

Agenda Item No.:	5
Work Plan:	Administrative
Topic:	Key Performance Measures
Presentation Title:	Annual Performance Progress Report 2026
Date of Presentation:	September 9, 2026
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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 2026 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 are reviewed for approval by the Oregon Legislature during their consideration of respective governor-recommended agency budgets. Targets for each performance measure are also set by the Oregon Legislature for each biennium. ODF is required to submit an Annual Performance Progress Report to LFO and CFO each year, reporting on the agency's progress within the key performance measures.

For the upcoming 2027-2029 biennium, ODF has proposed deletion of Key Performance Measure 2, Board of Forestry Performance. The performance measure was originally designed for boards and commissions that hire their agency director or approve an annual budget. With passage of the 2025 Senate Bill 1051 changing hiring of the State Forester from the Board of Forestry to the Governor, ODF no longer meets the criteria. The Board Governance Subcommittee has since expressed interest in developing an alternative evaluation process.

RECOMMENDATION

This is an informational item.

NEXT STEPS

ODF's Annual Performance Progress Report will be submitted to LFO and CFO before it's due, October 1, 2026. 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 numbered years with collaborative discussions poised for early 2028 and official change requests submitted by the end of April 2028.

ATTACHMENT

- (1) Oregon Department of Forestry, Annual Performance Progress Report,
Reporting Year 2026

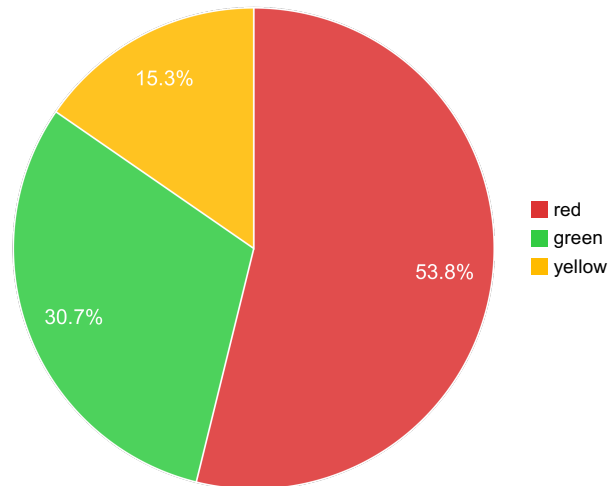
Department of Forestry

Annual Performance Progress Report

Reporting Year 2026

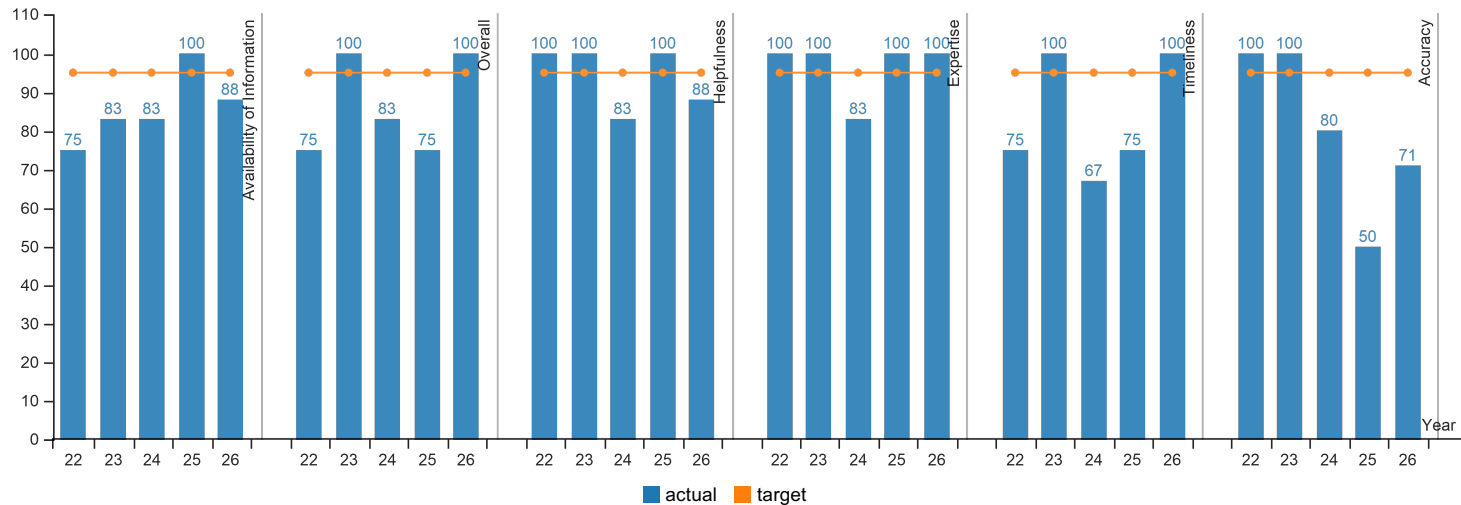
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KPM #	Approved Key Performance Measures (KPMs)
1	CUSTOMER SERVICE TO COUNTY 'GOVERNMENTS AND FOREST LANDOWNERS - Percent of Oregon's forested counties and forest protective associations rating that ODF programs collectively provide "good" or "excellent" 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:	30.77%	15.38%	53.85%

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	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Availability of Information					
Actual	75%	83%	83%	100%	88%
Target	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
Overall					
Actual	75%	100%	83%	75%	100%
Target	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
Helpfulness					
Actual	100%	100%	83%	100%	88%
Target	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
Expertise					
Actual	100%	100%	83%	100%	100%
Target	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
Timeliness					
Actual	75%	100%	67%	75%	100%
Target	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
Accuracy					
Actual	100%	100%	80%	50%	71%
Target	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%

How Are We Doing

The Department of Forestry strives to provide high-quality service to Oregon's forested counties and forest protective associations. This year's survey results show continued strengths in local relationships and service delivery. At the same time, the Department operates within an increasingly complex natural resource environment, requiring ongoing improvement in collaborative engagement, governance, and implementation of the long-term strategic vision for Oregon's forests.

Factors Affecting Results

To conduct this annual customer service assessment, the Department surveys half of Oregon's counties and forest protective associations each year, along with the Forest Trust Lands Advisory Committee. The six-question survey uses a Likert scale from Excellent to Poor, plus a comment section. "Excellent/Good" responses meet performance targets; "Fair/Poor" ratings decrease overall performance; and "Don't Know/blank" responses are excluded. With small respondent pools, even one response can significantly influence results. The Department is working to expand the scope of surveyed recipients, and once that methodology is validated, future adjustments to this key performance measure may be considered.

For the 2025 survey (reported in 2026), twenty-two counties and associations were invited, and eight responded – an improvement over six responses in 2023-2024 and four in 2021-2022. This indicates growing engagement among survey participants and agency district foresters who facilitate communication with their partners.

Overall satisfaction was notably strong, with 100% of respondents rating the Department's services as good or excellent. Sentiments shared this year described department staff as "some of the most experienced and qualified in the State of Oregon involving public and private forest lands and the management, regulation and protection of natural resources," further characterizing our employees as knowledgeable, timely, responsive, able to navigate change, and a passion for serving Oregonians that carries through to all levels of the workforce. Multiple comments praised the Department's safe and effective firefighting efforts, commitment to initial attack and full suppression, success in keeping fires small and its work on fuels reduction and defensible space. One respondent noted that "ODF and the forest protective associations are known as the best firefighting organizations in the country."

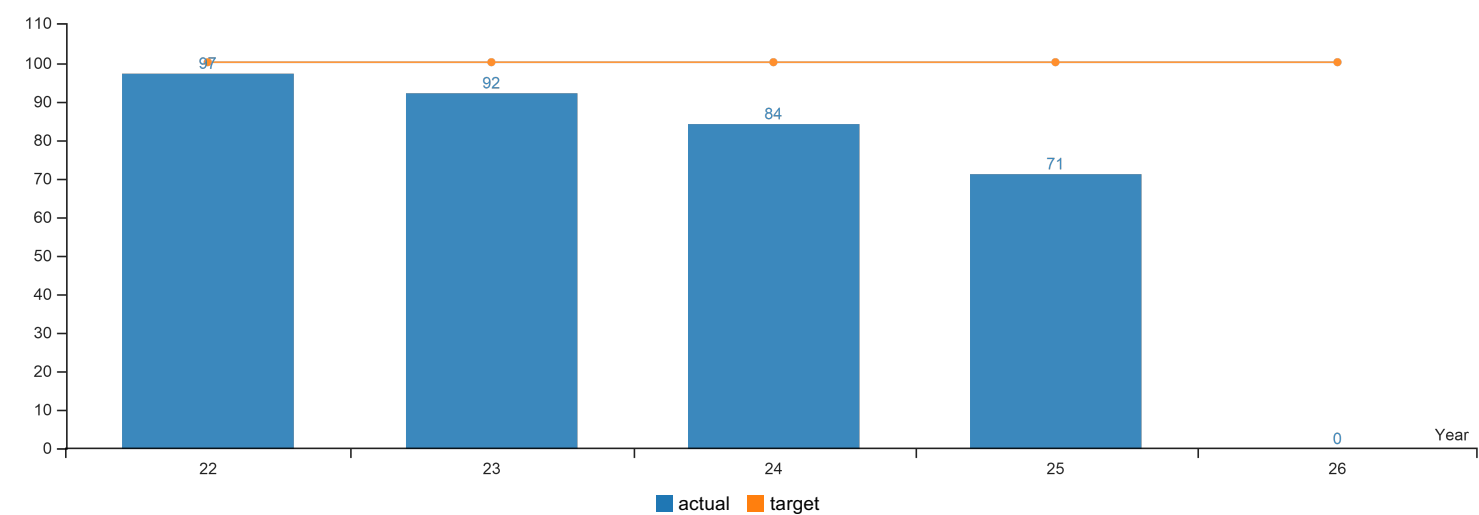
The positive results reflect sustained investments in building effective relationships amongst department staff, county commissioners, county officials, forest protective associations and forest landowners.

Respondents also shared insights to strengthen future services. Themes included: improvements to planning and collaboration during development of major initiatives; maintaining timeliness during fire season, especially in timber management services and sales; increase accuracy of timber revenue forecasting; engage landowners earlier in the fire season planning; and enhance website navigation. Additional comments referenced challenges such as wildfire hazard map implementation, financial and public process constraints, high turnover, limited understanding of forest protective associations roles, and rapid policy and financial changes that would have benefited from additional coordination time.

Balancing these sociopolitical factors is inherently challenging, and future evaluations will likely continue to reflect this complexity. The Department of Forestry remains committed to protecting and promoting resilient forests and to delivering exceptional service to Oregon's forested counties and protective associations. Public service is a core value, and continuous improvement is central to our mission.

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	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Oregon Board of Forestry Governance					
Actual	97%	92%	84%	71%	
Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

How Are We Doing

No data to report on this measure.

This performance measure is required for Boards and Commissions that hire their executive director. Passage of the 2025 Senate Bill 1051 changed hiring of the State Forester from the Board of Forestry to the Governor. During the March 2026 Board of Forestry meeting and the Board’s consideration of the annual evaluation process, the Board decided not to approve engagement in the evaluation for this year with recommendation to propose deletion of the measure altogether.

Factors Affecting Results

The governance performance measure for state boards and commissions, “percent of total best practices met by the board” was previously adopted by the Board in 2006. The measure included the fifteen standard best practices criteria from the Legislature with additional tailoring designed to meet the Board’s specific needs and interests, including: descriptive text to assist in a shared understanding of the measure, Likert scale measurements, one additional criterion relating to public involvement and communications, and open-ended summary questions. The Board’s target for the annual performance measure was 100% of the total best practices.

Prior to this year, the annual assessment was a self-evaluation conducted individually by each board member in the spring. A cumulative summary of the evaluation results and comprehensive analysis was then presented to the Board in June for collective approval of the Board’s performance relative to the performance measure target. The results and analysis were then included in the agency’s Annual Performance Progress Report, reporting to the Legislature on all agency key performance measures, and further discussed during the Board’s annual planning retreat.

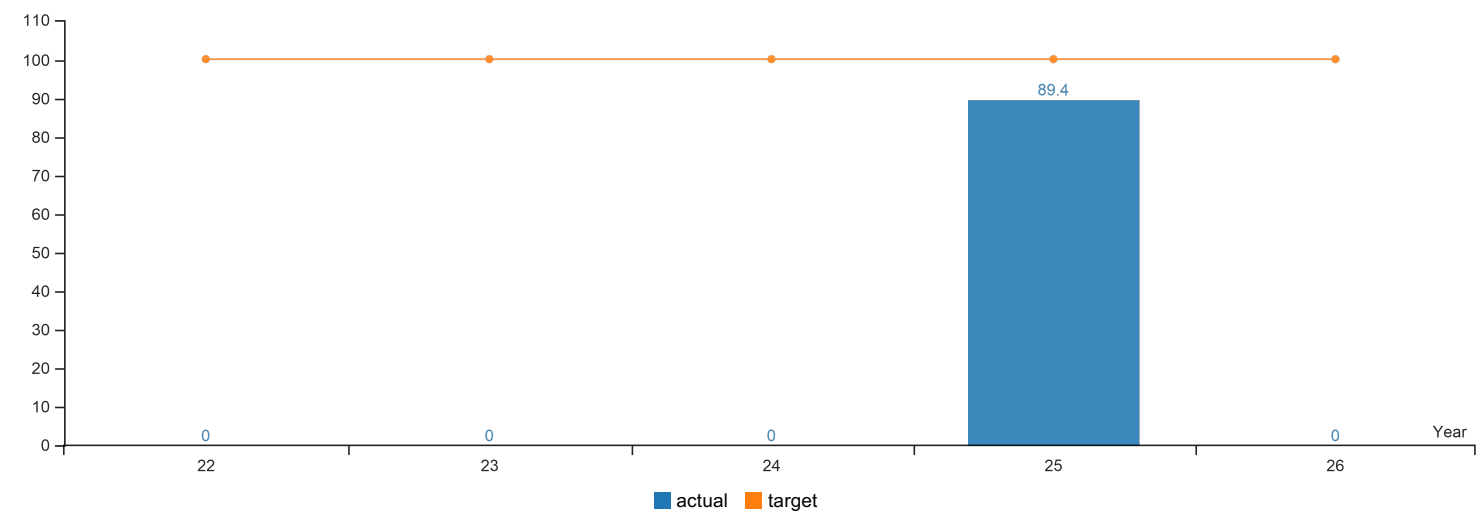
The Board Governance Subcommittee reviewed the self-evaluation procedures in November 2025, and the full Board discussed all legislative key performance measures during their February 2026 planning retreat. During the retreat, the Board assessed whether they were still required to perform the measure with the passage of the 2025 Senate Bill 1051. At that time, the Board supported proposing a deletion of the measure through the biennial process. The Board reaffirmed this sentiment at the March 2026 Board meeting where they did not approve engagement in this year's evaluation.

Proposed KPM Action: Deletion of the KPM

The Boards and Commissions 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. The Board of Forestry is a Governor appointed executive board of volunteers without an independent state budget, nor a budget considered within the Department of Forestry's budget, and with the passing of the 2025 Senate Bill 1051, the Board no longer hires the State Forester. While this measure may not be required for reporting to the Legislature with Forestry's biennial budget, the Board's governance practices have recognized value in continuing to evaluate the Board's performance. The Board Governance Subcommittee has expressed interest in developing an alternative evaluation process.

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	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
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 and practices 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 is working with Mount Hood Environmental (MHE) on the development of a Compliance Monitoring program that prioritizes the following rule divisions: Division 625 Forest Road Construction and Maintenance ; Division 630 Harvesting; and Division 643 Water Protection: Vegetation Along Streams. For each of these rule sets, ODF is currently conducting pilot studies.

2024-2025 Riparian (Division 643) Pilot Study

The Riparian Pilot study field data collection took place October through December of 2025. Riparian Management Area (RMA) widths were measured on private forestland in Western and Eastern Oregon. Over the course of the field season, 19 harvest unit sites across Oregon were surveyed. The distance from the stream to the outer edge of retained vegetation was measured at a total of 280 locations along streams. Mount Hood Environmental (Statistician) examined measurement variation, measurement endpoints, sample size, spatial autocorrelation, and features that increased survey complexity such as stream sinuosity and intersecting RMAs. The statistician focused on recommendations and analysis that would refine methodology and inform the full study.

2026-2027 Roads (Division 625) & Harvesting Steep Slopes (630) Pilot Studies

Field data collection will begin in the fall of 2026. The pilot study design and field protocols for a subset of the roads (Division 625) and steep slopes (630) rules were finalized in the spring of 2026. The intent of the Roads Pilot Study is to examine new construction and reconstruction of water crossings and roads on non-federal Oregon forestlands. This will include determining the frequency in which crossings occur within “critical locations.” The intent of the Steep Slopes Pilot Study is to develop and evaluate study design and field protocol methods for a subset of FPA rule components that

require tree retention within Designated Debris Flow Traversal Areas (DDFTAs) on non-federal Oregon forestlands. Both pilots will have an administrative and field evaluation component. Results from the two pilots will be used by ODF to establish methods for more thorough compliance monitoring studies that will report compliance rates in this KPM. In July 2026, the ODF Monitoring Unit began reaching out to a random sample of forestland owners who have either completed a road crossing or harvested near DDFTAs in 2025.

The ODF Monitoring Unit continues to convene the Compliance Monitoring Program Committee (CMPC) quarterly. The committee is made up of stakeholders with knowledge of the FPA rules, 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 provides the committee with regular program updates and integrates their valuable feedback. The Monitoring Unit and CMPC review and update, as needed, the committee's charter annually.

Factors Affecting Results

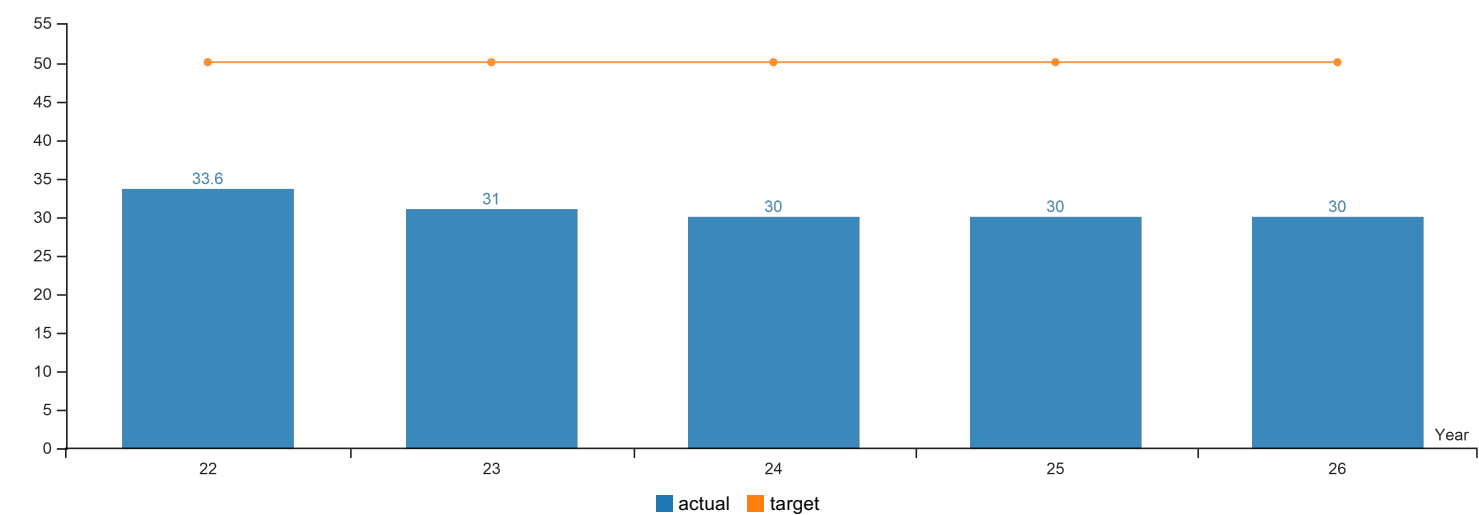
Compliance rates are not available yet. However, the Riparian Pilot study found:

- RMA width measurements varied substantially within sites, with coefficients of variation ranging from 12% to 62%. Variation was partly due to measurements that were substantially greater than site means.
- Extended measurements were often due to limited harvest near parts of the RMA, stream curvature, or measurement transects that intersected a second RMA.

The influence of extended measurements on RMA width estimates could be quantified by modifying the field protocol to identify and record measurement transects that are partly longitudinal to the stream or intersect a second RMA. In Eastern Oregon, Outer Zone basal area can be estimated more precisely by using a basal area factor 10 instead of 20 when appropriate. With these revisions, the study approach could produce more reliable compliance estimates and quantify uncertainty.

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	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Percent of Oregon cities actively managing their urban and community forest resources					
Actual	33.60%	31%	30%	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 5-year 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 CY2025. 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 2025 calendar year, 58% of our state's residents live in a Tree City USA community, \$47,560,662, was spent on urban forestry management, and a total of 73,105 urban trees were planted throughout the state.

Factors Affecting Results

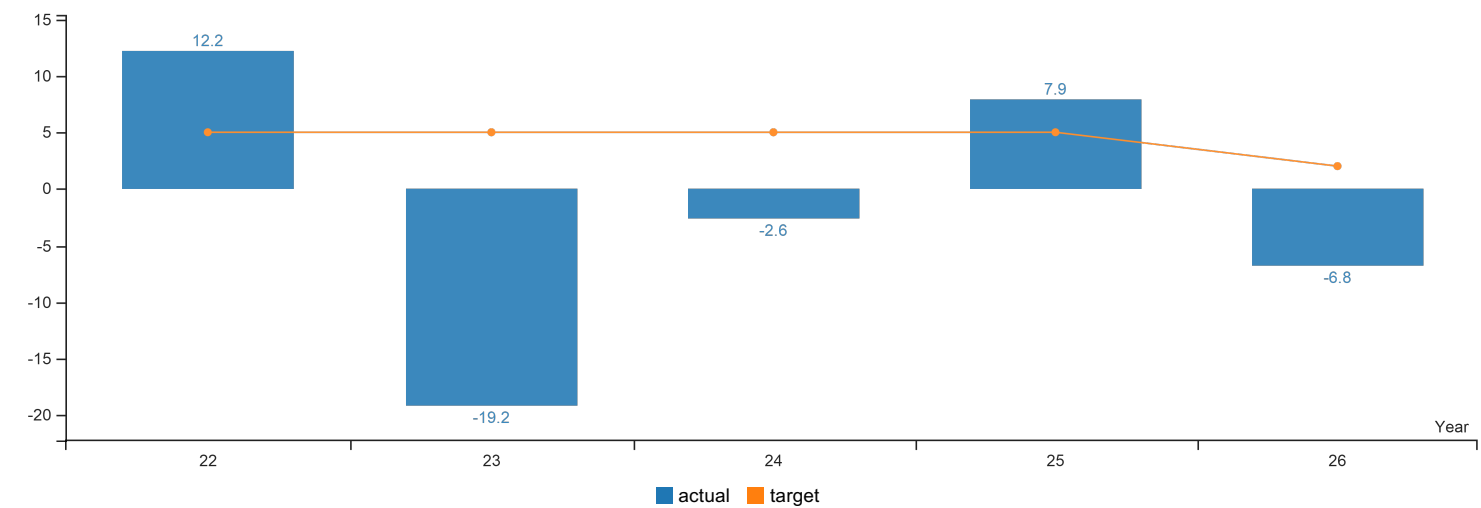
Over time, we expect to see fluctuations in communities' abilities to meet the four UCF management criteria listed above, based on changing budgets and economic conditions, staffing and volunteer capacity, and community priorities. Although it will take a few years for the full effects of the recent 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 several 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.

2025 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 9 FTE to 10 FTE) and provide far greater support to community partners, especially in small, rural communities. In 2025, 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 first being detected in Oregon in summer of 2022, EAB's spread as of December 2025, appears to be limited to two main pockets spanning five counties (Washington, Yamhill, Clackamas, Marion, and Multnomah). In 2025, UCF Program staff provided well over 2,200 assists to private citizens, schools, colleges, and other public entities throughout the state, a marked increase from previous years.

The UCF team has been working to increase the impact of our assists by holding more public events and providing assistance to groups of people/organizations rather than just serving individuals (i.e., adopt a more "wholesale" rather than "retail" approach).

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	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Percent increase in revenue produced by State Forests compared to the previous year					
Actual	12.20%	-19.20%	-2.60%	7.90%	-6.80%
Target	5%	5%	5%	5%	2%

How Are We Doing

The FY 2025 data show a 6.8 percent decrease in total revenues from the previous year, down to \$96,294,478. The amount of revenue distributed to counties decreased 18.0 percent from the previous year, \$68,698,839 to \$56,360,722. 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.

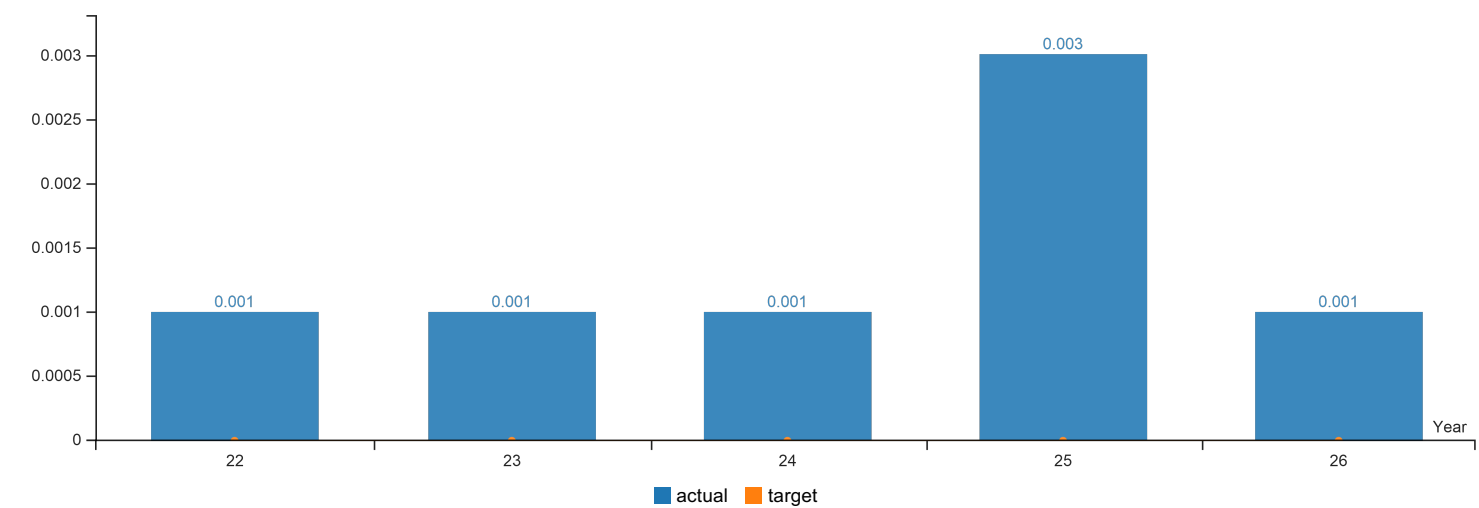
The KPM targets establish an objective for management activities to predictably generate revenue for the State.

Factors Affecting Results

The major factors affecting FY 2025 decrease in timber sale revenue is a 11.3 percent decrease in harvest volume from the previous year, down to 188,369 Mbf. Sold stumpage price decreased 10.9 percent from the previous year, \$586/Mbf to \$522/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	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Total number of smoke intrusions into designated areas per total number of units burned					
Actual	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.001
Target	0	0	0	0	0

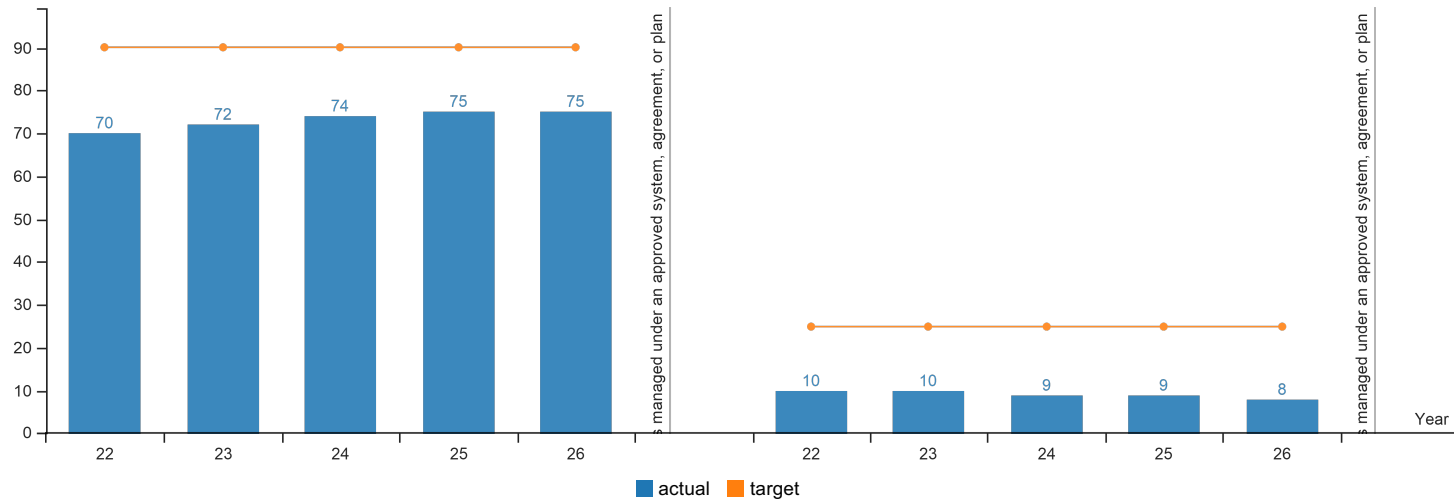
How Are We Doing

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. Two intrusions occurred from 2,717 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. Out of the two smoke intrusions that were recorded in 2025, one occurred in Bend, Oregon, the other in Cottage Grove, Oregon.

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	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
a. Percentage of total industrial private forestlands managed under an approved system, agreement, or plan					
Actual	70%	72%	74%	75%	75%
Target	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
b. Percentage of non-industrial private forestlands managed under an approved system, agreement, or plan					
Actual	10%	10%	9%	9%	8%
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 (4.9 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.	4,128,247 acres
• American Tree Farm System	535,127 acres
• Forest Stewardship Council U.S.	183,702 acres
• ODF Stewardship Agreements	29,395 acres
• Total	4,876,471 acres

b. ODF requested information on acres of non-industrial private forestland certified or approved under each system and 8 percent (0.3 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]	95,146 acres
• ODF Stewardship Agreements	2,698 acres
• American Tree Farm System	174,288 acres
• Forest Stewardship Council U.S.	27,192 acres
• Total	299,324 acres

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

[2] The 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 121,000 forestland owners hold forestland between 1 and 9 acres in size, accounting for 363,000 acres of forestland in Oregon. Another 40,000 owners have forestland holdings between 10 and 99 acres in size, accounting for 1.42 million acres of family forestland in Oregon ([2023 National Woodland Owner Survey](#)). The large number of forestland 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.

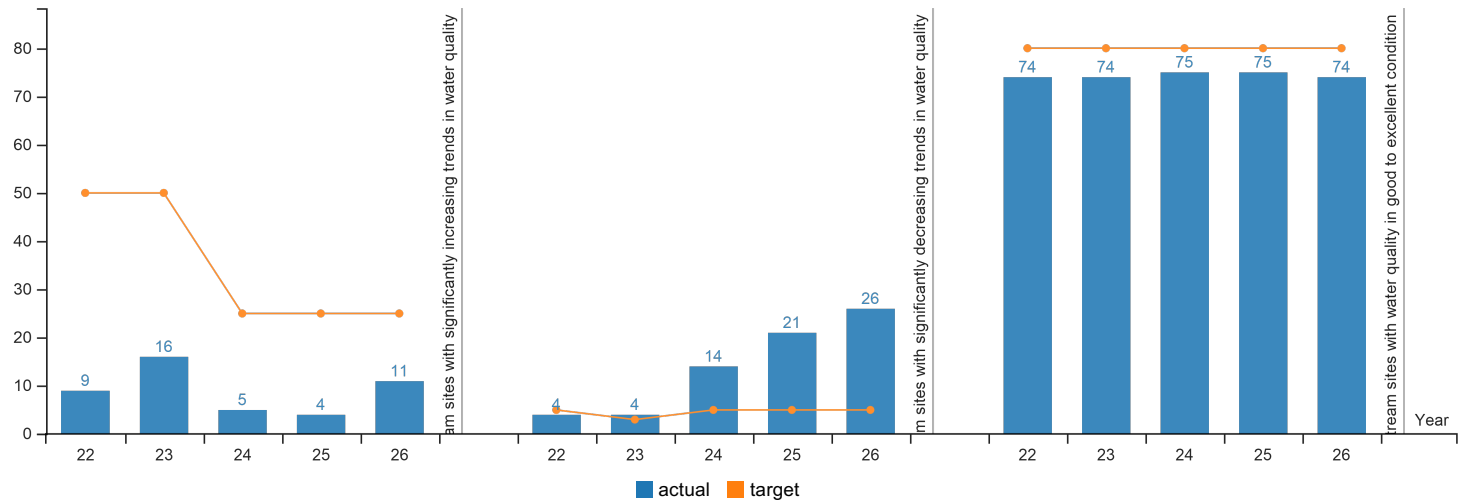
In 2019, the KPM was modified to reflect the percentage of industrial and non-industrial acres whose land is under an approved certification or management system. The percentage is based upon the total acres of forestland in either the industrial or non-industrial classification. This revised reporting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

Once the Private Forest Accord Habitat Conservation plan is complete, the department will be looking into improving KPMs.

NOTE: Collection dates varied for KPM 7 as follows:

- SFI data – Retrieved from SFI website on May 29, 2026
- ATFS data – Provided by Oregon Tree Farm System on June 8, 2026
- FSC data – Provided by FSC on July 8, 2026
- ODF; USDA-FS Forest Stewardship Plan data collected from USDA-FS SMART database on July 6, 2026

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	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
a. Percent of monitored forested stream sites with significantly increasing trends in water quality					
Actual	9%	16%	5%	4%	11%
Target	50%	50%	25%	25%	25%
b. Percent of monitored forested stream sites with significantly decreasing trends in water quality					
Actual	4%	4%	14%	21%	26%
Target	5%	3%	5%	5%	5%
c. Percent of monitored forested stream sites with water quality in good to excellent condition					
Actual	74%	74%	75%	75%	74%
Target	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%

How Are We Doing

a) In 2025, 11% (6 sites) 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, (8% 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 (74%). The number of streams with good to excellent water quality has remained steady over the past nine years. No increasing or decreasing trend was observed on 63% 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, 2025 data for agricultural lands in Oregon indicate 10% of monitored agricultural stream sites with increasing trends in water quality. Statewide data for 2025 for all land uses, including agricultural and forest lands, indicate 8% of monitored stream sites with increasing trends in water quality.

b) In 2025, 15 monitored sample points (26%) 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 third 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 (74%) 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 63% 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, 2025 data for mixed land use in Oregon indicate 5 monitored stream sites showing a decreasing trend in water quality. Statewide, data for 2025 for all land uses, including agricultural and forest lands indicate 34 monitored stream sites (21%) with decreasing trends in water quality.

c) In 2025, 74% of monitored forest stream sites showed "good" to "excellent" water quality, which is just slightly below the target of 80%. For the past eight 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 eleven years. For 2025, one monitored site (2%) in forest land use has a status of very poor. This is the second time in eleven 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, 2025 data for agricultural lands in Oregon indicate about 33% of monitored agricultural stream sites with water quality in good to excellent condition. Statewide data for 2025 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.

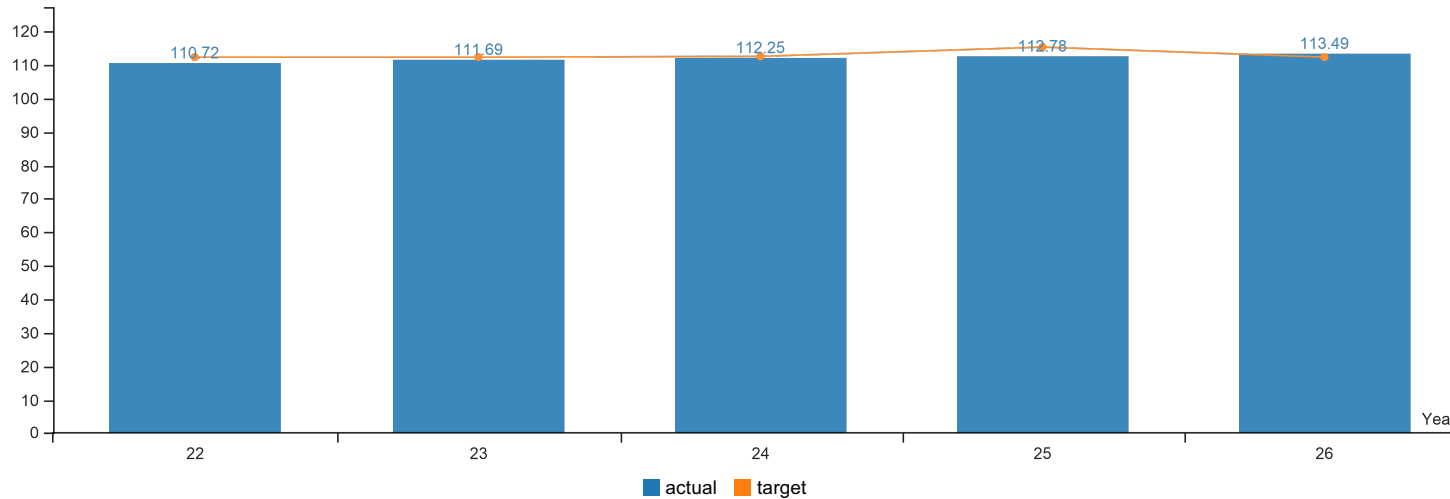
Several of the stations identified as forest land-use with declining trends over the last few years are located downstream of recent major wildfires. Wildfires are a well-documented cause for a decline in water quality, and it can take a decade or more for the area impacted by a major wildfire to recover. 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).

Once the Private Forest Accord Habitat Conservation plan is complete, the department will be looking into improving KPMs.

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	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Private forestland owner investment in Oregon Plan habitat restoration projects - \$ in millions					
Actual	\$110.72	\$111.69	\$112.25	\$112.78	\$113.49
Target	\$112.50	\$112.50	\$112.72	\$115.50	\$112.50

How Are We Doing

Private forestland owners have made significant investments in improving water quality and fish habitat. Reported cumulative investments for 2025 were \$113.49 million compared to a target of \$112.5 million. The 2025 accomplishment level represents the first year in eight, that cumulative private investments in Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds (Oregon Plan) met the target. The target was revised downward from the previous reporting period which meant the investments exceeded the target during this period. In 2025, private forestland owners invested \$0.71 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 2021-2025 period, restoration activities and investments increased based on the reported average annual contributions of approximately \$.55 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

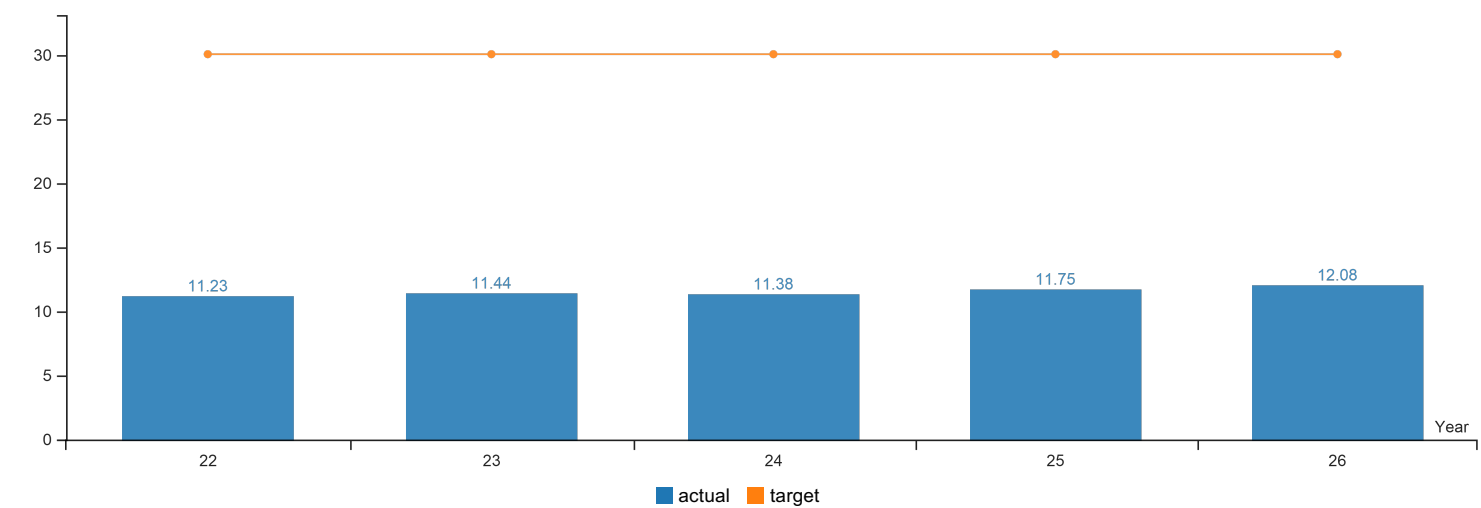
The Oregon Plan has been successful because of the strong forestland owner community who work with watershed councils and the Department to achieve restoration and protection goals for natural resources. There continues to be broad support for voluntary measures coupled with regulatory mandates. The 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.

Once the Private Forest Accord Habitat Conservation plan is complete, the department will be looking into improving KPMs.

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	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Complex structure as a percent of the State Forests landscape					
Actual	11.23%	11.44%	11.38%	11.75%	12.08%
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 2025 data show that 17.87% of Astoria district, 11.03% of Forest Grove district, and 9.40% of Tillamook district are in complex forest structure.

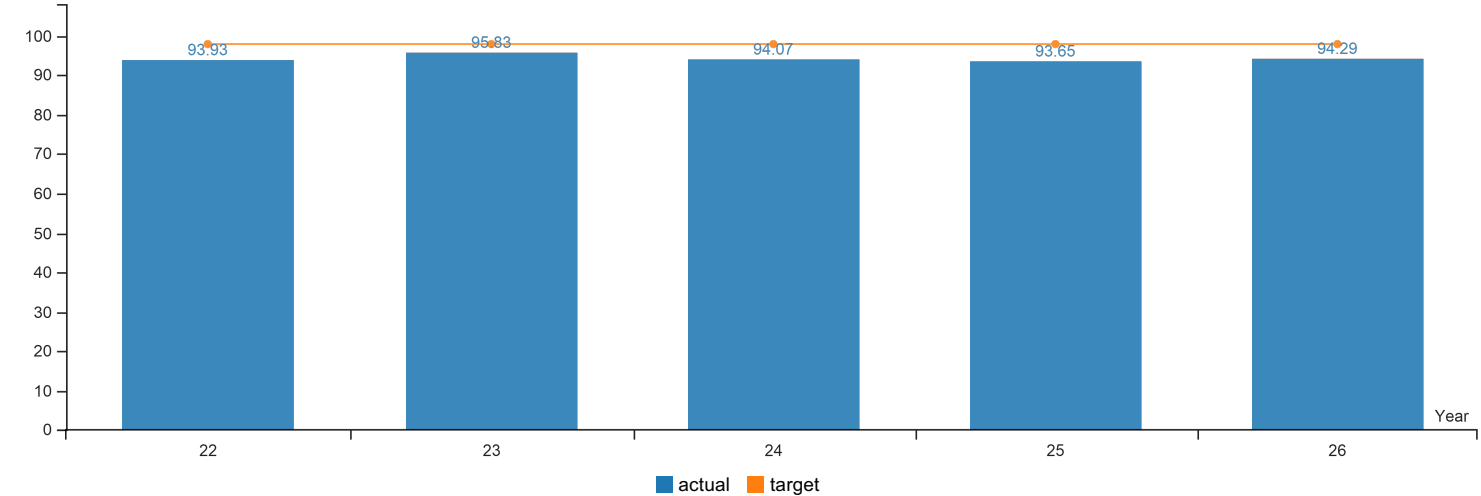
Factors Affecting Results

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	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Percent of wildland forest fires controlled at 10 acres or less					
Actual	93.93%	95.83%	94.07%	93.65%	94.29%
Target	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%

How Are We Doing

The Department reached 94.29%, which is 3.71% under the target of suppressing 98 percent of all wildfires at ten acres or less in size for the 2025 fire season.

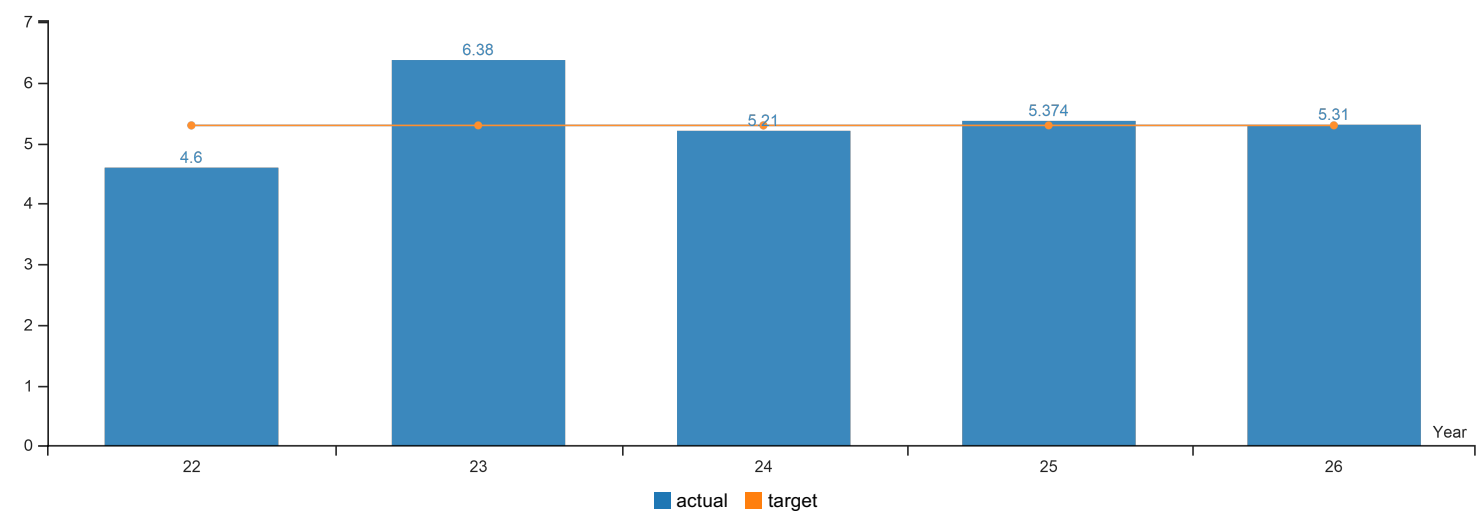
Factors Affecting Results

Influencing factors:

The 2025 fire season was a below average season in terms of protected acres burned but above average for number of fires and fires of larger size classes. ODF recorded 1,163 fires, or 13% more than the 10-year average, but 24,463 protected acres burned, or 82% less than average. Despite the below average protected acres burned, of the total number of fires, there were 110 fires that were size Class C and above, which is 10.01 acres and larger in size. Seventy fires were Class C which is 10-100 acres in size. The 2025 season started out with milder fire conditions than Oregon has seen in recent years, with drought recovery statewide as well as above-normal snowpack in many areas of the state. At the end of June there was a rapid transition to high activity with three major FMAG (Fire Management Assistance Grant) fires (Rowena, Alder Springs, Upper Applegate). The 3,700-acre Rowena and 468-acre Upper Applegate fires burned 557 and 468 ODF-protected acres, respectively. An early July thunderstorm event with dry lightning caused hundreds of fires and several wildfire complexes formed in southwest Oregon. Ten out of the twenty-three fires in the Grizzly Complex from this event were larger than 10 acres. Four of the eleven fires in the Eastside Lightning Complex were larger than 10 acres. The 2,637-acre Elk Fire burned 848 ODF-protected acres north of Bonanza and triggered multi-level evacuation orders. In mid-July, the largest fire of the year, the 95,736-acre human-caused Cram Fire, burned in central Oregon and impacted 7,405 ODF-protected acres. The 469-acre Board Shanty fire burned entirely on ODF-protection. By late July and early August, overall fire activity moderated, but western and southwest coastal Oregon had fallen back into severe drought. Storms produced lightning but also moisture that kept acreage low. In late August, the Flat Fire in central Oregon ignited under hot, dry conditions; it became the fifth FMAG and burned 8,442 ODF-protected acres. In early September, a major dry lightning burst occurred leading to multiple large fires with ODF protection impacts including the Kelsey Peak fire with 1,039 ODF-protected acres burned of rugged terrain west of Glendale and prompted localized recreational closures and evacuation warnings along the Lower Rogue River Corridor. The Moon Complex in Curry County along the Rogue River corridor burned 340 ODF-protected acres. By mid-Late September fire danger eased with onshore flow and wetter thunderstorms.

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	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Number of Oregon residents per human-caused wildland fire					
Actual	4.600	6.380	5.210	5.374	5.310
Target	5.300	5.300	5.300	5.300	5.300

How Are We Doing

Key Performance Measure #12 reports the 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 year 2025 reporting are reflected in the following narrative (population expressed in thousands of residents).

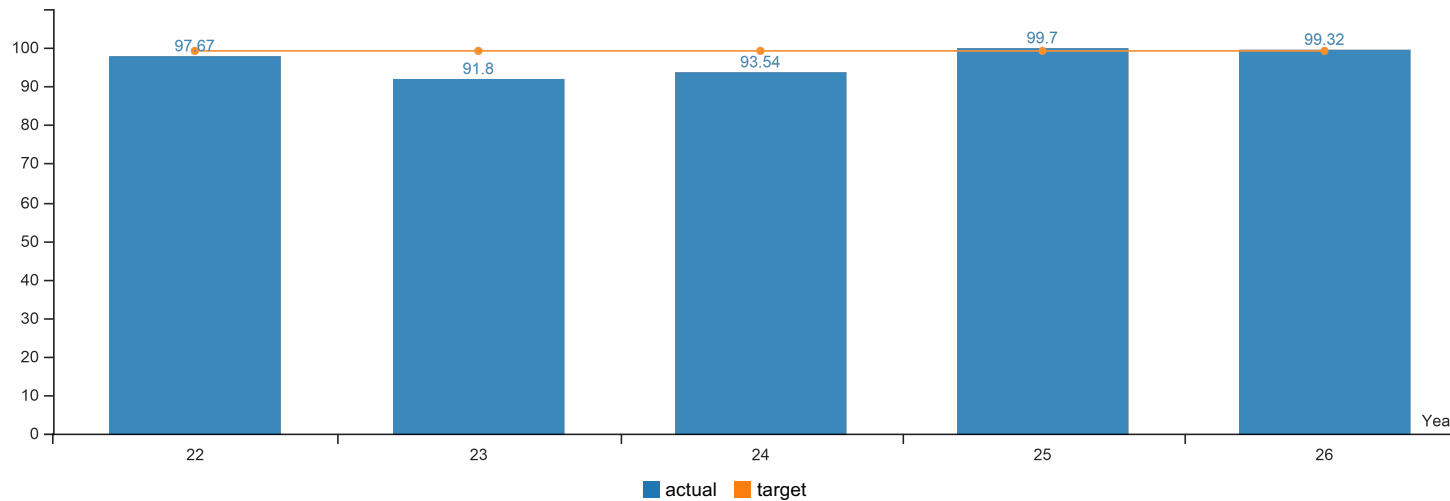
The fire prevention program continues to examine new and effective approaches to prevent human-caused wildland fires. There were 810 human-caused wildland fires in 2025, 72 less than the 10-year average. With Oregon's population in 2025 totaling 4,301,164, the resulting fire prevention rate of 5.31 thousand Oregon residents per human-caused wildland fire tracked close to the target.

Factors Affecting Results

Years where milder conditions have taken place illustrates fewer fires and fewer acres burned. In these cases, it could be deduced that the public may have indeed started fires but needed suppression assistance. Heavily populated areas of the state, where weather and fuel conditions are aided by public activities (like central and southern Oregon), such as debris burning, equipment use, and forest recreation, also 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	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Percent of Oregon forestlands without significant damage from insects, diseases and other agents					
Actual	97.67%	91.80%	93.54%	99.70%	99.32%
Target	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%

How Are We Doing

In 2026, total acres of tree damage that includes injury and mortality relative to surveyed area exceeded the 2025 KPM and is therefore a slight decrease in percentage of forests without damage. This KPM mandates that 99% of forested acres must be free of significant damage from insects, diseases and other agents. Our reported value doesn't include acres of tree damage from wildfire or hard-to-monitor agents such as some diseases, or direct impacts of hot drought stress.

For more details about the status of forest health in Oregon see the 2025 Forest Health Highlights: <https://www.oregon.gov/odf/documents/forestbenefits/fhh-report-2025.pdf>.

The annual Aerial Detection Survey is how most data are collected for this KPM. This is the longest-running survey in the nation, going for more than 70 years. This annual survey typically covers about 38 million acres. Changes to federal staffing, funding, and availability of aircraft to assist ODF efforts will likely reduce the survey's coverage area by as much as 50% in subsequent years. Most tree damage for at least the last decade has been from ongoing droughts and higher than average temperatures, followed by secondary impacts by opportunistic 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. Ongoing drought-stress decreases tree 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. The department emphasizes proactive landowner outreach to encourage treatments by sharing effective management tools and resources, including technical and financial assistance.