STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item No.:	B
Work Plan:	Administrative
Topic:	Key Performance Measures
Presentation Title:	Annual Performance Progress Report 2025
Date of Presentation:	September 3, 2025
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SUMMARY

The purpose of this agenda item is to provide the Board of Forestry with the Department of Forestry's (ODF) Annual Performance Progress Report for 2025 based on the agency's legislatively approved biennial key performance measures.

CONTEXT

Through the biennial budgeting process, each state agency in Oregon is required to develop key performance measures consistent with joint direction from the Legislative Fiscal Office (LFO) and the Department of Administrative Service's Chief Financial Office (CFO). Key performance measures proposed by state agencies must be approved by the Legislature along with their respective agency budgets. ODF is required to submit an Annual Performance Progress Report to LFO and CFO each year, reporting on the agency's key performance measures.

RECOMMENDATION

This is an informational item.

NEXT STEPS

ODF's Annual Performance Progress Report will be submitted to LFO and CFO before the October 1, 2025, due date. If modifications to the performance measures are desired, the biennial budgeting process requires agencies to be prepared to work with LFO and CFO budget analysts on proposed changes in even years with collaborative discussions in early 2026 and completed change requests submitted by the end of April 2026.

ATTACHMENT

(1) Oregon Department of Forestry, Annual Performance Progress Report, Reporting Year 2025 (*updated August 27, 2025*)

Department of Forestry

Annual Performance Progress Report

Reporting Year 2025

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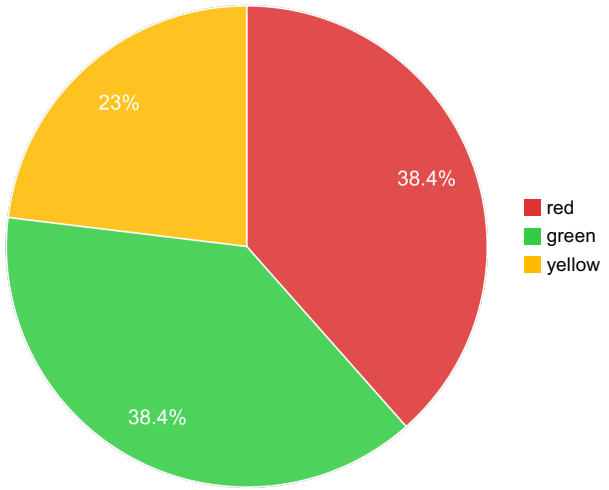
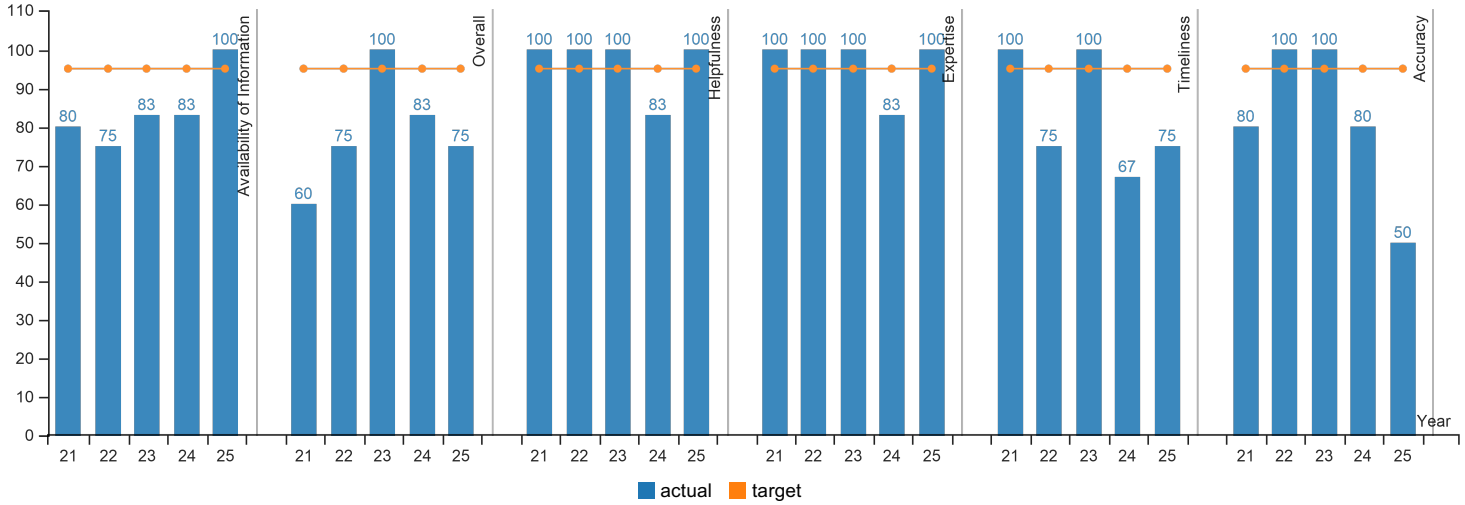
KPM #	Approved Key Performance Measures (KPMs)
1	CUSTOMER SERVICE TO COUNTY 'GOVERNMENTS AND FOREST LANDOWNERS - Percent of Oregon's forested counties and forest protective associations rating that ODF programs collectively provide "good" or "excellent" customer service: overall, timeliness, accuracy, helpfulness, expertise, availability of information.
2	BOARD OF FORESTRY PERFORMANCE - Percent of total best practices met by the Board of Forestry.
3	FOREST PRACTICES ACT COMPLIANCE - Percent of forest operations that are in compliance with the Forest Practices Act
4	URBAN AND COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT - Percent of Oregon cities actively managing their urban and community forest resources.
5	STATE FORESTS TOTAL REVENUE - Percent increase in total revenue produced by State Forests
6	AIR QUALITY PROTECTION - Total number of smoke intrusions into designated areas per total number of units burned.
7	PERCENTAGE OF PRIVATE FORESTLAND MANAGED AT OR ABOVE FOREST PRACTICES ACT STANDARDS. - Percentage of industrial private forestlands managed under an approved certification system, stewardship agreement, or other approved management plan including wildlife habitat conservation and management plans
8	FOREST STREAM WATER QUALITY - Percent of monitored stream sites associated predominately with forestland with significantly increasing trends in water quality.
9	VOLUNTARY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INVESTMENTS MADE TO CREATE HEALTHY FORESTS - Cumulative public and private forest landowner investments made in voluntary projects for the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds or for the Oregon Conservation Strategy.
10	STATE FORESTS NORTH COAST HABITAT - Complex forest structure as a percent of the State Forests landscape.
11	FIRE SUPPRESSION EFFECTIVENESS - Percent of wildland forest fires under ODF jurisdiction controlled at 10 acres or less.
12	PREVENTION OF HUMAN-CAUSED WILDLAND FOREST FIRES - Number of Oregon residents per human-caused wildland forest fires. (population expressed in thousands of residents) This metric measures the ability to maintain or reduce the number of human-caused wildfires as the population of Oregon increases. An upward trend indicates a positive result.
13	DAMAGE TO OREGON FORESTS FROM INSECTS, DISEASES, AND OTHER AGENTS - Percent of forest lands without significant damage mortality as assessed by aerial surveys.



Performance Summary	Green	Yellow	Red
	= Target to -5%	= Target -5% to -15%	= Target > -15%
Summary Stats:	38.46%	23.08%	38.46%

KPM #1	CUSTOMER SERVICE TO COUNTY 'GOVERNMENTS AND FOREST LANDOWNERS - Percent of Oregon's forested counties and forest protective associations rating that ODF programs collectively provide "good" or "excellent" customer service: overall, timeliness, accuracy, helpfulness, expertise, availability of information.
	Data Collection Period: Jan 01 - Dec 31



Report Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Availability of Information					
Actual	80%	75%	83%	83%	100%
Target	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
Overall					
Actual	60%	75%	100%	83%	75%
Target	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
Helpfulness					
Actual	100%	100%	100%	83%	100%
Target	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
Expertise					
Actual	100%	100%	100%	83%	100%
Target	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
Timeliness					
Actual	100%	75%	100%	67%	75%
Target	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
Accuracy					
Actual	80%	100%	100%	80%	50%
Target	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%

How Are We Doing

The Department of Forestry strives to exceed expectations in service to Oregon's forested counties and forest protective associations. Results from this year's survey indicate that while Department employees have demonstrated local success in building strong relationships within our communities and providing service to Oregonians, the complex sociopolitical, multi-jurisdictional landscape, and challenging regulatory environment continues to challenge our ability to meet expectations in service to all.

Factors Affecting Results

To perform this annual measurement of customer service to county governments and forest landowners, the counties and protection associations across the state are divided into two “halves” and the Department surveys each half once every two years, while surveying the Forest Trust Lands Advisory Committee each year. The six-question survey requests Likert-scale ratings of service from Excellent to Poor and an additional comment field for providing specific feedback on each question. Ratings of “Excellent/Good” meet the performance measure target while ratings using “Fair/Poor” reduce the overall performance and a response of “Don’t Know/(blank)” is removed from the measurement altogether. Performance measurements have a direct correlation to the number of respondents. If a respondent pool is slim, one response can sway the entire performance of this measure. The Department is currently working to expand its measurement of customer service to a broader scope of recipients and once the methodology is refined and validated, adjustments to this key performance measure may be sought out.

For this year’s 2024 survey data reported in 2025, the Department surveyed twenty-five counties and associations, and four responded.

Sentiments shared this year indicate that local leadership is generally satisfied with the level of services provided by the agency, characterizing our employees as skilled, quick and timely in response to inquiries, regularly engaged in communications and local activities, and serving as good partners in their work throughout local communities. The department’s local foresters and recreation staff are seen as knowledgeable experts in their field, and our firefighting response is strong, commended by one respondent as the “best firefighting force out there.”

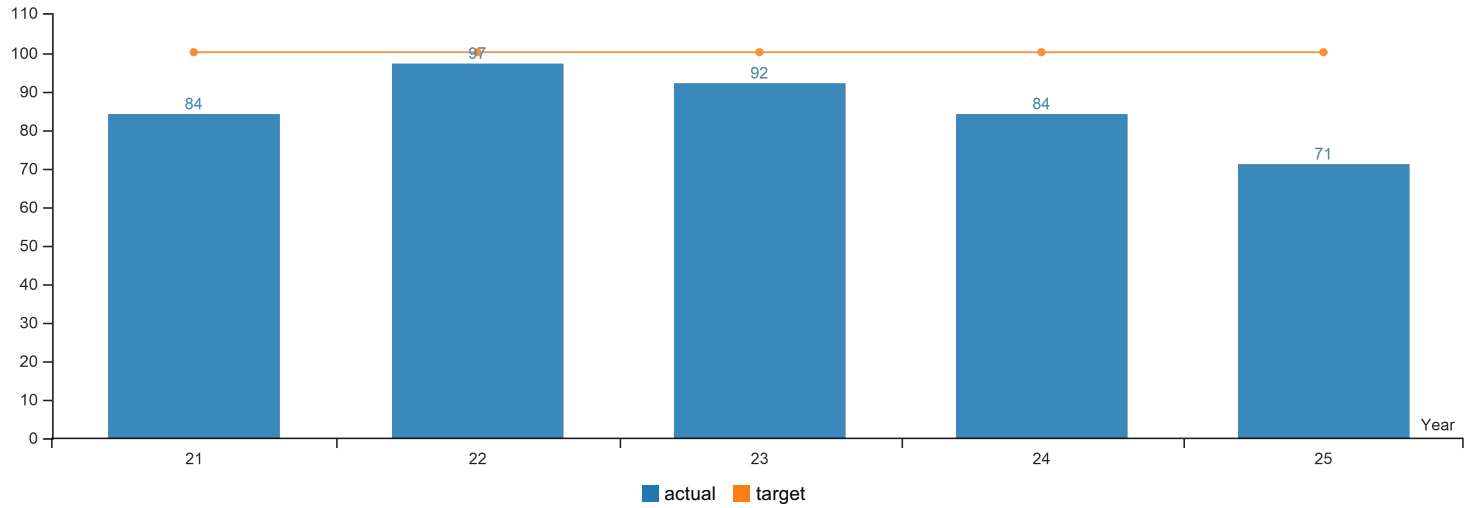
The positive results of this performance measure directly correlate to the investments made between department staff and county commissioners, county officials, forest protective associations and forest landowners to build effective working relationships across all jurisdictions and forestry programs.

Less desirable results were also shared within this year’s performance evaluation, and while one respondent did not offer any additional comments or feedback to reflect upon opportunities for improvement, another shared direct concern with the accuracy of state forests revenue forecasts, impacts to the county share of revenues, and overall discontent with the financial services from Salem headquarters. Recognition of the inherent financial challenges of state forest management was offered, coupled with desire for better refinement of timber sale projections.

Maintaining balance across these sociopolitical factors is complex and the tensions embedded within this landscape will continue to be reflected in the evaluation of this performance measure. The Department of Forestry’s mission is to protect and promote resilient forests that benefit all Oregonians. Public service is a core value, and the department will continue to strive to exceed expectations in service to Oregon's forested counties and forest protective associations.

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

** Upward Trend = positive result*



Report Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Oregon Board of Forestry Governance					
Actual	84%	97%	92%	84%	71%
Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

How Are We Doing

The Board of Forestry concluded the annual board governance performance evaluation with common agreement in meeting 71 percent of the standard best-practices criteria. Results of the evaluation suggest that current board members see the board functioning in a significantly less than satisfactory manner across the majority of best practices in governance. The Board was unable to meet their performance measure target of 100 percent for the 2024 evaluation period, reported in 2025.

Factors Affecting Results

Six of the six board members serving in the 2024 calendar period completed the evaluation. The seventh member of the Board recently started their term in spring of 2025 with planned engagement in next year's review cycle. A summary of the collective results was presented to the Board at the June 2025 board meeting, approving completion of the evaluation and common agreement in reaching 71 percent of their best practices in governance as compared to the prior year's evaluation of 84 percent.

The Board found common agreement in meeting best practices of governance related to: completion of the Board's strategic vision for the agency mission and high-level goals, periodic review of the agency's key financial information and audit findings, and board members valuing public input and transparency in conducting their work through outreach and engagement of stakeholders, standing advisory committees, special ad hoc committees and panels, and external committees with board interests.

In several of the best practices, four or more board members agreed they had met the criteria, while one or two members disagreed, specifically related to: defined performance expectations for the State Forester; annual review of the agency's key performance measures in the Annual Performance Progress Report; appropriate involvement in review of key policy communications and policy-making activities; review of the proposed biennial budget at the Agency Request Budget level; agency adherence to accounting rules and financial controls; board members responsibly serving as

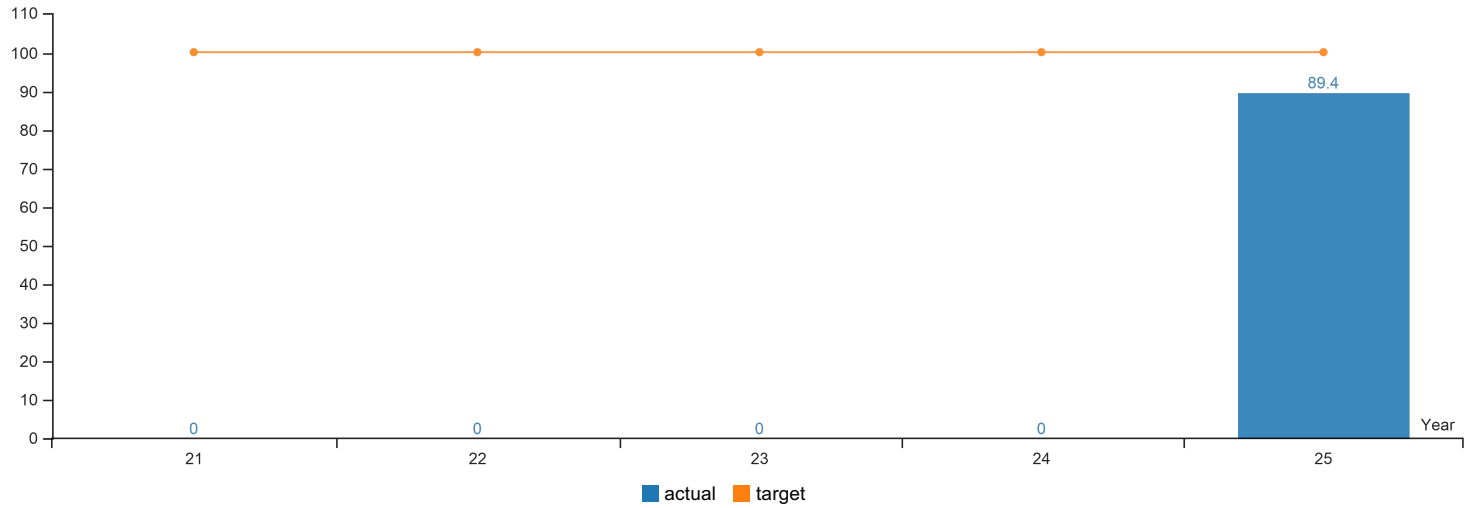
public representatives, attending appropriate training and technical information sessions; engaging in collaborative coordination and efficient work where responsibilities and interests overlap with other state and federal agencies and tribal nations; and implementing adaptive management effectively to ensure best practices are utilized beyond the planning and evaluation cycles.

Governance best practices where three or more board members disagreed with meeting the criteria include: completion of a recent performance evaluation of the State Forester; aligning the agency's policy option packages with their mission and goals through the biennial budgeting process; and appropriately accounting for resources of the agency, including engagement in critical issues relating to oversight of human, financial, material and facilities resources; and briefings on matters of succession management, vacancies, budget, or financial effects of the fire program.

Reflections from the board members indicate concern with interference and balancing of the Governor's Natural Resources Office engagement in areas of the Board's responsibility; polarization and challenges associated with controversial forest policy issues, interpersonal dynamics, and misleading media stories; limitations imposed by strict public meeting rules that affect the Board's ability to collaboratively work through complex matters; a need to operationalize the Board's Vision for Oregon's Forests; greater communication and engagement desired between the agency and Board in areas of policy-making, budgetary development, and changes in accounting for agency resources; a desire for proactive coordination with other agencies and boards; and a need for strong Board leadership and facilitation.

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	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Percent of Operations in Compliance with Oregon's Forest Practices Act					
Actual					89.40%
Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

How Are We Doing

The Oregon Forest Practices Act (FPA) outlines standards of practice for forest operations on non-federal and non-tribal lands in Oregon. The FPA is administered by the Oregon Department of Forestry's (ODF) Forest Resources Division. Within the Forest Resources Division, the Monitoring Unit is tasked with developing studies to evaluate landowner compliance with the FPA rules on a state-wide scale. The ODF Monitoring Unit contracted Mount Hood Environmental (MHE) to develop a statistical study design and complete data analysis for two ODF Compliance Monitoring efforts: 1) Reforestation study and 2) Long-Term Compliance Monitoring study. Using lessons learned from a pilot reforestation study, MHE developed a protocol for the 2023-2024 Reforestation study. The study focused on evaluating OAR 629-610-0040(4), a rule which requires landowners to have established a free-to-grow stand of trees by the end of six years after harvesting that meet or exceed the minimum stocking levels required by OAR 629-010-0020. Field surveys were conducted in 2023 and 2024 on a random sample of harvest units completed in 2016 and 2017, with results compared to the reforestation standards outlined in the Forest Practices Act. The study included 39 private industrial and 25 private nonindustrial harvest units, estimating compliance rates at 92.3% for private industrial and 76% for private non-industrial. The overall state compliance rate of 89.4% is a weighted mean of the private industrial and private non-industrial compliance rates. All sites not meeting the stocking standards did contain trees and/or evidence of reforestation but needed further assistance to reach free to grow. A sensitivity analysis was performed to address uncertainty stemming from landowner nonresponse and access refusal, ensuring a robust evaluation of compliance trends. The Monitoring Unit developed a communication plan to ensure the reforestation compliance monitoring results were used to inform real-world forestry practices. The study results were shared through presentations to both internal and external stakeholders. These findings provide valuable insights into how well landowners are meeting reforestation requirements, highlighting successes while identifying areas for improvement to ensure the long-term sustainability and health of Oregon's forests

ODF is also working with MHE on the development of a Long-Term Compliance Monitoring study that prioritizes the following rule divisions: Division 625 Forest Road Construction and Maintenance rules; Division 630 Harvesting rules for steep slopes; and Division 643 Water Protection Rules: Vegetation Along Streams rules. ODF will conduct pilot studies, one for each prioritized rule set. The

riparian buffer rules (Division 643) pilot study design and field protocol were completed in late 2024. In the summer of 2025, the Monitoring Unit will reach out to a random sample of forestland owners who completed harvest operations near waterways in 2024. Pilot study field data collection will begin in the fall of 2025. The riparian pilot study will be used to hone field methods and statistical analysis approaches for riparian buffer rules prior to conducting a larger scale long-term study.

The ODF Monitoring Unit reconvened the Compliance Monitoring Program Committee (CMPC) in 2023. Stakeholders with knowledge of the FPA rules representing varied interests were invited to participate, including industrial and family timberland owners, conservation organizations, and other state agencies such as the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA). The ODF Monitoring Unit has been convening the CMPC quarterly since, providing the committee with regular program updates and integrating their valuable feedback. In addition, the CMPC developed a charter that will be reviewed and updated annually.

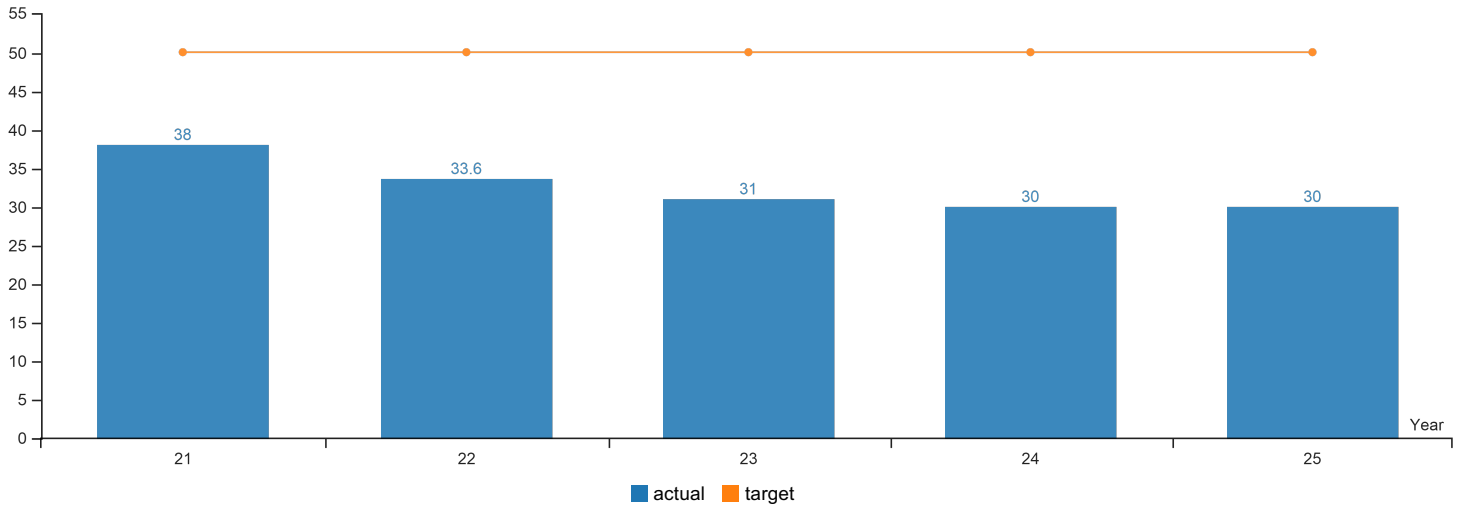
Factors Affecting Results

The 2023-2024 Reforestation compliance monitoring study evaluated stands replanted prior to the passage of the new FPA rules. Under previous rules participation in ODF's compliance monitoring studies was voluntary. Participation refusal and landowner non-response reduced the sample population for the study. However, a sensitivity analysis was performed to address uncertainty stemming from landowner nonresponse and access refusal, ensuring a robust evaluation of compliance trends. The new FPA rules were designed to improve compliance monitoring study designs, making analyses more robust, now that landowners are required to notify of activity completion and provide ODF access to their sites.

As part of the development of the Long-Term Compliance Monitoring program, ODF staff with assistance from the Compliance Monitoring Program Committee (CMPC), completed the first part of the process of reviewing the prioritized rule sets to determine the rules most suitable to include in the road and steep slope pilot studies. Ability to measure, time since activity occurred, and feasibility of effort are some of the factors being considered when determining rule inclusion. Like the riparian pilot study, the road and steep slope pilot studies will be used to inform and refine the long-term study.

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	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Percent of Oregon cities actively managing their urban and community forest resources					
Actual	38%	33.60%	31%	30%	30%
Target	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%

How Are We Doing

The mission of the Urban & Community Forestry (UCF) Program is to help all Oregonians improve their quality of life by promoting community investment in our state's urban forests. UCF Program staff assist communities of all sizes by sharing a wide range of technical, educational, and organizational "Best Management Practices" through onsite visits and training, webinars, newsletters, email, and video conferencing. When funding is available, the UCF Program also provides grants and financial assistance to cities and community groups to help them build organizational capacity and support local UCF planning, maintenance, and training efforts. In 2023, the UCF Program was awarded $26.6 million in Federal Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) funding to design and administer two distinct grant subaward programs for disadvantaged communities throughout the state. One subaward program is intended specifically for the nine Federally Recognized Tribes of Oregon, the second is intended for other qualifying entities, which includes tribal organizations or coalitions, local governmental entities such as cities/counties/special districts, academic institutions, as well as non-profit and community-based organizations. Additionally, as a result of House Bill 3409 which passed in 2023, the UCF Program was tasked with assisting the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) design and implement a $6.5 million Community Green Infrastructure Grant Program which also focuses on helping overburdened and underserved communities in our state. HB 3409 also mandates that ODF UCF develop and maintain a statewide urban tree canopy assessment tool to help communities plan and manage their urban forests more effectively.

KPM #4 tracks the percentage of Oregon cities and county subdivisions that are deemed to be actively managing their urban and community forests, based on their attainment of at least two out of four management criteria. The four management criteria that we track are whether cities/communities have (1) trained UF professionals on staff, such as an International Society of Arboriculture-certified arborist or tree worker; (2) a tree ordinance; (3) a tree board or advisory committee; and (4) an inventory-based urban forest management plan. According to the most recent federally reported data, the percentage of cities meeting two or more of these UCF management criteria – indicating they are pro-actively managing their urban forests – has held steady at 30 percent between CY2023 and CY2024. From a population perspective, over 2/3 of Oregon residents live in cities and county subdivisions where their urban and community forests are being intentionally planned and managed

According to a report compiled by the Arbor Day Foundation in Oregon for the 2024 calendar year, 57% of our state's residents live in a Tree City USA community, $41,336,615 was spent on urban forestry management, and a total of 76,776 urban trees were planted throughout the state.

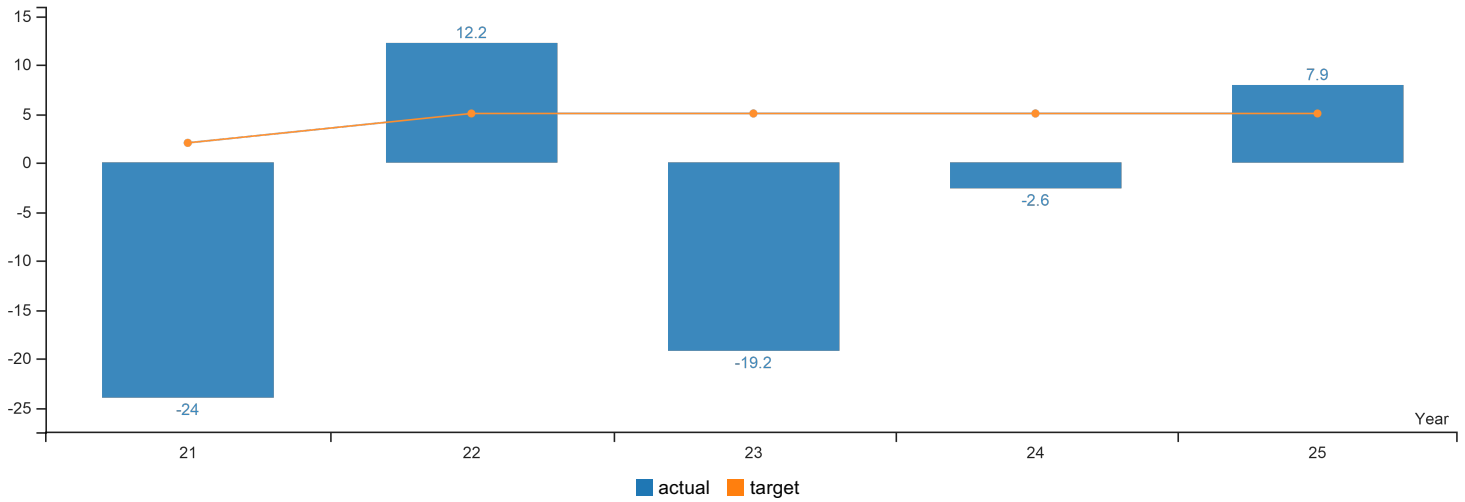
Factors Affecting Results

Over time, we expect to see fluctuations in communities' abilities to meet the four UCF management criteria listed above, based on changing budgets and economic conditions, staffing and volunteer capacity, and community priorities. Although it will take a few years for the full effects of the recent Federal and State investments in UCF to become manifest, we can say with great confidence that these impacts will be significant and long-lasting, especially in those communities that have traditionally been left behind and have experienced an "opportunity gap". Within the next two years our UCF team aims to leverage the significant IRA and HB3409 funding to get closer to our statewide target of 50% cities/counties with active UCF management.

2024 was a busy year for the UCF Program. As a result of the significant influx of Federal and State funding, the UCF team was able to increase staffing levels (from 4 FTE to 9 FTE) and provide far greater support to community partners, especially in small, rural communities. In 2024, the UCF team focused on two main endeavors. The first involved developing and administering the large grant programs described above. The second involved helping to coordinate State planning and response efforts for Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) in partnership with our Forest Health team, the Oregon Department of Agriculture, and Oregon State Extension Service. Thus far, these efforts have been quite successful. Since it was first detected in summer of 2022, EAB's spread appears to have been limited at the end of 2024 to two main pockets totaling less than 35 square miles, one that spans Washington and Yamhill counties, and one that spans Marion and Clackamas counties. In 2024, UCF Program staff provided well over 2,500 assists to private citizens, schools, colleges, and other public entities throughout the state, a marked increase from previous years.

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	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Percent increase in revenue produced by State Forests compared to the previous year					
Actual	-24%	12.20%	-19.20%	-2.60%	7.90%
Target	2%	5%	5%	5%	5%

How Are We Doing

The FY 2024 data show a 7.9 percent increase in total revenues from the previous year, up to $103,269,407. The amount of revenue distributed to counties increased 12.3 percent from the previous year, $61,178,946 to $68,698,839. This KPM focuses on the percent change in total revenue produced from the sale of timber from State Forests. The Oregon Department of Forestry is committed to sustainable management of these lands. Harvest levels that contribute to the revenue flow for this measure are set annually by the Division at the direction of the State Forester.

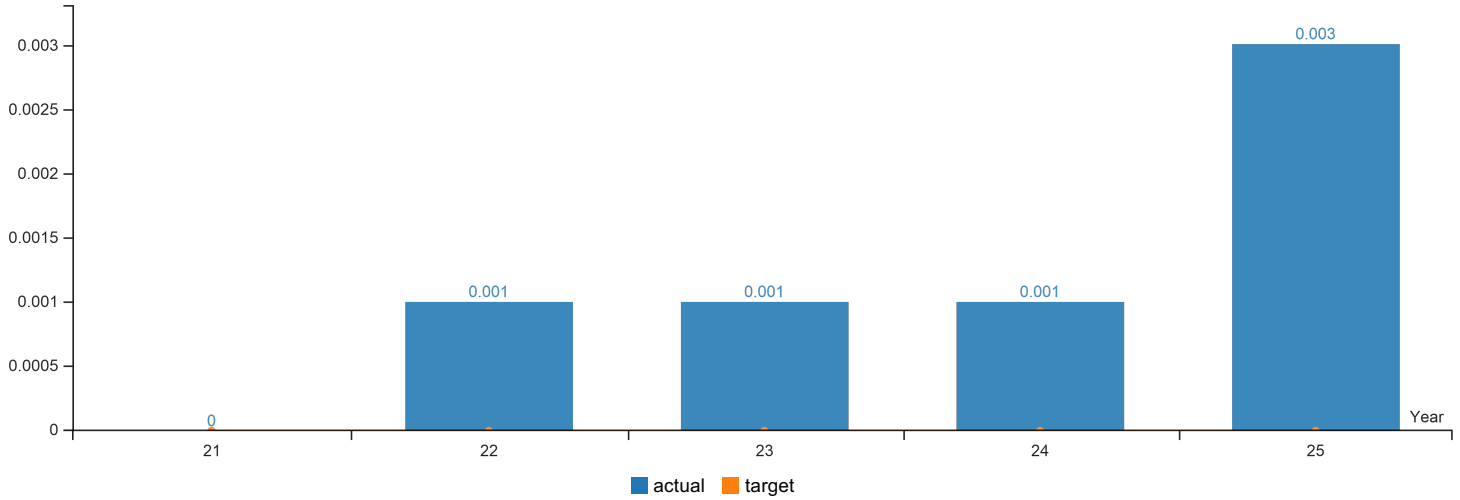
The KPM targets establish an objective for management activities to predictably generate revenue for the State.

Factors Affecting Results

The major factors affecting FY 2024 increase in timber sale revenue is a one percent increase in harvest volume from the previous year, up to 212,455 Mbf. Sold stumpage price increased 13.0 percent from the previous year, $519/Mbf to $586/Mbf. While ODF controls the amount of timber offered at auction each fiscal year, timber sale contracts typically run for three years and volume may be harvested at any point during the contract. The price of timber at auction is determined by market forces.

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	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total number of smoke intrusions into designated areas per total number of units burned					
Actual	0	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.003
Target	0	0	0	0	0

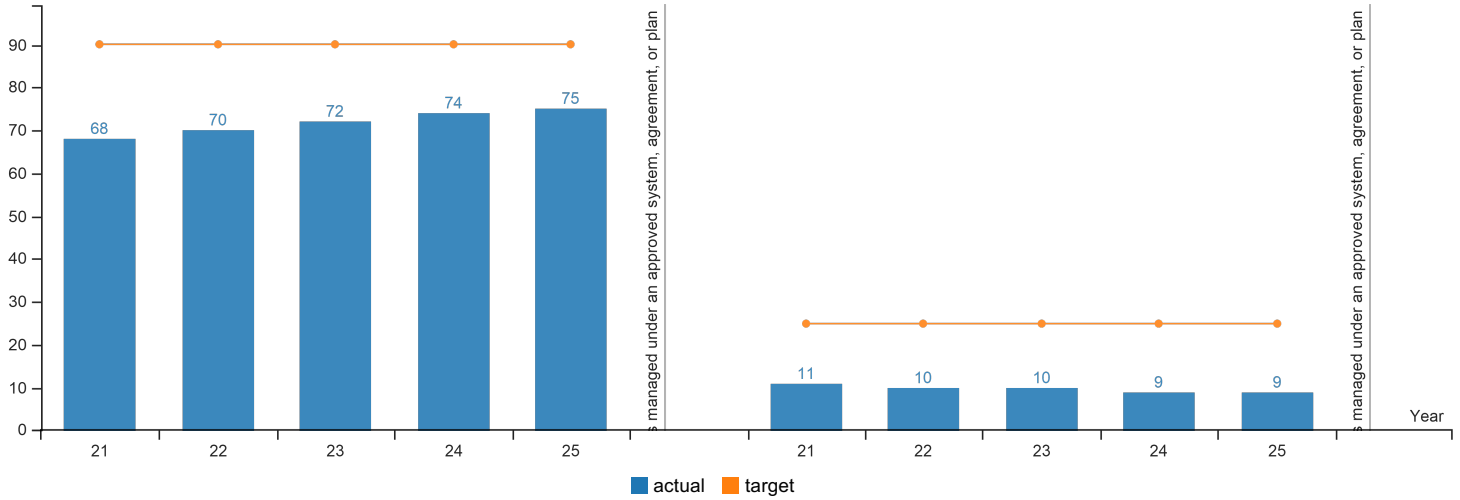
How Are We Doing

The Smoke Management Program is doing an exceptional job of protecting Oregon's air quality while, at the same time, allowing forest landowners to dispose of unwanted accumulations of forest fuel. Five intrusions occurred from 1393 units burned. The intrusion definition changed in 2019 to allow for some smoke to enter Smoke Sensitive Receptor Areas at a level that remained below 75 percent of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. This change will allow for the increase in prescribed burning to eventually reduce the size and damage created by catastrophic wildfire.

Factors Affecting Results

In addition to restoration burning, hazard-fuel reduction, weather variations, and economic market conditions can also influence the outcome, by substantially increasing or decreasing the number of units available for burning. In 2024 heightened wildfire risk, due to persistent drought conditions, had a direct effect in reduction of the number of units burned, relative to the long-term average. Out of the five smoke intrusions that were recorded in 2024, four were a result of burning done in the “W. Bend” area and one in Coos Bay.

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



Report Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
a. Percentage of total industrial private forestlands managed under an approved system, agreement, or plan					
Actual	68%	70%	72%	74%	75%
Target	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
b. Percentage of non-industrial private forestlands managed under an approved system, agreement, or plan					
Actual	11%	10%	10%	9%	9%
Target	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%

How Are We Doing

Key Performance Measure #7 was modified during the 2019 Legislative Session to report as a percentage of forestland compared to previously reporting on acreage. The legislatively approved target for this measure is 90 percent of industrial private forestlands and 25 percent of non-industrial private forestlands managed under an approved system, agreement, or plan.

a. Three certification systems operate in Oregon. The American Tree Farm System (ATFS) provides certification endorsed by the 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 (FSC) U.S. provides certification verified by Accreditation Services International, an independent accreditation body offering international, third-party accreditation for voluntary certification schemes. The Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) provides certification endorsed by the PEFC.

The Department of Forestry (ODF) approves and monitors management plans, under the USDA-Forest Service's State and Private Forestry Program and enters into Stewardship Agreements (ORS 541.423) with forestland owners, who agree to manage beyond FPA standards.

Note: To distinguish between industrial and non-industrial acres and to remain consistent with prior years KPM methods, an acreage threshold was applied to distinguish industrial (> 5,000 acres) from non-industrial (< 5,000 acres) forestland owners.

a. ODF requested information on acres of industrial private forestland certified or approved under each system, and 75 percent (4.8 of the 6.5 million acres [1]) of industrial private forestlands are managed under an approved certification system or stewardship agreement, as summarized below:

- Sustainable Forestry Initiative, Inc. 4,156,110 acres
- American Tree Farm System 531,755 acres
- Forest Stewardship Council U.S. 167,126 acres
- ODF Stewardship Agreements 29,395 acres
- Total 4,884,386 acres

b. ODF requested information on acres of non-industrial private forestland certified or approved under each system and 9 percent (0.3 million of the 3.5 million acres [1]) of non-industrial private forestlands are managed under an approved certification system, stewardship agreement, or forest management plan, as summarized below:

- ODF; USDA-FS Forest Stewardship Plan[2] 104,892 acres
- ODF Stewardship Agreements 2,674 acres
- American Tree Farm System[2] 168,265 acres
- Forest Stewardship Council U.S. 25,829 acres
- Total 301,660 acres

[1] Total private non-industrial and industrial acres are sourced from Oregon Forest Resources Institute's Oregon Forest Facts publication.

[2] The American Tree Farm System and Forest Stewardship Plan reported acres are down from last year's reporting. Although the program acres may fluctuate some due to various factors, this overall decline was predictable given the multi-year trend. If the current planning level is to be maintained or increased over the next few years, it will need to be supported either through one-time funding or the leveraging of other federal programs.

Factors Affecting Results

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

Domestically and internationally, voluntary forest certification systems are used as a mechanism to recognize forest products originating from lands meeting specific management and harvesting requirements. Certification involves observation of management and harvesting requirements and is validated through third-party review. Costs are incurred by landowners to certify lands. In turn, certified forest products can access certain markets, which are otherwise closed and/or differentiated from uncertified competing goods. Regardless of certification status, all of Oregon's private and state forestlands are subject to the requirements of the Oregon Forest Practices Act and comprehensive land use plans and as such, are held to standards that in many respects are like those of certification systems.

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

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

b. Along with forestry-related agencies and organizations, the marketplace encourages forest certification. Forestland owners wanting to sell timber increasingly find that milling facilities are requiring their log supply come from certified forests. This market access requirement is motivating landowners to develop management plans, since forest certification systems require forest management planning.

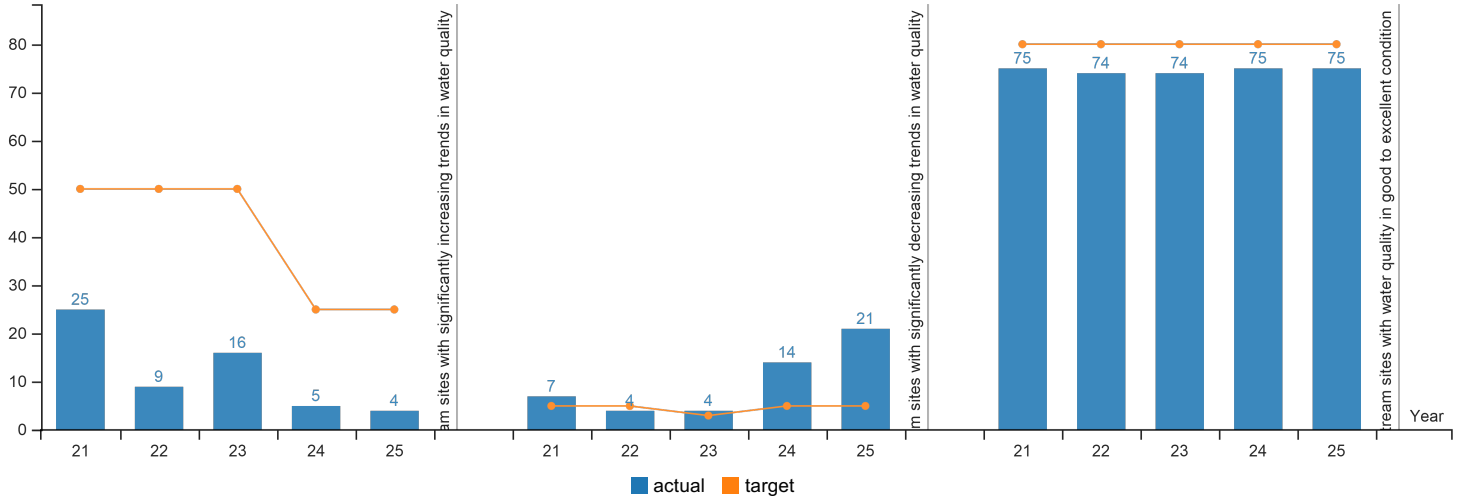
Non-industrial forestland owners often need assistance in developing inventory data and management documentation needed for certification. The cost of certification may represent a barrier for smaller ownerships. Approximately 133 thousand owners hold forestland between 1 and 9 acres in size, accounting for 328,000 acres of forests. Another 27 thousand owners have forestland holdings between 10 and 99 acres in size, accounting for 887,000 acres of family forests. The large number of owners with small holdings creates a significant challenge to achieving certification on all non-industrial forestlands.

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

In 2019, the KPM was modified to reflect the percentage of industrial and non-industrial acres whose land is under an approved certification or management system. The percentage is based upon the total acres of forestland in either the industrial or non-industrial classification. This revised reporting measure may improve understanding of the overall importance of this measure. NOTE: Collection dates varied for KPM 7 as follows:

- SFI data – Retrieved from SFI website on July 16, 2025
- ATFS data – Provided by Oregon Tree Farm System on July 10, 2025
- FSC data - Provided by FSC on July 16, 2025
- ODF; USDA-FS Forest Stewardship Plan data collected from USDA-FS SMART database on July 16, 2025

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	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
a. Percent of monitored forested stream sites with significantly increasing trends in water quality					
Actual	25%	9%	16%	5%	4%
Target	50%	50%	50%	25%	25%
b. Percent of monitored forested stream sites with significantly decreasing trends in water quality					
Actual	7%	4%	4%	14%	21%
Target	5%	5%	3%	5%	5%
c. Percent of monitored forested stream sites with water quality in good to excellent condition					
Actual	75%	74%	74%	75%	75%
Target	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%

How Are We Doing

a) In 2024, 4% percent of monitored forest stream sites showed increasing trends in water quality. While the percentage of forested streams with increasing trends in water quality has remained steady and comparable to all other land uses, (6% of all land uses show increasing trends in water quality) the target for monitored forest streams was not attained this year. However, most forested stream sites continue to remain in the good to excellent category (75%). The number of streams with good to excellent water quality has remained steady over the past eight years. No increasing or decreasing trend was observed on 71% 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, 2024 data for agricultural lands in Oregon indicate 14% of monitored agricultural stream sites with increasing trends in water quality. Statewide data for 2024 for all land uses, including agricultural and forest lands, indicate 8% of monitored stream sites with increasing trends in water quality.

b) In 2024, 12 monitored sample points (21%) showed significantly decreasing trends in water quality. Statewide, this trend was prevalent on 22% of sites during this reporting period, which is slightly lower than the previous reporting year. This is the second year in a row that declining scores across all parameters has exceeded 20%. It is important to note that about half of the ambient sites statewide, and a large majority (75%) of forest monitoring sites continue to have "good" or "excellent" water quality and that has remained consistent over the last twelve years. No increasing or

decreasing trend was observed on 72% 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, 2024 data for mixed land use in Oregon indicate 6 monitored stream sites showing a decreasing trend in water quality. Statewide, data for 2024 for all land uses, including agricultural and forest lands indicate 35 monitored stream sites (21%) with decreasing trends in water quality.

c) In 2024, 75% of monitored forest stream sites showed "good" to "excellent" water quality, which is just slightly below the target of 80%. For the past seven years, monitored sites on forestland did not meet the target (which increased in 2018). Prior to the change, monitored forest stream sites had met or exceeded the target every year since 2009 when the measure was established. About half of the ambient sites statewide continue to have "good" to "excellent" water quality and that has remained consistent over the last ten years. For 2024, one monitored site (2%) in forest land use has a status of very poor. This is the first time in over ten years that a monitored forest site has a very poor status. 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, 2024 data for agricultural lands in Oregon indicate about 31% of monitored agricultural stream sites with water quality in good to excellent condition. Statewide data for 2024 for all land uses, including agricultural and forest lands indicate about 50% 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

Sites that show significant improvements may be attributed to the following: reduced levels of non-point source activity, increased education about water quality impacts, and watershed restoration efforts. Underlying all these factors are stream flow conditions as Oregon transitions between drought and wet years, changes in stream flows may indirectly affect observed water quality. A variety of activities occurring on forestlands, including forest management (timber harvesting and road construction/use), fire suppression, recreation, and livestock grazing may impact 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.

The declining trends in water quality, as indicated by Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Oregon Water Quality Index (OWQI) scores in forest land use areas may be attributed to several contributing factors including:

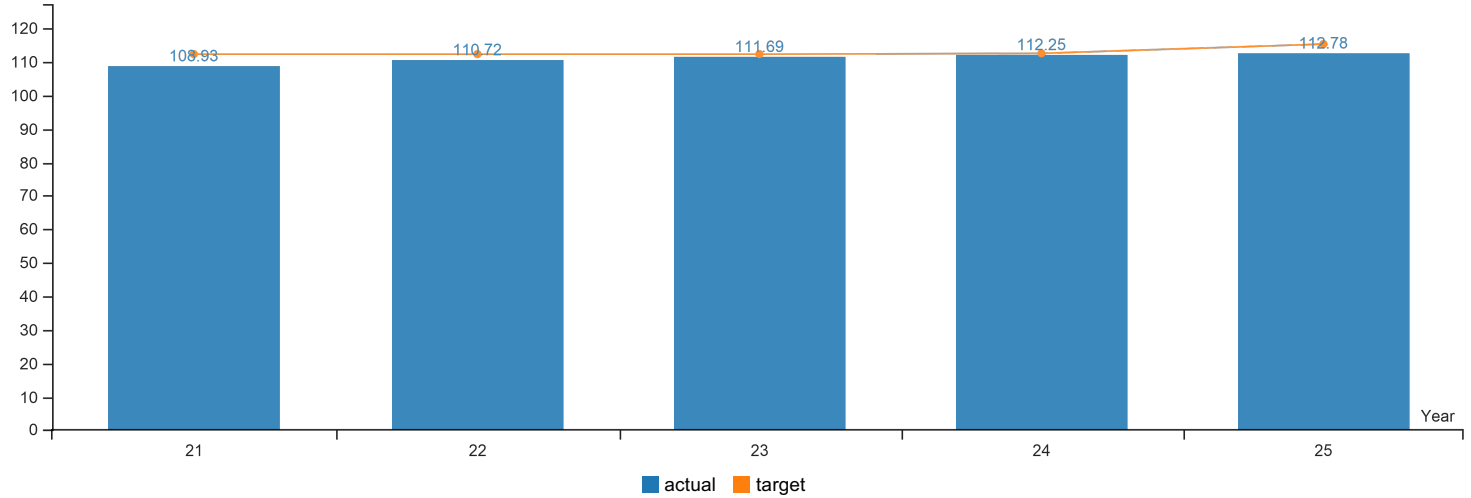
- **Increased Nutrient Inputs and Algal Growth**: Elevated nutrient levels, likely from agricultural runoff or other sources, can lead to excessive algal growth. This increases BOD as decomposing algae consume oxygen, reducing water quality.
- **Increased Ambient Air Temperatures**: Rising air temperatures, particularly in Central and Southwest Oregon, can elevate stream temperatures. Warmer water holds less dissolved oxygen, contributing to higher BOD and lower OWQI scores.
- **Reduced Flow Due to Drought**: Ongoing drought conditions in Central and Southwest Oregon reduce stream flow, concentrating pollutants and increasing water temperatures, both of which negatively impact BOD and water quality.
- **Reservoir Drawdowns**: Historically low reservoir levels in tributaries of the Willamette River over the past two years have caused increased turbidity and elevated water temperatures downstream. These conditions can raise BOD by introducing organic matter and reducing oxygen levels.

Several of the stations identified as forest land-use with declining trends over the last few years are located downstream of recent major wildfires. Wildfires are a well-documented cause for a decline in water quality, and it can take a decade or more for the area impacted by a major wildfire to recover. When plant matter is destroyed by wildfires, heavy metals and nutrients that have been sequestered by the plants or bound in the soil are released back into the environment and are easily washed into streams. Landslides resulting from the loss of established vegetation can increase turbidity, total solids, and nutrient loads downstream of the areas impacted by wildfires. A decrease in canopy cover can increase the amount of sunlight that reaches the stream, causing higher temperatures and algal blooms that can decrease DO. These changes in water quality trends are consistent with OWQI data over the last several years.

Disclaimer: The OWQI used in this KPM is one of many tools to understand Oregon water quality conditions statewide. The ambient network is not a randomly selected, statistically valid sample of water quality conditions statewide. Sampling sites were selected to reflect the integrated effects of land use and point source discharges upstream of them. The data is representative of just the sampling site and does not represent the water quality conditions of other locations in the same basin or of the whole river (DEQ, 2019).

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	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Private forestland owner investment in Oregon Plan habitat restoration projects - $ in millions					
Actual	$108.93	$110.72	$111.69	$112.25	$112.78
Target	$112.50	$112.50	$112.50	$112.72	$115.50

How Are We Doing

Private forestland owners have made significant investments in improving water quality and fish habitat. Reported cumulative investments for 2024 were $112.78 million compared to a target of $115.5 million. The 2024 accomplishment level represents the fifth year out of eight, that cumulative private investments in Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds (Oregon Plan) did not meet the target. In 2024, private forestland owners invested $0.53 million which continues to show a high level of contribution from private forestland owners to improve water quality and fish habitat through voluntary restoration measures. The Department expected the rate of expenditures to continue to decline over time as more projects are completed and opportunities for restoration decrease. During the 2021-2024 period, restoration activities and investments increased based on the reported average annual contributions of approximately $1.5 million per year for the current period compared to the previous period of 2004-2013.

Oregon is unique among western states in its focus on voluntary measures, which work in concert with regulatory approaches to achieve additional habitat protection and restoration. The Oregon Plan funding supports coordination with watershed councils and other groups that encourage restoration.

Voluntary restoration activities by landowners, combined with continued regulatory compliance, provide a foundation for the success of the Oregon Plan in protecting and restoring water quality and fish habitat on forestland. The Oregon Conservation Strategy provides an analogous voluntary framework for restoration of all habitat types. The Conservation Strategy emphasizes proactively conserving declining species and habitats to reduce the possibility of future federal or state listings. The strategy presents issues and opportunities and recommends voluntary actions that will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of conservation in Oregon.

The Department revised its Stewardship Agreement program to improve efficacy of encouraging forestland owners to self-regulate to meet and exceed applicable regulatory requirements and achieve conservation, restoration, and improvement of fish and wildlife habitat and water quality. The Department continues to implement a programmatic Safe Harbor Agreement for Northern Spotted Owls to provide regulatory certainty and encourage voluntary enhancement of owl habitat for landowners who choose to participate. In 2019, the stewardship agreement tool had increased interest and resulted in nearly 32,000 acres enrolled because of a new agreement with one large landowner in Northwest Oregon who focused on aquatic and terrestrial conservation strategies for listed threatened and endangered species.

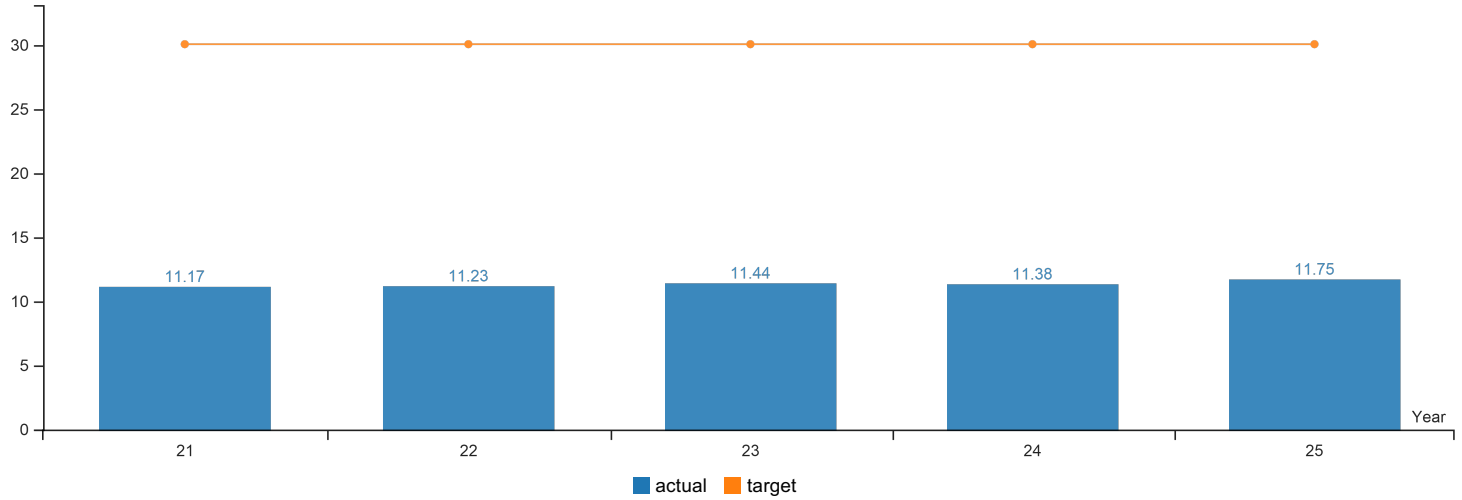
Factors Affecting Results

The Oregon Plan has been successful because of the strong forestland owner community who work with watershed councils and the Department to achieve restoration and protection goals for natural resources. There continues to be broad support for voluntary measures coupled with regulatory mandates. The Department's Stewardship Foresters provide education and technical assistance to landowners in support of restoration activities. With the start of the new decade in 2020, several negative factors created difficulties in implementing projects at the same scale as previous reporting periods prior to 2020. The 2020 Labor Day wildfires that severely impacted private forestland, the global pandemic resulting from COVID-19 resulting in uneven supply chains and demand dynamics, and instances of severe weather events, all of which shifted priorities to rehabilitation with reforestation and restoration activities focused within fire affected areas. Economic and environmental conditions have stabilized recently and should result again in steady investments and contributions to watershed restoration efforts. At the start of 2024, the Department began implementing a revised regulatory and landowner assistance program that was initiated with legislation and the subsequent adoption of more protective administrative rules for forest operations near streams and other sensitive sites.

The Department is aware that additional implementation and voluntary actions may be occurring, but due to system complexities associated with the designated reporting system at OWEB, reporting of voluntary restoration projects is not occurring at a high enough percentage or is incomplete to capture a comprehensive view or encourage additional investments by private forestland owners.

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	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Complex structure as a percent of the State Forests landscape					
Actual	11.17%	11.23%	11.44%	11.38%	11.75%
Target	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%

How Are We Doing

The amount of complex structure on State Forests demonstrates a steady or slightly increasing trend since 2018. The decrease from 2017 to 2018 was largely a result of a change in how the amount of complex structure is estimated. When considered by District, the fiscal year 2024 data show that 17.64% of Astoria district, 10.77% of Forest Grove district, and 8.99% of Tillamook district are in complex forest structure.

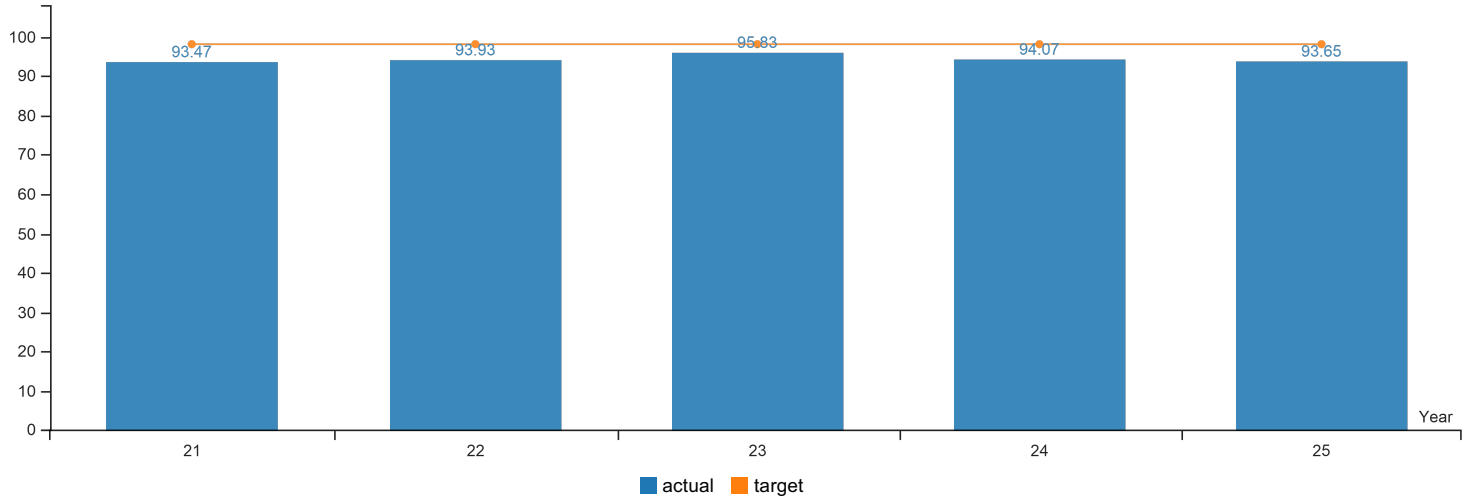
Factors Affecting Results

Complex forest structure develops very slowly, and it is anticipated to take decades to achieve the range of 30 to 50% complex structure now described in the forest management plans. ODF's Stand Level Inventory (SLI) system is not designed to report on year-to-year differences but rather reflect our updated understanding of the landscape.

The year-to-year changes in complex structure are the result of updates to SLI data as well as active management designed to enhance the development of complex forest structure over time.

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	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Percent of wildland forest fires controlled at 10 acres or less					
Actual	93.47%	93.93%	95.83%	94.07%	93.65%
Target	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%

How Are We Doing

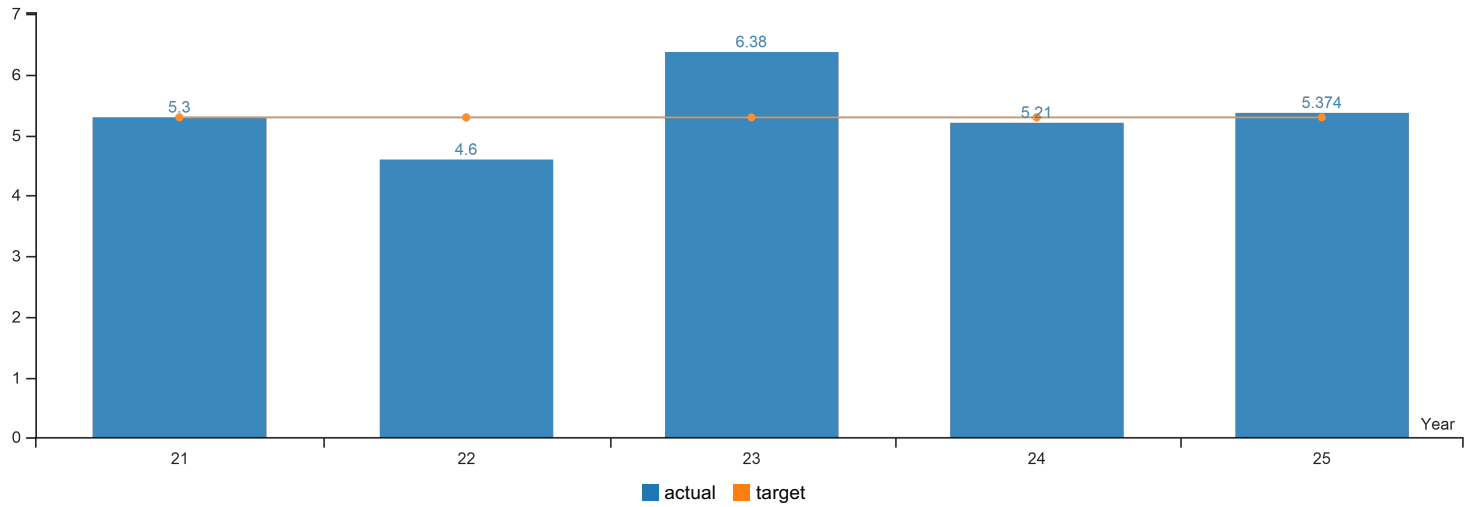
The Department came to 93.65%, which is 4.35% under the target of suppressing 98 percent of all wildfires at ten acres or less in size for the 2024 fire season.

Factors Affecting Results

Influencing factors: The 2024 fire season set a record for acres burned statewide in the last three decades. Statewide across all jurisdictions, more than 1.93 million acres burned. This is over three times the 10-year average (2014-2023) of 621,044 acres. The state experienced six megafires (fires over 100,000 acres), with the largest, the Durkee Fire, burning nearly 300,000 acres. This is one more megafire than during the 2020 Labor Day fire event, and nearly 800,000 more acres burned in 2024 compared to 2020. Twelve fires qualified for FEMA Fire Management Assistance Grants as the fire weather and fuel conditions were such that immediate evacuations occurred whenever there was a fire start.

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

** Upward Trend = positive result*



Report Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of Oregon residents per human-caused wildland fire					
Actual	5.300	4.600	6.380	5.210	5.374
Target	5.300	5.300	5.300	5.300	5.300

How Are We Doing

Key Performance Measure #12 report as a number of Oregon residents per human-caused wildfire compared to previously reporting the number of human-caused wildfires per 100,000 Oregon residents. Results for the 2024 reporting year are reflected in the following narrative (population expressed in thousands of residents).

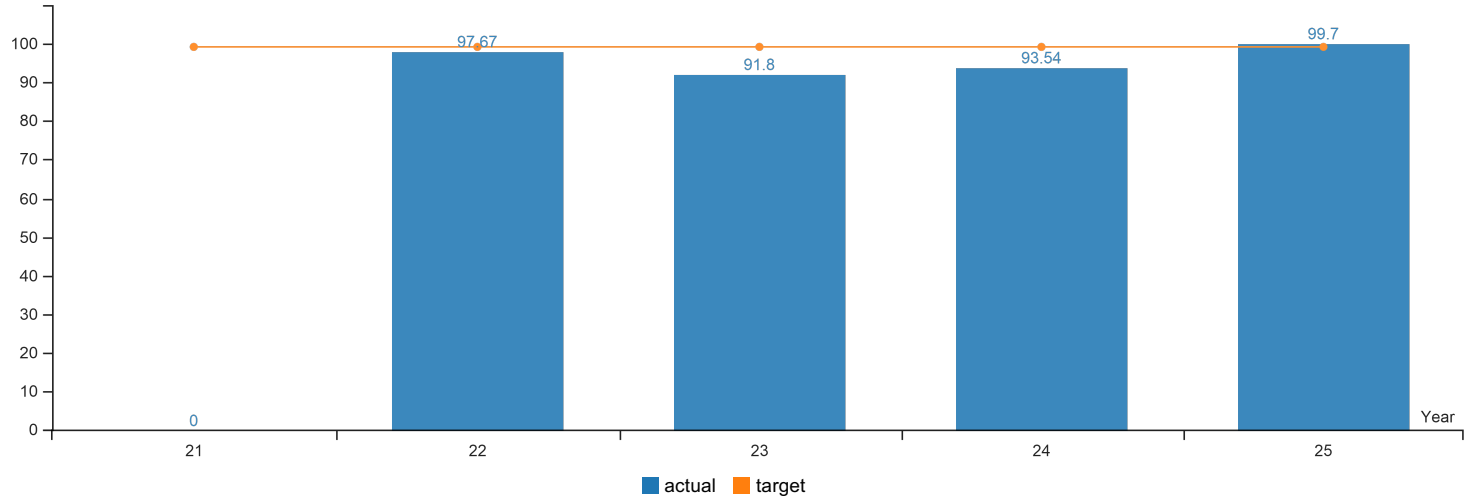
The fire prevention program continues to examine new and effective approaches to prevent human-caused wildland fires. There were 794 human-caused wildland fires in 2024. With Oregon's population in 2024 totaling 4,267,291 the resulting fire prevention rate of 5.37 thousand Oregon residents per human-caused wildland forest fire exceeded the target. The 10-year average of human-caused wildland fires is 792 fires annually on ODF protected lands.

Factors Affecting Results

Steady increase in Oregon's population and the use of forestland for recreation as well as increasing rural residential home sites are key components for these results. Heavily populated areas of the state, where weather and fuel conditions are aided by public activities, such as debris burning, equipment use, and forest recreation, drive the data.

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	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Percent of Oregon forestlands without significant damage from insects, diseases and other agents					
Actual		97.67%	91.80%	93.54%	99.70%
Target	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%

How Are We Doing

In 2024 mapping technology improved, showing improvement and exceeding the 2024 KPM. The KPM is to have 99% of forested acres free of significant damage from insects, diseases and other agents. However, the 2024 measure doesn't include acres of tree damage from hard-to-monitor agents of some diseases and direct drought stress.

In prior mapping the software included all acres within a polygon that had damage. Now, the mapping software reports only the damaged acres. The more accurate mapping means that prior-year's statistics should not be compared with this year's. For more details about the change review the 2024 Forest Health Highlights: https://www.oregon.gov/odf/forestbenefits/documents/forest-health-highlights.pdf.

The annual Aerial Detection Survey is how most data is collected for this KPM. This is the longest-running survey in the nation, going for more than 70 years. Changes to federal funding priorities will likely reduce the survey's coverage area by up to 50% for 2025. Historically, the annual survey includes about 38 million acres.

Most tree damage for at least the last decade has been from ongoing droughts, higher than average temperatures, and insects such as bark beetles. The department anticipates Oregon's forestlands to have more significant damage as drought persists. The department is expanding efforts to inform landowners of more climate-adapted strategies and provide technical help to mitigate losses from drought stress.

The department continues working with state, federal, and local governments to mitigate established invasive species that threaten Oregon's native tree species. Staff continue to:

- Investigate invasion pathways

- Monitor presence and spread through trapping, and aerial and ground observations
- Provide outreach to improve diagnosis and management guidance
- Work with researchers to identify efficacious treatments
- Help landowners apply these treatments

Invasive species of concern are:

- Sudden Oak Death
- Spongy moth (previously called gypsy moth)
- Emerald ash borer
- Mediterranean oak borer
- Balsam Woolly Adelgid

Factors Affecting Results

Oregon forests have endured drought for years. The loss of natural fire cycles and ongoing drought stress decreases growth, reduces resilience to insects and disease, and can ultimately kill trees. The ways to mitigate these impacts are by reducing forest density, removing tree species that have spread into fringe habitat, or shifting toward more climate-adapted species or genotypes. However, the barriers to these approaches are lack of awareness, funds, and seed stock. The department emphasizes proactive landowner outreach to encourage treatments by sharing effective management tools and resources, including technical and financial assistance. The changes in federal funding priorities will be a barrier to this work.