 FY 2016 data show a 11.2 percent increase in total revenues from the previous year, up to \$101,303,414. The Division is evaluating financial viability and is exploring opportunities to increase revenue while continuing to provide a balanced range of social and environmental values.

Factors Affecting Results

The major factor affecting FY 2016 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

* Upward Trend = negative result



Report Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
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

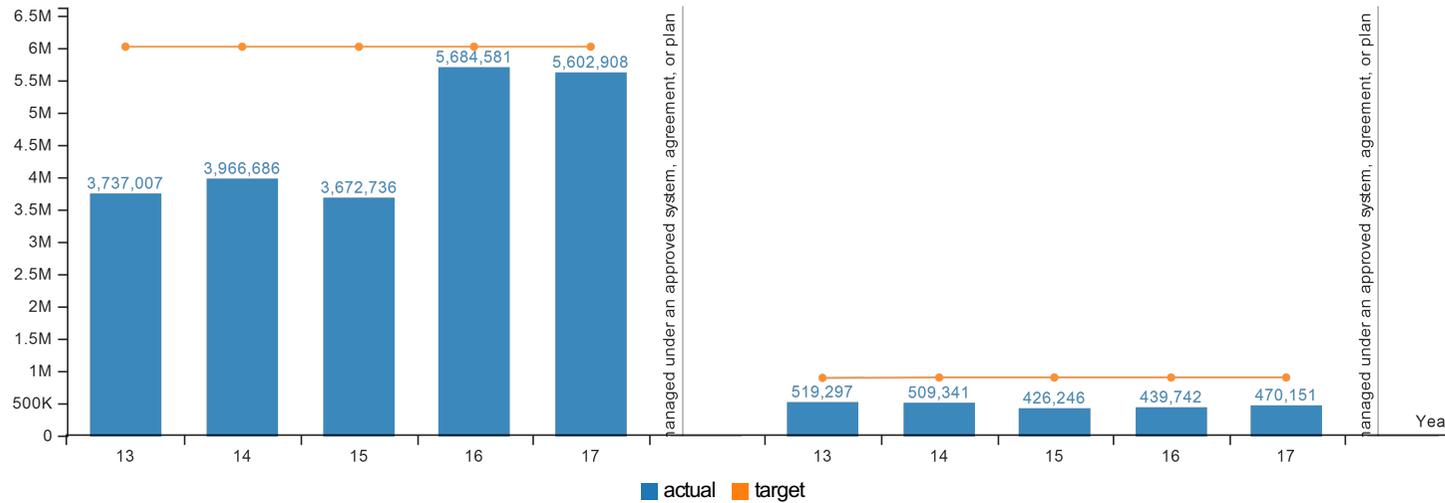
How Are We Doing

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. 11 intrusions occurred from 2,868 units burned. Intrusions have increased in recent years due to an increase in forest restoration burning near Smoke Sensitive Receptor Areas east of the Cascades.

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	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



Report Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Acres of industrial private forestlands managed under an approved system, agreement, or plan					
Actual	3,737,007	3,966,686	3,672,736	5,684,581	5,602,908
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	519,297	509,341	426,246	439,742	470,151
Target	894,145	900,000	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 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. 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 5.6 of the 6.0 million acres of industrial private forestlands are managed under an approved certification system, as summarized below:

- Sustainable Forestry Initiative, Inc. 4,908,145 acres
- American Tree Farm System 480,708 acres

- Forest Stewardship Council U.S. 214,055 acres
- Total 5,602,908 acres

b. ODF requested information on acres of non-industrial private forestland certified or approved under each system, and 0.5 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 175,348 acres
- ODF Stewardship Agreements 3,484 acres
- American Tree Farm System 256,959 acres
- Forest Stewardship Council U.S. 34,360 acres
- Total 470,151 acres

While these acres are approximately 52 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.

During the second part of 2017, Oregon will achieve 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 (OFPA) 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.

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 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 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 2012-2016. The decrease from 2012-2016 reflects a decline in federal funding that supports this work.

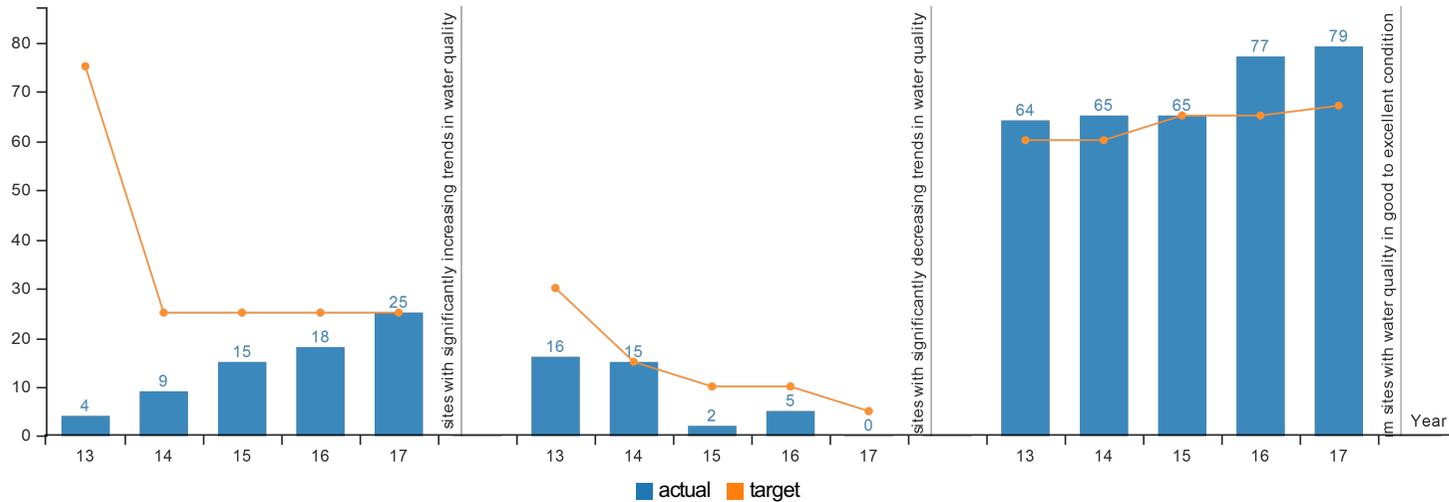
To increase certification on non-industrial forestlands, ODF needs to provide additional technical and financial assistance to landowners for development of management plans and procedures. ODF does not receive any state support for this effort, and relies solely on federal funding to conduct this work.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

NOTE: Collection dates varied for KPM 7 as follows:

- SFI and America Tree Farm data collected - July 1, 2016-June 30, 2017

- FSC data collected - July 1, 2016-June 30, 2017
- ODF; USDA-FS Forest Stewardship Plan data is from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2016

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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Percent of monitored forested stream sites with significantly increasing trends in water quality					
Actual	4%	9%	15%	18%	25%
Target	75%	25%	25%	25%	25%
Percent of monitored forested stream sites with significantly decreasing trends in water quality					
Actual	16%	15%	2%	5%	0%
Target	30%	15%	10%	10%	5%
Percent of monitored forested stream sites with water quality in good to excellent condition					
Actual	64%	65%	65%	77%	79%
Target	60%	60%	65%	65%	67%

How Are We Doing

a. In 2016, 25 percent of monitored forest stream sites showed increasing trends in water quality. However, about 79 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 trends in water quality has improved 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 75 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, 2015 data for agricultural lands in Oregon indicate 17 percent of monitored agricultural stream sites with increasing trends in water quality. Statewide data for 2106 for all land uses, including agricultural and forest lands indicate 21 percent of monitored stream sites with increasing trends in water quality.

b. In 2016, zero (0 percent of) monitored sample points showed significantly decreasing trends in water quality. Compared to last year, when three (5 percent) of monitored sampled points indicated significantly decreasing trends in water quality, this change represents a slight increase in water quality. It is important to note that about half of the ambient sites statewide, and a higher percentage

of forest sites (79 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 75 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, 2015 data for mixed land use in Oregon indicate 5 percent of monitored stream sites with decreasing trends in water quality. Statewide, data for 2016 for all land uses, including agricultural and forest lands indicate six (6) percent of monitored stream sites with decreasing trends in water quality.

c. In 2016, 79 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 2016, 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, 2015 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 2016 for all land uses, including agricultural and forest lands indicate about 48 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

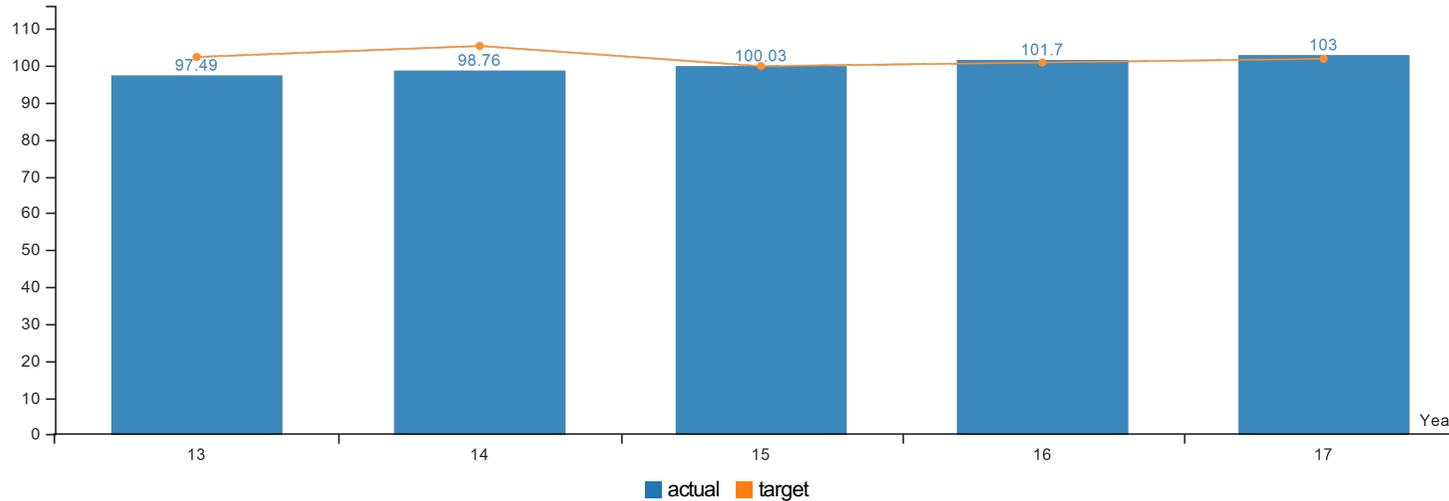
a. Statewide targets were revised by DEQ and the Oregon Progress Board in 1999 to reflect substantial improvements in water quality. On sites showing significant improvement that are not affected by point source discharges, such improvements may be attributed to reduced levels of non-point source activity, 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

* Upward Trend = positive result



Report Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Private forestland owner investment in Oregon Plan habitat restoration projects - \$ in millions					
Actual	\$97.49	\$98.76	\$100.03	\$101.70	\$103.00
Target	\$102.50	\$105.50	\$100.00	\$101.00	\$102.00

How Are We Doing

Private forestland owners have made significant investments in improving water quality and fish habitat. Reported cumulative investments for 2017 were \$103 million compared to a target of \$102 million. The 2017 accomplishment level represents the third year that cumulative private investments in Oregon Plan met the target (predicted cumulative expenditures). In 2017, private forestland owners invested \$0.6 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 2012-2016, 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 for Salmon and Watersheds (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.

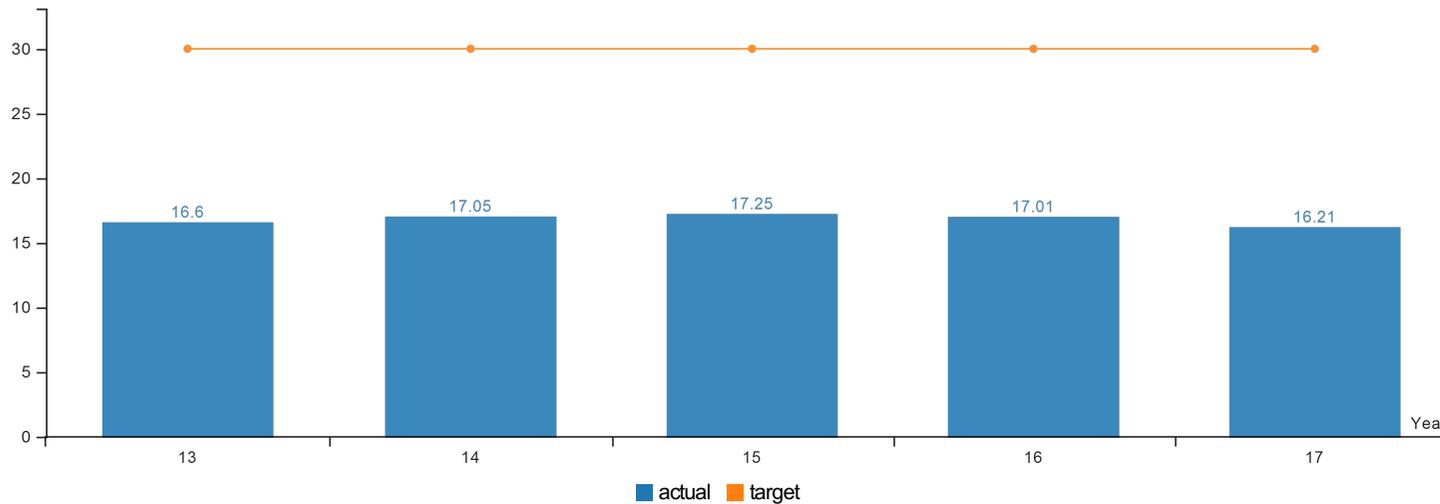
In addition, 2009-11 departmental budget reduction eliminated Oregon Plan funding and about 40 percent of stewardship foresters (from 60 to 30 field foresters) who encourage and provide technical assistance for these types of projects including encouraging reporting. The Oregon Plan funding supported 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 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 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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Complex structure as a percent of the State Forests landscape					
Actual	16.60%	17.05%	17.25%	17.01%	16.21%
Target	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%

How Are We Doing

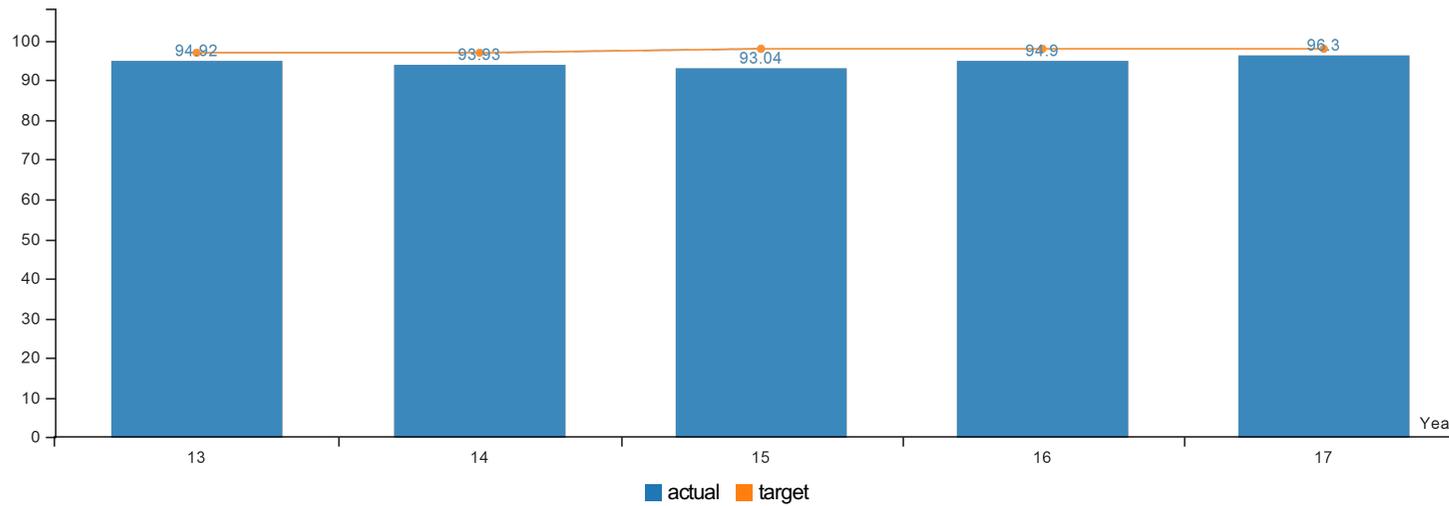
The FY 2016 data show that 27.0% of Astoria district, 16.1% of Forest Grove district, and 10.3% of Tillamook district are in complex forest structure.

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

* Upward Trend = positive result



Report Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Percent of wildland forest fires controlled at 10 acres or less					
Actual	94.92%	93.93%	93.04%	94.90%	96.30%
Target	97%	97%	98%	98%	98%

How Are We Doing

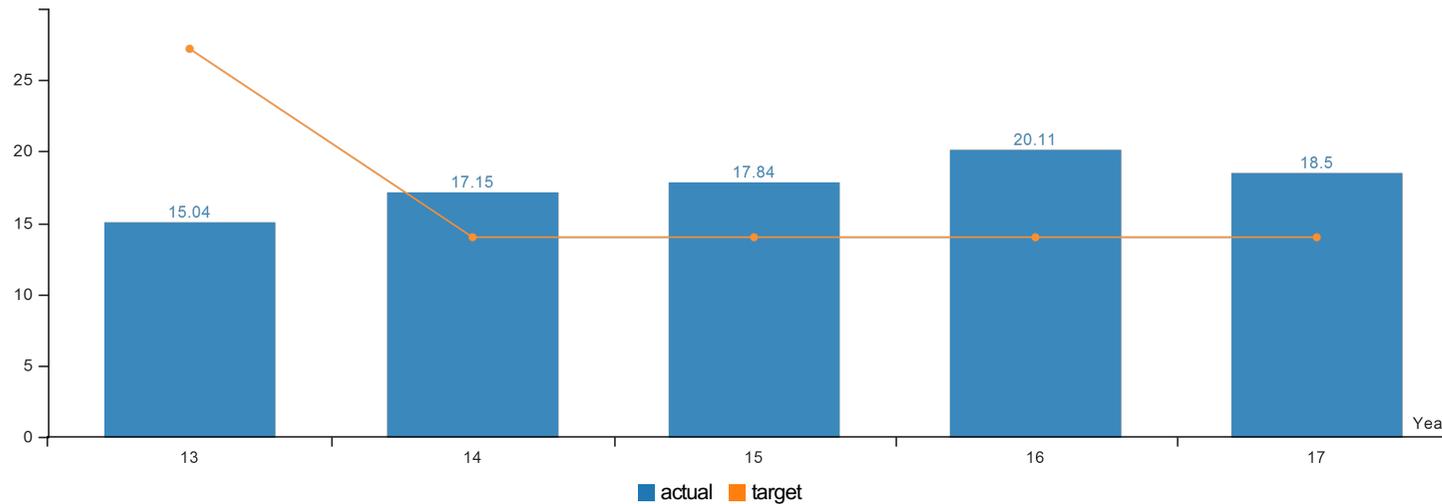
The Department was not able to meet the target of suppressing 98 percent of all wildfires at ten acres or less in size for the 2016 fire season. We were 1.7% under target at 96.3%.

Factors Affecting Results

Influencing factors: a slight uptick in human-caused fires, lingering but moderating drought conditions, and large fire activity early in the season.

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

* Upward Trend = negative result



Report Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of Human-caused wildland forest fires per 100,000 Oregon residents					
Actual	15.04	17.15	17.84	20.11	18.50
Target	27.20	14	14	14	14

How Are We Doing

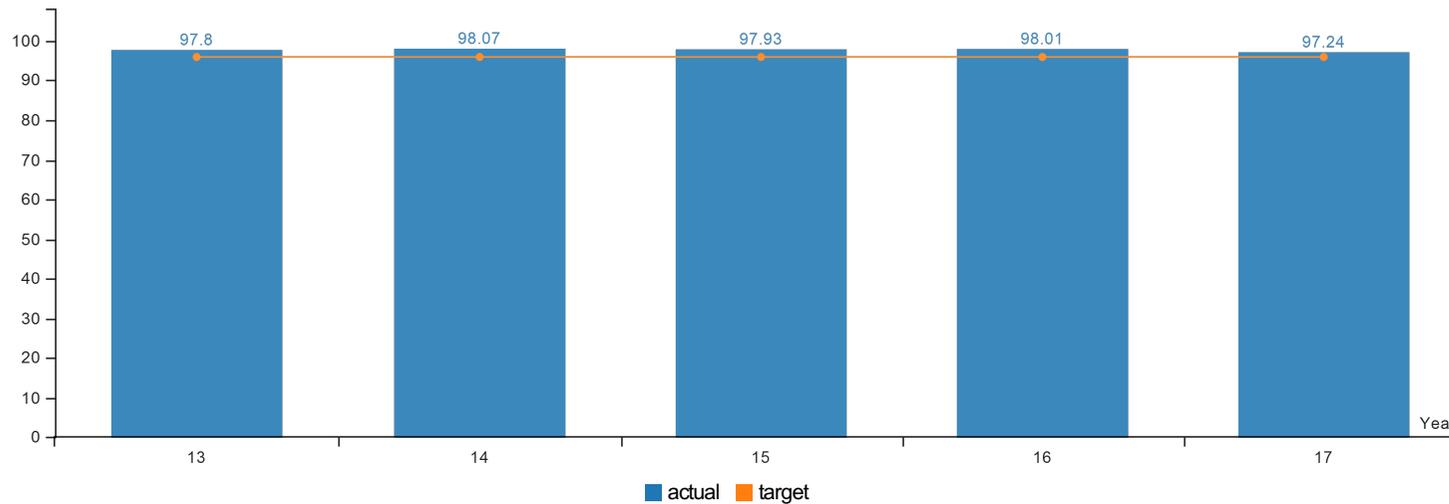
The fire prevention program remains effective at preventing human-caused fires. The Department exceeded the target of keeping the number of human-caused fires below the target number of fires per 100,000 Oregon residents. There were 758 human-caused fires in 2016 and Oregon's population was 4,076,350, resulting in a fire prevention rate of 18.5. ODF has not met the target since the target was changed from a rate of 27.5 to 14 in 2012. The 10-year average of human-caused fires is 702.

Factors Affecting Results

Steady increase in Oregon's population and the use of forestland for recreation as well as increasing rural residential home sites affected these results. Public behavior shifted in 2016 to a false sense of security as changing weather patterns from severe drought eased to moderate fire conditions. While human-caused ignitions exceeded the 10-year average, acres burned was substantially less due to the change in conditions on the ground.

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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Percent of Oregon forestlands without significant damage from insects, diseases and other agents					
Actual	97.80%	98.07%	97.93%	98.01%	97.24%
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 although damage from this pest actually decreased in 2016. Activity by other major bark beetles including the western pine beetle, fir engraver, and pine Ips increased in 2016 and also rose above respective 10-year averages. Damage from Douglas-fir bark beetle also rose in 2016 and is expected to increase in isolated pockets of blowdown resulting from winter storms. The primary cause of much of our current tree mortality is due to the continued impact of recent droughts, followed by secondary attack by opportunistic bark beetles. Chronic damage to true fir from the sap-feeding balsam woolly adelgid also continues along the Cascade crest and in high-elevation firs in northeastern Oregon. The most significant forest diseases observed in statewide aerial surveys this year included pine needle cast and Port Orford cedar root disease. 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. Additionally, damage from other disease agents may not be accurately identified and captured in aerial surveys. Young conifer mortality in western Oregon, which is attributed to a variety of causes most prominently vertebrate damage, decreased but was more concentrated in distribution. Cooperative trapping surveys and monitoring for high-priority, non-native insects continued this year and resulted in the detection of four European gypsy moths in southern Oregon near previous-year detections as well as two moths detected at a new site in Lane County. These low numbers indicate that breeding populations have not likely established in Oregon. Following detection of Asian gypsy moth in the Portland area in 2015, a multi-agency eradication team conducted *Bacillus thuringiensis* aerial sprays in spring 2016 followed by an intensive 3-year trapping regimen in the spray area to ensure treatment success. 2016 surveys of exotic, woodboring insects at interception pathways along the Columbia River yielded no new species to Oregon.

Factors Affecting Results

Over the last decade, an average of over 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, exposed to abiotic stresses such as drought, stagnating effects from suppression of natural fire cycles. 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.