



Oregon Board of Forestry

Wednesday, September 9, 2026
Public Meeting Agenda

Public Meeting Information

The meeting will be open to the public, allowing for both in-person and virtual attendance. An opportunity for the public to provide live testimony will be available. Instructions to sign up for a live testimony slot can be found on our website: <https://www.oregon.gov/odf/board/Pages/bofmeetings.aspx>. Written testimony may be submitted by emailing the following address: boardofforestry@odf.oregon.gov. Testimony will be accepted prior to the meeting date and up to two weeks after the meeting has ended. Submissions should include meeting date and agenda item number/topic header with the written submission.

In-Person Location:

Oregon Department of Forestry
2600 State St., Tillamook Room
Salem, OR 97310

Virtual Meeting Link:

<https://www.youtube.com/c/OregonDepartmentofForestry>

September 9, 2026, Agenda

Consent Agenda

A. Department Financial Report

James Short (Chief Financial Officer)

An executive financial report of the Department's financial and budgetary status.
This is an information item.

B. Regional Forest Practices Committee Appointments and Reappointments

Kyle Abraham (Forest Practices & Monitoring Deputy Division Chief, Forest Resources Division)

This agenda item recommends the appointment of new candidates and/or the reappointment of existing committee members to the Regional Forest Practices Committees.

This is a decision item.

C. Gateway RFPA Expansion-Request for Hearing

Levi Hopkins (Fire Prevention and Policy Manager)

Requesting approval to move forward with a public hearing for expanding the Gateway Rangeland Fire Protection Association.

This is a decision item.

D. Reappointment to Emergency Fire Cost Committee (EFCC)

Michael Curran (Protection Fire Chief), Nancy Hirsch (Emergency Fire Cost Committee Administrator)

The purpose of this agenda item is to recommend the reappointment of Eric Kranzush to the Emergency Fire Committee (EFCC).

This is a decision item.



Oregon Board of Forestry

Wednesday, September 9, 2026
Public Meeting Agenda

E. Committee for Family Forestlands Annual Report

Adam Coble (Landscape Resiliency & Assistance Deputy Division Chief, Forest Resources Division), David Bugni (Committee for Family Forestland Chair)

The Committee for Family Forestlands is submitting an annual report on items they worked on over the past year.

This is a decision item.

Action and Information

8:30 a.m.	1. Opening Comments <i>Vice Chair Brenda McComb, State Forester Kacey KC, Members of the Board</i> This item serves as an opportunity for the State Forester and Board Vice Chair to offer introductory comments, housekeeping tips and best practices, and for Board Members to provide introductions. This is an information item.
8:40 a.m.	2. Consent Agenda Items <i>Vice Chair Brenda McComb, Members of the Board</i> This item serves as an opportunity to review and consider items presented on the Consent Agenda. This is a decision item.
8:45 a.m.	3. Public Forum <i>Member of the Public</i> Sign-up instructions for providing public comments are posted on the Board's meeting webpage. Comments are limited to three minutes or less and are reserved for remarks on information items and topics off the agenda. This is an information item.
9:15 a.m.	4. Fire Season Update <i>Michael Curran (Protection Division Chief), Ron Graham (Protection Division Deputy Chief)</i> The Fire Protection Division will provide an update on the 2026 wildfire season. This is an information item.
9:45 a.m.	5. Annual Performance Progress Report 2026 <i>Justin Hallett (Administration Division Chief) Josh Barnard (Forest Resources Division Chief) Mike Wilson (State Forests Division Chief) and Michael Curran (Protection Division Chief)</i> Department of Forestry's Annual Performance Progress Report for 2026. This is an informational item.
10:00 a.m.	BREAK
10:15 a.m.	6. Board Governance Subcommittee Work <i>Ben Deumling, Member of the Board</i> Discussion to develop Board self-evaluation process. This is an information item.



Oregon Board of Forestry

Wednesday, September 9, 2026
Public Meeting Agenda

10:45 a.m.	7. 2027-2029 Agency Request Budget <i>Tara Sell (Deputy Chief Financial Officer), William Fallihee (Budget Director)</i> Board members review and discussion of Agency Request Budget and Policy Option Packages. This is an information item.
11:30 a.m.	LUNCH
12:30 p.m.	8. Forest Trust Land Advisory Committee Testimony <i>FTLAC Members</i> The FTLAC is a statutorily established committee that advises the Board on the management of State Forests and other matters in which counties may have a responsibility pertaining to forestland. This is an information item.
12:45 p.m.	9. Western Oregon State Forests Management Plan Performance Measures <i>Mike Wilson (State Forests Division Chief), Tyson Wepprich (State Forests Adaptive Management Specialist)</i> Work session between Board members and staff to continue to refine the temporal, spatial and other parameters of performance measures for the Western Oregon State Forests Management Plan. This is an information item.
3:30 p.m.	10. Closing Comments and Recognition of Members Brenda McComb, Joe Justice, and Liz Agpaoa <i>Vice Chair Brenda McComb, State Forester Kacey KC</i> This item serves as an opportunity for the Board Vice Chair to address any outstanding work. This is an information item.
4:00 p.m.	Adjourn Meeting

NOTE: Times listed on the agenda are approximate. At the discretion of the chair, the time and order of agenda items—including the addition of breaks—may change to maintain meeting flow. The board will hear public testimony [*excluding marked items] and engage in discussion before proceeding to the next item. * A single asterisk preceding the item number marks a work session, and public testimony/comment will not be accepted.

PUBLIC TESTIMONY: The Board of Forestry places great value on information received from the public. The Board will only hold public testimony at the meeting for decision items. The Board generally accepts written comments on all agenda items except consent agenda items, other items specifically identified in the agenda, and Work Session items [see explanation below]. Those wishing to testify or present information to the Board are encouraged to:

- Provide written summaries of lengthy, detailed information.
- Remember that the value of your comments is in the substance, not length.
- For coordinated comments to the Board, endorse rather than repeat the testimony of others.
- To ensure the Board will have an opportunity to review and consider your testimony before the meeting, please send comments no later than 72 hours before the meeting date. If submitted after this window of



Oregon Board of Forestry

Wednesday, September 9, 2026
Public Meeting Agenda

time the testimony will be entered into the public record but may not be viewed by the Board until after the meeting.

- To provide oral comments at an in-person meeting, register in advance using the information in the meeting agenda and sign in at the information table in the meeting room when you arrive. For virtual meetings, follow the signup instructions provided in the meeting agenda.
- Commenters have two to three minutes to make their comments. Comment on decision items is limited to 30 minutes per decision item.

Written comments for public testimony provide a valuable reference and may be submitted before, during, or up to two weeks after the meeting for consideration by the Board. Send to boardofforestry@odf.oregon.gov. All comments to the Board will become part of the official record of the meeting and made available to the public on the Board's webpage.

WORK SESSIONS: Certain agenda topics may be marked with an asterisk indicating a "Work Session" item. Work Sessions provide the Board with an opportunity to receive information and/or make decisions after considering previous public comments and staff recommendations. No new public comment will be taken. However, the Board may choose to ask questions of the audience to clarify issues raised.

GENERAL INFORMATION: For regularly scheduled meetings, the Board's agenda is posted on the web at <https://www.oregon.gov/odf/board/Pages/bofmeetings.aspx> two weeks before the meeting date. During that time, circumstances may dictate a revision to the agenda, either in the sequence of items to be addressed or in the time of day the item is to be presented. The Board will make every attempt to follow its published schedule and requests your indulgence when that is not possible.

If you are experiencing technical issues or require accommodations, email boardofforestry@odf.oregon.gov or contact the Board Support Office at (503) 302-6344.

To provide the broadest range of services, lead-time is needed to make the necessary arrangements for offsite locations. If special materials, services, or assistance is required, such as a sign language interpreter, assistive listening device, or large print material, please contact our Public Affairs Office at least seven working days before the meeting via telephone at 503-945-7200 or fax at 503-945-7212.

Agenda Item No:	A
Work Plan:	Administrative
Topic:	Financial Dashboard
Presentation Title:	Department Financial Report for June 2026 to August 2026
Date of Presentation:	September 9, 2026
Contact Information:	James D. Short, Department Chief Financial Officer (503) 302-8478, james.short@odf.oregon.gov

SUMMARY AND CONTEXT

An executive financial report and summary will be submitted monthly to ensure the Board of Forestry (Board) receives current information to support its oversight of the Department's financial condition. The report will include the Department's financial and budgetary status, along with relevant ancillary topics as appropriate.

BACKGROUND AND ANALYSIS

This consent item formalizes the transparent publishing of the Department's monthly financial reports to the Board of Forestry. While executive-level in scope, the financial report provides information on topics that are either directly related to, or have a measurable impact on, the agency's financial status and other administrative functions during a given month.

The agency has already made several updates to the financial report to improve clarity, usability, and transparency. These enhancements include refined formatting, clearer narrative explanations, and more structured presentation of key financial indicators. As the agency continues to strengthen its internal processes and leverage available data, the financial report will be further refined to provide greater insight into both financial performance and operational trends.

NEXT STEPS

The Board will receive the Department's Financial Report during the third week of each month, regardless of whether a Board meeting is scheduled. This timing allows the Department to report on the prior month's activity while ensuring the fiscal month-end close process has been completed.

ATTACHMENTS

- 1) Department of Forestry Financial Report for June 2026
- 2) Department of Forestry Financial Report for July 2026
- 3) Department of Forestry Financial Report for August 2026



Oregon

Tina Kotek, Governor

Department of Forestry
State Forester's Office
2600 State St
Salem, OR 97310-1336
503-945-7200
www.oregon.gov/ODF

July 1, 2026

Sen. Kate Lieber, Co-Chair
Rep. Tawna Sanchez, Co-Chair
Joint Committee on Ways and Means
900 Court St. NE, H-178
Salem, OR 97301

Re: Oregon Department of Forestry - Monthly financial condition report

Dear Co-Chairs,

The Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) continues to maintain a strong financial position while supporting its statewide responsibilities for wildfire protection, forest management, and natural resource stewardship. As the 2026 fire season continues to develop, the department remains focused on maintaining operational readiness, preserving adequate cash flow, and exercising disciplined fiscal oversight. This report provides an update on the agency's financial condition, including cash balances, accounts payable and receivable, wildfire-related assets and liabilities, FEMA reimbursement activities, and estimated fire season costs. ODF remains committed to transparency, responsible stewardship of public resources, and providing timely financial information to support legislative oversight and informed decision-making.

Cash and General Fund balances

As of June 22, 2026, ODF's principal cash account balance totaled \$57.5 million, and the AY27 Protection Division General Fund appropriation balance was \$44.4 million. Estimated June payroll was \$11.0 million, consisting of \$7.5 million from the Forestry Main Cash Account, \$1.1 million from the Protection General Fund, and \$1.4 million from the Forest Resources General Fund. The third-quarter county distribution is estimated at \$14.0 million. In addition, \$7.0 million in General Fund appropriated for the Landscape Resiliency Program will be transferred to the Landscape Resiliency Fund, as directed by the budget bill, and is therefore unavailable for agency cash flow needs.

Funds as of June 22, 2026, 7:34:39 AM

Fund	Fund Title	Balance
02000	FORESTRY CASH ACCOUNT	\$57,544,602.38
11000	FOREST LAND PROTECTION FUND - EFCC	\$25,727,185.65
56000	URBAN FORESTRY	\$14,526.13
58000	FOREST RESOURCE TRUST	\$1,155,430.23
70000	FACILITIES MANAGEMENT	\$13,765,511.01

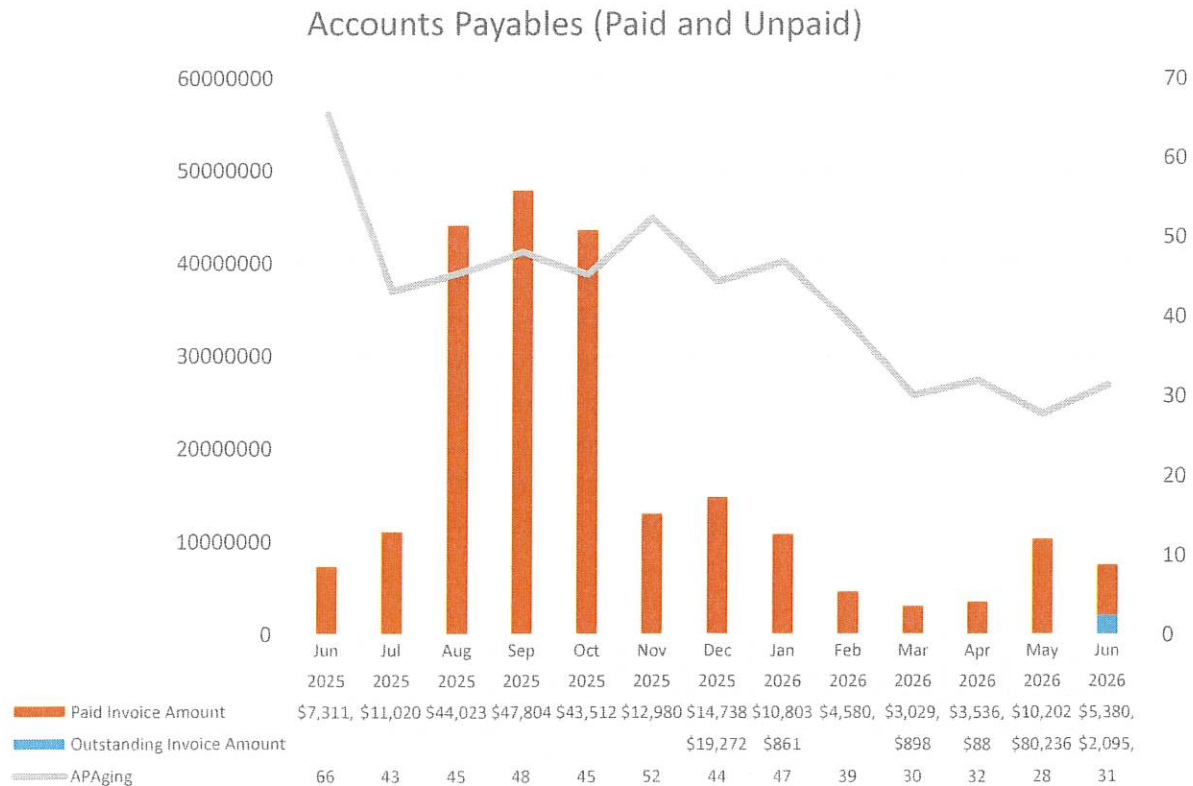
General Fund appropriations for AY2027 as of June 26, 2026, 7:34:39 AM

Appn	Appn Title	Balance
89016	SFISH PROGRAM FUND	\$2,000,000.00
89905	FOREST RESOURCES	\$36,175,848.56
89908	ADMINISTRATION	\$645,480.41
89915	GRAZING ACRES LANDOWNER OFFSETS	\$1,500,000.00
89916	STATEWIDE LANDOWNER OFFSETS	\$7,500,000.00
89920	PROTECTION FROM FIRE	\$44,352,249.20
89931	RANGELAND FPA VEHICLE FUND - GF	\$500,000.00
89995	LANDSCAPE RESILIENCY GF	\$6,956,173.90

Accounts payable

Department-wide expenditure has slightly decreased since the last reporting period (Figure 2), represented by normal expenditures for post-season operations. At the same time, the agency's vendor accounts show an average age at the 30-day mark.

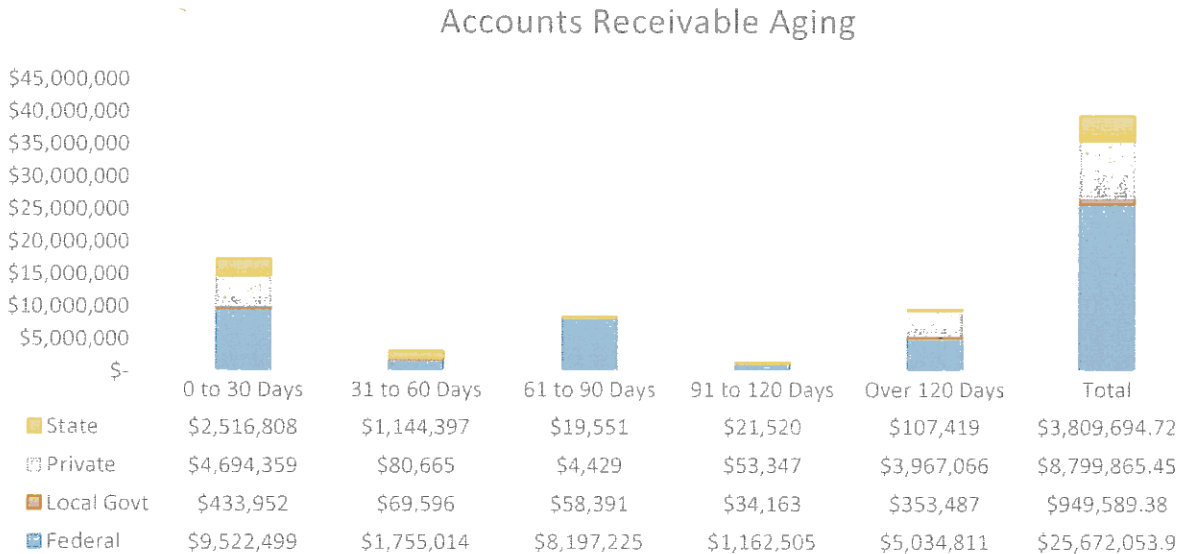
Figure 2 - Accounts Payable as of June 22, 2026



Accounts receivable

In the fourth quarter of FY26, the agency invoiced \$52.6 million and collected \$46.3 million. Outstanding invoices increased from the prior period, totaling 513; however, 53% are now more than 120 days past due, representing a 4.5% decrease from the previous period.

Figure 3 – Accounts Receivable Aging as of June 18, 2026



Fire Protection Division financial status

Outstanding Fire Protection assets and liabilities information

In addition to monitoring agency-wide accounts payable and receivable, ODF tracks estimated outstanding assets and liabilities related to Fire Protection Division activities. Because of the complexity of large wildfire incidents, cooperative agreements, and multi-agency cost-sharing arrangements, reimbursements for costs initially paid by ODF may not be received for several years. Likewise, billings from federal partners and final cost-share reconciliations may take considerable time to complete, resulting in liabilities that are not immediately recognized. The table below summarizes these estimated outstanding receivables and payables that have not yet been invoiced to or from ODF, providing a more complete picture of the department's future financial obligations and expected recoveries.

Figure 4— Estimated Outstanding Assets and Liabilities as of June 9, 2026

Summary of Estimated Outstanding Assets and Liabilities (Costs that have not been fully reconciled or billed)		
Category	Assets (AR)	Liabilities (AP)
Coop Billable	\$28,756,204	\$0
Large Fire - Non-Cost Share	\$717,397	\$981,040
Large Fire - Cost Share	\$67,171,797	\$28,176,235
TOTAL	\$96,645,398	\$29,157,275

Since the last report, estimated outstanding receivables have decreased by \$23 million, while estimated liabilities have increased by \$1 million. These changes primarily reflect the ongoing reconciliation of cost-share agreements, the invoicing of billable incidents to partner agencies, and the receipt of outstanding billings payable by ODF. Through the 2026 fire season, 43 federal cost-share agreements remain to be reconciled, down from 47 reported last month, with remaining reconciliations dating back to FY2023.

FEMA information

EMA Public Assistance (PA) grants are awarded to the Oregon Department of Emergency Management (ODEM), which then distributes funds to ODF. In contrast, FEMA Fire Management Assistance Grants (FMAG) are awarded directly to ODF, allowing reimbursement once claims are obligated. Because wildfire reimbursement involves detailed documentation, audits, and cost-share reconciliations, the process can take several years to complete. ODF's goal is to submit all eligible suppression claims to FEMA and/or ODEM within one year following an incident's conclusion. Administrative claims are generally submitted later, as FEMA requires all eligible suppression costs to be paid before administrative expenses can be claimed.

The figure below summarizes the status of FEMA claims by fire year, including amounts pending submission, under review, obligated, and requested for payment, providing an overview of ODF's outstanding reimbursement activity.

Figure 5—FEMA/Public Assistance Outstanding Balances as of June 9, 2026

Summary of Outstanding FEMA FMAG/PA						
Fire Year	Claim Type	Estimate to Invoice to FEMA	Pending Review by FEMA	Amount Obligated by FEMA	Payment Amount Requested	Grand Total Due to ODF
2020	Admin - FMAG	\$85,250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$85,250
2020	Admin - PA	\$17,017	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$17,017
2020	Fire - PA	\$0	\$0	\$35,652	\$261,568	\$297,220
2021	Admin - FMAG	\$43,950	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$43,950
2022	Admin - FMAG	\$12,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,000
2023	Admin - FMAG	\$32,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$32,500
2023	Fire - FMAG	\$0	\$1,533,807	\$0	\$0	\$1,533,807
2024	Fire - FMAG	\$17,723,253	\$7,433,557	\$0	\$0	\$25,156,810
2024	Fire - PA	\$9,230,499	\$36,457,430	\$0	\$7,500,961	\$53,188,890
2025	Fire – FMAG	\$11,655,586	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,655,586
TOTAL		\$38,800,055	\$45,424,794	\$35,652	\$7,762,529	\$92,023,030

Since the last report, \$1 million from the 2023 Golden Fire FMAG claim has been submitted to FEMA for review. The remaining 2024 fire season FMAG claims will be submitted once ODF receives final cost-share billings from its federal partners for inclusion in the claims. Of the three eligible 2025 FMAG incidents, one has completed the eligibility compliance review and is in the

final stages of claim preparation. The remaining two incidents are currently undergoing eligibility review, with claim submission anticipated in October 2026, contingent upon fire season activity winding down as expected.

Fire Season Cost Estimate Information

Fire season spans January 1 through December 31, crossing two fiscal years. ODF develops cost estimates for every wildfire incident using information provided by the district managing the incident. Estimated costs for large incidents are updated daily, while costs for smaller incidents are finalized within 30 days after the incident concludes. Gross incident costs are then adjusted to reflect anticipated recoveries from cooperating agencies and FEMA, resulting in an estimated net cost for the department.

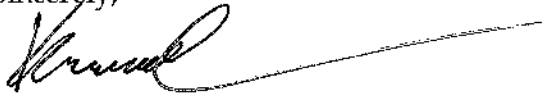
Figure 6—Fire Season Cost Estimate as of June 9, 2026

Summary of Fire Season 2026 Estimated Costs			
Gross Costs	Other Agency Cost Recoveries	FEMA Cost Recoveries	Net Costs
\$1,723,933	\$6,955	\$0	\$1,716,978

No large cost fires to report for 2026, but fire activity has been busy with 149 stat and non-stat incidents and seven cost shares with Federal entities. In addition, \$1.8 million in coop billable incidents are not tied to the Large Wildfire Fund numbers shown above but still are a cost to the agency until billings are sent to other agencies and states.

ODF enters the remainder of the 2026 fire season from a position of sound financial management while recognizing that wildfire activity and associated costs can change rapidly. The department will continue to closely monitor expenditures, revenues, cash flow, and outstanding receivables, while aggressively pursuing cost recoveries and FEMA reimbursements. ODF remains committed to prudent fiscal stewardship, maintaining operational readiness, and providing the Legislature with timely and transparent updates on significant financial and operational developments in support of its statewide mission.

Sincerely,



Kacey KC
State Forester

c: Board of Forestry
Governor's Office
Chief Financial Office
Legislative Fiscal Office
Oregon State Treasury



Oregon

Tina Kotek, Governor

Department of Forestry
State Forester's Office
2600 State St
Salem, OR 97310-1336
503-945-7200
www.oregon.gov/ODF

August 3, 2026

Sen. Kate Lieber, Co-Chair
Rep. Tawna Sanchez, Co-Chair
Joint Committee on Ways and Means
900 Court St. NE, H-178
Salem, OR 97301

Re: Oregon Department of Forestry - Monthly financial condition report

Dear Co-Chairs,

The Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) continues to maintain a strong financial position while fulfilling its statewide responsibilities for wildfire protection, forest management, and natural resource stewardship. As the 2026 fire season continues to intensify, the department remains focused on maintaining operational readiness, preserving sufficient cash flow, and exercising disciplined fiscal stewardship in an increasingly dynamic operating environment. This report provides a comprehensive update on ODF's financial condition, highlighting key indicators of the agency's fiscal health, wildfire-related financial obligations, reimbursement activities, and projected fire season costs. ODF remains committed to responsible stewardship of public resources through transparent reporting, sound fiscal management, and timely communication that supports legislative oversight and informed decision-making.

Cash and General Fund balances

As of July 27, 2026, ODF's principal cash account balance totaled \$61.9 million, and the AY27 Protection Division General Fund appropriation balance was \$35.2 million. Estimated July payroll was \$12.0 million, consisting of \$8.5 million from the Forestry Main Cash Account, \$1.1 million from the Protection General Fund, and \$1.4 million from the Forest Resources General Fund. The third-quarter county distribution is estimated at \$16.0 million. In addition, \$7.0 million in General Fund appropriated for the Landscape Resiliency Program will be transferred to the Landscape Resiliency Fund and is unavailable for agency cash flow.

Funds as of July 27, 2026, 7:34:39 AM

Fund	Fund Title	Balance
02000	FORESTRY CASH ACCOUNT	\$61,871,125.39
11000	FOREST LAND PROTECTION FUND - EFCC	\$11,177,944.99
56000	URBAN FORESTRY	\$13,515.68
58000	FOREST RESOURCE TRUST	\$1,159,228.91
70000	FACILITIES MANAGEMENT	\$13,157,991.90

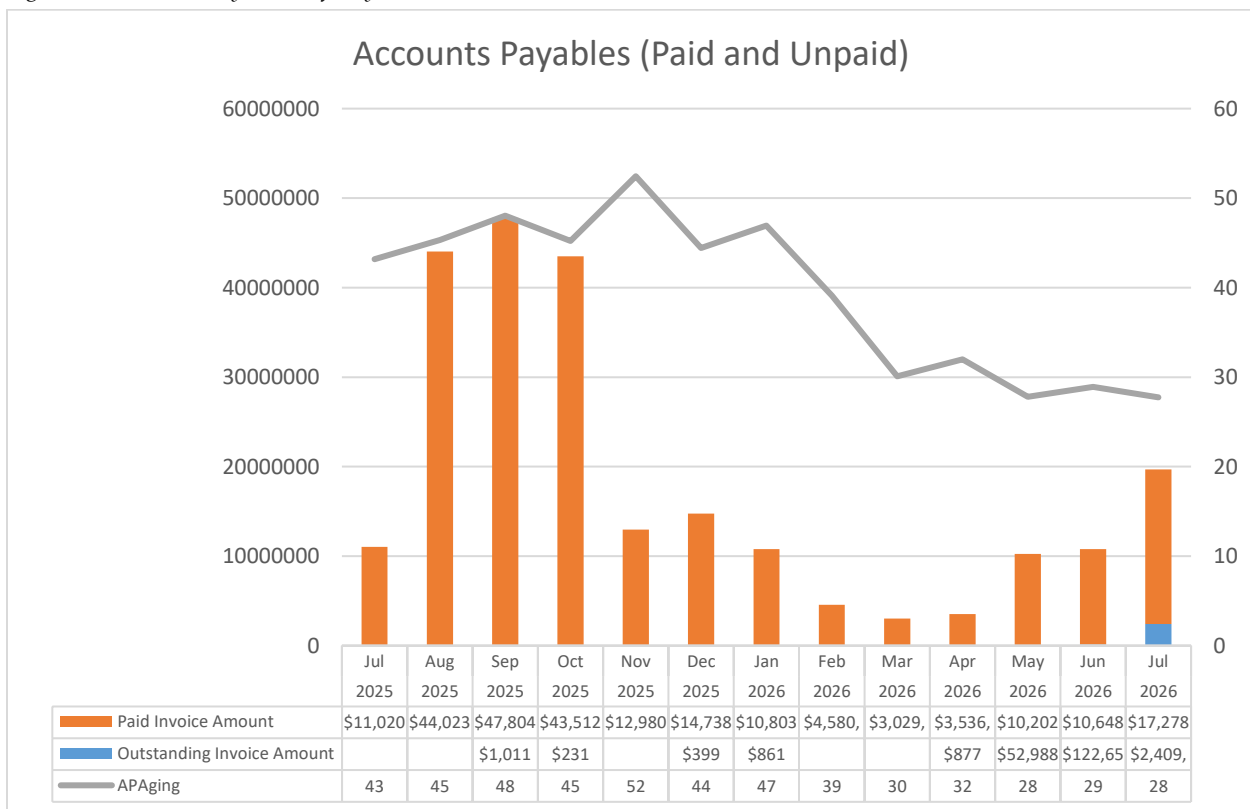
General Fund appropriations for AY2027 as of July 27, 2026, 7:34:39 AM

Appn	Appn Title	Balance
89016	SFISH PROGRAM FUND	\$2,000,000.00
89905	FOREST RESOURCES	\$27,488,451.96
89908	ADMINISTRATION	\$1,126,982.00
89915	GRAZING ACRES LANDOWNER OFFSETS	\$750,000
89916	STATEWIDE LANDOWNER OFFSETS	\$0.00
89920	PROTECTION FROM FIRE	\$35,218,999.95
89931	RANGELAND FPA VEHICLE FUND - GF	\$500,000.00
89995	LANDSCAPE RESILIENCY GF	\$6,871,518.04

Accounts payable

Department-wide expenditure has slightly increased since the last reporting period (Figure 2), represented by normal expenditures for fire season operations. At the same time, the agency's vendor accounts show an average age at below the 30-day mark.

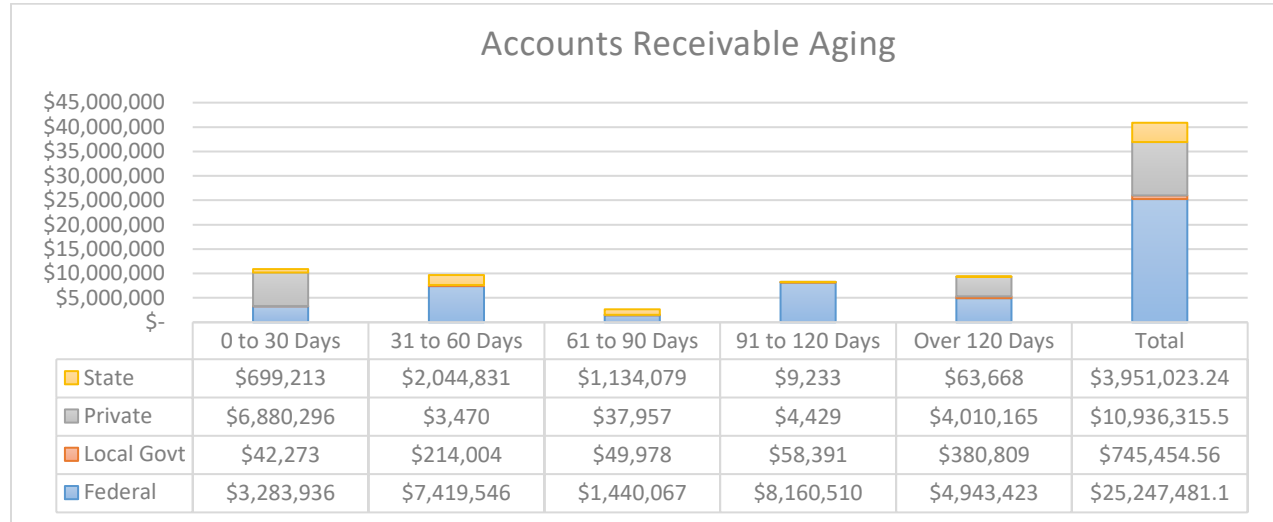
Figure 2 - Accounts Payable as of July 22, 2026



Accounts receivable

In the fourth quarter of FY26, the agency invoiced \$65.7 million and collected \$52.1 million. Outstanding invoices decreased from the prior period, totaling 437; however, 58% are now more than 120 days past due, representing a 5% increase from the previous period.

Figure 3 – Accounts Receivable Aging as of July 21, 2026



Fire Protection Division financial status

Outstanding Fire Protection assets and liabilities information

In addition to monitoring agency-wide accounts payable and receivable, ODF tracks estimated outstanding assets and liabilities related to Fire Protection Division activities. Because of the complexity of large wildfire incidents, cooperative agreements, and multi-agency cost-sharing arrangements, reimbursements for costs initially paid by ODF may not be received for several years. Likewise, billings from federal partners and final cost-share reconciliations may take considerable time to complete, resulting in liabilities that are not immediately recognized. The table below summarizes these estimated outstanding receivables and payables that have not yet been invoiced to or from ODF, providing a more complete picture of the department's future financial obligations and expected recoveries.

Figure 4– Estimated Outstanding Assets and Liabilities as of July 13, 2026

Summary of Estimated Outstanding Assets and Liabilities (Costs that have not been fully reconciled or billed)		
Category	Assets (AR)	Liabilities (AP)
Coop Billable	\$28,880,077	\$0
Large Fire - Non-Cost Share	\$717,397	\$906,760
Large Fire - Cost Share	\$67,692,841	\$32,223,044
TOTAL	\$97,290,315	\$32,129,804

Since the last report, estimated outstanding receivables have increased by \$644,000, while estimated liabilities have increased by \$2.9 million. These changes primarily reflect the

progression of the 2026 fire season, including new incident costs, ongoing reconciliation of cost-share agreements, invoicing of billable incidents to partner agencies, and receipt of outstanding billings payable by ODF. As of this report, 50 federal cost-share agreements remain to be reconciled, up from 43 last month, with some reconciliations dating back to FY2023.

FEMA information

EMA Public Assistance (PA) grants are awarded to the Oregon Department of Emergency Management (ODEM), which then distributes funds to ODF. In contrast, FEMA Fire Management Assistance Grants (FMAG) are awarded directly to ODF, allowing reimbursement once claims are obligated. Because wildfire reimbursement involves detailed documentation, audits, and cost-share reconciliations, the process can take several years to complete. ODF's goal is to submit all eligible suppression claims to FEMA and/or ODEM within one year following an incident's conclusion. Administrative claims are generally submitted later, as FEMA requires all eligible suppression costs to be paid before administrative expenses can be claimed.

The figure below summarizes the status of FEMA claims by fire year, including amounts pending submission, under review, obligated, and requested for payment, providing an overview of ODF's outstanding reimbursement activity.

Figure 5—FEMA/Public Assistance Outstanding Balances as of July 13, 2026

Summary of Outstanding FEMA FMAG/PA						
Fire Year	Claim Type	Estimate to Invoice to FEMA	Pending Review by FEMA	Amount Obligated by FEMA	Payment Amount Requested	Grand Total Due to ODF
2020	Admin - FMAG	\$85,250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$85,250
2020	Admin - PA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$19,074	\$19,074
2020	Fire - PA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$297,219	\$297,219
2021	Admin - FMAG	\$43,950	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$43,950
2022	Admin - FMAG	\$12,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,000
2023	Admin - FMAG	\$32,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$32,500
2023	Fire - FMAG	\$0	\$1,533,807	\$0	\$0	\$1,533,807
2024	Fire - FMAG	\$17,723,253	\$7,433,557	\$0	\$0	\$25,156,810
2024	Fire - PA	\$9,047,289	\$36,576,937	\$0	\$7,509,017	\$53,133,243
2025	Fire – FMAG	\$11,655,586	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,655,586
TOTAL		\$38,599,828	\$45,544,301	\$0	\$7,825,310	\$91,969,439

Since the last report, \$19,000 of 2020 admin claims have been submitted with continued work on submitting final admin claims for the other fire seasons. 2024 fire season FMAG and PA claims will be submitted once ODF receives final cost-share billings from its federal partners for inclusion in the claims. Of the three eligible 2025 FMAG incidents, two have completed the eligibility compliance review and are in the final stages of claim preparation. The remaining

incident is currently undergoing eligibility review, with claim submission anticipated in October 2026, contingent upon fire season activity winding down as expected.

Fire Season Cost Estimate Information

Fire season spans January 1 through December 31, crossing two fiscal years. ODF develops cost estimates for every wildfire incident using information provided by the district managing the incident. Estimated costs for large incidents are updated daily, while costs for smaller incidents are finalized within 30 days after the incident concludes. Gross incident costs are then adjusted to reflect anticipated recoveries from cooperating agencies and FEMA, resulting in an estimated net cost for the department.

Figure 6— Fire Season Cost Estimate as of August 3, 2026

Summary of Fire Season 2026 Estimated Costs			
Gross Costs	Other Agency Recoveries	FEMA Recoveries	Net Costs
\$132,800,317	\$32,015,426	\$12,051,523	\$88,733,368

Fire season 2026 has officially begun with ODF and Federal IMT dispatched on multiple incidents. There is a total of 14 cost shares, with Federal entities, for this fire season. In addition, \$7.6 million in coop billable incidents are not tied to the Emergency Suppression numbers shown above but still are a cost to the agency until billings are sent to other agencies and states.

As ODF moves through the remainder of the 2026 fire season, the department remains financially stable while recognizing that wildfire activity and associated costs can change rapidly. The agency will continue to closely monitor expenditures, cash flow, liabilities, and anticipated reimbursements, while aggressively pursuing cost recoveries from federal partners and FEMA. ODF is committed to maintaining operational readiness, exercising prudent fiscal management, and providing the Legislature with timely, transparent, and accurate financial reporting to support informed policy and budget decisions throughout the remainder of the fire season.

Sincerely,



Kacey KC
State Forester

c: Board of Forestry
Governor's Office
Chief Financial Office
Legislative Fiscal Office
Oregon State Treasury



Board of Forestry Public Meeting

Placeholder for Department of Forestry Financial Report for August 2026

Agenda Item No:	B
Work Plan Title:	Forest Resources Division
Presentation Title:	Regional Forest Practices Committee Appointments and Reappointments
Date of Presentation:	September 9, 2026
Contact Information:	Kyle Abraham, Forest Practices & Monitoring Deputy Division Chief, Forest Resources Division, Kyle.Abraham@odf.oregon.gov

SUMMARY

The purpose of this agenda item is to recommend the appointment of new members and the re-appointment of existing members to the Regional Forest Practice Committees (RFPCs). This is a decision item.

CONTEXT

Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 527.640 requires the Board of Forestry to establish a forest practice committee for each forest region. ORS 527.650 states each committee shall consist of nine members, a majority of whom must reside in the region. Members of each committee shall be qualified by education or experience in natural resource management, and not less than two-thirds of the members of each committee shall be private landowners, private timber owners, or authorized representatives of such landowners or timber owners who regularly engage in operations.

ORS 527.660 states “Each forest practice committee shall review proposed forest practice rules in order to assist the State Board of Forestry in developing rules appropriate to the forest conditions within its region. Committee recommendations are advisory only and the committees need not be consulted prior to the adoption of any forest practice rule.”

Oregon Administrative Rule Chapter 629 Division 676 also outlines the responsibilities of the RFPCs, member qualifications, appointments, organization and conduct of meetings. By rule the RFPCs may determine their operating procedures, all three committees continue to provide a forum for the public; allowing members of the public to participate and offer information and suggestions at each meeting. The Forest Resources Division Deputy Chief for Forest Practices and Monitoring serves as the secretary for all three committees.

BACKGROUND

Committee member appointments occur annually in September. The committee positions have staggered terms, and each year one-third of the committee members’ terms end. This approach ensures the continuity of committee work.

The department contacted committee members whose terms expire in 2026 about their interest in continued service. To fill pending resignations and existing vacancies, the department and committee chairs searched for qualified nominees with diverse backgrounds. Attachment 1 details the biographies of all new and reappointing members.

Attachment 2 details the full roster for each committee.

The following recommendation shows current vacancies, recommended member reappointments and new appointments, and term expiration dates. The term expirations maintain the staggered term approach.

RECOMMENDATION

The department recommends the Board make the following reappointments and new appointments:

<u>Northwest Oregon Region:</u>	<u>Term Expiration (September)</u>
Randy Silbernagel (r, p)	2029
Alex Konopka (n, p)	2029
VACANCY	2029
VACANCY	2027

<u>Southwest Oregon Region:</u>	
Steve Swanson, Chair (r)	2029
Michael Williams (n)	2029
Tyler Nay (n)	2029
VACANCY	2027
VACANCY	2027

<u>Eastern Oregon Region:</u>	
Todd Kurtz (r)	2029
Jeremy Grose (r)	2029
Jake Miller (n)	2029
VACANCY	2027
VACANCY	2027
VACANCY	2028

(r) Reappointment
(n) New Appointment
(p) Public Member

ATTACHMENTS

- (1) Biographies for appointments
- (2) Committee rosters

NORTHWEST OREGON REGION



Biography for Randy Silbernagel

Randy Silbernagel is a retired forester. He worked for Freres Lumber Co., Inc. until his retirement in 2017 where he served in various roles such as supervising cutting, logging and reforestation contractors, and supervising road construction, maintenance, and engineering work. He graduated from Oregon State University with a Forest Engineering degree. Over the years, he has served on many ODF committees: Headquarters Services Budget Committee, Fire Program Review Committee, Fire Protection Strategic Investments Committee and on two Forest Protective Association boards.



Biography for Alex Konopka

Alex Konopka is the Senior Manager of Vegetation Management at Portland General Electric (PGE), where he leads programs focused on utility vegetation management, wildfire risk reduction, and system reliability. In this role, he oversees large-scale efforts to manage vegetation across thousands of miles of electric infrastructure, helping protect communities, natural resources, and critical energy systems. His work integrates forestry best practices, operational execution, and cross-sector collaboration to reduce wildfire risk and enhance grid resilience.

Konopka brings a background in landscape architecture and project management, with a strong emphasis on practical field operations, stakeholder engagement, and continuous improvement. He is also a Fellow with the World Forestry Center, where he collaborates with regional leaders on advancing sustainable forestry, wildfire resilience, and community engagement across the Pacific Northwest.

SOUTHWEST OREGON REGION

Biography for Steve Swanson



Steve Swanson is the Southern Oregon Region Engineer for Weyerhaeuser Company. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Forest Engineering from Oregon State University. After graduation started his career at International Paper. Steve went on to work in an area engineering role with Weyerhaeuser and for 31 years was responsible for planning, scheduling, management, and layout of field engineering activities associated with timber harvest, road construction, and road maintenance. Steve is a professional licensed engineer and has extensive experience implementing the Oregon Forest Practices Act, interpreting federal easement agreements, and mentoring and onboarding early career engineers. In 2023 he was promoted to Region Engineer. He serves on the Oregon State University Forest Engineering Department Academic Advisory Committee and volunteers for Forests Today and Forever.

Biography for Michael Williams



Michael Williams is the Contract Logging Supervisor for Roseburg Forest Products Co. in Dillard, Oregon. In this role, he oversees harvesting operations on company-owned land as well as within Roseburg's timber sale program, which includes projects ranging from small private landowners to large-scale U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) timber sales.

Michael joined Roseburg Forest Products in 2018 after earning a B.S. in Forest Engineering from Oregon State University. His experience in the field includes working on road-building crews, logging operations, and serving as a forest engineer prior to stepping into his current position.

BIOGRAPHIES FOR REGIONAL FOREST PRACTICE COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

September 2026



Biography for Tyler Nay

Tyler Nay is the Forest Supervisor for Campbell Global in Coos Bay, OR and has 15 years of experience in the private sector of the timber industry. He began his career as a consultant specializing in timber cruising and cadastral surveying across the Pacific Northwest for 3 years. He then transitioned into contract logging and engineering supervision. He currently manages operations on 22,000 acres of the Fairview Timber holdings. This includes all engineering, harvesting, silviculture and log marketing activities. Tyler holds a Bachelor of Science in Forest Engineering from Oregon State University and is a licensed Professional Engineer in the State of Oregon.

EASTERN OREGON REGION



Biography for Todd Kurtz

Todd Kurtz is a Silviculture Area Manager for Manulife Investment Management Forest Management where he leads the layout and reforestation operations. He has worked for Manulife since 2010 serving as a Reforestation Forester, Silviculture Forester, Logging Contract Administrator and Senior Forester. During his career, Todd has also worked for the United States Forest Service and as a logger for C&C Logging. He has a B.A. in Economics with a minor in Environmental Science Resource Management from the University of Washington and an M.B.A. from Eastern Oregon University.



Biography for Jeremy Grose

Jeremy Grose has a B.S. in Forest Products from University of Idaho. He is a Senior Forester for Green Diamond and has over 25 years of industry experience. He is a representative for the Washington Forest Products Association for SDS Lumber, a Central Oregon District Board member at large for Eastern Oregon Forest Protection Association, and a member of Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Backcountry Hunters and Anglers, Society of American Foresters, South Gifford Pinchot Collaborative, and Hood River Stew Crew.



Biography for Jake Miller

Jake Miller is the Senior Area Forester for Green Diamond timberlands located in Southern and Southeastern Oregon. He has a B.S. in Forestry and Natural Resources from Cal Poly San Luis Obispo. Jake is California Registered Professional Forester and has worked in the private timber industry for over ten years. Jake is involved with local Forest Protection Associations, regional timber operators, and community outreach. He enjoys the challenge of managing dry, eastside forests and all the complexities that come with them.

CURRENT REGIONAL FOREST PRACTICE COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

September 2026

NORTHWEST OREGON REGION

Member Name	Current Term Began	Current Term Expires	Recommended Expiration
Randy Silbernagel (r, p)	09/2023	09/2026	09/2029
Alex Konopka (n, p)		09/2026	09/2029
[VACANT]		09/2026	09/2029
Aaron Zweber	09/2024	09/2027	
Dave Wells (p)	09/2024	09/2027	
[VACANT]		09/2027	
Mike Barnes (Chair)	09/2025	09/2028	
Candace Bonner	09/2025	09/2028	
Rob Van Curler	09/2025	09/2028	

SOUTHWEST OREGON REGION

Member Name	Current Term Began	Current Term Expires	Recommended Expiration
Steve Swanson (Chair) (r)	09/2024	09/2026	09/2029
Michael Williams (n)		09/2026	09/2029
Tyler Nay (n)		09/2026	09/2029
Kale Woosley	09/2024	09/2027	
[VACANT]		09/2027	
[VACANT]		09/2027	
Chris Arnold	09/2025	09/2028	
Michael Scott	09/2025	09/2028	
Hunter Kjos	09/2025	09/2028	

EASTERN OREGON REGION

Member Name	Current Term Began	Current Term Expires	Recommended Expiration
Todd Kurtz (r)	09/2023	09/2026	09/2029
Jeremy Grose (r)	09/2023	09/2026	09/2029
Jake Miller (n)		09/2026	09/2029
Bob Messinger (Chair)	09/2024	09/2027	
[VACANT]		09/2027	
[VACANT]		09/2027	
[VACANT]		09/2028	
Tim Rude	09/2025	09/2028	
Travis Erickson	09/2025	09/2028	

(r) Reappointment
 (n) New Appointment
 (p) Public Member

Agenda Item No.:	C
Work Plan:	Fire Protection Work Plan
Topic:	Ongoing Topic: Rangeland Protection Association
Presentation Title:	Hearing request to Expand Gateway RFPA Boundary
Date of Presentation:	September 9, 2026
Contact Information:	Levi Hopkins, Wildfire Prevention and Policy Manager 503-949-3572, Levi.A.Hopkins@odf.oregon.gov

SUMMARY

The purpose of this agenda item is to obtain Board approval to proceed with a public hearing about expanding the current boundary for the Gateway Rangeland Protection Association to include additional rangeland not currently protected.

CONTEXT

This is part of the Department's ongoing effort, pursuant to ORS 477.320, to assist rural communities in eastern Oregon to develop wildland fire protection coverage in areas that are currently unprotected.

Rangeland owners in Jefferson County have provided a letter (Attachment 1) requesting the Board to hold a public hearing about providing protection from fire for rangelands by expanding the current boundary of the Gateway Rangeland Protection Association (Attachment 2).

BACKGROUND AND ANALYSIS

Rangelands in eastern Oregon present a concern to Forest Protection Districts because of the lack of fire protection. Fires starting on these lands, left uncontrolled, have frequently threatened or spread to forestlands protected by the Department. This creates a dilemma for the district and potential use of district resources on unprotected lands that do not financially support the protection district.

The 2004 Fire Program Review identified assisting local communities in developing fire protection on unprotected lands as a high priority. Rangeland Protective Associations have been formed in Ashwood-Antelope, Bakeoven-Shaniko, Blue Mountain, Brothers /Hampton, Burnt River, Crane, Fields-Andrews, Frenchglen, Gateway, Greater Pine Valley, Grizzly, Higher Desert, Ironside, Jordan Valley, Juntura, Lone Pine, Lookout Glasgow, Lower Bridge, North Harney, North Pendelton, Petersburg, Post/Paulina, Silver Creek, Twickenham, Vale, Wagontire, Warner Valley, WC Ranches, and Wheeler County.

The area the private landowners are considering for fire protection is interspersed with other land management agencies. Including federal, state, county, private, and tribal land.

Although the emphasis is protection of private lands, opportunities will exist for partnerships and mutual aid agreements with other entities to strengthen wildland fire protection throughout the area.

RECOMMENDATION

The Department recommends the Board approve the landowners' request to hold a public hearing about providing protection from fire for rangelands in Jefferson County, Oregon.

NEXT STEPS

The Department will hold a public hearing and determine the support for providing fire protection in Jefferson County, Oregon. If there is sufficient support, a request will be made from the landowners to the Board to determine whether the rangeland should be included within a protection system.

If the Board determines that the rangeland should be included in a rangeland protection system, the Board, in cooperation with interested persons, will establish the extent and type of protection to be provided. Such protection shall be commensurate with the values and uses of the rangeland to be protected.

ATTACHMENT

- (1) Letter from Gateway Rangeland Protection Association
- (2) Map of the proposed boundary expansion of the Gateway Rangeland Protection Association

Oregon Board of Forestry
Salem Headquarters
2600 State Street
Salem, Oregon 97310

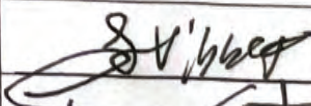
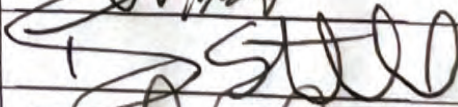
July 2, 2026

Re: Gateway Rangeland Fire Protection Association Proposed Boundary Expansion

The Gateway Rangeland Fire Protection Association (GRFPA) would like to hold a public hearing to expand our protection boundaries to include approximately 7,410.58 acres in north Jefferson County. The breakdown of increased acreage includes: 1.34 acres of state and county land; 670.51 acres of federal land; 6,261.27 acres of private land; and 477.46 acres of Tribal land (Warm Springs Confederated Tribes).

Please refer to the attached map and signatures of the interested land owners.

We appreciate your consideration of our request.

Logan Vibbert Gateway RPFA Chairman	
Buster Stoodard	
Darrell Cecilian	

CC: Allison Rayburn, ODF Rangeland Fire Protection Coordinator

Gateway RFPA Expansion

Legend

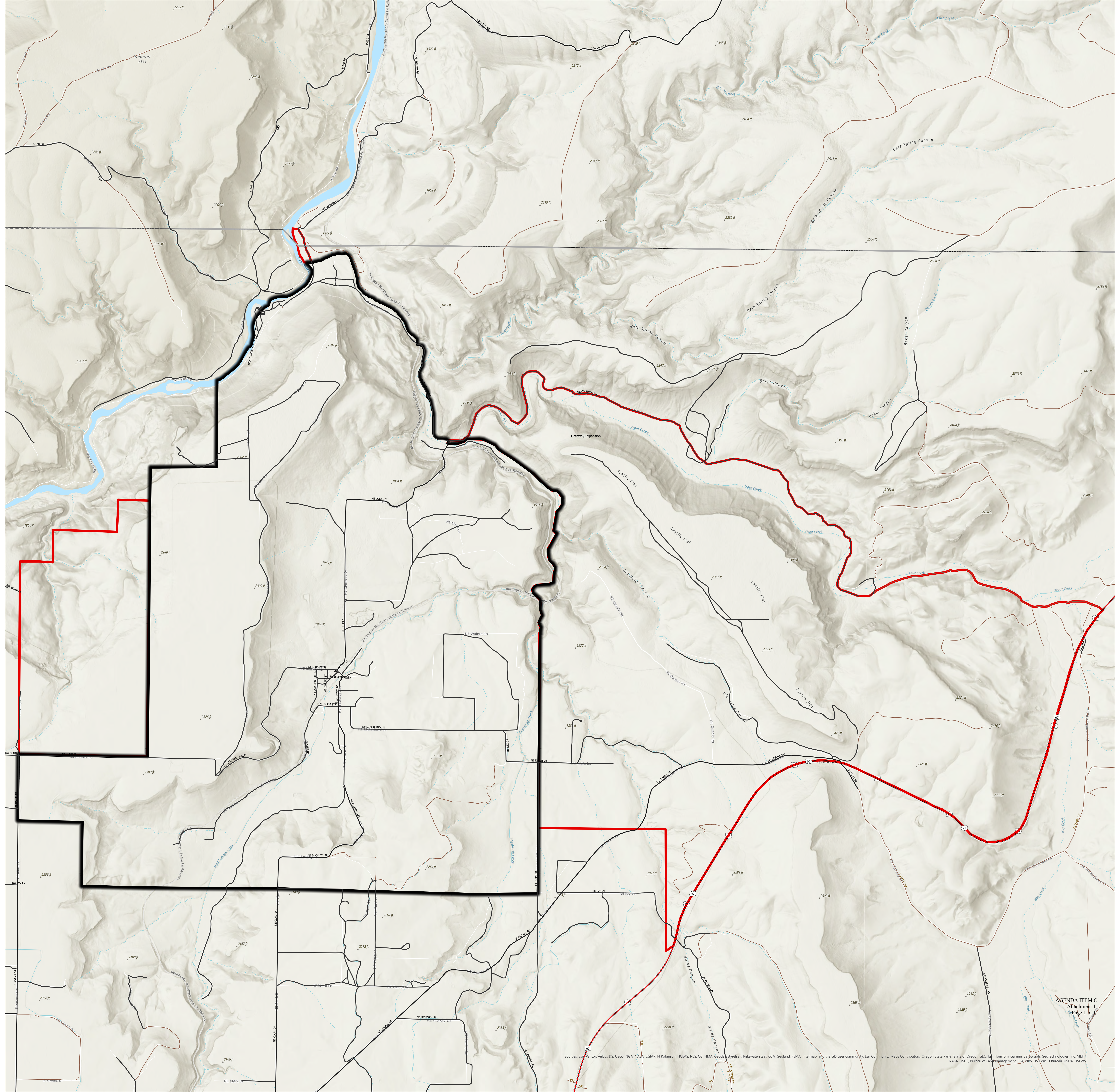
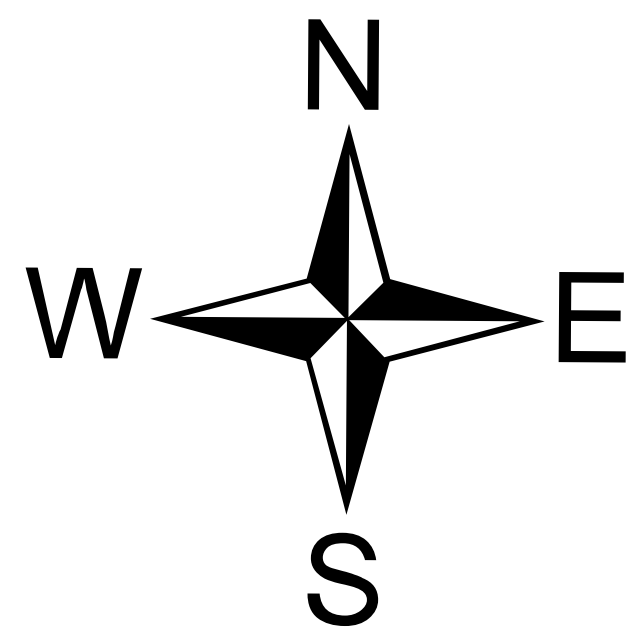
Roads

Federal
and
State
Hwy
Highway
exit And
Paved
Road

All
— weather
Road
— Dirt Road
Gateway Boundary
Gateway_Expansion

Proposed Additional Acres

Type	Acres
State/County	1.34
Federal	670.51
Private	6261.27
Tribal	477.46
Total	7410.58



Agenda Item No.:	D
Work Plan:	Protection Division Work Plan
Topic:	Reappointment to Emergency Fire Cost Committee
Presentation Title:	Reappointment of current EFCC member
Date Presented to Board:	September 9, 2026
Contact Information:	Michael Curran, Chief – Fire Protection Division 541-740-7506, Michael.CURRAN@odf.oregon.gov Nancy Hirsch, Emergency Fire Cost Committee Administrator 503-881-5255, Nancy.Hirsch@odf.oregon.gov

SUMMARY

The purpose of this agenda item is to recommend the reappointment of Eric Kranzush to the Emergency Fire Committee (EFCC).

BACKGROUND

Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 477.440 directs that the board *shall appoint an Emergency Fire Cost Committee for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section and ORS 477.445, 477.450, 477.455, 477.460, 477.755, 477.760, 477.770 and 477.775.*

EFCC members must be, or are representatives of, owners whose forestland or grazing land is being assessed for forest fire protection within a forest protection district. The table on Attachment 1 outlines other ORS 477.440 requirements related to the EFCC membership.

ORS 477.445 gives authority to the Emergency Fire Cost Committee (EFCC) to *oversee the distribution of funds from the Oregon Forest Land Protection Fund established under ORS 477.750, review expenditures from the fund, review budgets for forest protection districts and provide recommendations on the budgets to the State Board of Forestry and prior to the beginning of each fiscal year, distribute payments in their entirety as directed by the fiscal year budgets of forest protection districts to the State Forestry Department and forest protection districts.*

Eric Kranzush's first term began in September 2025. Eric served on the State Forester's "Fire 35" Committee, seeking durable and equitable funding for ODF's Protection Program which resulted in HB 3940 that passed during the 2025 legislative session. Eric has been instrumental in the ongoing development of a policy framework in multiple EFCC work groups since the passage of HB 3940. Eric is eager to continue serving on the EFCC. Eric's brief biography is in attachment 2.

RECOMMENDATION

The Department recommends the Board make the following reappointment.

- Reappoint Eric Kranzush to the EFCC with a term expiring at the end of September 2030.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Emergency Fire Cost Committee Membership current and proposed
2. Brief biography

EMERGENCY FIRE COST COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP
September 9, 2026

	EFCC Member	Region*	Landowner*	Initial Term	Term
1	Brennan Garrelts	Southern	large forest	4-years	9/27/2025 - 9/30/2029
2	Kathryn VanNatta	Northwest	small forest	4-years	9/27/2025 - 9/30/2029
3	John Davis	Eastern	large forest	3-years	9/27/2025 - 9/30/2028
4	Bobby Corey		grazing	2-years	9/27/2025 - 9/30/2027
5	Eric Kranzush		at large	1-year	9/27/2025 - 9/30/2026
6	Non-voting BOF rep				
				Proposed Next Term	
5	<i>Eric Kranzush</i>		<i>At large</i>	<i>4-years</i>	<i>9/09/2026 – 9/30/2030</i>

* ORS Membership requirements

Current members

Brennan Garrelts, Chair

Southern Region

Coos, Douglas, and Southwest Oregon Forest Protective Associations

Vice President, Lone Rock Resources

Kathryn VanNatta

Northwest Region

Northwest Oregon Forest Protective Association

Small forest landowner, representing all Oregon small woodland landowners.

John Davis

Eastern Region

Klamath-Lake Forest Protective Association

Vice President & General Manager, Mountain West Timberlands, Green Diamond Resource Company

Eric Kranzush

Western Oregon

Coos, DFPA and Western Lane Forest Protective Associations

Oregon Forestry Manager, Roseburg Resources – Western Regional Office

Bobby Corey

Northeast Oregon

Eastern Oregon Forest Protection Association

Owner, Cunningham Sheep Company

Heath Curtiss – BOF member – non-voting

Brief biography

Eric Kranzush currently serves as the Oregon Forestry Manager at Roseburg Resources, where he oversees the reforestation, stand management, and wildfire protection of nearly 400,000 acres of timberlands in Western Oregon. Roseburg Resources actively participates in fire protection within the Coos, Douglas, and Western Lane Forest Protective Associations.

For the past 23-years, Eric worked at Giustina Land & Timber Co, where he held various leadership roles within the Linn Forest Protective Association (LFPA), including multiple terms as President and Vice-President. He chaired the Plans & Studies Committee, overseeing the acquisition, construction, and maintenance of LFPA's motor pool and facilities projects. Eric also developed a robust understanding of local district fire protection budgets and advocated for operational efficiencies in Initial Attack systems.

He has represented LFPA on the Oregon Forest Industries Council Protection Committee and the Oregon Forest Protective Association. Currently, he serves on the ODF Headquarters Services Committee. Eric served on the State Forester's "Fire 35" Committee, seeking durable and equitable funding for ODF's Protection Program which resulted in HB 3940 that passed during the 2025 legislative session.

His advocacy and field experience include testifying on wildfire issues at the State Capitol, serving as a Landowner Representative and Resource Boss on numerous large wildfires, and extensive experience as a Burn Boss in prescribed fire operations. Eric holds a bachelor's degree in Forest Management from Oregon State University and an MBA from the University of Oregon. He is deeply committed to effective fire management and financial stewardship. His extensive experience in forest protection, budget management, and strategic planning aligns well with the responsibilities of the Emergency Fire Cost Committee (EFCC).

Eric has been instrumental in developing a policy framework in multiple EFCC work groups since the passage of HB 3940. Eric is eager to continue with his contributions to the sustainability and resilience of Oregon's forestlands through his role on the EFCC.

Agenda Item No.:	E
Work Plan:	Forest Resources Division
Presentation Title:	Committee for Family Forestlands Annual Report
Date of Presentation:	September 9, 2026
Contact Information:	Dave Bugni, CFF Chair, dbugni@cascadeaccess.com , Adam Coble, Landscape Resiliency & Assistance Deputy Division Chief, Forest Resources Division, Adam.Coble@odf.oregon.gov

SUMMARY

The Committee for Family Forestlands (CFF) is an advisory committee to the Board of Forestry (Board) and the Oregon Department of Forestry (Department). The purpose of this agenda item is for the CFF to provide a report on the committee's activities, discuss progress on key issues, and make recommendations on policy topics affecting family forestlands. This is a decision item with the decision being to accept the report.

CONTEXT

Oregon Revised Statute 526.016 provides the Board the authority to establish standing committees. Per the CFF charter, the purpose of the committee is to advise the Board and the Department in matters relating to family forestlands. This includes but is not limited to advising on maintaining a viable family forestland base, maintaining and enhancing the contributions that family forestland owners make, timber availability, the protection and enhancement of watersheds and fish and wildlife habitat and the impact of forest policies have on family forestland owners.

The committee is comprised of seven voting members. Four family forestland owners; one from each Department regional area and one at-large, one forest industry representative, one environmental community representative and one citizen-at-large. Voting members are appointed by the Board and serve three-year terms with a maximum of two consecutive terms. The committee also includes up to six ex-officio members whom are appointed by the committee for two-year terms with no maximum number of terms. More information on the committee can be found on the committee's webpage of the Department website [here](#).

ANALYSIS

Over the past year, the Committee focused on the objectives and issues identified in their 2025-2026 work plan. The committee has prepared an annual report to inform the Board of the committees' progress in addressing issues affecting family forestland and the report is provided as Attachment 1.

RECOMMENDATION

The committee recommends the Board accept the annual report provided as Attachment 1.

ATTACHMENTS

- 1) Committee for Family Forestlands Annual Report to the Board Fiscal Year 2025-2026

Committee for Family Forestlands Annual Report to the Board

Fiscal Year 2025-2026

*Annual Report presented to the Board of Forestry September 9, 2026
By Dave Bugni, Chair, Committee for Family Forestlands*



Background and Introduction

The Committee for Family Forestlands (“CFF”) is a standing committee established by the Oregon Board of Forestry to assist and advise the State Forester and the Board on issues relevant to Oregon’s ~70,000 family Small Forestland Owners (SFOs), including advice on the formulation of policy and potential effects of changes in forest policy on those lands. The CFF is supported by and works with the Oregon Department of Forestry (“ODF”) in fulfilling that role, while also serving as a liaison to the SFO community.

The CFF has received many helpful briefings on key topics from ODF staff, particularly from the Forest Resources Division, and thanks Mike Kroon, Heather Henderson and Miriam Miller in particular, for outstanding support of the CFF.

The CFF thanks the Board and State Forester for their service to the state and its forests and appreciates their awareness of contributions and needs of SFOs. A special thank-you goes to Ben Deumling for attending many of our meetings and acting as a connection to the Board. We know the Board considers the CFF a resource to the Board and ODF in their work and look forward to continuing this important relationship.

CFF 2025-2026 voting members:

- David Bugni, Chair (Northwest Oregon Family Forestland Owner, term expires 6/30/2029)
- Kate McMichael, co-Chair (Landowner at Large, term expires 6/30/2027)
- Gary Jensen (Southern Oregon Family Forestland Owner, term expires 6/30/2027)
- Maurizio Valerio (Eastern Oregon Family Forestland Owner, term expires 6/30/2027)
- Jake Ryan (Industry Representative, term expires 6/30/2028)
- Becca Shively (Conservation Community), term began June 2026, term expires 6/30/2029
- Wendy Gerlach, previous Chair (Citizen at Large), term ended June 2026

Wendy Gerlach left the CFF this summer after six years of dutiful service as the CFF Citizen at Large Representative. She dedicated many hours to the CFF, particularly as chair for three years, and provided valuable input during her entire term. We thank Wendy for all her contributions.

Mike Kroon retired from ODF on June 30, 2026. We are grateful for his work with us, both during and between meetings, and will miss both his depth of experience and steady presence. We look forward to welcoming Adam Coble, who is stepping into Mike’s position with ODF and concomitant role as secretary of CFF.

Thoughtful succession planning, balancing the values of historical memory with new perspectives, will be a critical element of CFF’s 2026-2027 workplan. Not only do we need a new Citizen at Large in the immediate future, but three of our four Forest Landowner members are terming out at the end of June 2027.

CFF 2025-2026 ex-officio members:

The CFF benefits from the time and expertise of the CFF ex-officio members, and thanks them for their input. They are:

- Amanda Sullivan-Astor for Associated Oregon Loggers (AOL)
- Mike Cafferata for Oregon Small Woodlands Association (OSWA)
- Glenn Ahrens for Oregon State University (OSU) College of Forestry, OSU Extension Forestry and Natural Resources Program
- Julie Woodward for Oregon Forest Resources Institute (OFRI)

2025-2026 CFF Activities, Accomplishments, and Recommendations

- SFO Stewardship, Forest Legacy, Incentives and New Revenue Sources. The topics receiving the CFF's greatest attention this past year were those focusing on enumerating the various funding sources that are available to SFOs. Presentations by ODF staff highlighted the need for more direct and consistent engagement of the CFF in both the Forest Legacy and Forest Stewardship programs, including a place on the CFF agenda at least twice annually and inclusion of CFF members on a sub-work group about these programs. The intent is to study them more fully, in concert with ODF staff, and report back to the Department with recommendations to further enhance, advertise, and implement them. Relatedly, Ben Deumling mentioned several times during our meetings over the past year about the ongoing concern of the loss of forestlands across the state. CFF pledged our support to do what we can to help reduce and reverse this loss.
- Compliance Monitoring. CFF sought an update by ODF staff on compliance monitoring, which is an important tool to assess compliance with the Forest Practices Act and to increase public trust in the Act. Completed studies were presented as well as a timeline for upcoming monitoring studies focusing on forest roads, riparian areas and steep slopes. CFF is a conduit to assist in presenting this information to SFOs.
- SFO Reforestation Activities. Reforestation— both post-harvest and post-disturbance— is a major concern and will continue to be a particular focus of the CFF in the coming year. There is concern among groups such as the Oregon Small Woodlands Association (OSWA) and Oregon Tree Farm System (OTFS) over the results of the recent reforestation compliance monitoring report. The CFF will seek to find ways to support SFOs in understanding and meeting reforestation requirements. Please see below for our anticipated 2026-27 activities, which include work going forward.
- Private Forest Accord Forest Conservation Tax Credit (FCTC) Program. CFF understands that only about 5% or less of Small Forestland Owners who harvest timber adjacent to their Riparian Management Areas are opting for this credit. CFF wants to know why the participation rate is so low, and how we can help remedy that situation, whether that be providing recommendations for modifications in rule or helping to provide more education about this program.
- Private Forest Accord Relationship to the Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP). CFF wanted to understand the driving forces behind the Accord and a presentation was given by ODF staff describing the overarching goal of Oregon submitting a Habitat Conservation Plan to the federal government and how the Accord is an integral part of the plan. CFF remains available to assist in any way it can to achieve approval of the HCP.
- Private Forest Accord Adaptive Management Program Committee (AMPC). One of the goals of CFF is to better understand the roles of the AMPC and its affiliated IRST in utilizing science to investigate facets of the Accord that were not addressed during its development. A presentation by ODF staff brought the CFF up to date. CFF is a vital, bi-directional conduit to bring

information about the AMPC to SFOs and suggestions by SFOs of issues to be studied to the AMPC and ultimately to the Board.

- Private Forest Accord Small Forestland Investment in Stream Habitat (SFISH) Program. The CFF has been following the growth of the Private Forest Accord-related SFISH grant program and was briefed on current funding, the projects funded, and the project selection process. The CFF notes the ongoing funding of the SFISH program is an important incentive for SFOs under the Accord; however, we remain concerned about the dwindling pool of funds to properly implement this program.
- Private Forest Accord Stream Mapping & Flow Modeling. A presentation was given to the CFF by ODF staff providing updates to the stream mapping program and the interactions between ODF and ODFW to complete this important task. The emphasis now is on differentiating between perennial (Np) and seasonal (Ns) streams and publishing the results. CFF has a vital role to play here to help inform SFOs about the need to verify the accuracy of the modeled results within SFO-owned properties and provide a mechanism to be able to communicate and correct discrepancies to ensure accurate landowner information in the ODF system.
- Small Forestland Owner Office. The CFF has consistently emphasized the need for a coordinated approach to disseminating information about resources available to SFOs. ODF's buildout of the SFO Office is consistent with this need. CFF discussion identified the need for leadership by the SFO Office in coordinating various organizations in their support for SFOs and in providing access to information and resources. CFF members have talked about the fact that many SFOs are as yet unengaged with ODF, or groups such as OSWA, OTFS, or OSU Extension, and that the SFO Office could be a leader in coordinating outreach to SFOs. The CFF met with ODF staff about how the SFO Office and public affairs staff plan to reach out to SFOs, and CFF provided feedback.

2026-2027 Upcoming Activities and Priorities

Issues important to small forest landowners remain largely the same over the years, as reviewed above and enumerated in prior CFF reports. They include the Private Forest Accord (new rules, SFO Office, incentives), technical and financial assistance to landowners, stewardship forester availability, wildfire issues, economic viability (seedlings, markets, workforce, infrastructure), and climate change. The CFF expects to continue its focus on these issues in the coming year. Some specific areas of expected focus, consistent with CFF's general priorities and building on the activities described above, include:

- SFO Stewardship, Forest Legacy, Incentives, and New Revenue Sources. CFF will form a sub-work group, including ODF staff, to study these topics in totality to determine what is working, what is not, how to better advertise to SFOs these sources of funding, and recommendations on how the Department can assist us in achieving the goal of providing complementary revenue sources for SFOs to successfully steward their forestland and minimize those activities by some to convert their forestlands to some other, non-forest use. The CFF will also provide consistent opportunities for the Forest Legacy & Stewardship Program updates on CFF meeting agendas and CFF representation on this sub-work group.
- Private Forest Accord. Continued implementation of the Private Forest Accord is a priority for the CFF, including development of effective and strong landowner incentive programs (including SFISH program funding, and tax credit for riparian management beyond minimum option –

please see above for more on this) through the Small Forestland Owner Assistance Office. As information becomes available about the success of these programs (including the collection of data about the impact of the Accord) the CFF would like to consider and advise on which programs are successful, which are not, and what might need to be adjusted. The CFF has appreciated its meetings with SFO Office leadership and looks forward to continuing to provide input to the SFO Office and informing SFOs about the valuable role the SFO Office plays.

- SFO Reforestation Activities. CFF believes sustained investment in staff capacity (ODF, OSU Extension and Soil & Water Conservation Districts), along with effective Board leadership and coordination of a collaborative effort is needed to provide effective landowner assistance. This should include a focus on improving the seed to seedling pipeline, providing guidance and options for landowners in selecting and acquiring suitable species and seed-sources for a changing climate, enabling timely acquisition of high-quality reforestation services, and providing guidance and options for landowners to find and retain service providers. In essence, there is an intrinsic connection between reforestation success in the present to healthy, resilient forests and reliable timber supply in the future.

Post-fire reforestation assistance is a special case, requiring even more attention. A good example is the rapid response approach developed by a team of ODF and NRCS staff in Eastern Oregon, which was fully implemented after the 2024 wildfires. This included a private lands version of the federal Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) process involving 1) early identification of fire-affected forest landowners, and 2) prompt field site assessments and referrals to NRCS and other sources of assistance. This approach was developed by knowledgeable and dedicated staff (ODF and NRCS) in Eastern Oregon, with no extra allocation of funding. We believe a similar approach is needed to assist SFOs in Western Oregon. If they are not already, the Board and the State Legislature should evaluate this approach for all large fires going forward, including the need for increased funding and dedicated staff capacity to enable this statewide when needed. Elements of the process applied to assist landowners with post-fire reforestation could also be useful for improving landowner success with reforestation after timber harvest in general. We will continue to monitor progress of this critical issue.

- Climate Smart Forestry. The Board Vision refers to climate smart forestry; the CFF would like to engage the Board on what that looks like for SFOs, and to track ODF's Climate Change and Carbon Plan generally. Many SFOs want to become involved in such an important program as this and want to learn more. We suggest setting up a mutually convenient meeting to discuss this and any other topics of mutual interest.
- Governor's Executive Order 25-26 on Resilience. SFOs play a key role in the health and resilience of Oregon's forests and the communities that both rely upon and benefit from their stewardship. Good stewardship is inextricably linked to available and viable infrastructure, both human and economic. Keeping family forests as forests—a line of the CFF charter—demands that CFF have a seat at the table where resilience strategies and losses of forestland are discussed. Relatedly, further and meaningful discussions should be held to address the ongoing loss of forest industry infrastructure, particularly sawmills on the east side. The Governor's Executive order provides an ideal opportunity for creativity and innovation, whether streamlining the PFAP process, expanding the list of acceptable reforestation species, updating smoke management rules to encourage more "good" fire, where appropriate, on the landscape, encouraging a return to local sourcing (Oregon lumber for Oregon building, for example, and

how the positive benefits of the lumber grading bill, SB 1061 are progressing) or expanding programs to engage youth, to name a few.

- CFF is available to help the Board arrange tours of SFO properties and suggests that such tours would be useful to the Board in learning more about how SFOs steward their forestlands. Many SFOs feel left out of policy conversations and undermined in their efforts to actively manage their forests. Holding periodic tours will help to overcome those perceptions.

Conclusion

The CFF is grateful for the opportunity to engage with the Board and ODF on issues important to Small Forestland Owners. This year's activities have included providing advice and receiving information through presentations and ODF briefings that allow the CFF members to engage in an informed way with the SFO community. A frequent comment at our meetings is "now that we know this, how do we turn this knowledge into action?". We can do so through our work with the Board and community partners to support programs and practices that will contribute to successful small forestlands. As the CFF charter says, SFOs make essential contributions to Oregon's vitality, "including timber availability and the protection and enhancement of watersheds and fish and wildlife habitat.". As the Board and ODF implement the Vision, further develop the Private Forest Accord and the SFO Office, implement the Governor's EO on Resilience, and address ongoing issues such as fire resilience, the CFF stands by to assist and act as a bridge to local communities.

Thank you, Chair Kelly and Board Members, for your service to the State, and for the opportunity to present this report.



Board of Forestry Public Meeting

1. Opening Comments

This item serves as an opportunity for the State Forester and Board Vice Chair to offer introductory comments, housekeeping tips and best practices, and for Board Members to provide introductions.

This is an information item.



Board of Forestry Public Meeting

2. Consent Agenda Items

This item serves as an opportunity to review and consider items presented on the Consent Agenda.

This is a decision item.



Board of Forestry Public Meeting

3. Public Forum

Sign-up instructions for providing public comments are posted on the Board's meeting webpage. Comments are limited to three minutes or less and are reserved for remarks on information items and topics off the agenda.

This is an information item.

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item No.:	4
Work Plan:	Fire Protection
Topic:	Ongoing Topic; Fire Season Update
Presentation Title:	2026 Fire Season Update
Date of Presentation:	September 9, 2026
Contact Information:	Michael Curran, Chief – Fire Protection Division 503-480-6675, Michael.Curran@odf.oregon.gov Ron Graham, Deputy Chief of Operations- Fire Protection Division 503-945-7271, Ron.Graham@odf.oregon.gov

SUMMARY

Oregon revised statutes define the Department's Fire Protection policy, which requires a complete and coordinated system. This system relies on the partnership between the Department and forest landowners with a commitment to ongoing communication and collaboration with many other state and federal agencies. Fire management leaders from the Department will provide a briefing on some of the ongoing coordination and an up-to-date fire season status report during this agenda item.

Agenda Item No.:	5
Work Plan:	Administrative
Topic:	Key Performance Measures
Presentation Title:	Annual Performance Progress Report 2026
Date of Presentation:	September 9, 2026
Contact Information:	Sabrina Perez, Strategic Advisor for Agency Administration (503) 945-7311, sabrina.perez@odf.oregon.gov

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

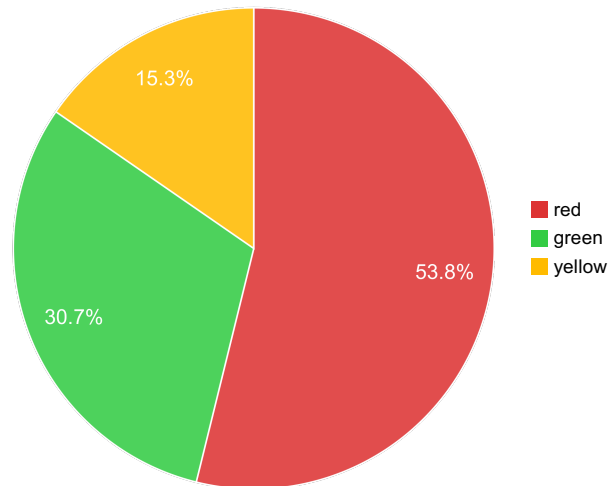
Department of Forestry

Annual Performance Progress Report

Reporting Year 2026

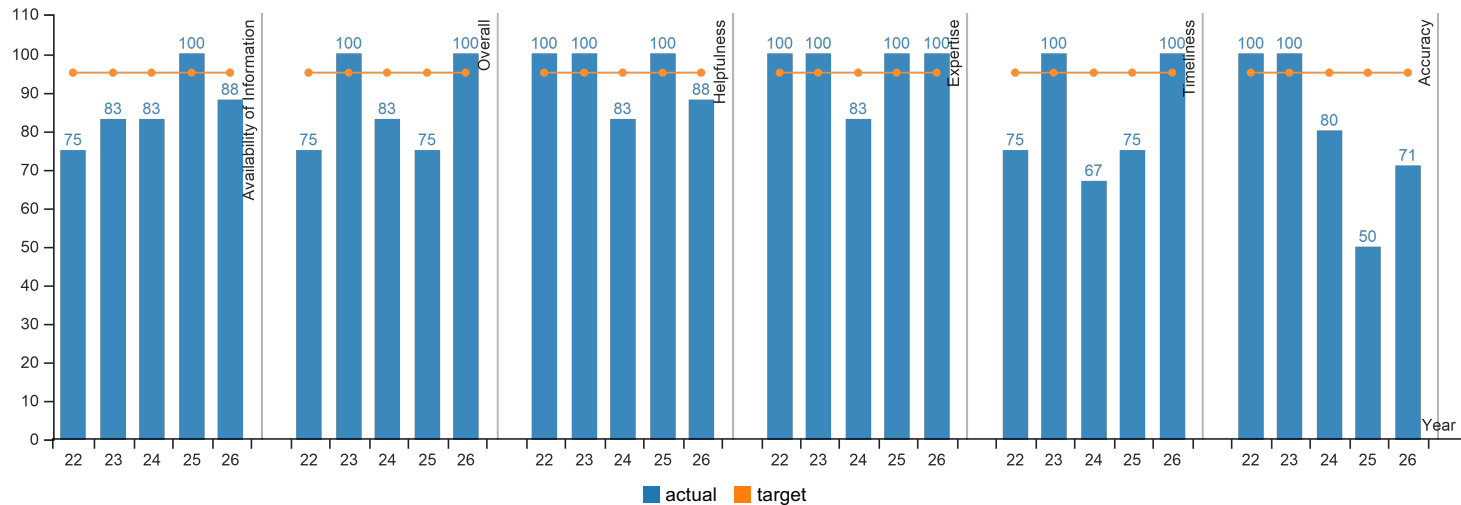
Published: 8/5/2026 4:22:33 PM

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."

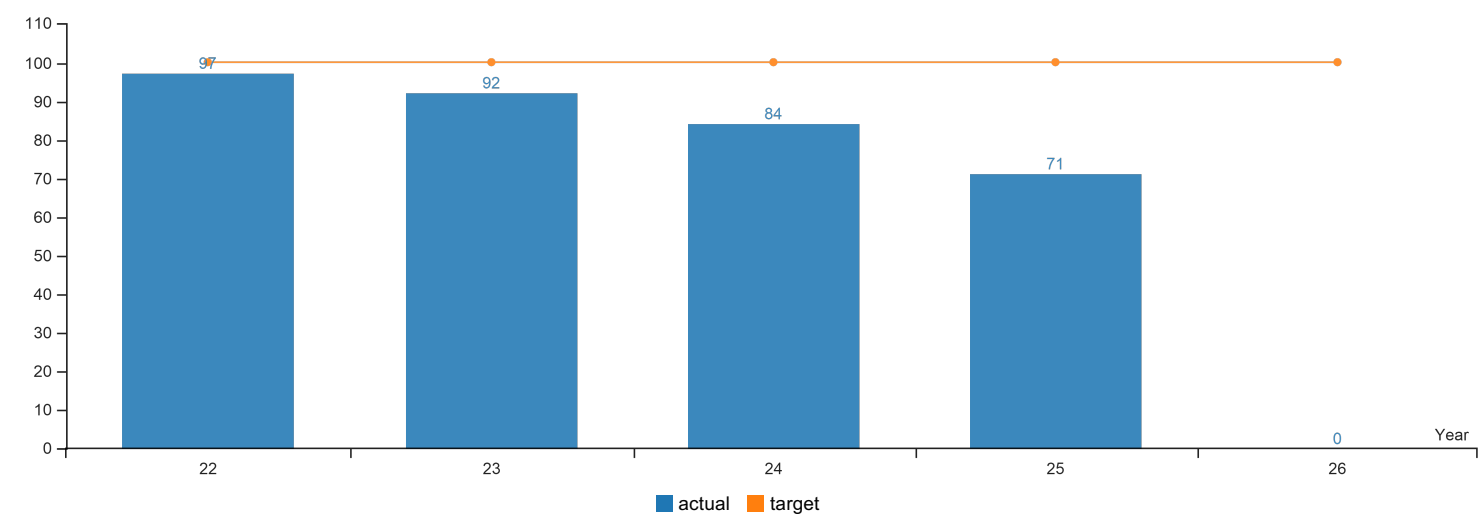
The positive results reflect sustained investments in building effective relationships amongst department staff, county commissioners, county officials, forest protective associations and forest landowners.

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.

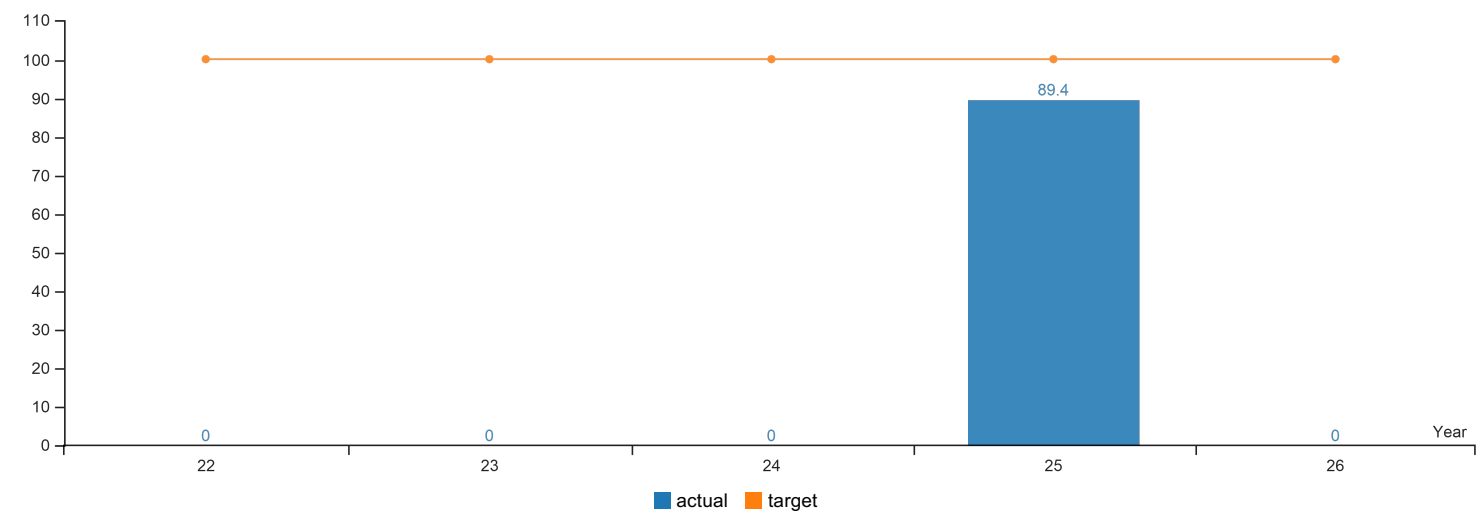
The Board Governance Subcommittee reviewed the self-evaluation procedures in November 2025, and the full Board discussed all legislative key performance measures during their February 2026 planning retreat. During the retreat, the Board assessed whether they were still required to perform the measure 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

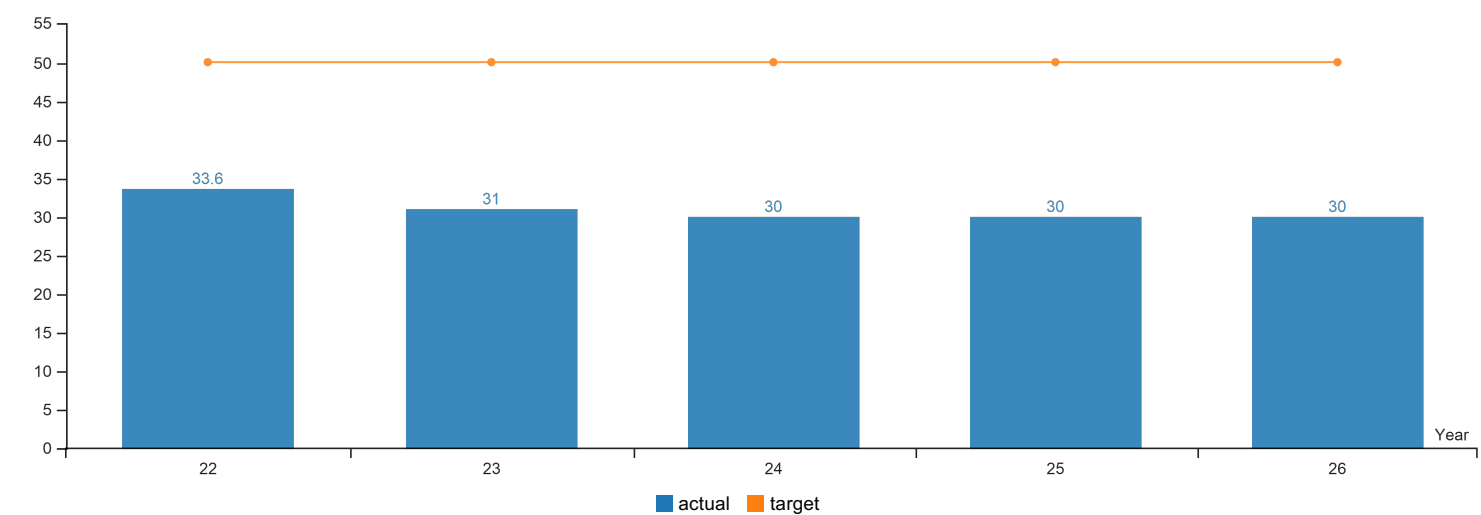
Compliance rates are not available yet. However, the Riparian Pilot study found:

- 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

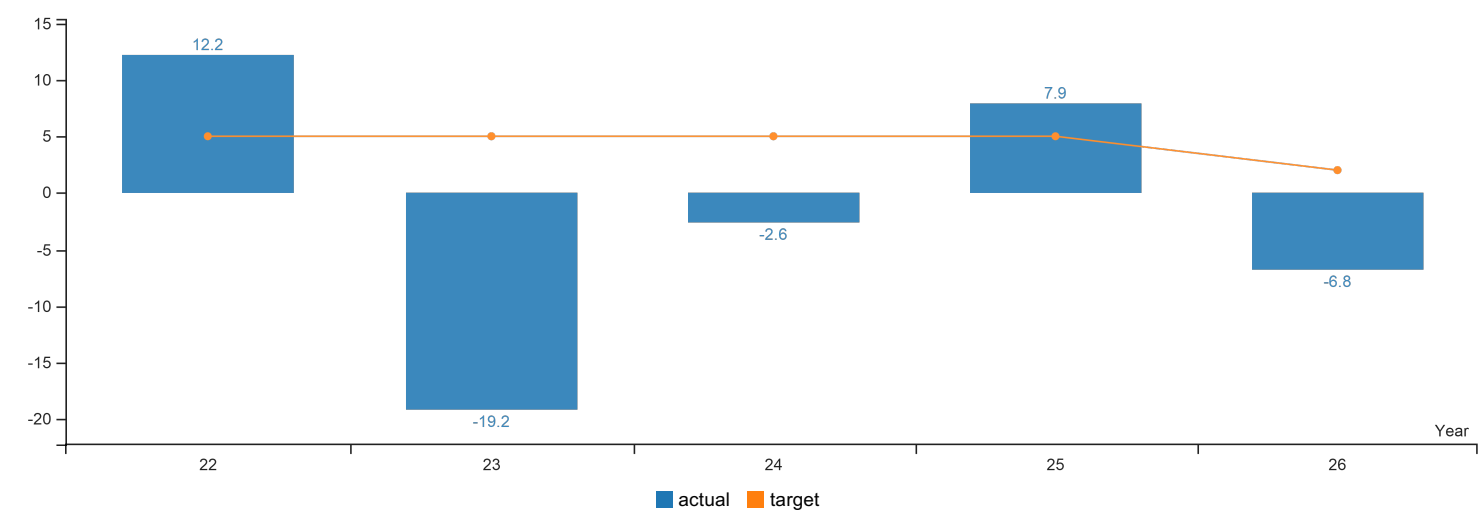
Over time, we expect to see fluctuations in communities' abilities to meet the four UCF management criteria listed above, based on changing budgets and economic conditions, staffing and volunteer capacity, and community priorities. Although it will take a few years for the full effects of the recent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

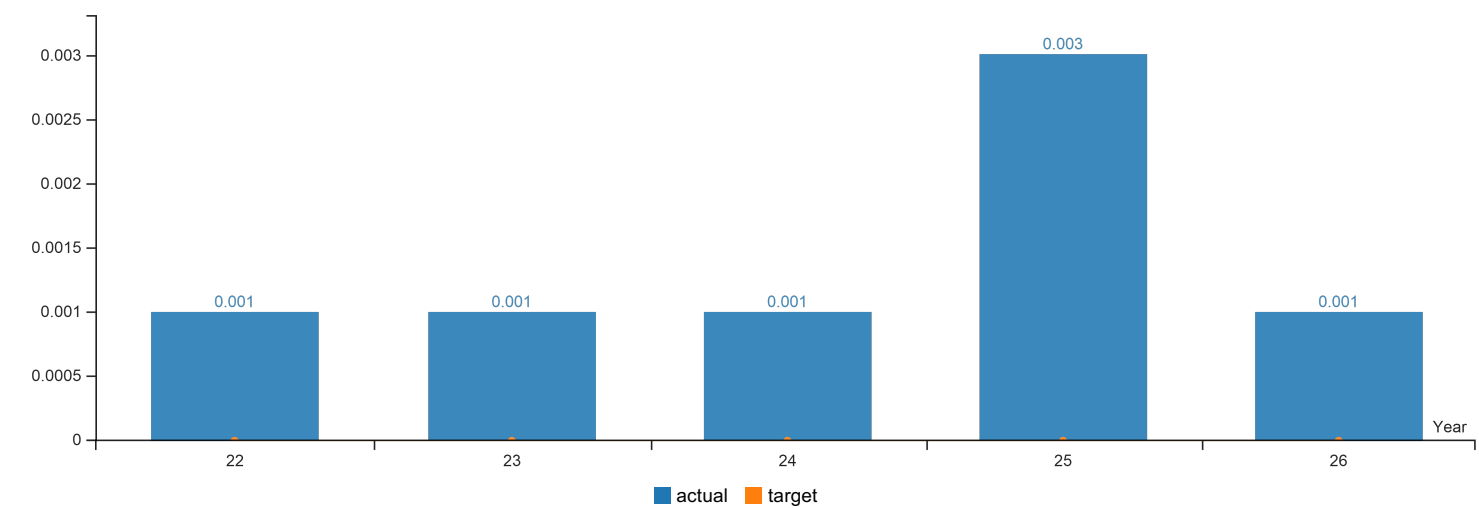
The KPM targets establish an objective for management activities to predictably generate revenue for the State.

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 Mb. Sold stumpage price decreased 10.9 percent from the previous year, \$586/Mb to \$522/Mb. 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

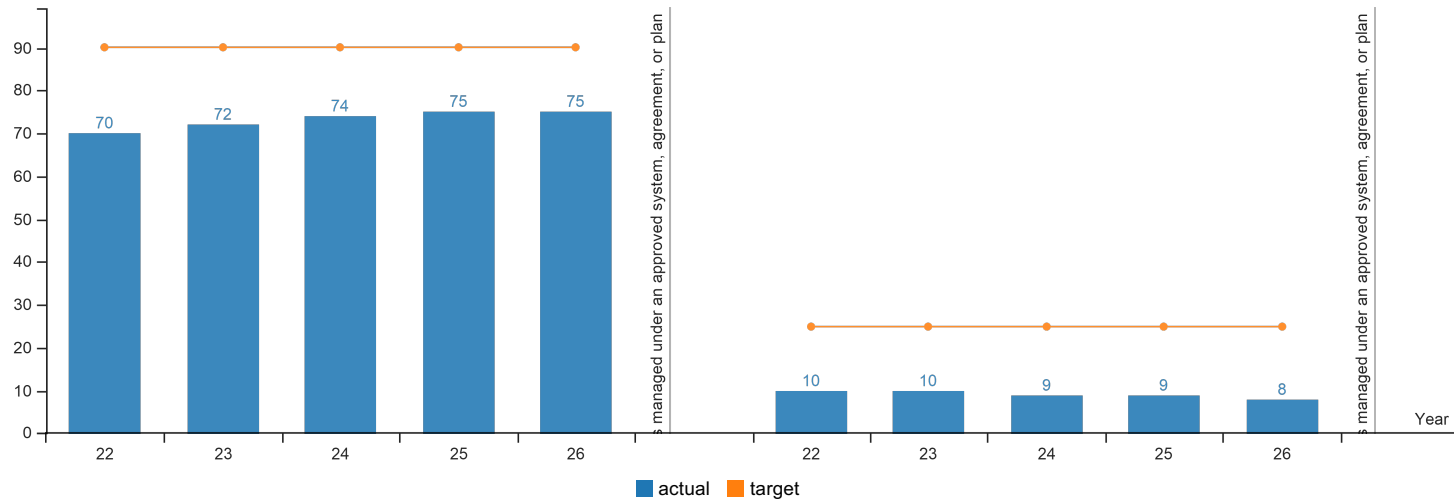
How Are We Doing

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.

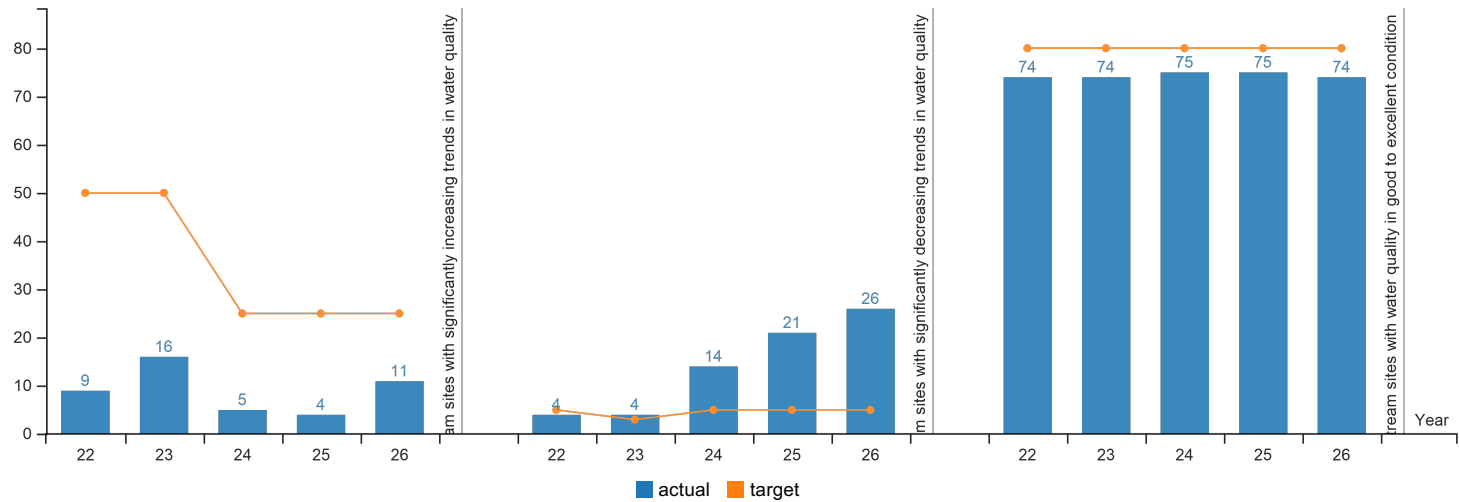
In 2019, the KPM was modified to reflect the percentage of industrial and non-industrial acres whose land is under an approved certification or management system. The percentage is based upon the total acres of forestland in either the industrial or non-industrial classification. This revised reporting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

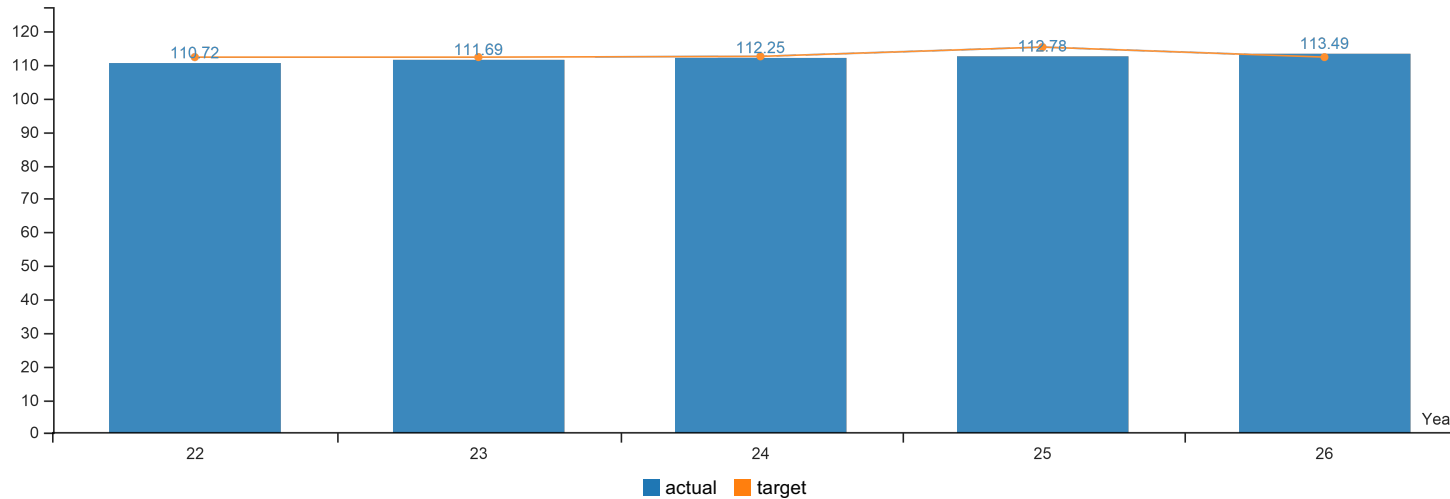
Several of the stations identified as forest land-use with declining trends over the last few years are located downstream of recent major wildfires. Wildfires are a well-documented cause for a decline in water quality, and it can take a decade or more for the area impacted by a major wildfire to recover.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

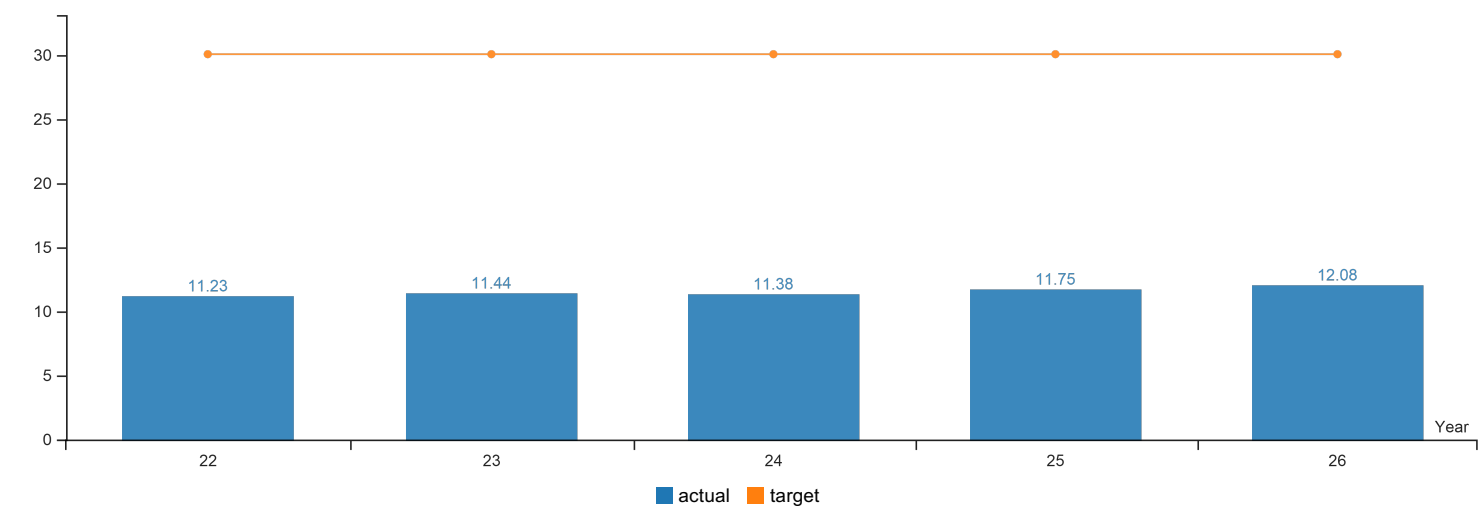
The Oregon Plan has been successful because of the strong forestland owner community who work with watershed councils and the Department to achieve restoration and protection goals for natural resources. There continues to be broad support for voluntary measures coupled with regulatory mandates. The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

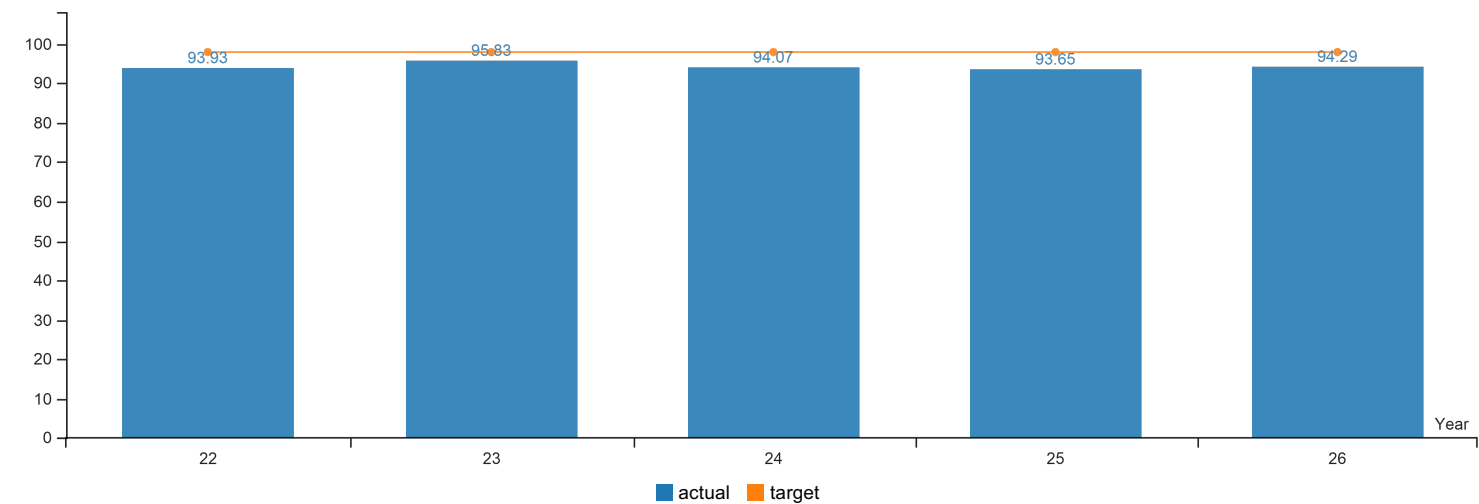
Factors Affecting Results

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.

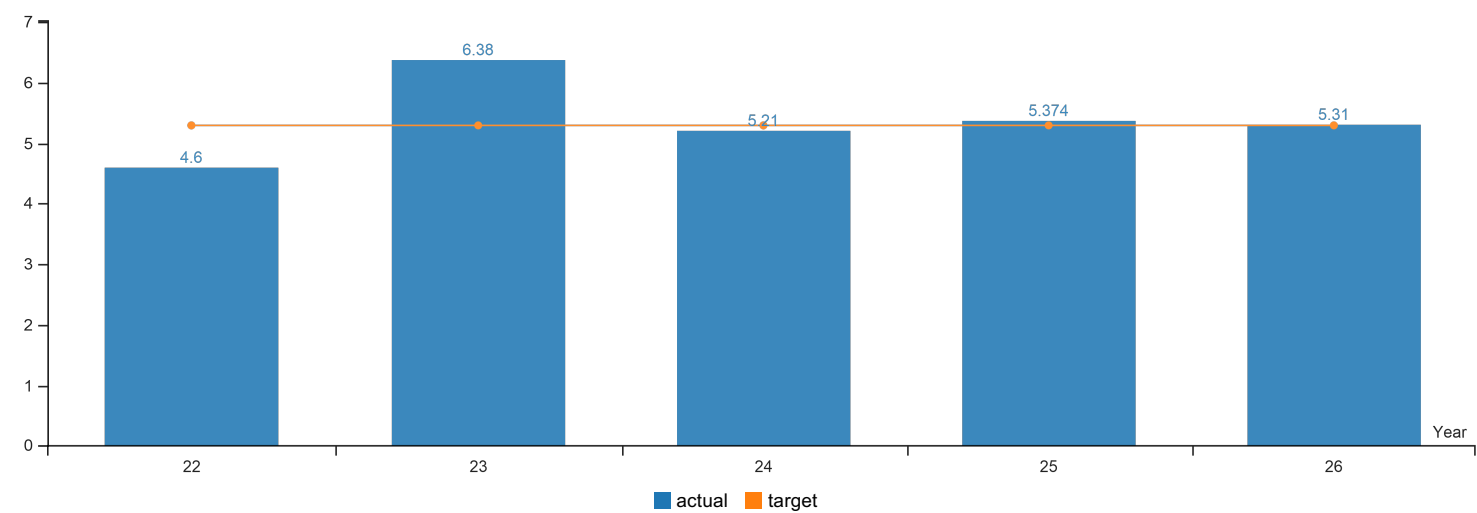
Factors Affecting Results

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).

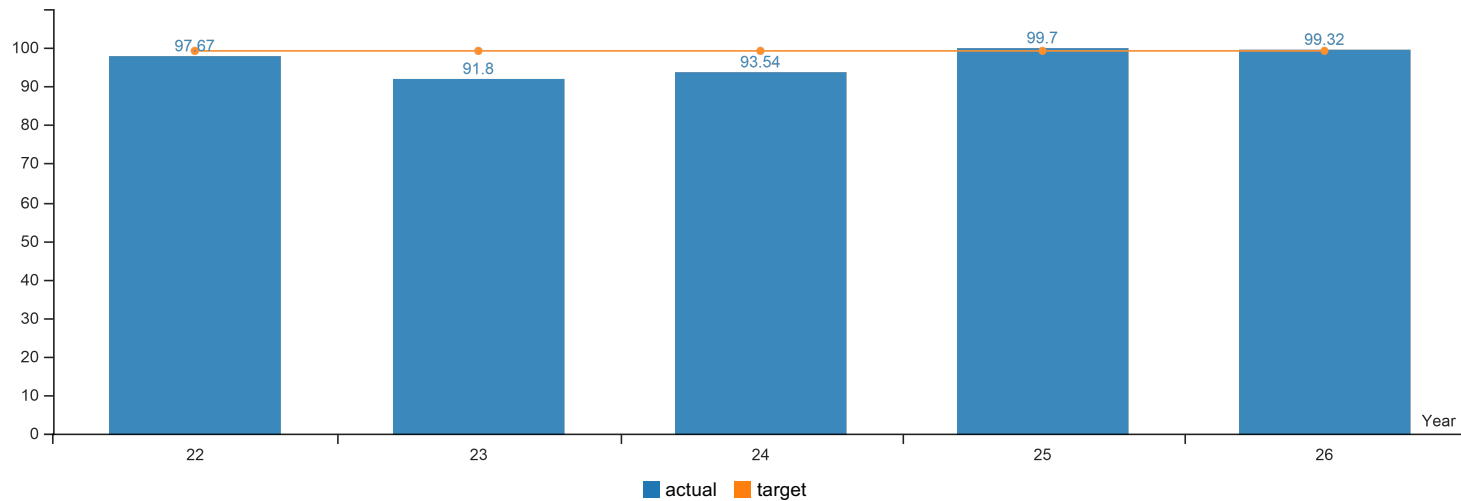
The fire prevention program continues to examine new and effective approaches to prevent human-caused wildland fires. There were 810 human-caused wildland fires in 2025, 72 less than the 10-year average. With Oregon's population in 2025 totaling 4,301,164, the resulting fire prevention rate of 5.31 thousand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

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item No.:	6
Topic:	Board Governance Subcommittee
Date of Presentation:	September 9, 2026
Contact Information:	Ben Duemailing, Governance Subcommittee Chair

SUMMARY

The purpose of this agenda item is for all members input and discussion of Governance Subcommittee review and suggestions for future self-evaluation.

CONTEXT

The Board of Forestry subcommittee is made up of Ben Demling, subcommittee Chair, Liz Agapaoa, and Heath Curtis. The subcommittee will provide updates from meetings held July 14 and September 8, 2026, specifically discussing Board self-evaluation.

- Key Performance Measure 2, Board of Forestry Performance is proposed for deletion and will no longer be reported to the legislature. This 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 begun work on developing a new evaluation process for the board.
- The subcommittee has agreed that this would ideally be a shorter annual survey that will be helpful for the Board to evaluate effectiveness. Questions could range from some overarching themes covering board effectiveness to more specific questions that address whether the board is properly following best practices, policies & procedures.
- This board discussion will be an opportunity for all board members to suggest relevant questions for this survey going forward.

RECCOMENDATION

Agenda item is informational only for discussion

ATTACHMENTS

- (1) Board Policy Manual Addendum G – Self-evaluation

Oregon Board of Forestry – Board Policy Manual
Addenda G – Attachment 1
Governance Performance Measure Best Management Practices Self-Evaluation Criteria

Performance Measure: Percent of total best practices met by the Board.

Target: 100%

Period: Annual

ODF Key Performance Measure: #2

Board Adopted: September 6, 2006

Instructions:

This is a sample survey only, not for completion or submittal. The formal evaluation is conducted through an electronic survey platform. Instructions for accessing the survey will be sent to the Board following approval of the annual evaluation criteria, process, and timeline.

Oregon Board of Forestry Best Practices Criteria	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1. Executive Director’s performance expectations are current. <i>The Board understands this to mean that the State Forester’s Position Description is current.</i> <u>Comments:</u>				
2. Executive Director’s performance has been evaluated in the last year. <i>The Board understands this to mean that the State Forester’s Position Description is current and that the annual performance appraisal has been completed.</i> <u>Comments:</u>				
3. The agency’s mission and high-level goals are current and applicable. <i>The Board understands this to mean that the agency’s strategic initiatives and priorities are current.</i> <u>Comments:</u>				
4. The Board reviews the <i>Annual Performance Progress Report</i>. <i>The Board understands this to mean that the Board reviews the report annually as a meeting agenda item.</i> <u>Comments:</u>				
5. The Board is appropriately involved in review of agency’s key communications. <i>The Board understands this to mean agency and Board communications at a policy level, versus a day-to-day operating level.</i> <u>Comments:</u>				
6. The Board is appropriately involved in policy-making activities. <i>The Board understands this to mean those policy activities that particularly have a statewide perspective, including holding Board meetings at different geographic locations around the state.</i> <u>Comments:</u>				

Oregon Board of Forestry – Board Policy Manual
Addenda G – Attachment 1
Governance Performance Measure Best Management Practices Self-Evaluation Criteria

Performance Measure: Percent of total best practices met by the Board.

Target: 100%

Period: Annual

ODF Key Performance Measure: #2

Board Adopted: September 6, 2006

Oregon Board of Forestry Best Practices Criteria	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
7. The agency's policy option packages are aligned with their mission and goals. <i>The Board understands this to mean the packages included in the biennial budget process as part of the Agency Request Budget.</i> <u>Comments:</u>				
8. The Board reviews all proposed budgets. <i>The Board understands this to mean the Department of Forestry's biennial budget at the Agency Request Budget level.</i> <u>Comments:</u>				
9. The Board periodically reviews key financial information and audit findings. <i>The Board understands this to mean significant financial issues and as audits are released.</i> <u>Comments:</u>				
10. The Board is appropriately accounting for resources. <i>The Board understands this to mean critical issues relating to human, financial, material and facilities resources by providing oversight in these areas. This means that the Board receives briefings on such issues as succession management, vacancies, the budget, and financial effects of the fire program.</i> <u>Comments:</u>				
11. The agency adheres to accounting rules and other relevant financial controls. <i>The Board understands this to mean the receipt of the annual statewide audit report from Secretary of State which highlights any variances in accounting rules or significant control weaknesses.</i> <u>Comments:</u>				
12. Board members act in accordance with their roles as public representatives. <i>The Board understands this to mean that they follow public meeting rules, the standard of conduct for Board members, and the public input process. Members received training and information from the Governor's Office upon appointment.</i> <u>Comments:</u>				

Oregon Board of Forestry – Board Policy Manual
Addenda G – Attachment 1
Governance Performance Measure Best Management Practices Self-Evaluation Criteria

Performance Measure: Percent of total best practices met by the Board.

Target: 100%

Period: Annual

ODF Key Performance Measure: #2

Board Adopted: September 6, 2006

Oregon Board of Forestry Best Practices Criteria	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
13. The Board coordinates with others where responsibilities and interests overlap. <i>The Board understands this to mean other public agencies and boards with statutory authority connections or overlaps, e.g. the Forest Trust Land Counties, the Oregon Environmental Quality Commission/Department of Environmental Quality; the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission/Department of Fish and Wildlife; the State Land Board; local fire districts; the United States Forest Service; the Bureau of Land Management.</i> <u>Comments:</u>				
14. The Board members identify and attend appropriate training sessions. <i>The Board understands this to mean the workshops, symposia, and field tours that accompany some Board meetings, and that the Board receives adequate technical information.</i> <u>Comments:</u>				
15. The Board reviews its management practices to ensure best practices are utilized. <i>The Board understands this to mean carrying out this self-evaluation on an annual basis, conducting the annual Board work plan status check, and by conducting the periodic scan of issues on a biennial basis.</i> <u>Comments:</u>				
<i>Listed below is an additional best practice for the Board of Forestry; not included in calculating the percentage adherence to best practices.</i>				
16. The Board values public input and transparency in conducting its work through outreach to and engagement of stakeholders and by using its work plan communication tools. The Board also values input and communications with its standing advisory committees, special ad hoc committees and panels and external committees with board interests. <u>Comments:</u>				
Total Number (Criteria 1-15)				
Percentage of Total in Each Evaluation Category (Criteria 1-15)				
Percentage of Total in “Agree” and “Disagree” (Criteria 1-15)				

Oregon Board of Forestry – Board Policy Manual
Addenda G – Attachment 1
Governance Performance Measure Best Management Practices Self-Evaluation Criteria

Performance Measure: Percent of total best practices met by the Board.

Target: 100%

Period: Annual

ODF Key Performance Measure: #2

Board Adopted: September 6, 2006

Summary Questions for Consideration:

1. How are we doing?
2. What factors are affecting our results?
3. What needs to be done to improve future performance?

Agenda Item No.:	7
Work Plan:	Administrative
Topic:	Agency Budget Development Presentation
Presentation Title:	2027-2029 Agency Budget Request
Date of Presentation:	September 9, 2026
Contact Information:	James Short, Department Chief Financial Officer james.short@odf.oregon.gov Tara Sell, Deputy Division Chief tara.l.sell@odf.oregon.gov

SUMMARY

The agency is sharing the 2027-2029 Agency Request Budget (ARB) and notifying the Board of the submission of the agency 2027-29 ARB to the Department of Administrative Services (DAS).

BACKGROUND AND ANALYSIS

Strategic thinking and planning drive the agency's budget development process. The strategic framework within which legislative concepts and budget development and implementation occur includes:

- The missions and statutory policy, responsibilities and obligations of the Board, the State Forester, and the Department;
- The Department strategic planning efforts;
- The Department's core operational and support functions, which represent the essence of the agency and our fundamental "reason for being" as an organization; and

The budget development process is then structured around the following elements:

- Instruction and direction from the Governor's office and the Department of Administrative Services;
- The identification of agency legislative concepts and budget focus areas which address current and projected issues, needs, opportunities and outcomes; and
- Direction from the Department of Administrative Services Chief Financial Officer that all policy option packages (POPs) be budget neutral due to state revenue projections.

The primary budget building blocks include (1) the current service level (which reflects the delivery of current services), and (2) the adjustments or enhancements to the current service level in the form of Policy Packages (POPs).

This Agency Request Budget seeks to maintain critical core business while solidifying and fully operationalizing the significant investments that were made through the 2025-27 biennium. Attachment 1 summarizes this budget and will be the review and discussion document on September 9, 2026.

NEXT STEPS

The Department will continue to work with the DAS Chief Financial Office, Governor's Office, and stakeholders per DAS instructions during the next phase of the biennial budget build, Governor's Budget.

ATTACHMENTS

1. 2027-29 ODF Agency Request Biennial Budget Summary
2. 2027-29 ODF Agency Request Budget - Policy Option Packages



Board of Forestry Public Meeting

Placeholder for 2027-29 ODF Agency Request Biennial Budget Summary



Board of Forestry Public Meeting

Placeholder for 2027-29 ODF Agency Request Budget - Policy Option Packages



Board of Forestry Public Meeting

8. Forest Trust Land Advisory Committee Testimony

The FTLAC is a statutorily established committee that advises the Board on the management of State Forests and other matters in which counties may have a responsibility pertaining to forestland.

This is an information item.

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item No.:	9
Work Plan:	State Forests Work Plan
Topic:	State Forests Management
Presentation Title:	Work Session for Performance Measures for Western Oregon State Forests Management
Date of Presentation:	September 9, 2026
Contact Information:	Tyson Wepprich, Adaptive Management Specialist Tyson.M.Wepprich@odf.oregon.gov Michael Wilson, State Forests Division Chief Michael.Wilson@odf.oregon.gov

CONTEXT

Forest Management Plans (FMP) provide the overarching direction for state forestlands managed by ODF. These plans are developed pursuant to Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR 629-035-0030) and are approved by the Board of Forestry to codify the Board's finding that the FMP meets Greatest Permanent Value (OAR 629-035-0020).

On July 22, the Board passed a motion that included the adoption of the Western Oregon State Forests Management Plan to become "effective following issuance of incidental take permits by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service and approval by the Board of a set of FMP performance measure targets and trends."

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Performance measures are a select set of metrics that the Board will use to evaluate management commitments and outcomes with respect to the FMP guiding principles, management approach, and goals. The performance measures have component metrics (Attachment 1) that will be monitored and reported for the Board and others to track management commitments and outcomes readily across a broad range of ecosystem services provided by State Forests.

The Board will have a work session with State Forests Division staff to discuss performance measures, component metrics, and the process for setting targets and trends.

RECOMMENDATION

Information only.

NEXT STEPS

After this meeting, the Division will:

1. Incorporate Board feedback on the performance measures and their component metrics.
2. Model component metrics as part of ongoing Implementation Plan development, which will inform targets and trends.
3. Present performance measures to the Board in January 2027 for review by the Board.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Table of performance measures and their component metrics.

11 Performance Measures (arranged alphabetically) with their component metrics and notes about their measurement and reporting. These metrics were shared at the March 2026 Board of Forestry meeting, but additional columns have been added.

Other acronyms and terms used in table: emphasis area – land classification into management zones, such as General Stewardship, Habitat Conservation Areas (HCA), and Riparian Conservation Areas (RCA); Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) – monitoring program by the US Forest Service; Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) – agreement with Federal Services to meet requirements of Endangered Species Act through an Incidental Take Permit; Implementation Plan (IP); HUC10 – watershed designation; Public Water System (PWS)

Performance Measures	Component Metrics	Monitoring scale	Potential impact of ODF management on metrics¹
1. Adaptive Capacity of Forests	1a. Stand age distribution by emphasis area	Acres by age class across spatial scales from annual inventory	High, through harvest type and timing
	1b. Tree species composition by emphasis area	Diversity trends at landscape scale from FIA plots, stand-level planting records	High, through retention and planting. Low once stand established.
	1c. Tree canopy layering (structure) by emphasis area	Structure trends at landscape scale from FIA plots, across spatial scales from annual inventory	High, through retention and density management. Low once stand established.
	1d. 10-year growth rates by species	Landscape scale from FIA plot remeasurements of trees	Medium, through planting and density management. Low once stand established.
2. Aquatic and Riparian Resources	2a. Physical attributes in streams (habitat limiting factors)	To be determined by HCP monitoring	Low, effects of silvicultural activities are minimized by RCA strategies.
	2b. Water temperature monitored for permit area	To be determined by HCP monitoring	Low, effects of silvicultural activities are minimized by RCA strategies.
	2c. Catchment assessment of regeneration harvests	Forecasted from IP models over 10-year timeframe by HUC10 and PWS.	Low, effects of silvicultural activities are minimized by RCA strategies.

¹ Potential impacts do not include disturbances and climate change that will affect the performance measures in addition to ODF management.

Performance Measures	Component Metrics	Monitoring scale	Potential impact of ODF management on metrics¹
3. Carbon Sequestration & Storage	3a. Carbon sequestration	Trends in carbon flux at landscape scale from FIA plots, across spatial scales from remote sensing products	High, through harvest timing and planting.
	3b. Carbon storage by emphasis area	Trends in carbon storage at landscape scale from FIA plots, across spatial scales from annual inventory	High, through harvest volume and timing.
	3c. Harvested wood product sequestration & storage	Modeled from annual harvest volume at ownership scale	High, through harvest volume. Low impact on product lifespan.
4. Division Finances	4a. Forest Development Fund balance and forecast	Existing annual reporting	Medium impact through harvest volume, given lumber price variability.
	4b. Annual revenue and operating expenses	Existing annual reporting	Medium impact through harvest volume, given lumber price and operating expenses variability.
5. Economic Opportunities	5a. Timber direct/indirect employment and income	Baseline from 2025 EconW socioeconomic report, updated periodically at ownership scale	Medium localized impact through harvest volume and acreage. Low statewide impact given ODF's share of harvest volume.
	5b. Non-timber direct/indirect employment and income	Baseline from 2025 EconW socioeconomic report, updated periodically at ownership scale	Low impact
6. Financial Support for Counties	6a. Revenue transferred to counties	Existing annual reporting at ownership and county scale	Medium impact through harvest volume, given lumber price variability.

Performance Measures	Component Metrics	Monitoring scale	Potential impact of ODF management on metrics¹
7. Habitat Elements for Wildlife	7a. Large trees >30-inch diameter	Trends at landscape scale from FIA plots, across spatial scales from annual inventory	High, through retention and density management. Low once stand established.
	7b. Large snags and volume of downed wood	Trends at landscape scale from FIA plots, across spatial scales from annual inventory	High, through retention of biological legacies. Low once stand established.
	7c. Connectivity between late seral forest stands	Across spatial scales from annual inventory	High on ODF-managed land but depends on landscape context and species traits.
	7d. Covered species habitat meets stay-ahead provisions	Annual reporting of an HCP commitment	High, through HCA establishment and harvest pace and scale.
8. Harvest and Inventory	8a. Acres of management by type (including forest health)	Existing annual reporting at district scale	High, through harvest pace and scale.
	8b. Standing merchantable volume in live trees	Across spatial scales from annual inventory	High, through harvest pace and scale.
9. Recreation, Education, and Interpretation Opportunities	9a. Percent of recreation facilities (not trails) open annually for the recreation season	To be included in future annual reporting	High impact
	9b. Critical trail assets (bridges/culverts) in good or better condition	HCP requirement, assessment ongoing	High impact
	9c. Educational interactions with school classes or individual students	Existing annual reporting	High impact
10. Transportation	10a. Transportation assessment (hydrological connectivity and fish passage barriers of road system)	HCP requirement, assessment ongoing	High impact
11. Tribal Cultural Resources	11a. Development of new Division policies following the FMP goals: Tribal Access and Use of Natural Resources and Cultural Resources Protection	To be included in future annual reporting	High impact



Board of Forestry Public Meeting

10. Closing Comments and Recognition of members Brenda McComb, Joe Justice, and Liz Agpaoa

*This item serves as an opportunity for the Board Vice
Chair to address any outstanding work.*

This is an information item.