

Committee For Family Forestlands

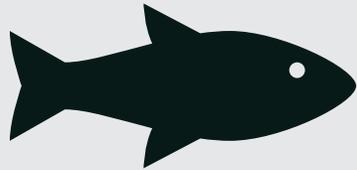
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Stream Mapping and Flow Modeling Updates

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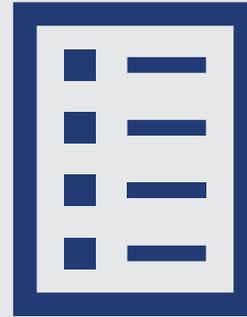
Private Forest Accord Objectives for Streams and Riparian Areas



Develop new stream network for fish use and stream flow



Simplify geographic regions for administration of riparian rules



Equitable and consistent riparian management across the state



Provide management options for Small Forestland Owners



Riparian Management Area (RMA) Changes from PFA

Vegetation retention on Type N perennial streams

Equipment Limitation Zones for each region

Small Forestland Owner Minimum Options

Developed protocol for determining perenniality



Stream Classification

- Identify the beneficial use as Type F/SSBT, domestic, or Type N
- Stream size determines level of protection
- Adopted fish distribution model for determining fish use initially
- Added processes for identifying perennial flow (ongoing)

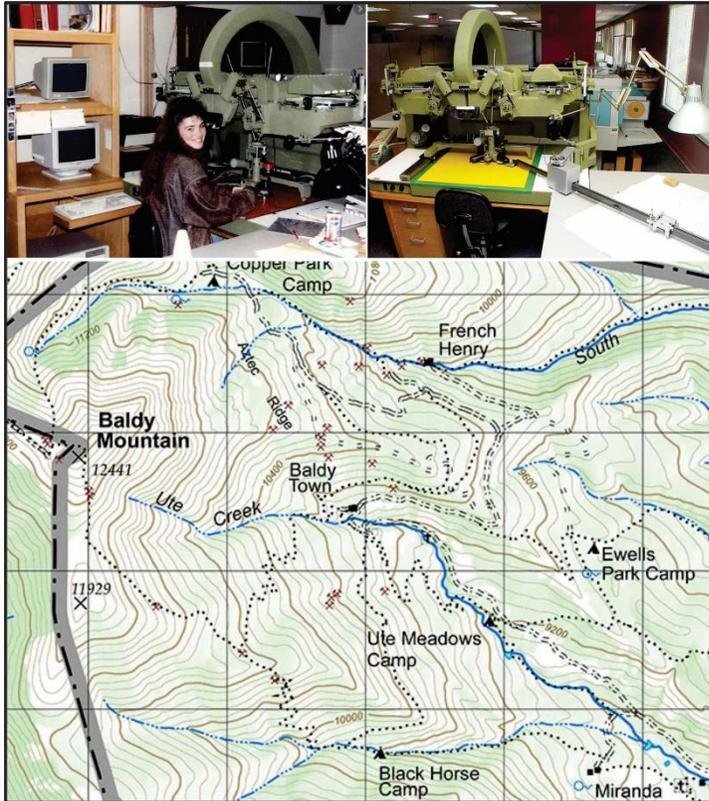




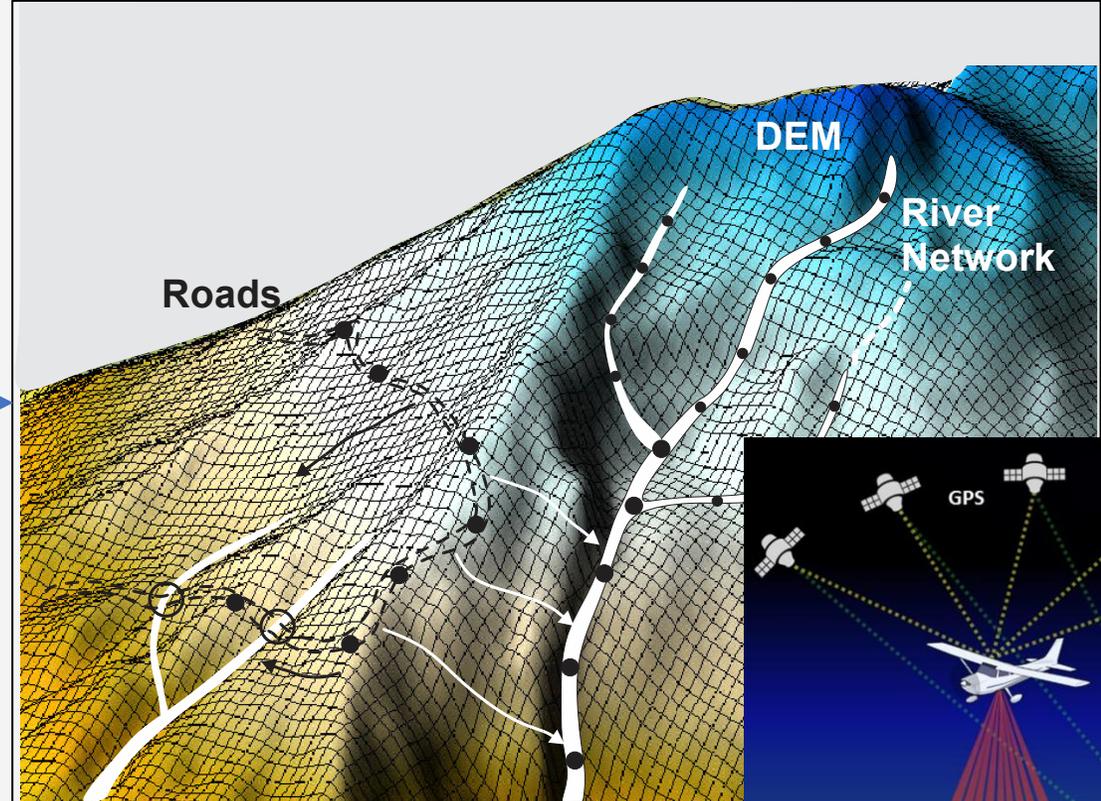
Stream Mapping

- Synthetic stream network developed based on high-resolution, LiDAR derived digital elevation models
- Fish distribution model applied to all stream new network
- Show information on perennial streams using NHD attribute data, then once complete outputs from a flow duration model

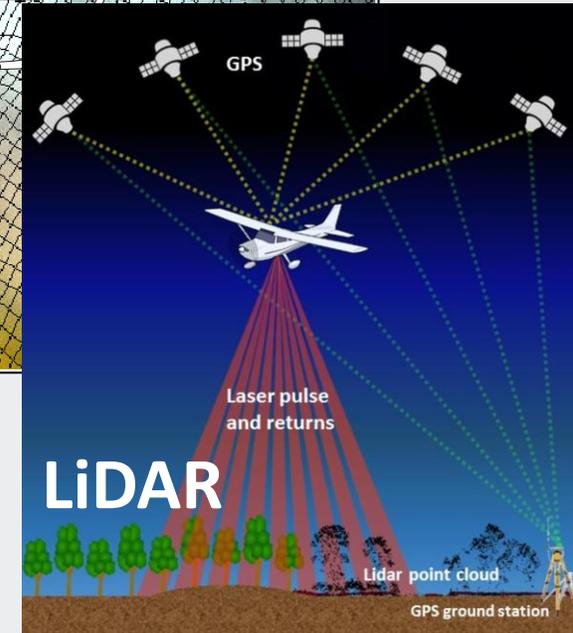
New Hydrography



Cartographic (previous)

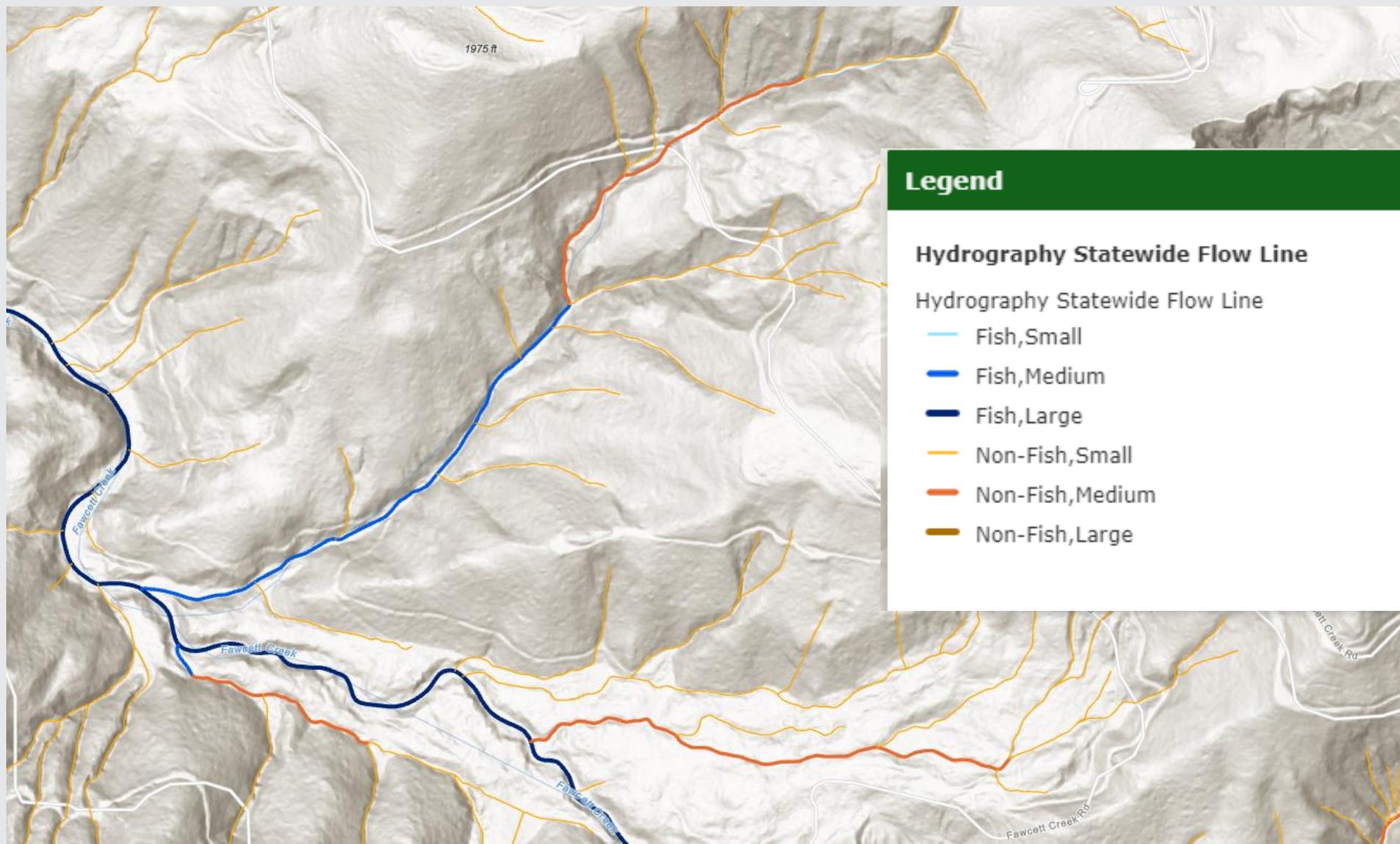


Synthetic (current)





Regulatory Stream Data



Perennial Stream Flow - Type N

Phase 1 - Now

- Small size streams only
- Field survey during harvest unit planning
- Flow permanence survey standards

Phase 2 - soon

- Publish Modeled End of perennial flow
- Field surveys still allowed with additional constraints



Determining small N streams as either Type Np (perennial) or Ns (seasonal)

Multiple approaches available

- Complete operation field survey using approved protocol and submitting to ODF
- In lieu of completing survey, one may choose to treat entire small Type N segment as perennial while applying the RH Max tree retention and an R-ELZ
- Determining Type N status applies to all landowners including SFO's

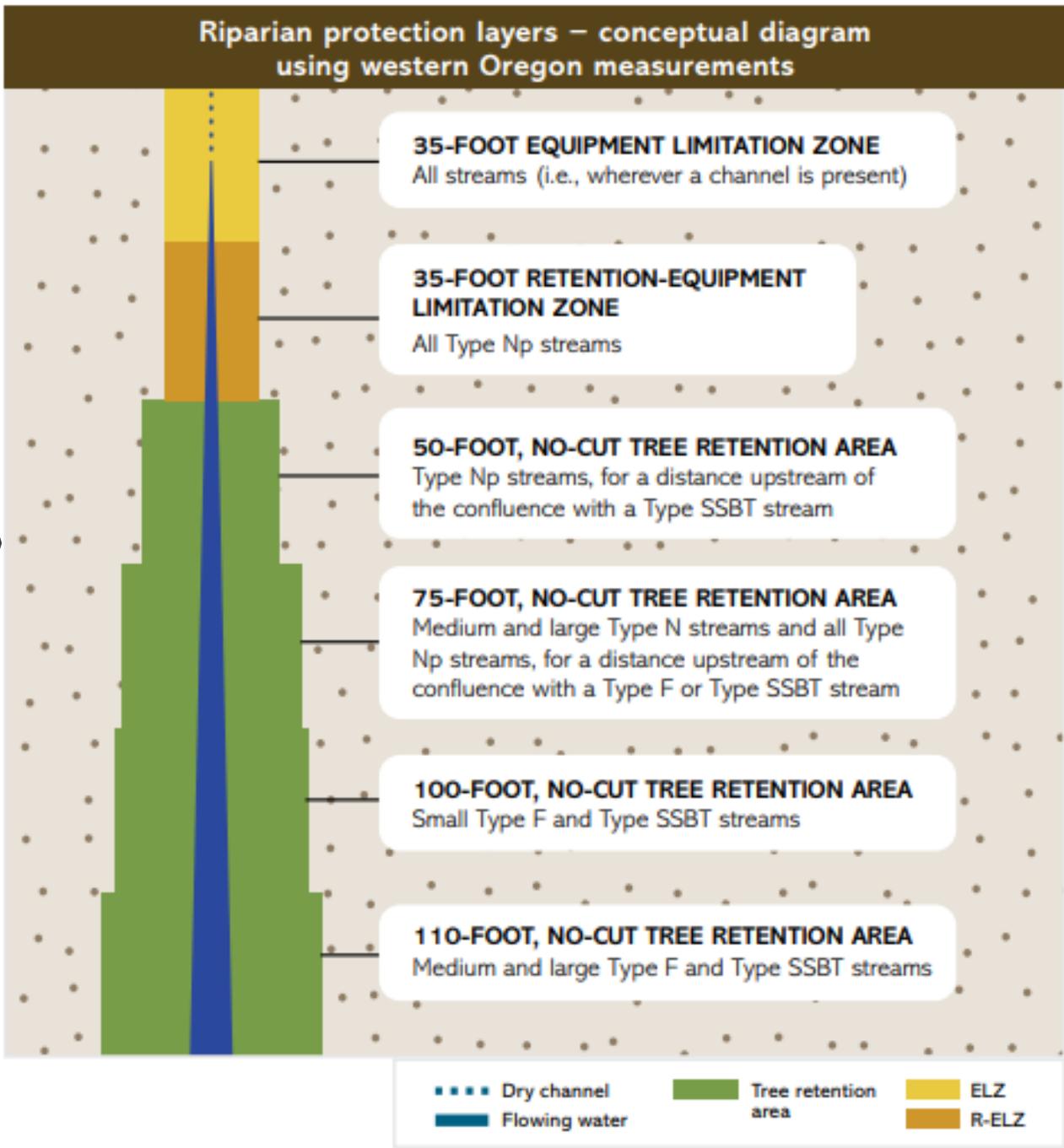
Modeled end (once available)

- Landowner may select the modeled end or a verified end of perennial flow
- May complete operational field survey with additional constraints
- RMA requirements are applied based on the selected approach





Riparian area vegetation retention



Smaller Streams



Large Streams

Flow Modeling Update

Terrainworks developing flow results for 6 pilot watersheds

Terrainworks pilot results due

Deadline in rule to publish flow model results



USGS working on developing similar flow models using a random forest and Bayesian approach

Review all available models – evaluate process to identify modeled end of perennial flow





High Level - Roles & Responsibilities

ODF

- Receive & Review Notification of Operation
- Receive & Review written plans and stream surveys
- Can assist landowners with written plans, surveys etc.
- Conducts inspections of operations and follows the operation until all FPA requirements are complete – up to 6+ years

ODFW

- Develop survey protocol
- Review & approve stream surveys, when data meets protocol standards
- Can assist landowners with stream surveys
- Define In-Water Work periods
- Consult In-Water Work period requirement variations

OREGON'S FOREST PROTECTION LAWS

Forest Practices Act

About ODF

Board & committees

Fire

Forest benefits

Recreation, education & interpretation

FOREST RESOURCES

E-Notification

Find a forester

Forest Practices Act

Small Forestland Owner Office

Compliance Monitoring Program

Enforcement

Helping landowners

About the Oregon Forest Practices Act (FPA)

The Oregon Forest Practices Act (FPA) sets standards for all commercial activities involving the establishment, management, or harvesting of trees on Oregon's non-federal forestlands. Oregon law gives the Board of Forestry primary responsibility to interpret the FPA and set rules for forest practices. ODF is responsible for administering and enforcing the FPA and the forest practice rules. ODF works with landowners and operators to help them comply with the requirements of the FPA. The Oregon Legislature first passed the FPA in 1971, and it was the first law of its kind in the U.S. Since that time, the act as well as the administrative rules implementing it have changed many times. Many of those changes are captured in this [timeline](#).

In 2020, the Oregon Legislature passed Senate Bill [1602](#) which set helicopter pesticide application requirements discussed below and required the Governor to facilitate mediated sessions between representatives of the forest industry and representatives of environmental interests. As a product of this collaborative process the [2022 Private Forest Accord Report](#) was drafted and released by an author group comprised of representatives from those discussions. During the 2022 Legislative Session, Senate Bills [1501](#) and [1502](#) were passed making substantial changes to the Forest Practices Act and



Other resources

- ODF Website – Forest Resources Page
- ODF Published Videos – available via YouTube
- Stewardship Foresters
- ODFW PFA Biologists
- OFRI Website and Illustrated Manual

You Tube