

Summary of current key performance measures and proposed actions

KPM	Proposal for 2027-29 Biennium			
	No action	Delete	Change	Pause reporting
1: Customer service to county governments and forest landowners	X			
2: Board of Forestry performance		X		
3: Forest Practices Act compliance			X	
4: Urban and community forest management				X
5: State Forests Total Revenue			X	
6: Air quality protection		X		
7: % of private forestland managed at or above Forest Practices Act				X
8: Forest stream water quality				X
9: Voluntary public and private investments made to create healthy forests				X
10: State forests North Coast habitat			X	
11: Fire suppression effectiveness	X			
12: Prevention of human-caused wildland forest fires			X	
13: Damage to Oregon forests from insects, diseases and other agents	X			

Details on proposed actions

KPM #1

Title and description: 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.

Recommendation: No action

KPM #2

Title and description: BOARD OF FORESTRY PERFORMANCE - Percent of total best practices met by the Board of Forestry.

Recommendation: Delete

This Best Practices Measure was implemented by the 2007-2009 Legislature as requirement to all boards and commissions that met the following criteria:

- 1) The board/commission has an independent state budget or is included in another state agency's budget, or
- 2) The board/commission hires the agency or board's executive director.

With the passing of the 2025 Senate Bill 1051, the board no longer meets the criteria above.

While this measure may not be required for reporting to the Legislature with Forestry's biennial budget, the Board's policy governance practices have recognized value in continuing to evaluate the Board's performance.

KPM #3

Title and description: FOREST PRACTICES ACT COMPLIANCE - Percent of forest operations that are in compliance with the Forest Practices Act.

Recommendation: Change target

Propose more realistic, trend-based KPM targets for the 27-29 biennium. Historically the KPM target has been set at 100%. However, with upcoming compliance reports focused on forest practices rules that underwent significant changes as a result of the Private Forest Accord, targets in the 80% range seem reasonable with increased targets in future reporting years as landowner and operator familiarity with the new rules increase.

KPM #4

Title and description: URBAN AND COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT - Percent of Oregon cities actively managing their urban and community forest resources.

Recommendation: Pause reporting

Pause reporting of the KPM for the 27-29 biennium and incorporate urban and community forestry efforts into a landscape resiliency KPM to be introduced in the 29-31 biennium. This KPM is reflective of decisions within each city's authority and not a reflection of our performance. Additionally, we are reliant on federal funds to provide technical assistance to cities and a KPM exclusive to cities is not reflective of all those we serve (ex: other state and local governmental entities, community-based organizations, Tribes, nurseries, landowners, etc.). A landscape resiliency KPM will be drafted in early 2028 in preparation for 29-31 KPM changes, see KPM #9 for additional details.

KPM #5

Title and description: STATE FORESTS TOTAL REVENUE – Percent increase in total revenue produced by State Forests

Recommendation: Change KPM

The current KPM#5 is only partially within our control, as we do not control the price we receive for timber volume offered at auction. While we do set a minimum bid based on our appraisal, purchasers may often bid well over that and occasionally a sale does not sell because it receives no bids. In the latter case, the sale is either available for the minimum bid or we make adjustments, reappraise and try to auction again.

What is within our control is the timber volume we offer at auction. Focusing on that will make the KPM more responsive to the central question of how well we are accomplishing objectives. This would be a running table that would track Individual AOPs until they are completed, i.e., auctioned and harvested. This would allow for ongoing monitoring of harvest accomplishments. For instance, the last 2 AOPs associated with the 2-year FY 24-25 Implementation Plan would look like this:

Annual Operations Plans accomplishments (MMBF). Note: volume associated with salvage or other non-AOP operations is not included.

AOP Year	Annual Harvest Volume Objective*	Planned Volume	Prepared for Auction/Sold Volume	Delivered Volume to date
2024	165-183	189.7	192.3	64.8
2025	165-183	188	190.2	4.9

*Annual Harvest Objectives are set in multi-year Implementation Plans. Klamath Lake District has an acreage objective, not a volume objective and is not shown here.

KPM #6

Title and description: AIR QUALITY PROTECTION – Total number of smoke intrusions into designated areas per total number of units burned.

Recommendation: Delete

This KPM is related to air quality and may be better suited as a performance measure for another agency. If there is the desire to have a KPM tied to prescribed fire, ODF would propose development of a new KPM for that specific purpose.

KPM #7

Title and description: 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.

- a) Percent of total industrial private forestlands managed under an approved system, agreement, or plan
- b) Percent of total non-industrial private forestlands managed under an approved system, agreement or plan

Recommendation: Pause reporting

Pause reporting of the KPM for the 27-29 biennium in anticipation of deletion in the 29-31 biennium. The percentage of private forestland managed “at” FPA standards is already reflected in KPM #3 through FPA compliance. The percentage of private forestlands being managed above regulatory standards is not a reflection of agency performance as it’s a voluntary landowner choice, however given the Private Forest Accord (PFA) and Senate Bill 1501 (2022) we expect a major shift by the end of 2027.

Guidelines say agencies should request “deletion because an existing KPM is no longer appropriate due to shifts in priorities, data sourcing or methodological issues, or proposed improvements.” As directed by SB 1501 (2022), we are pursuing the PFA Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) which will cover all private forestlands in Oregon and bring this percentage to 100% for both forestland types for at least 50 years following the approval of the HCP. Ahead of Spring 2028, when 29-31 KPM discussions will occur, an approved PFA HCP is expected to be in place, in which case a deletion of the KPM will be proposed for 29-31.

KPM #8

Title and description: FOREST STREAM WATER QUALITY - Percent of monitored stream sites associated predominately with forestland with significantly increasing trends in water quality.

- a) percent of monitored forested stream sites with significantly increasing trends in water quality
- b) percent of monitored forested stream sites with significantly decreasing trends in water quality
- c) percent of monitored forested stream sites with water quality in good to excellent condition

Recommendation: Pause reporting

Pause reporting of the KPM for the 27-29 biennium and propose a revised KPM for 29-31. The KPM Guidelines say agencies should request “deletion because an existing KPM is no longer appropriate due to shifts in priorities, data sourcing or methodological issues, or proposed improvements.” Additional context on data sourcing and methodological issues is provided within this KPM’s “Factors Affecting Results” section of the Department’s Annual Performance Progress Report for report year 2025, however in brief: declining trends in water 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 (that are not forestry operations) including; increased nutrient inputs and algal growth, increased ambient air temperatures, reduced flow due to drought, reservoir drawdowns and impacts of wildfires. Additionally, per DEQ, 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.

This KPM is also appropriate for deletion as it does not measure the specific impact of forestry operations on water quality therefore it is not an indicator of forest landowner or operator performance or whether the ODF administered forest practice rules are protective of the resource. However, this otherwise accounted for in the following ways:

- The Forest Practices Act (FPA) sets the standards for all commercial activities involving the establishment, management, or harvesting of trees in Oregon’s nonfederal forestlands. Through the forest practice rules, best management practices are established “as necessary to insure that to the maximum extent practicable nonpoint source discharges of pollutants resulting from forest operations on forestlands do not impair the achievement and maintenance of water quality standards established by the Environmental Quality Commission”. Under the FPA, if operations are conducted in compliance with the forest practice rules, they shall not be considered in violation of any water quality standard and KPM #3 already assesses FPA compliance.
- When water bodies do not meet water quality standards, they are identified as impaired in the state’s Integrated Report and prioritized for further planning and programmatic actions. Through this process DEQ develops Total Maximum Daily Loads and Water Quality Management Plans and specifies Designated Management Agencies responsible for developing implementation plans to improve water quality standards. ODF is named as a DMA in the event the water quality impairments are a result of forestry operations.

Rather than proposing deletion of the KPM, a pause is being proposed for the 27-29 biennium to enable the proposal of a revised KPM for the 29-31 biennium. Ahead of Spring 2028, when 29-31 KPM discussions will occur, an approved PFA HCP is expected to be in place, in which case a revised KPM will be proposed for 29-31 that better aligns with HCP reporting requirements. In drafting the revised KPM to align with HCP reporting requirements, we intend to look for opportunities and metrics that demonstrate how Forest Practice Act (FPA) administration contributes to the five goals in the department and BOF’s shared Vision for Oregon’s Forests.

KPM #9

Title and description: 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.

Recommendation: Pause reporting

Pause reporting of the KPM for the 27-29 biennium and propose a revised KPM for the 29-31 biennium. The KPM Guidelines say agencies should request “deletion because an existing KPM is no longer appropriate due to shifts in priorities, data sourcing or methodological issues, or proposed improvements.”. This KPM is appropriate for deletion for data sourcing and methodological issues, shifts in priorities and because the measure is not reflective of agency performance. Due to system complexities with the designated reporting system at OWEB, full reporting of voluntary restoration projects is not occurring or is incomplete. Additionally, this KPM was first instituted when a voluntary framework, through the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds and the Oregon Conservation Strategy, was being relied upon and there has since been a shift to a regulatory framework which can make it challenging for landowners to exceed increased standards or commit to additional investments.

In July of 2017 the forest practice rules were revised to provide increased protections for Salmon, Steelhead, and Bull Trout (SSBT) resulting increased stream buffers and vegetation retention requirements alongside streams with SSBT use. Following the passage of SB 1501 (2022) significant revisions were made to roughly 75% of all forest practice rules resulting in increased protections that went into effect in 2024. SB 1501 (2022) was the result of a negotiated agreement between conservation interests and forestry industries who agreed to increased regulatory requirements with the intent of achieving regulatory certainty through once the Department successfully reaches an approved Private Forest Accord Habitat Conservation Plan. In addition to increased regulatory requirements, through the Private Forest Accord process another bill, HB 4055 (2022) was passed which establishes a framework for those paying the Forest Products Harvest Tax to pay an additional privilege tax which funds the PFA Mitigation Grant Program. The PFA Grant Program’s purpose is to support projects that benefit the fish and aquatic wildlife species and habitats covered by the PFA HCP and is administered by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Rather than proposing deletion of the KPM, a pause is being proposed for the 27-29 biennium to enable the proposal of a revised KPM for the 29-31 biennium. Ahead of Spring 2028, when 29-31 KPM discussions will occur, a proposed revision will be drafted to capture efforts related to the 20-year Landscape Resiliency Strategy and demonstrate how this work contributes to the goals in the department and BOF’s shared Vision for Oregon’s Forests. This course of action is also consistent with the direction provided by the Governor in Executive Order 25-26 which seeks to promote the resilience of communities as well as Oregon’s working lands and waters.

KPM #10

Title and description: STATE FORESTS NORTH COAST HABITAT – Complex forest structure as a percent of the State Forests landscape.

Recommendation: Change KPM

The current KPM #10 is tied to the complex forest structure goal in our current NW and SW State Forests Management Plans. These FMPs will be replaced with a single FMP in the coming year. One

of the Board of Forestry performance measures associated with the new FMP is “Adaptive Capacity of Forests,” which includes both coarse and fine filter metrics derived from forest inventory. This metric is still in development but would offer a broader view that aligns better with the current focus on resilient landscapes. It would include such things as forest composition (stand age distributions, density etc.), growth rates, and occurrence of legacy structures (large trees, snags).

This would take the focus away from a narrow focus on complex structure meant to emulate certain older forest characteristics or species-specific habitat metrics that will be tracked separately for HCP covered species.

KPM #11

Title and description: FIRE SUPPRESSION EFFECTIVENESS - Percent of wildland forest fires under ODF jurisdiction controlled at 10 acres or less.

Recommendation: No action

KPM #12

Title and description: PREVENTION OF HUMAN-CAUSED WILDLAND FOREST FIRES – Number of Oregon residents per human-caused wildland forest fires (population expressed in thousands of residents).

Recommendation: Change measurement

Propose a KPM that is easier to measure and understand, such as, “Human-caused wildfires in Oregon to not exceed 110% of the 10-year average.” The number of human-caused wildfires should not fluctuate due to the population and needs to be measured by the effectiveness on how well we are changing human behavior around wildfire prevention and awareness. This would be a stable measurement despite a growing population.

KPM #13

Title and description: DAMAGE TO OREGON FORESTS FROM INSECTS, DISEASES, AND OTHER AGENTS - Percent of forest lands without significant damage mortality as assessed by aerial surveys.

Recommendation: No action

KPM # TBD

Recommendation: Add KPM for state forests recreation, education & interpretation

Adding a KPM for REI would show responsiveness to the social aspect of Greatest Permanent Value. The following would highlight areas where failing to meet targets could indicate the need for increased funding.

There are 3 components to this proposed KPM:

1. Percent of ODF recreation facilities (not trails) open during the recreation season for the year.
 - a. Target = 95%
 - b. Caveat: Does not include facilities closed temporarily due to operational conflicts (e.g. adjacent timber operations), forest-wide closures, or disturbance events (e.g. fire or windthrow).
2. Critical trail assets in good or better condition.
 - a. Target = 90%
 - b. Includes assets with critical resource impacts:
 - i. Bridges
 - ii. Culverts
 - iii. Fords
 - c. Caveat: Does not include features like switchback features that are harder to stay on top of, but also don't result in trail closures or significant impacts to resources.
3. Number of educational interactions with school classes or individual schoolchildren.
 - a. Target = Denise will research annual averages that would make a good baseline.
 - b. Caveat: Not expected to be met during prolonged, widespread school closure events, like COVID.
 - c. This component reinforces the importance of our E&I mission and furthers our objectives engagement with underserved communities and long-term diversification of our workforce by introducing schoolchildren to potential careers in forestry.