

# **FORESTRY DEPARTMENT**

**Annual Performance Progress Report (APPR) for Fiscal Year (2009-2010)**

**Proposed KPM's for Biennium (2011-2013)**

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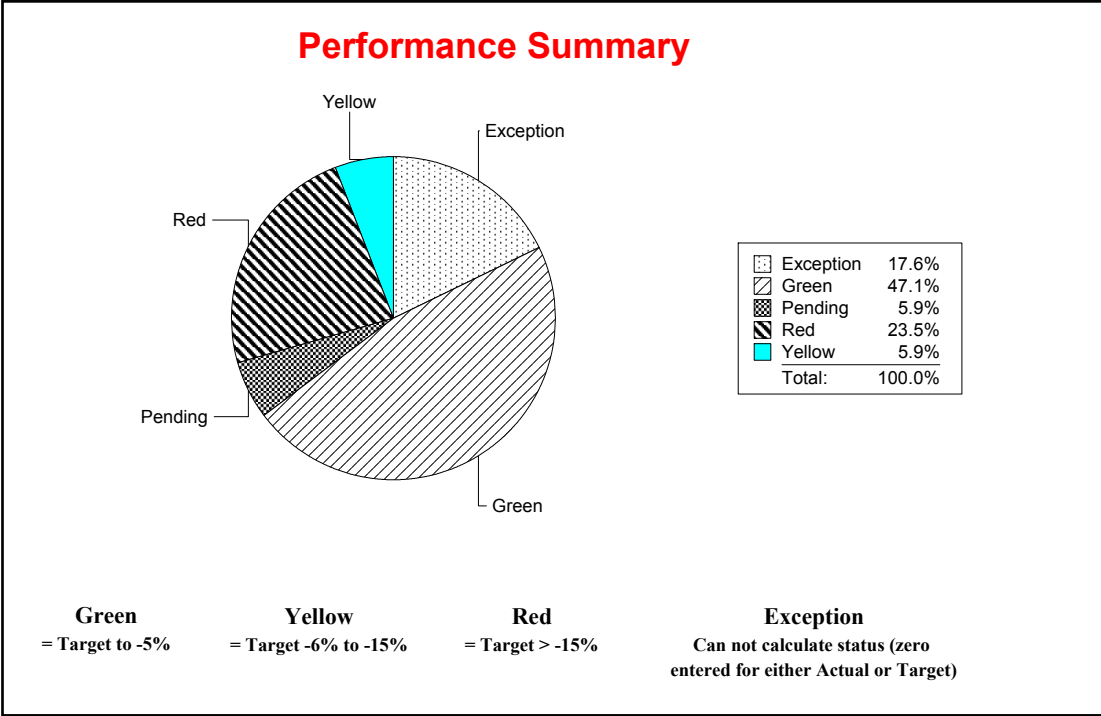
2009-2010 KPM #	2009-2010 Approved Key Performance Measures (KPMs)
1	CUSTOMER SERVICE TO COUNTY GOVERNMENTS AND FOREST LANDOWNERS – Percent of Oregon’s forested counties and forest protective associations rating that ODF programs collectively provide “good” or “excellent” customer service: overall, timeliness, 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 commercial 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 a	PRIVATE FORESTLAND MANAGED AT OR ABOVE FOREST PRACTICES ACT STANDARDS. a. Acres of industrial private forestlands managed under an approved certification system, stewardship agreement, or other approved management plan including wildlife habitat conservation and management plans.
7 b	PRIVATE FORESTLAND MANAGED AT OR ABOVE FOREST PRACTICES ACT STANDARDS. b. Acres of non-industrial private forestlands managed under an approved certification system, stewardship agreement, or other approved management plan including wildlife habitat conservation and management plans.
8 a	FOREST STREAM WATER QUALITY: a. Percent of monitored stream sites associated predominately with forestland with significantly increasing trends in water quality.
8 b	FOREST STREAM WATER QUALITY: b. Percent of monitored stream sites associated predominately with forestland with significantly decreasing trends in water quality.
8 c	FOREST STREAM WATER QUALITY: c. Percent of monitored stream sites associated predominately with forestland with water quality in good to excellent condition.
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.

2009-2010 KPM #	2009-2010 Approved Key Performance Measures (KPMs)
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 human-caused wildland forest fires per 100,000 Oregon residents (lower is better).
13	DAMAGE TO OREGON FORESTS FROM INSECTS, DISEASES, AND OTHER AGENTS Percent of forest lands without significant damage & mortality as assessed by aerial surveys.
14	FOREST BIOMASS UTILIZATION-- Million bone-dry tons of forest biomass converted to biofuels, electricity or steam.

<b>New Delete</b>	<b>Proposed Key Performance Measures (KPM's) for Biennium 2011-2013</b>
	<b>Title:</b>  <b>Rationale:</b>



<b>FORESTRY DEPARTMENT</b>		<b>I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Agency Mission:</b> To serve the people of Oregon by protecting, managing, and promoting stewardship of Oregon's forests to enhance environmental, economic, and community sustainability.			
<b>Contact:</b> Satish Upadhyay, Admin Services Division Chief		<b>Contact Phone:</b> 503-945-7203	
<b>Alternate:</b> David Morman, Forest Resources Planning Director		<b>Alternate Phone:</b> 503-945-7413	



**1. SCOPE OF REPORT**

The Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) has ten programs that uniquely contribute to achieving the overall mission and vision of the agency and its statutory mandates. To support their unique roles, each program has developed individual vision and mission statements, strategic emphasis areas, strategies, and actions. These actions are designed by each program to meet their portion of the agency's mandates and to assist in addressing the goals and objectives outlined in the Oregon Board of Forestry's strategic plan, the Forestry Program for Oregon. In this way, the Department is able to effectively communicate how its programs contribute to the achievement of these board priorities while also achieving the Department's overall

mission, vision, and statutory requirements. Performance measurements inform strategic planning, budgeting, quality improvement, and program/employee appraisal processes. As a first step, Department programs have made their action statements measurable when possible. In addition, the Department's performance measures are intended to track over time a representative subset of the outputs and outcomes of the agency's actions. These performance measures provide further indication of the Department of Forestry's success in achieving its mission and vision, and in assisting with the achievement of the Forestry Program for Oregon. Of the Department's ten programs, the five agency operating programs are directly linked to the key performance measures. These programs include: Private Forests Program, Protection From Fire Program, State Forests Program, Urban Forests Program, Forest Resources Planning Program. The five agency administrative programs do not have direct connection with the key performance measures, but support the operating programs accomplishments and contribute to overall agency performance. These administrative programs include: Information Technology Program, Human Resources Program, Business Services Program, Agency Affairs Program, Quality Assurance Program.

## **2. THE OREGON CONTEXT**

In addition to addressing Board of Forestry strategies, the Department of Forestry has indirect influence on Oregon Progress Board Benchmarks 75, 77, 79, 82, 83, 86, 88, 89a, and 90. This influence is the result of the administration of Department programs, as well as through coordination with other agencies and organizations in order to promote the adoption of policies consistent with the goals and objectives of the Board of Forestry. Benchmark 75 (Air Quality) indicates Oregon forest wildfires affect the state's air quality. The Department's Protection From Fire Program actively suppressed wildfires while the Smoke Management Program plays a key role in managing smoke from prescribed forest burning. Benchmark 77 indicates Oregon carbon dioxide emissions have increased during the past two decades. Maintaining a healthy, productive forest land base and the use of forest fuels for energy generation can offset fossil fuels and reduce carbon dioxide emissions from forest wildfires. Benchmark 79 (Stream Water Quality) indicates further improvements can be made to the state's water quality. However, water quality on forestlands remains high compared to other land uses. All streams and rivers on forestlands regulated under the Forest Practices Act receive protection appropriate to the beneficial uses of those water bodies. Benchmark 82 (Forest Land) indicates Oregon has been effective in retaining its forest land base, and Benchmark 83 (Timber Harvest) indicates Oregon is also effective in maintaining the productive capacity of these forests. Benchmark 86 (Freshwater Species) indicates the percent of freshwater salmonids and other fish considered at risk has remained steady since 1999. Oregon forestlands receive greater water quality and riparian protection than other land uses. Benchmark 88 (Terrestrial Species) indicates a low percentage of monitored plant species and terrestrial vertebrate animal species are at risk. Many of these species have limited habitats that are either not located on forestlands or are unaffected by commercial forest operations. Benchmark 89a (Natural Habitats Forests) indicates forests make up the largest natural habitat category in the state. Outcomes for this benchmark will be significantly affected by the Department of Forestry's programs and by landowners' management objectives. Benchmark 90 (Invasive Species) indicates Oregon has been effective in limiting the number of the most threatening invasive species.

## **3. PERFORMANCE SUMMARY**

The performance measure reports for Fiscal Year 2009-10 indicate the agency was effective in preventing human-caused forest wildfires. In 2009, increased fire danger, significant lightning events, and the drawdown of available firefighting resources combined to slightly reduce the Department's wildfire suppression effectiveness. However, legislatively approved funding for initial attack resources played a critical role in maintaining the

Department's suppression capacity. State Forests revenues decreased in fiscal year 2009. Complex structure continues to develop across the landscape for state forests on the north coast. The department continues to administer an effective Smoke Management Program. The Department's work is influencing voluntary private landowner investments in stream restoration and wildlife habitat. Progress continues to be made in increasing forest biomass utilization for renewable energy. The Department continues to be proactive in the detection and prevention of forest insect and disease problems; however significant mortality due to insects continues to be observed. Further improvement can be made in water quality in forest streams; however, maintaining forestland in forest use remains an effective strategy for keeping state water quality in good or excellent condition. Budget limitations in 2009-11 are affecting the Department's ability to assist private forest landowners in certifying their lands, developing management plans, and to track performance. Forest Practices Act compliance by private landowners has become difficult to monitor with a reduction in Private Forests Program capacity. Budget limitations have also affected the Department's ability to assist Oregon cities actively managing their and community forest resources. The Oregon Board of Forestry determined that it met 16 of 16 evaluation criteria for its board and commission governance measure. Surveys conducted of County Commissioners and Forest Protective Association members indicate that overall, the Department's customer service efforts are effective. Department programs were rated at high levels for meeting expectations in the customer service categories: timeliness, accuracy, helpfulness, expertise, availability of Department information. The Department will use this information to further improve service to local governments and forest landowners and to promote further dialogue on these topics.

#### **4. CHALLENGES**

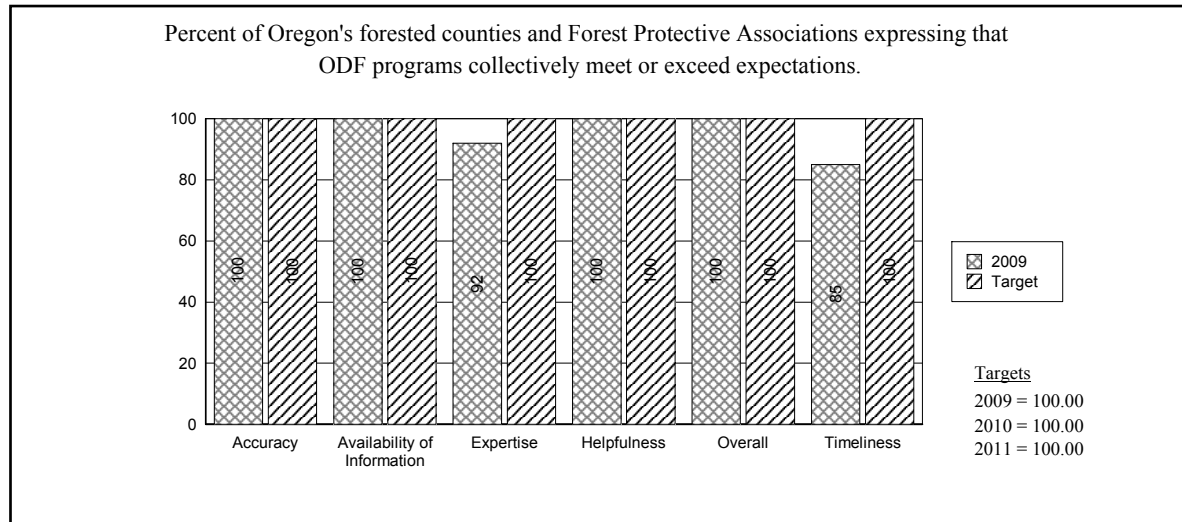
There are several challenges affecting performance, most of which deal with lack of organizational capacity (i.e. lack of adequate funding and/or personnel), or external factors beyond the control of the agency. The 2009-2011 Private Forest Program budget has been significantly reduced compared to the previous biennium. The reduced availability of Department Stewardship Foresters has a direct bearing on landowner knowledge, and a somewhat indirect bearing on a landowner's willingness to follow the law. As new rules are developed or as new operators and landowners become active, reductions of Stewardship Foresters and support staff will impact the consistent high level of compliance. Maintenance of federal funding received by the state for private forest landowner management incentive programs administered by the Department is critical. The federal government is the primary source for landowner financial assistance. Current federal stimulus programs and a restructuring of programs within USDA are major factors affecting funding levels for incentives for forest landowner improvement projects such as tree planting and pre-commercial thinning which provide the opportunity to enhance the health and sustainability of Oregon's forests. The National Fire Plan has brought a new funding source to the state's fire-prone areas but there is no assurance that funding will continue. In addition to funding inadequacies, the Department of Forestry has struggled in areas such as urban and community forest management due to lack of personnel. Currently, two FTE are dedicated to this entire program, statewide. A statewide survey conducted in 2004 clearly showed that if cities had received assistance from the Department of Forestry, they were more likely to have components of an actively managed urban forest program. Lower log prices and reductions in revenues have significantly reduced State Forests Program staffing in 2009-11. Wildland fires are becoming more dangerous and complex to fight. This increase is due to several interconnected trends, including the steady increases in forest fuels available for burning and climate change. These trends have resulted in fires which burn hotter, with more intensity and which become larger, more difficult, and more expensive to suppress than in the past. Adding to the complexity is the increase in wildland-urban interface properties and residences. Limitations on the ability of federal agencies to effectively manage their lands also limits their abilities to reduce significantly enlarged fuel loading. On all ownerships, the overall weather patterns may either limit or enhance the ability of owners to dispose of their fuels by burning. Among the factors affecting the amount of Oregon forest biomass utilized for

energy are the following: alternative energy prices, alternative uses of forest biomass, transportation costs, forest restoration activities on federal forestlands, private sector investment on biomass energy facilities, and forest biomass consumed by wildfires.

## **5. RESOURCES AND EFFICIENCY**

The Department's 2009-11 Legislatively Adopted Budget was \$303.3 million and included 1,227 positions (864 FTE). In comparing the 2009-11 operating budget to prior biennial budgets all the way to 1975-77, the 2009-11 biennium represented a significant decrease due to the Oregon recession. It is a 13.6 percent over the prior biennium. The Private Forests Program incurred a 58 percent reduction in its General Fund budget. Since the General Fund and Harvest Tax revenues have a 60 percent to 40 percent match requirement to fund the program, the program suffered a significant reduction in resources. The impact of the reduction was that there was about a 50 percent reduction in the administration of the Oregon Forest Practices Act, with a reduction of nearly half of the field Stewardship Forester and staff positions. There were also significant program impacts to program monitoring and insect and disease work. For the 2009-11 biennium, the agency received federal funds to support federal economic stimulus activities that partly mitigated the severe decrease in its other resources. Even before these most recent reductions, the agency pursued efficiencies through management actions such as using staff from all of its programs to fight wildfires. Due to the significant decrease in its resources, the agency has been finding additional ways to operate more efficiently. All vacant positions are carefully evaluated before they are filled, processes are being evaluated to see if work can be done in a more efficient manner, and resources are being shared between programs.

<b>KPM #1</b>	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.	2006
<b>Goal</b>	Forestry Program for Oregon Strategy A: Promote a sound legal system, effective and adequately funded government, leading-edge research, and sound economic policies	
<b>Oregon Context</b>	By providing excellent customer service, the Department will impact the protection and management of all Oregon forest resources and assist private landowners, public landowners, and local governments meet their objectives.	
<b>Data Source</b>	Based on annual consultations (via survey) with county commissions and Forest Protective Associations by Department District Foresters.	
<b>Owner</b>	Satish Upadhyay, Administrative Services Division Chief, 503-945-7203	



**1. OUR STRATEGY**

County boards and commissions, county staffs, and Forest Protective Associations are asked to evaluate the Department of Forestry’s performance in the areas of timeliness, accuracy, helpfulness, expertise, and available information, as required by Department of Administrative Services (DAS)

guidelines. County governments were selected for the customer service measure because all four of the Department's operational programs (State Forests, Protection from Fire, Urban Forestry and Private Forests) either directly or indirectly affect forested counties and their citizens. Non-forested Sherman and Gilliam Counties are not included in the survey. Forest Protective Associations were selected for the customer service measure because two of the Department's operational programs (Protection from Fire and Private Forests) either directly or indirectly affect private forest landowners. In addition, the Forest Trust Land Advisory Committee completes the survey, representing State Forests Program customers.

## 2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

The Department strives to ensure that 100 percent of county governments and landowner associations express that their expectations for Department performance have been met or exceeded. In most cases, the survey participants have a relationship with the Department either through partnerships in fire protection and prevention, through stewardship of private and public lands or through sharing of timber revenues from State-owned timber lands. These relationships are essential to the success of the Department in carrying out its mission.

## 3. HOW WE ARE DOING

Survey results for the three previous years (FY 2006 - 2008) indicate that the Department of Forestry has been very successful in meeting or exceeding the expectations of county governments and forest landowners and generally confirms personal experience of local Department leadership around the state. This year's results exceed previous years in two categories - Accuracy and Availability of Information. They remain constant in two categories - Helpfulness and Overall Service. And they decrease in two categories - Timeliness and Expertise.

## 4. HOW WE COMPARE

This is a relatively new measure and the system for comparison with performance by other agencies is not yet in place by the Department of Administrative Services.

## 5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

The ongoing relationships between Department of Forestry field offices and county commissions, county staffs, and Forest Protective Associations largely determine the results of this performance measure. Relationships with county governments are likely to be easier to maintain in more rural, forest resource dependent counties with smaller governments than in counties with significant urban populations and larger county government bureaucracies. Familiarity with, and interest in Department of Forestry programs and accomplishments is likely to be greater in the former. Budget reductions and retirement of ODF personnel could be contributions to the slippage in the two categories that decrease in this year's results.

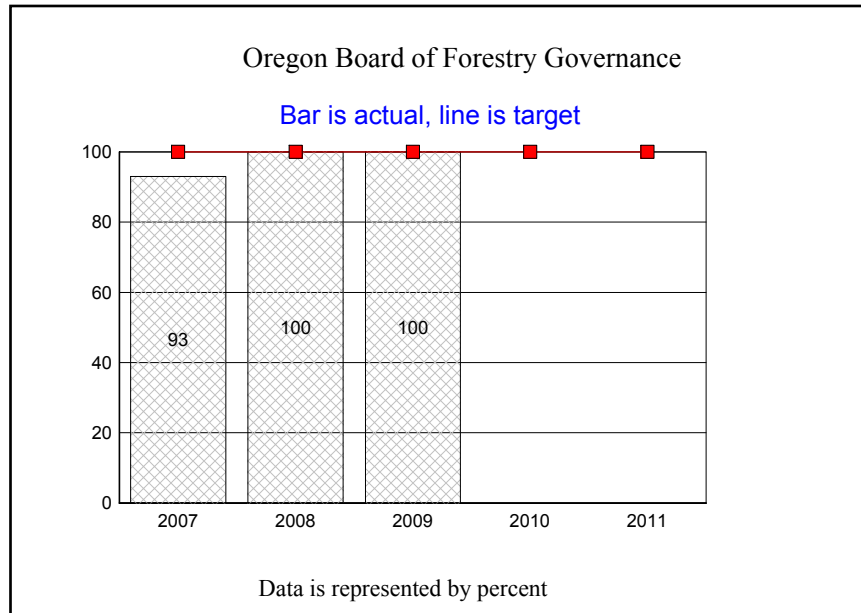
**6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

Performance measure results can be used to address areas of Department deficiencies and to build new and stronger relationships and communication links with county governments and Forest Protective Associations over time. This year's survey indicates that improvements can be made in Timeliness and Expertise. Both of these categories have been affected by budgetary reductions and retirements. As the Department adjusts to the new levels of workload and job proficiencies, these categories should improve.

**7. ABOUT THE DATA**

Each year, half of the forested counties and protection associations are surveyed. We also included comments received from the Board of Forestry's Forest Trust Land Advisory Committee. Of the 23 groups surveyed this year, 14 responded for a 61% return rate. Because of the ambiguity of one response, we set it aside, so the results are based on a net total of 13 responses. The survey covered calendar year 2009.

<b>KPM #2</b>	BOARD OF FORESTRY PERFORMANCE – Percent of total best practices met by the Board of Forestry.	2007
<b>Goal</b>	To fulfill the statutory mandate of ORS 526.016 (1), The State Board of Forestry shall supervise all matters of forest policy and management under the jurisdiction of this state. The current policy expression of this mandate is embodied in the 2003 Forestry Program for Oregon, strategies A through G.	
<b>Oregon Context</b>	The Oregon Board of Forestry, established in 1911, is the seven member citizen board that oversees and provides vision and direction to the management of Oregon's 30 million acres of forest. In this context, the Board is engaged with fulfillment of Oregon Benchmarks 75 (air quality), 77 (carbon dioxide emissions), 79 (stream water quality), 82 (forestland), 83 (timber harvest), 86 (freshwater species), 88 (terrestrial species), and 89 (natural habitats).	
<b>Data Source</b>	Individual board member self-evaluations of 16 best practices criteria leading to a consensus-based board evaluation decision.	
<b>Owner</b>	John Blackwell, Chair, Oregon Board of Forestry (Administrator, Satish Upadhyay, Admin. Services Division Chief, 503-945-7203)	



### 1. OUR STRATEGY

Following adoption by the 2006 Oregon Joint Legislative Audit Committee, the Oregon Board of Forestry, at its September 6, 2006 meeting, adopted the new state boards and commissions governance performance measure as developed by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and the Oregon Legislative Assembly. In addition to the 15 standard best management practice criteria, the Board chose to add an additional criteria relating to communications. The Board values public input and transparency in conducting its work through outreach to and engagement of stakeholders and by using its work plan communications 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. This addition provides a total of 16 criteria.

### 2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

Based upon the 15 standard criteria, the Board chose to establish the target at 100%. In developing the target, the Board wanted to set a high standard and be ambitious in its pursuit of best practices.

### 3. HOW WE ARE DOING

The Board chose to begin the evaluation process as soon as possible, and conducted its first evaluation during 2007. For 2010, individual board member self-evaluations were completed in April and May of 2010, and the full consensus-based board self-evaluation was conducted as a public meeting agenda item at the Board's June 9, 2010 meeting. Consensus was reached on all 16 criteria, and a final report will be developed and approved at the July 30, 2010 meeting. The Board decided that it had met 15 of the 15 standard criteria, for a 100 percent achievement rate. The Board also decided that it had met the additional criteria relating to communications, #16.

### 4. HOW WE COMPARE

As a new State of Oregon governance performance measure, data from all boards and commissions from which to compare is not yet compiled and reported by the Department of Administrative Services. Generally, an achievement of 100 percent of best practices met is considered a high achievement level.

### 5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

The Board found that budget and staff reductions, inadequate financial resources to fulfill basic responsibilities, and decision making processes that favor expeditiousness affected their results. On a positive note, the Board agreed that collegiality among board members, a full component of board members and chair, and excellent ODF staff work all contributed to high success and achievement.

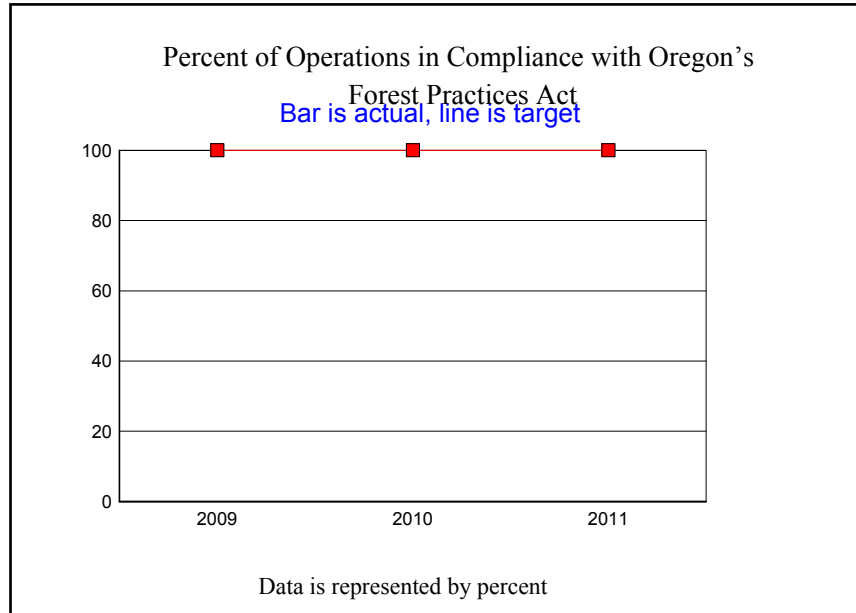
#### **6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

In an adaptive management context, the Board will continue to utilize the performance evaluation system, learn from the results, implement changes to its policy and procedures as needed, and continue to communicate with stakeholders. The Board will continue to use a collaborative decision making process and work on attaining financial stability.

#### **7. ABOUT THE DATA**

Based on the 15 standard criteria and the one additional Board-established criterion, the individual board members completed a self-evaluation for each of the 16 criteria on a four category scale, ranging from Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree that the criteria had been met. The individual evaluations were reviewed and numerically averaged to produce a starting point for the collective Board evaluation. The collective evaluation considered each criteria, and by consensus, a decision was reached whether the criteria was met or not met. The performance result was calculated as a percentage based on the number of met criteria out of the total standard 15 criteria.

<b>KPM #3</b>	FOREST PRACTICES ACT COMPLIANCE Percent of commercial forest operations that are in compliance with the Forest Practices Act	2009
<b>Goal</b>	Forestry Program for Oregon Strategies A, C, D, and E: Contribute to the conservation of diverse native plant and animal populations and their habitats in Oregon’s forests. Promote a sound legal system, effective and adequately funded government, leading-edge research, and sound economic policies. Maintain and enhance the productive capacity of Oregon's forests to improve the economic well-being of Oregon's communities. Protect, maintain, and enhance the soil and water resources of Oregon's forests.	
<b>Oregon Context</b>	Benchmark 79 indicates further improvements can be made to the state’s water quality. However, water quality on forestlands remains high compared to other land uses. Benchmark 82 indicates Oregon has been effective in retaining its forest land base. Prompt reforestation of harvested forestlands and the forestation of non-stocked forestlands play a central role in this Benchmark result. Benchmark 86 indicates the percent of freshwater salmonids and other fish considered at risk has remained steady since 1999. Oregon forestlands receive greater water quality and riparian protection than other land uses and most voluntary habitat restoration projects under the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds have occurred on forestlands. Benchmark 88c. indicates the number of monitored “at risk” plants species has increased since 1991. Many of these species have limited habitats that are either not located on forestlands or are unaffected by commercial forest operations. Benchmark 88b. indicates that 98 percent of monitored vertebrate species are not “at risk.” A key element of the Forest Practices Act (FPA) is wildlife habitat protection. All streams and rivers on forestlands regulated under the Forest Practices Act receive protection appropriate to the beneficial uses of those water bodies.	
<b>Data Source</b>	Currently, data are not available to calculate this metric.	
<b>Owner</b>	Peter Daugherty Deputy Chief, Private Forests Division, 503-945-7482	



## 1. OUR STRATEGY

The Oregon Forest Practices Act (FPA) contains a set of best management practices and prescriptive rules in the areas of reforestation, harvesting, forest road construction and maintenance, slash disposal, chemical application, riparian area and wetland protection, and specified resource site (wildlife habitat) protection. Department policy attempts to gain compliance with the FPA through a program that maintains an effective balance of science and technology-based rules, incentives, educational and technical assistance, and uniform enforcement. The purposes of FPA administration are to help landowners meet their objectives while complying with the rules, educate responsible parties that have violated rules to avoid future violations, and repair to the extent possible damage that has occurred. Department Stewardship Foresters provide on-the-ground administration and enforcement of the FPA by inspecting priority operations for compliance. The department piloted a compliance audit in 2009 to collect data for this measure. The department plans to expand the compliance audit program incrementally as resources permit, auditing a progressively larger sub-set of forest practices rules each year. The program eventually will consider all FPA rules implemented statewide on the ground. Although the current direction focuses the program on rules requiring landowner or operator action, the eventual intent is to evaluate all rules, including administrative rules and those requiring action by the State Forester. This audit will provide data that demonstrates the effectiveness of the department by indicating how well forest operators are complying with the rules, and indicate the effectiveness of the Forest Practices Act across the landscape.

## 2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

The Oregon Forest Practices Act contains a set of best management practices and prescriptive rules designed to protect forest resources and maintain the economic outputs from the forest. This performance measure demonstrates the effectiveness of the program by measuring how well forest operations comply with the rules. Ideally, forest operations would achieve 100 percent compliance with the Forest Practices Act. While the complexity of forest operations and unexpected events result in mistakes by even the best operators, the target is set at the ideal level of 100 percent compliance.

### 3. HOW WE ARE DOING

A previous key performance measure, based on number of citations issued per inspected operation, indicated a consistently high level of compliance with the provisions of the Forest Practices Act. While the pilot audit collected data in 2009, small sample size resulted in a margin of error that makes calculated rule compliance rates meaningless.

### 4. HOW WE COMPARE

Of the adjacent states with Forest Practices Acts, California does not report compliance. Idaho reports compliance in a similar manner as Oregon: the percent of inspected operations in compliance with their Forest Practices Act. In 2007, Idaho reported that 96 percent of inspected operations were in compliance. Washington has developed a compliance auditing program and has reported interim results for 2006. Washington reported 81 percent compliance for activities audited. Washington reported expenditures of approximately \$1 million per year on their compliance auditing program. Compliance expenditures for Idaho and California are not available. The Oregon Department of Forestry does not have dedicated funds for a compliance audit.

### 5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Forest operations that are found to be in violation of FPA statutes and rules are the result of landowners' lack of knowledge or unwillingness to follow the law. The availability of Department field foresters has a direct bearing on landowner knowledge, and a somewhat indirect bearing on a landowner's willingness to follow the law. As new rules are developed and new operators/landowners become active, past reductions of Stewardship Foresters and support staff, such as the program training coordinator, will impact the consistent high level of compliance.

### 6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

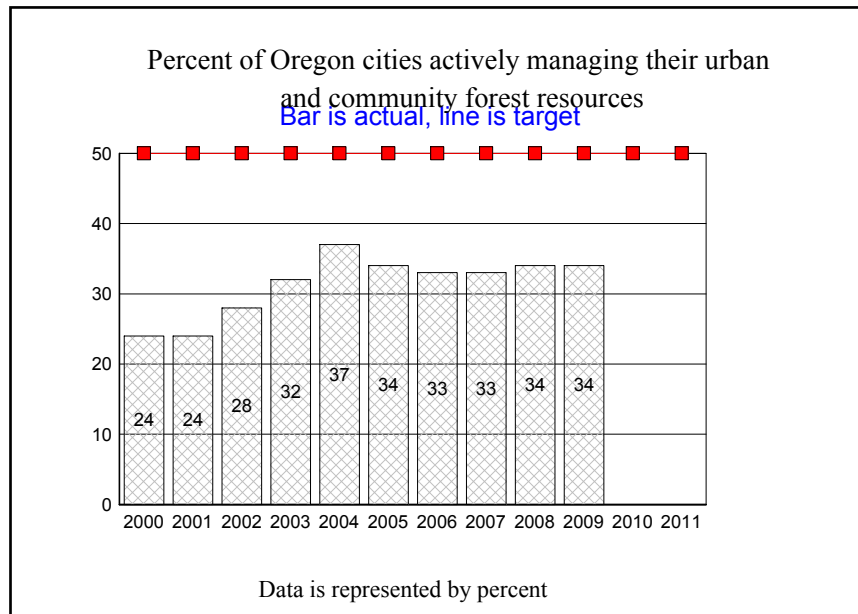
The department needs to continue to support operator training and education to maintain high compliance. The department needs to conduct regular inspections on forest operations. The department needs to implement a statistically-valid compliance audit program. These tasks have become

difficult as budget reductions have reduced the number of on-the-ground Stewardship Foresters and corresponding support staff such as the program training coordinator. The 40 percent reduction in Stewardship Foresters (from 57 to 30) has significantly decreased the number of inspections, ability to provide training, and resources for technical assistance. The 2007 Legislature directed the Department to rework the performance measure to better reflect how well the Forest Practices Act is working across the landscape. The department submitted a Policy Option Package requesting the resources to conduct a statistically-valid compliance audit. The package was not funded. The department reallocated resources and conducted a limited pilot compliance audit, but was challenged by limited time, numbers of suitable sample sites, resources, and staffing. The pilot did not produce statistically valid results. The department will submit Policy Option Packages to request funding for restoring field-based stewardship foresters and resources for implementing a compliance audit program.

**7. ABOUT THE DATA**

Data do not currently exist.

<b>KPM #4</b>	URBAN AND COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT – Percent of Oregon cities actively managing their urban and community forest resources.	1992
<b>Goal</b>	Forestry Program for Oregon Strategies C, D, E, F, and G: Maintain and enhance the productive capacity of Oregon's forests to improve the economic well-being of Oregon's communities. Protect, maintain, and enhance the soil and water resources of Oregon's forests. Contribute to the conservation of diverse native plant and animal populations and their habitats in Oregon's forests. Protect, maintain, and enhance the health of Oregon's forest ecosystems, watersheds, and airsheds within a context of natural disturbance and active management. Enhance carbon storage in Oregon's forests and forest products.	
<b>Oregon Context</b>	Benchmark 82 indicates Oregon has been effective in retaining its forest land base. Active management of Oregon's urban and community forests plays an important role in this Benchmark result.	
<b>Data Source</b>	Actual count based on Urban and Community Forests Program records. The Department uses a ranking system to evaluate the sustainability of community forestry efforts.	
<b>Owner</b>	Paul D. Ries, Urban and community Forests Program Manager, 503/945-7391 or pries@odf.state.or.us	



### 1. OUR STRATEGY

The percentage of Oregon cities actively managing their urban forests is a reflection of statewide progress towards meeting the strategies of the Forestry Program for Oregon. The urban forest consists of the trees growing along our streets, in our parks, in natural areas, and in downtown business districts. If cities are managing their urban forests, they are reaping the economic, environmental, and social benefits trees provide. An increasing percentage is a reflection of the technical, educational, and financial assistance provided by the Oregon Department of Forestry in helping cities proactively deal with tree issues and develop and implement municipal urban forestry programs. The Department provides assistance to Oregon cities to help them deal proactively with tree issues in the realms of economic development, public safety and risk management, environmental protection and management, and community livability.

### 2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

There are 242 cities in Oregon. Not every city has the interest and ability to manage their urban forest resources. Interest in urban forest management can fluctuate in correlation to current events for example, winter storms raise a lot of awareness about the problem of hazard trees. The target for this performance measure is that 50 percent of the cities in Oregon will take an active role in managing their urban forests.

### 3. HOW WE ARE DOING

Currently, about one third (34 percent) of Oregon cities are actively managing their urban forest. Oregon had a record high number of cities recognized as Tree City USA communities in 2009, with 54 cities. Cities are responding to the need to proactively manage their urban forests.

### 4. HOW WE COMPARE

The number of cities with urban forestry programs is holding steady in the mid 30 percent range, not growing appreciably. It is not known if other western states track of this same type of performance measure. However, based on other available information Oregon probably lags in performance behind the states of Washington, California, and Idaho but probably exceeds the performance of Montana, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico.

### 5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

The Department of Forestry has a very limited staff to serve the entire State. Recent reductions in federal funds have reduced the staff level to only 2.0 FTE for the entire program, statewide. A statewide survey conducted in 2004 clearly showed that if cities had received assistance from the

Department of Forestry, they were more likely to have components of an actively managed urban forest program. The components considered to be signs of active management include urban forestry trained professional staff (city employee or private contractor), a citizen advisory committee, a tree ordinance, and an inventory-based management plan. These are nationally agreed-upon factors that every state collects. Achievement of this KPM is clearly constrained by staffing limitations.

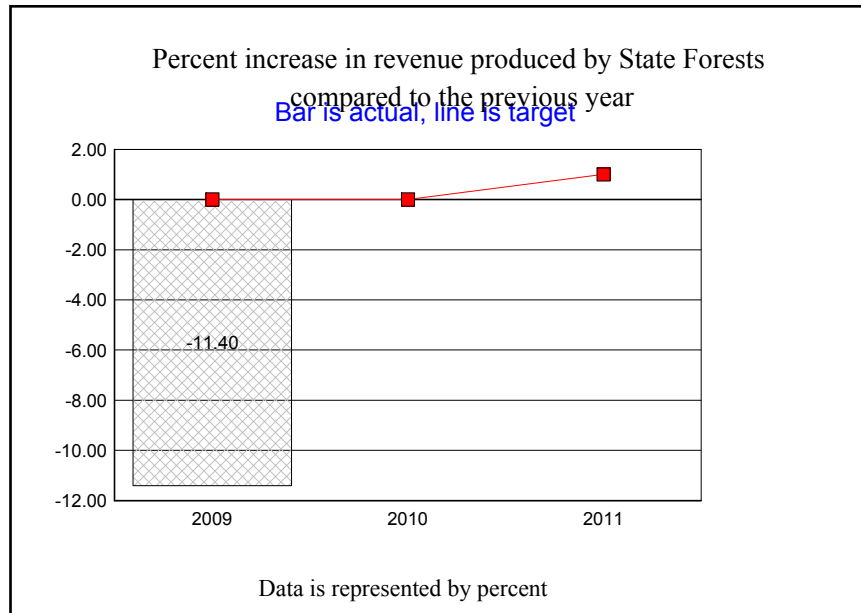
#### **6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

If approved by future legislative action, additional field resources allocated to this program will result in a higher level of performance for this indicator in future years.

#### **7. ABOUT THE DATA**

Each calendar year, the Department of Forestry assesses the status of each Oregon cities as to their level of urban forest management activities. These records are maintained on the Department's computer network, and form the basis for this performance measure.

<b>KPM #5</b>	STATE FORESTS TOTAL REVENUE - Percent increase in total revenue produced by State Forests	2009
<b>Goal</b>	Forestry Program for Oregon Strategy B: Ensure that Oregon’s forests provide diverse social and economic outputs and benefits valued by the public in a fair, balanced, and efficient manner.	
<b>Oregon Context</b>	Benchmark 83 (Timber Harvest) indicates that Oregon timber harvests on public lands are below sustainable levels, although this is primarily the result of management decisions on federal lands. Timber sale revenues from State Forests are included in this Benchmark and do contribute to local communities and government services.	
<b>Data Source</b>	Actual total revenues from field districts’ accomplishments for FY 2009. This includes timber harvest as well as minor revenue generated from other sources such as recreation and minor forest products. Efforts to generate payment for other ecosystem services have not yet been successful.	
<b>Owner</b>	Mike Cafferata, Deputy Chief State Forests Division, 503-945-7351	



### 1. OUR STRATEGY

Board of Forestry lands are managed by the State Forests Division to meet the greatest permanent value administrative rule (OAR 629-035-0020). Common School Fund lands are managed by the State Forests Division to obtaining the greatest benefit for Oregonians, consistent with resource conservation under sound techniques of land management, (Oregon Constitution, Article VIII, Section 5). The activities associated with this measure involve timber sale harvests based on forest management plans.

### 2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

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 targets are established to assure a sustainable and predictable production of forest products that generate revenue for the benefit of the state, counties and local taxing districts (OAR 6290035-0020(a)). Fiscal year total revenues are compared with the previous year. The low revenue accomplishment for FY 2009 reflects the historic low log prices, reduction in sold timber sales, and decrease in actual timber harvests.

### 3. HOW WE ARE DOING

The FY 2009 data shows 11.4 percent decrease in total revenues from the previous year, down to \$80,374,849.

### 4. HOW WE COMPARE

Comparable data are not available from public or private industry sources, as the production goals for forest products vary by entity based on management objectives. The Division's efforts and results were comparable with private land managers and the Washington State Department of Natural Resources.

### 5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

The declining national economy was the major factor affecting FY 2009 timber sale revenues. Lower demand for wood products resulted in less interest in State timber sales, and lower log prices resulted in many planned sales being withdrawn because they were no longer economically viable. The Division responded by redesigning many sales to reduce costs and/or increase value in order to make them marketable. The Division also conducted sales aimed at high value specialty markets, such as "poles," to increase the value per board foot.

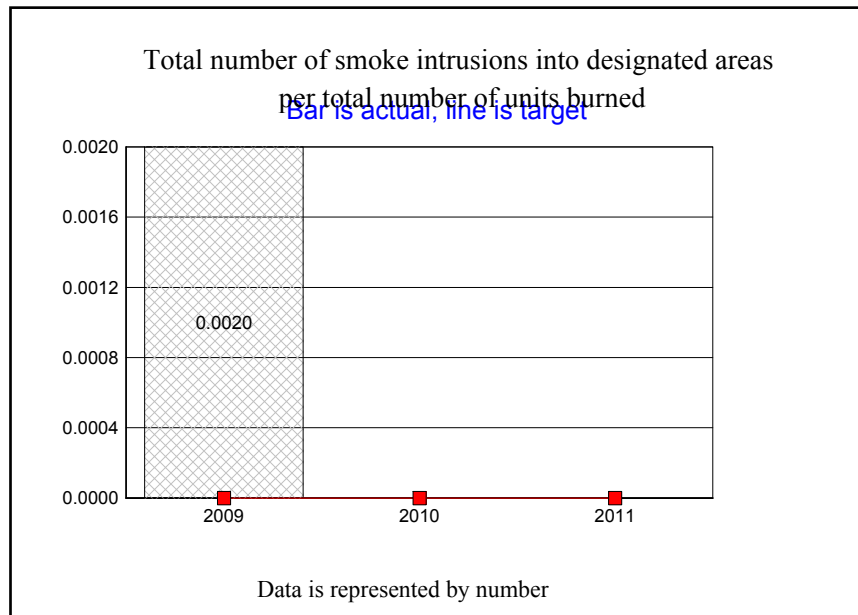
**6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

The State Forests Division will continue to follow the forest management plans and position itself to respond to changing timber market conditions through appropriate timber sale activities. The Department is also exploring opportunities to generate revenue in developing ecosystem markets.

**7. ABOUT THE DATA**

The data is associated with FY 2009, and is derived from revenue receipts from field districts' timber harvest accomplishments and other minor forest revenue sources on State Forests. Fiscal year 2010 data is not yet available.

<b>KPM #6</b>	AIR QUALITY PROTECTION - Total number of smoke intrusions into designated areas per total number of units burned.	2009
<b>Goal</b>	Forestry Program for Oregon Strategy F: Protect, maintain, and enhance the health of Oregon's forest ecosystems, watersheds, and air sheds within a context of natural disturbance and active management.	
<b>Oregon Context</b>	Benchmark 75 indicates Oregon continues to make improvements in air quality. The Department's Smoke Management Program plays a key role in managing smoke from prescribed forest burning.	
<b>Data Source</b>	Actual count based on ODF Smoke Management System records.	
<b>Owner</b>	Travis Medema, Deputy Chief Fire Protection Division, 503-945-7271	



1. OUR STRATEGY

The performance measure demonstrates the effectiveness of the meteorological forecasting and smoke management instructions. A relationship

between predictions for smoke dispersal and the amount of forest fuels to be burned is developed and used to determine opportunities for forest management burning. The Smoke Management Advisory Committee plays a key role by advising the Department on the state's smoke management plan. Membership on the Smoke Management Advisory Committee includes representatives of industrial and non-industrial forest landowners, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management and the general public.

## 2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

The target is zero smoke intrusions into the Smoke Sensitive Receptor Areas. A lower number on the graph indicates that more units were burned with a lower number of smoke intrusions and shows how effective the program has been to protect air quality. The smoke management rules were revised in 2008 and the existing KPM was changed to reflect the new rules in 2009. The number is derived from dividing total number of units burned by the total number of smoke intrusions. Definitions: Unit-- A specifically identified parcel of forestland which has been entered into the Oregon Department of Forestry's smoke management database for the purpose of prescribed burning. Intrusion-- The presence of ground level prescribed burning smoke in a city or other location which has been specifically designated as an Smoke Sensitive Receptor Area and protected from prescribed burning smoke under the Oregon Smoke Management Plan.

## 3. HOW WE ARE DOING

The Smoke Management Program is doing a good job of protecting Oregon's air quality while, at the same time, allowing forest landowners to dispose of unwanted accumulations of forest fuel. The inclusion of the entire state into the measurement target beginning in 2009 precludes any comparison with previous year's data. However, with a total of 2,491 units burned with five intrusions is indicative of the smoke management program being largely successful.

## 4. HOW WE COMPARE

There are no comparable public or private industry standards.

## 5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

In addition to weather variations, economic market conditions can also influence the outcome, by substantially increasing or decreasing the number of units available for burning.

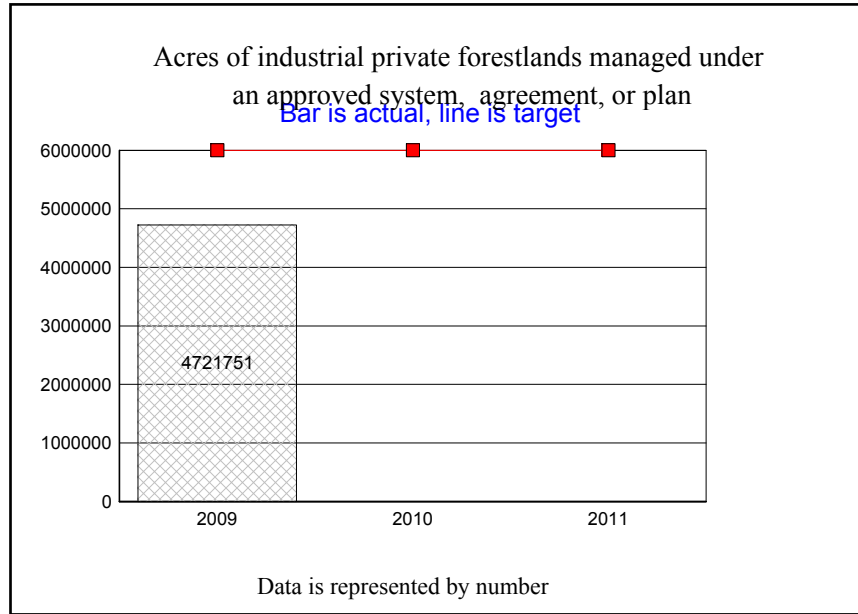
## 6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

The recent update of the state's Smoke Management Plan has provided the Department with updated requirements and procedures. The Department will continue to monitor the results for effectiveness of the Smoke Management Plan.

**7. ABOUT THE DATA**

The reporting cycle is a calendar year. Data concerning the number of units comes from the Department's Smoke Management Program and is considered reliable. Data pertaining to the number of intrusions also comes from the Department's Smoke Management Program which is based in part, on subjective personal observations made in the field and is subject to variation. In most of the Smoke Sensitive Receptor Areas, there is also objective data obtained from ground based nephelometer instrumentation used to monitor and determine the level of smoke.

<b>KPM #7a</b>	PRIVATE FORESTLAND MANAGED AT OR ABOVE FOREST PRACTICES ACT STANDARDS. a. Acres of industrial private forestlands managed under an approved certification system, stewardship agreement, or other approved management plan including wildlife habitat conservation and management plans.	2009
<b>Goal</b>	Forestry Program for Oregon Strategies A, B, C, D, and E: Promote a sound legal system, effective and adequately funded government, leading-edge research, and sound economic policies. Ensure that Oregon's forests provide diverse social and economic outputs and benefits valued by the public in a fair, balanced, and efficient manner. Maintain and enhance the productive capacity of Oregon forests to improve the economic well-being of Oregon communities. Protect, maintain, and enhance the soil and water resources of Oregon's forests. Contribute to the conservation of diverse native plant and animal populations and their habitats in Oregon forests.	
<b>Oregon Context</b>	Benchmark 79 indicates further improvements can be made to the states water quality. However, water quality on forestlands remains high compared to other land uses. Benchmark 82 indicates that Oregon has been effective in retaining its forests land base. However, increased development pressure, coupled with statutory changes and economic factors, has increased the risk of conversion of forestland to other uses. Benchmark 83 indicates Oregon is also effective in maintaining the productive capacity of these forests. Benchmark 86 indicates the percent of freshwater salmonids and other fish considered at risk has remained steady since 1999. Oregon forestlands receive greater water quality and riparian protection than other land uses. Benchmark 88 indicates a low percentage of monitored plant species and terrestrial vertebrate animal species are at risk. Many of these species have limited habitats that are either not located on forestlands or are unaffected by commercial forest operations. All streams and rivers on forestlands regulated under the Forest Practices Act receive protection appropriate to the beneficial uses of those water bodies.	
<b>Data Source</b>	Data are provided by independent third-party certification systems and Departmental records.	
<b>Owner</b>	Peter Daugherty Deputy Chief, Private Forests Division, 503-945-7482	



**1. OUR STRATEGY**

The Private Forests Program delivers a range of services to industrial forestland owners. These services are designed to maintain and enhance the economic, social and environmental benefits derived from Oregon private forests. Well-managed forests strengthen public confidence, which in turn, provides landowners a level of confidence to make the needed long-term forest management investments that benefit Oregon. The Forest Practices Act (FPA) provides a regulatory framework (contains a set of best management practices and prescriptive rules) that assures a continual supply of forest products and the overall maintenance of soil, air, water, fish and wildlife resources. Forestland owners, who have received third-party certification of sustainability from a recognized system, provide additional assurance that they meet or exceed the FPA standards. A 2001 study by Oregon State University compared Oregon’s legal requirements with the standards of the Forest Stewardship Council and the Sustainable Forestry Initiative certification systems. The study concluded that compliance with state legal requirements allows forest landowners to comply with many of the requirements of these systems. Certification systems require meeting state standards and exceeding them in certain areas. The department tries to maximize the value of voluntary forest certification as a tool to enhance Oregon forest industry competitiveness, industrial development, and both in-state and global recognition that Oregon forest products come from sustainably managed forests.

**2. ABOUT THE TARGETS**

The amount of well-managed forestland (i.e., under a certification system and/or approved management plan) indicates the amount of forests (managed at or above FPA standards). A large number of certified forests should also correlate with public assurances that forest overall are well-managed and improve the investment climate for private forestlands. Ideally, all forestland owners should manage at or above forest practices act standards. There are 10.7 million acres of private forestland; 6.0 million are classified as industrial. The targets are set at the ideal level (i.e., 6.0 million acres for industrial forestland).

**3. HOW WE ARE DOING**

Three certification systems operate in Oregon. The American Tree Farm System 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 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 provides certification endorsed by the PEFC.

The Department of Forestry (ODF) approves and audits 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. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife approves forest management plans under their Wildlife Habitat Conservation and Management Program, under ORS 308A-400.

ODF requested information on acres of industrial private forestland certified or approved under each system, and compiled the following results:

- 4.7 of the 6.0 million acres of industrial private forestlands are managed under an approved certification system, as summarized below:
  - o Sustainable Forestry Initiative, Inc. 4,129,154 acres
  - o American Tree Farm 507,790 acres
  - o Forest Stewardship Council U.S. 84,787 acres
  - o Total 4,721,751 acres

Nearly 80 percent of Oregon industrial forestlands are certified under an internationally recognized scheme.

**4. HOW WE COMPARE**

The Department does not have data on how other states are doing in terms of certification.

**5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

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

#### **6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

To increase certification on industrial forestlands, the department could lower the costs of certification by implementing a statistically-valid compliance audit program. Compliance audit results would provide documentation of compliance with state laws and lower the cost of maintaining certification.

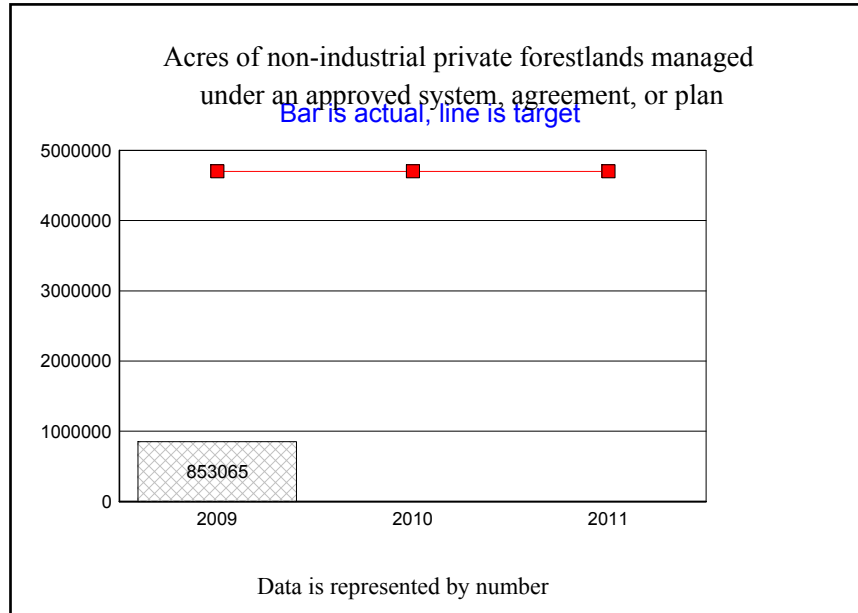
#### **7. ABOUT THE DATA**

The data were provided by independent third-party certifiers and Departmental records. The level of detail provided by third-party certified varied, and the department could not determine the amount of overlap in reporting that occurs when an owner is certified by more than one scheme. The department expects that the amount of overlap is small, and does not significantly change the results. Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife data on acres managed under the Wildlife Habitat Conservation and Management Program are not available, because their data system is being reconstructed.

**FORESTRY DEPARTMENT**

**II. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS**

<b>KPM #7b</b>	PRIVATE FORESTLAND MANAGED AT OR ABOVE FOREST PRACTICES ACT STANDARDS. b. Acres of non-industrial private forestlands managed under an approved certification system, stewardship agreement, or other approved management plan including wildlife habitat conservation and management plans.	2009
<b>Goal</b>	Forestry Program for Oregon Strategies A, B, C, D, and E: Promote a sound legal system, effective and adequately funded government, leading-edge research, and sound economic policies. Ensure that Oregon's forests provide diverse social and economic outputs and benefits valued by the public in a fair, balanced, and efficient manner. Maintain and enhance the productive capacity of Oregon forests to improve the economic well-being of Oregon communities. Protect, maintain, and enhance the soil and water resources of Oregon's forests. Contribute to the conservation of diverse native plant and animal populations and their habitats in Oregon forests.	
<b>Oregon Context</b>	Benchmark 79 indicates further improvements can be made to the states water quality. However, water quality on forestlands remains high compared to other land uses. Benchmark 82 indicates that Oregon has been effective in retaining its forests land base. However, increased development pressure, coupled with statutory changes and economic factors, has increased the risk of conversion of forestland to other uses. Approximately 65 percent of family forestland acres are owned by individuals 55 years and older; conversion often occurs when forestland changes owners. Benchmark 83 indicates Oregon is also effective in maintaining the productive capacity of these forests. Benchmark 86 indicates the percent of freshwater salmonids and other fish considered at risk has remained steady since 1999. Oregon forestlands receive greater water quality and riparian protection than other land uses. Benchmark 88 indicates a low percentage of monitored plant species and terrestrial vertebrate animal species are at risk. Many of these species have limited habitats that are either not located on forestlands or are unaffected by commercial forest operations. All streams and rivers on forestlands regulated under the Forest Practices Act receive protection appropriate to the beneficial uses of those water bodies.	
<b>Data Source</b>	Data are provided by independent third-party certification systems and Departmental records.	
<b>Owner</b>	Peter Daugherty Deputy Chief, Private Forests Division, 503-945-7482	



**1. OUR STRATEGY**

The Private Forests Program delivers a range of services to non-industrial (family) forestland owners. These services are designed to maintain and enhance the economic, social and environmental benefits derived from Oregon private forests. Well-managed forests strengthen public confidence, which in turn, provides landowners a level of confidence to make the needed long-term forest management investments that benefit Oregon. The Forest Practices Act (FPA) provides a regulatory framework (contains a set of best management practices and prescriptive rules) that assures a continual supply of forest products and the overall maintenance of soil, air, water, fish and wildlife resources. Forestland owners, who have received third-party certification of sustainability from a recognized system, provide additional assurance that they meet or exceed the FPA standards. A 2001 study by Oregon State University compared Oregon’s legal requirements with the standards of the Forest Stewardship Council and the Sustainable Forestry Initiative certification systems. The study concluded that compliance with state legal requirements allows forest landowners to comply with many of the requirements of these systems. Certification systems require meeting state standards and exceeding them in certain areas. Family forestland owners with an approved written management plan demonstrate they have an understanding of how to properly manage their forests, plan on meeting or exceeding the FPA, and know where to access technical information and assistance. The Department assists family forestland owners in developing written management plans by providing examples and templates of plans, working directly with landowners and administering federal cost-share funds to landowners to offset costs of plans written by consultants. The Department also partners with multiple organizations to promote the development of management plans. The partners include the American Forest Foundation/Oregon Tree Farm System, Association of Consulting

Foresters, Committee for Family Forestlands, Forest Stewardship Council, Northwest Natural Resource Group, Oregon Forest Resources Institute, Oregon Small Woodlands Association, Oregon Society of American Foresters, and Oregon State University. The department tries to maximize the value of voluntary forest certification as a tool to enhance Oregon forest industry competitiveness, industrial development, and both in-state and global recognition that Oregon forest products come from sustainably managed forests.

**2. ABOUT THE TARGETS**

The amount of well-managed forestland (i.e., under a certification system and/or approved management plan) indicates the amount of forests managed at or above FPA standards. A large number of certified forests should also correlate with public assurances that, overall, forests are well-managed and improve the investment climate for private forestlands. Ideally, all forestland owners should manage at or above forest practices act standards. There are 10.7 million acres of private forestland; 6.0 million are classified as industrial and 4.7 million are classified as nonindustrial. The targets are set at the ideal level (i.e., 4.7 million acres for non-industrial forestland).

**3. HOW WE ARE DOING**

Three certification systems operate in Oregon. The American Tree Farm System 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 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 provides certification endorsed by the PEFC.

The Department of Forestry (ODF) approves and audits 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. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife approves forest management plans under their Wildlife Habitat Conservation and Management Program, under ORS 308A-400.

ODF requested information on acres of non-industrial private forestland certified or approved under each system, and compiled the following results: 0.85 of the 4.7 million acres of nonindustrial private forestlands are managed under an approved certification system, stewardship agreement, or other approved management plan, as summarized below.

o ODF; USDA-FS Forest Stewardship Plan	558,085 acres
o American Tree Farm	247,290 acres
o Forest Stewardship Council U.S.	47,690 acres
Total	853,065 acres

Less than 20 percent of non-industrial private forestlands are managed under an approved certification system, stewardship agreement, or other approved management plan. The majority of these forestlands are managed under ODF approved management plans, rather than third-party certification systems.

#### 4. HOW WE COMPARE

The Department does not have data on how other states are doing in terms of certification.

#### 5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Along with forestry related agencies and organizations, the market place encourages forest certification. Forestland owners wanting to sell timber increasingly find that industry milling facilities are requiring that their log supply come from certified forests. This market access requirement is motivating landowners to develop management plans, since forest certification systems require 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 81 thousand owners hold forestland between 1 and 9 acres in size, accounting for 369,000 acres of forests. Another 50 thousand owners have forestland holdings between 10 and 49 acres in size, accounting for 1,024,000 acres of family forests. The large number of owners with small holding creates a significant challenge to achieving certification on all non-industrial forestlands.

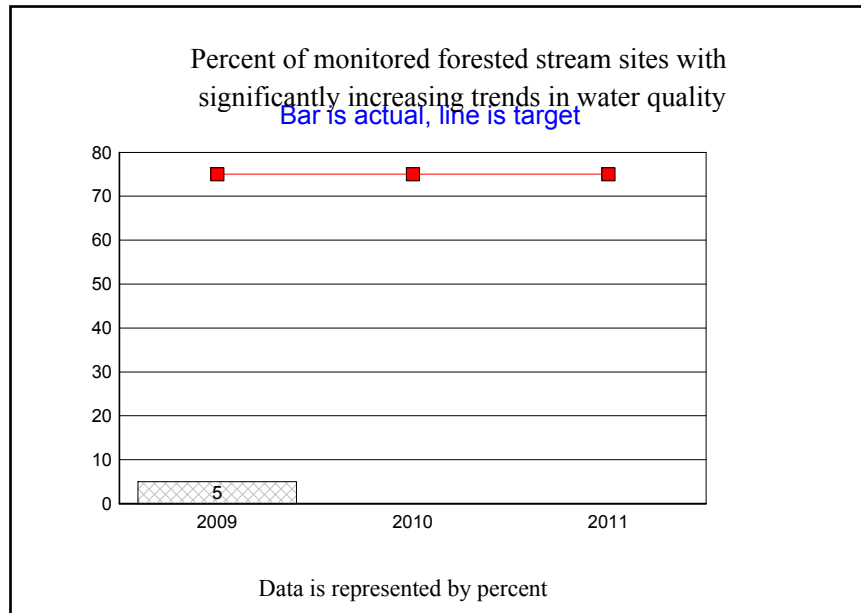
#### 6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

To increase certification on non-industrial forestlands, the department needs to provide additional technical and financial assistance to landowners for development of management plans and procedures. The department does not receive any state support for this effort, and relies solely on Federal funding to conduct this work. The Department works with multiple organizations to promote the development of management plans and mutual recognition of plans. The Department received a Federal grant to develop a uniform system to facilitate a common approach to resource management planning and leverage services of existing planning entities. This approach integrates the planning efforts of multiple resource entities, improving coordination and reducing duplication. The project will develop a mutually supported uniform base plan content, which includes information common to all management plan standards. The project will also develop a criteria-based endorsement system, which specifies additional content and/or level of detail required for a particular endorsement such as: 1) an Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife wildlife habitat conservation and management plan, 2) Natural Resource Conservation Service Forest Management Activity Plan, 3) ODF (USDA-Forest Service forest stewardship plan, 4) American Tree Farm System certified plan, and 5) Forest Stewardship Council certified plan.

#### 7. ABOUT THE DATA

The data were provided by independent third-party certifiers and Departmental records. The level of detail provided by third-party certified varied, and the department could not determine the amount of overlap in reporting that occurs when an owner is certified by more than one scheme. The department expects that the amount of overlap is small, and does not significantly change the results. Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife data on acres managed under the Wildlife Habitat Conservation and Management Program are not available, because their data system is being reconstructed.

<b>KPM #8a</b>	FOREST STREAM WATER QUALITY: a. Percent of monitored stream sites associated predominately with forestland with significantly increasing trends in water quality.	2009
<b>Goal</b>	Forestry Program for Oregon Strategy D: Protect, maintain, and enhance the soil and water resources of Oregon's forests.	
<b>Oregon Context</b>	Benchmark 79 indicates further improvements can be made to the state's water quality. However, water quality on forestlands remains high compared to other land uses. Benchmark 86 indicates the percent of freshwater salmonids and other fish considered at risk has remained steady since 1999. Oregon forestlands receive greater water quality and riparian protection than other land uses and most voluntary habitat restoration projects under the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds have occurred on forestlands. All streams and rivers on forestlands regulated under the Forest Practices Act receive protection appropriate to the beneficial uses of those water bodies.	
<b>Data Source</b>	Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) water quality monitoring data.	
<b>Owner</b>	David Morman, Forest Resources Planning Program, 503-945-7413	



### 1. OUR STRATEGY

Through management of the Oregon's state forests, through wildfire prevention and suppression activities, through administration of the Forest Practices Act, through technical assistance to private landowners and communities, and through interactions with federal forest managers, the Department of Forestry affects water quality conditions on Oregon forestlands.

### 2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

Statewide targets covering all land uses were established by the Department on Environmental Quality in cooperation with the Oregon Progress Board. Oregon Benchmark 79 incorporates three components related to stream water quality: increasing trends, decreasing trends, and streams in good to excellent condition. Greater numbers of streams with increasing water quality than declining water quality indicate progress towards the goal of protecting Oregon's water. In addition, maintaining or increasing the percentage of stream sites with good to excellent water quality also indicates progress towards the goal.

### 3. HOW WE ARE DOING

About half of the ambient sites statewide, and a much higher percentage of forest sites, continue to have "good" to "excellent" water quality and that has remained fairly consistent over the last 10 years. In some cases, it may be unrealistic to expect continued increasing water quality trends on streams sites with water quality already in good or excellent condition. No increasing or decreasing trend was observed on 59 percent on the monitored forest stream sites.

### 4. HOW WE COMPARE

The performance is based on the Oregon Water Quality Index (OWQI). The OWQI is used to describe general stream water quality status and trends. The OWQI also shows the general effectiveness of water quality management activities. No industry standards exist. However, 2007 data for agricultural lands in Oregon indicate 6 percent of monitored agricultural stream sites with increasing trends in water quality. Statewide data for 2008 for all land uses, including agricultural and forest lands indicate 3 percent of monitored stream sites with increasing trends in water quality.

### 5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Statewide targets were revised by DEQ and the Oregon Progress Board in 1999 to reflect substantial increases in water quality that were

occurring. On sites showing significant improvement that are not affected by point source discharges, such improvements may be attributed to reduced levels of non-point source activity, increased education about water quality impacts, and watershed restoration efforts. Underlying all of these factors is flow. As Oregon transitions between drought to the wet phases, changes in flows and, indirectly, water quality are typically observed. A variety of activities occurring on forestlands, including forest management (timber harvesting and road construction and use), fire suppression, recreation, and livestock grazing, can affect 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.

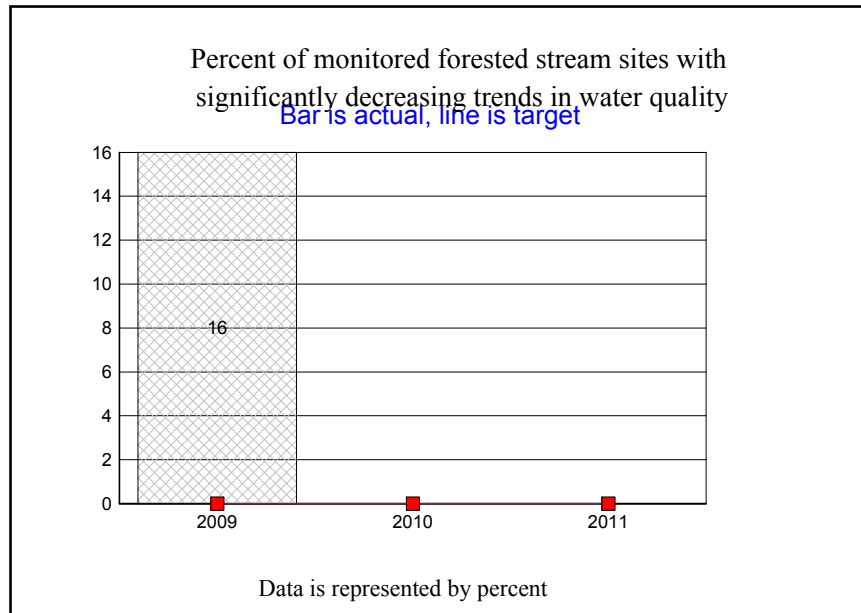
## 6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

The data for this benchmark are developed from the forested component of a broader network of 127 ambient monitoring sites on the state's major rivers and streams. The Oregon Progress Board recommended supplementing this with additional statewide benchmarks on aquatic biological integrity (indices of biological integrity for macroinvertebrates and fish) and OWQI based on data collected from a statewide probabilistic sampling network representing all stream miles. The addition of such benchmarks would provide a more robust measure of the quality of Oregon's surface water. There is also a need, as indicated above, to revisit the current targets for the trending measures. In addition, a more detailed analysis is needed to determine what is causing declining trends. The Department of Forestry is already coordinating with DEQ on implementation and reporting on a forestland-specific statewide indicator aquatic biological integrity and is also coordinating with DEQ and others to seek additional resources for ongoing probabilities sampling of stream water quality on Oregon forestlands.

## 7. ABOUT THE DATA

Long term ambient water quality monitoring data is collected in accordance with the Ambient Water Quality Monitoring Network Quality Assurance Project Plan. Monitoring data are stored in DEQ's Laboratory Analytical Storage and Retrieval Database (LASAR) and analyzed annually based on the hydrologic water year. All DEQ monitoring data is accessible online at <http://deq12.deq.state.or.us/lasar2/>. For this KPM, DEQ data have been segregated into categories of predominately forest land use, agriculture/range use, and other/mixed use. It is important to note that even within the subset of forest monitoring sites there may be influences on water quality from other land use activities such as livestock grazing and residential development.

<b>KPM #8b</b>	FOREST STREAM WATER QUALITY: b. Percent of monitored stream sites associated predominately with forestland with significantly decreasing trends in water quality.	2009
<b>Goal</b>	Forestry Program for Oregon Strategy D: Protect, maintain, and enhance the soil and water resources of Oregon's forests.	
<b>Oregon Context</b>	Benchmark 79 indicates further improvements can be made to the state's water quality. However, water quality on forestlands remains high compared to other land uses. Benchmark 86 indicates the percent of freshwater salmonids and other fish considered at risk has remained steady since 1999. Oregon forestlands receive greater water quality and riparian protection than other land uses and most voluntary habitat restoration projects under the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds have occurred on forestlands. All streams and rivers on forestlands regulated under the Forest Practices Act receive protection appropriate to the beneficial uses of those water bodies.	
<b>Data Source</b>	Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) water quality monitoring data.	
<b>Owner</b>	David Morman, Forest Resources Planning Program, 503-945-7413	



### 1. OUR STRATEGY

Through management of the Oregon's state forests, through wildfire prevention and suppression activities, through administration of the Forest Practices Act, through technical assistance to private landowners and communities, and through interactions with federal forest managers, the Department of Forestry affects water quality conditions on Oregon forestlands.

### 2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

Statewide targets covering all land uses were established by the Department on Environmental Quality in cooperation with the Oregon Progress Board. The performance measure incorporates three components related to stream water quality: increasing trends, decreasing trends, and streams in good to excellent condition. Greater numbers of streams with increasing water quality than declining water quality indicate progress towards the goal of protecting Oregon's water. In addition, maintaining or increasing the percentage of stream sites with good to excellent water quality also indicates progress towards the goal.

### 3. HOW WE ARE DOING

Statewide, since 2000, the percentage of ambient monitoring sites across all land uses with declining trends has been steadily increasing. The reasons for this decline are unclear and they do not appear related to land use. It is important to note that about half of the ambient sites statewide, and a much higher percentage of forest sites, continue to have "good" to "excellent" water quality and that has remained fairly consistent over the last 10 years. Increasing trends in water quality index have also been observed on some sites. No increasing or decreasing trend was observed on 59 percent on the monitored forest stream sites.

### 4. HOW WE COMPARE

The performance is based primarily on the Oregon Water Quality Index (OWQI). The OWQI is used to describe general stream water quality status and trends. The OWQI also shows the general effectiveness of water quality management activities. No industry standards exist. However, 2007 data for agricultural lands in Oregon indicate 23 percent of monitored agricultural stream sites with decreasing trends in water quality. Statewide data for 2008 for all land uses, including agricultural and forest lands indicate 24 percent of monitored stream sites with decreasing trends in water quality. These comparisons demonstrate that maintaining forestlands is forest use is an effective and efficient way to maintain stream water quality.

### 5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Statewide targets were revised by DEQ and the Oregon Progress Board in 1999 to reflect substantial increases in water quality that were occurring.

A variety of activities occurring on forestlands, including forest management (timber harvesting and road construction and use), fire suppression, recreation, and livestock grazing, can affect 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.

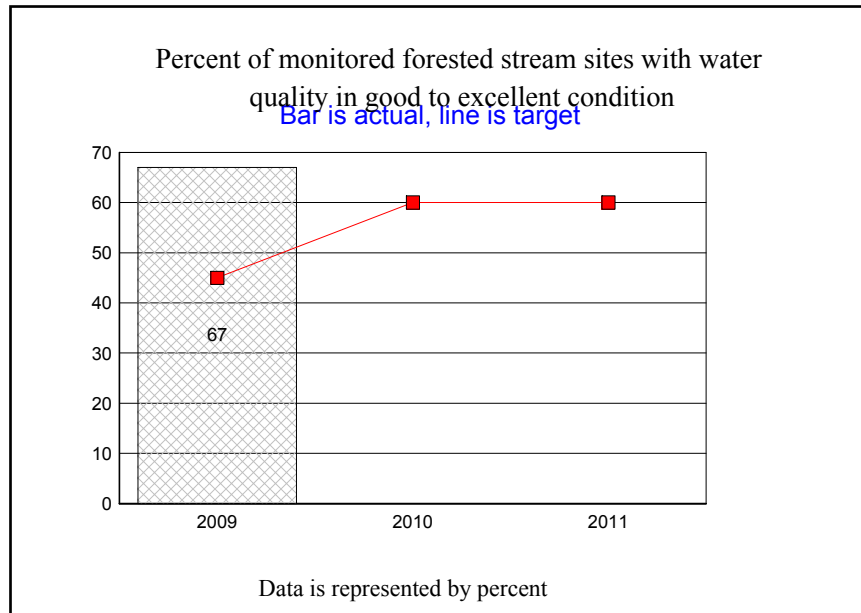
## 6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

The data for this benchmark are developed from the forested component of a broader network of 127 ambient monitoring sites on the states major rivers and streams. The Oregon Progress Board recommended supplementing this with additional statewide benchmarks on aquatic biological integrity (indices of biological integrity for macroinvertebrates and fish) and OWQI based on data collected from a statewide probabilistic sampling network representing all stream miles. The addition of such benchmarks would provide a more robust measure of the quality of Oregon's surface water. There is also a need, as indicated above, to revisit the current targets for the trending measures. In addition, a more detailed analysis is needed to determine what is causing declining trends. The Department of Forestry is already coordinating with DEQ on implementation and reporting on a forestland-specific statewide indicator aquatic biological integrity and is also coordinating with DEQ and others to seek additional resources for ongoing probabilities sampling of stream water quality on Oregon forestlands.

## 7. ABOUT THE DATA

Long term ambient water quality monitoring data is collected in accordance with the Ambient Water Quality Monitoring Network Quality Assurance Project Plan. Monitoring data are stored in DEQ's Laboratory Analytical Storage and Retrieval Database (LASAR) and analyzed annually based on the hydrologic water year. All DEQ monitoring data is accessible online at <http://deq12.deq.state.or.us/lasar2/>. For this KPM, DEQ data have been segregated into categories of predominately forest land use, agriculture/range use, and other/mixed use. It is important to note that even within the subset of forest monitoring sites there may be influences on water quality from other land use activities such as livestock grazing and residential development.

<b>KPM #8c</b>	FOREST STREAM WATER QUALITY: c. Percent of monitored stream sites associated predominately with forestland with water quality in good to excellent condition.	2009
<b>Goal</b>	Forestry Program for Oregon Strategy D: Protect, maintain, and enhance the soil and water resources of Oregon's forests.	
<b>Oregon Context</b>	Benchmark 79 indicates further improvements can be made to the state's water quality. However, water quality on forestlands remains high compared to other land uses. Benchmark 86 indicates the percent of freshwater salmonids and other fish considered at risk has remained steady since 1999. Oregon forestlands receive greater water quality and riparian protection than other land uses and most voluntary habitat restoration projects under the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds have occurred on forestlands. All streams and rivers on forestlands regulated under the Forest Practices Act receive protection appropriate to the beneficial uses of those water bodies.	
<b>Data Source</b>	Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) water quality monitoring data.	
<b>Owner</b>	David Morman, Forest Resources Planning Program, 503-945-7413	



### 1. OUR STRATEGY

Through management of the Oregon's state forests, through wildfire prevention and suppression activities, through administration of the Forest Practices Act, through technical assistance to private landowners and communities, and through interactions with federal forest managers, the Department of Forestry affects water quality conditions on Oregon forestlands.

### 2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

Statewide targets covering all land uses were established by the Department on Environmental Quality in cooperation with the Oregon Progress Board. The performance measure incorporates three components related to stream water quality: increasing trends, decreasing trends, and streams in good to excellent condition. Greater numbers of streams with increasing water quality than declining water quality indicate progress towards the goal of protecting Oregon's water. In addition, maintaining or increasing the percentage of stream sites with good to excellent water quality also indicates progress towards the goal.

### 3. HOW WE ARE DOING

About half of the ambient sites statewide, and a much higher percentage of forest sites, continue to have "good" to "excellent" water quality and that has remained fairly consistent over the last 10 years.

### 4. HOW WE COMPARE

The performance is based primarily on the Oregon Water Quality Index (OWQI). The OWQI is used to describe general stream water quality status and trends. The OWQI also shows the general effectiveness of water quality management activities. No industry standards exist. However, 2007 data for agricultural lands in Oregon indicate 63 percent of monitored agricultural stream sites with water quality in good to excellent condition. Statewide data for 2008 for all land uses, including agricultural and forest lands indicate 50 percent of monitored stream sites with water quality in good to excellent condition. These comparisons demonstrate that maintaining forestlands is forest use is an effective and efficient way to maintain stream water quality.

### 5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Statewide targets were revised the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and the Oregon Progress Board in 1999 to reflect substantial

increases in water quality that were occurring. A variety of activities occurring on forestlands, including forest management (timber harvesting and road construction and use), fire suppression, recreation, and livestock grazing, can affect 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.

## 6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

The data for this benchmark are developed from the forested component of a broader network of 127 ambient monitoring sites on the states major rivers and streams. The Oregon Progress Board recommended supplementing this with additional statewide benchmarks on aquatic biological integrity (indices of biological integrity for macroinvertebrates and fish) and OWQI based on data collected from a statewide probabilistic sampling network representing all stream miles. The addition of such benchmarks would provide a more robust measure of the quality of Oregon's surface water. There is also a need, as indicated above, to revisit the current targets for the trending measures. In addition, a more detailed analysis is needed to determine what is causing declining trends. The Department of Forestry is already coordinating with DEQ on implementation and reporting on a forestland-specific statewide indicator aquatic biological integrity and is also coordinating with DEQ and others to seek additional resources for ongoing probabilities sampling of stream water quality on Oregon forestlands.

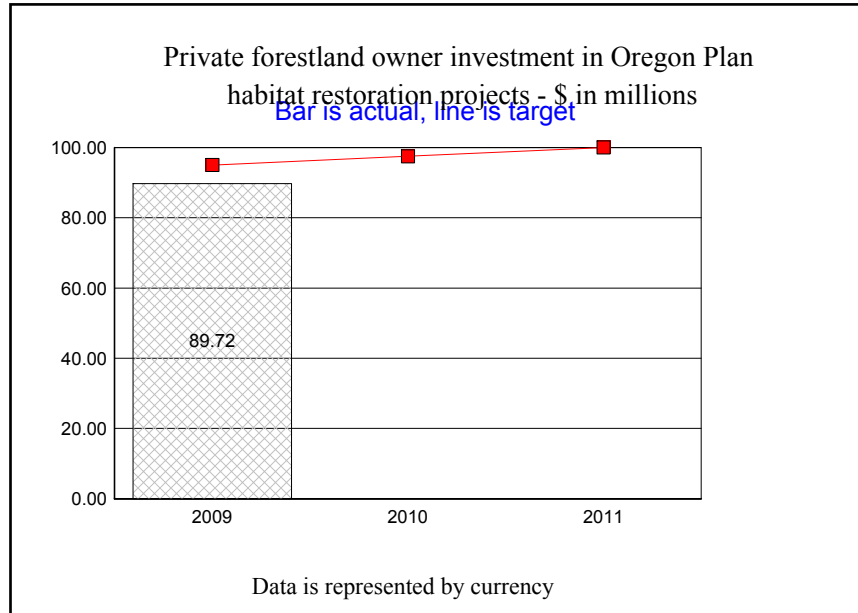
## 7. ABOUT THE DATA

Long term ambient water quality monitoring data is collected in accordance with the Ambient Water Quality Monitoring Network Quality Assurance Project Plan. Monitoring data are stored in DEQ's Laboratory Analytical Storage and Retrieval Database (LASAR) and analyzed annually based on the hydrologic water year. All DEQ monitoring data is accessible online at <http://deq12.deq.state.or.us/lasar2/>. For this KPM, DEQ data have been segregated into categories of predominately forest land use, agriculture/range use, and other/mixed use. It is important to note that even within the subset of forest monitoring sites there may be influences on water quality from other land use activities such as livestock grazing and residential development.

**FORESTRY DEPARTMENT**

**II. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS**

<b>KPM #9</b>	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.	2009
<b>Goal</b>	Forestry Program for Oregon Strategies D, and E: Protect, maintain, and enhance the soil and water resources of Oregon's forests. Contribute to the conservation of diverse native plant and animal populations and their habitats in Oregon forests.	
<b>Oregon Context</b>	Benchmark 79 indicates further improvements can be made to the states water quality. However, water quality on forestlands remains high compared to other land uses. Benchmark 86 indicates the percent of freshwater salmonids and other fish considered at risk has remained steady since 1999. Oregon forestlands receive greater water quality and riparian protection than other land uses and most voluntary habitat restoration projects under the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds have occurred on private forestlands. All streams and rivers on forestlands regulated under the Forest Practices Act receive protection appropriate to the beneficial uses of those water bodies. The Department provides technical support to private landowners for restoration projects. Benchmark 88 indicates a low percentage of monitored plant species and terrestrial vertebrate animal species are at risk. Many of these species have limited habitats that are either not located on forestlands or are unaffected by commercial forest operations.	
<b>Data Source</b>	Data are only available for investment in voluntary water quality, riparian, and aquatic habitat restoration projects under the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds or other initiatives. Data for this part of measure are obtained from the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board. The dollar amounts represent investments from private forestland owners only. Data are not available for investment to meet the Oregon Conservation Strategy.	
<b>Owner</b>	Peter Daugherty Deputy Chief, Private Forests Division, 503-945-7482	



**1. OUR STRATEGY**

Voluntary restoration activities by landowners, combined with continued regulatory compliance, provide a foundation for the success of the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds 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 its efficacy at encouraging forestland owners to self-regulate to meet and exceed applicable regulatory requirements and achieve conservation, restoration and improvement of fish and wildlife habitat or water quality. The Department developed a programmatic Safe Harbor Agreement for Northern Spotted Owls to provide regulatory certainty to encourage voluntary enhancement of owl habitat. The Department worked with private forestland owners to update their Oregon Plan voluntary measures, “Private Forest Landowners and the Oregon Plan: Oregon Plan Actions for Landowners, by Landowners.” These updated voluntary measures were presented to, and approved by, the Board of forestry in April 2009. Department stewardship foresters regularly advise private forestland owners on opportunities for watershed restoration and provide technical assistance for such projects. This measure records reported forestland owners’ investments, over time, in fish and water quality restoration projects. This KMP was revised to include activities completed under the newly created Oregon Conservation Strategy to more fully measure voluntary investments to create healthy forests that provide public benefits. The Department’s mission statement includes public and private

landowners willingly making investments to create healthy forests. This KPM intends to track trends in voluntary investment. This trend reflects the Department's ability to encourage these investments. Tracking this trend may also provide the ability to understand and mitigate barriers to voluntary investments made to meet state fish and wildlife goals.

## 2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

Voluntary restoration action on privately owned lands is the essence of the Oregon Plan and Conservation Strategy. The Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) established the Oregon Watershed Restoration Inventory in 1995 to track restoration work as it is completed. Except for projects funded by OWEB, all reporting is voluntary. The Conservation Registry is an online, centralized database that records, tracks and maps on-the-ground conservation projects. The purpose of the Registry is to help users understand the context, distribution, and effectiveness of our collective efforts to protect and restore ecosystems. The Department is a registry partner and is working with the Registry to establish reporting to produce data analogous to that received from the Oregon Watershed Restoration Inventory. Currently, data and targets are only available for Oregon Plan investments. The target amounts are predicted cumulative expenditures in Oregon Plan restoration activities.

## 3. HOW WE ARE DOING

Forestland owners have made significant investments in improving water quality and fish habitat. Reported cumulative investments for 2009 were \$89.7 million compared to a target of 97.0 million. The 2009 accomplishment level represents the second year that cumulative private investment in Oregon Plan did not meet the target (predicted cumulative expenditures). In 2009, private forestland owners invested \$1.3 million; this level is \$2.0 million less than the average annual contribution for the previous three years (2006-2008). The Department had expected the rate of expenditures to decline over time as more projects were completed and opportunities for restoration decreased. The rapid drop in annual investment over the past two years suggests that the decline relates to the economic downturn, rather than a decrease in restoration opportunities. Data are not available for investments under the Conservation strategy.

## 4. HOW WE COMPARE

Private forestland owners are the major contributor to Oregon Plan accomplishments, providing 73 percent of the private land accomplishments. Oregon is unique among western states in its focus on voluntary measures over regulatory approaches to achieve habitat protection and restoration.

## 5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

The Oregon Plan has been successful because of the strong support from the forestland owner community for voluntary measures versus regulatory mandates. The Department has partnered with Oregon State University, the Association of Oregon Loggers, and the Oregon Forest Resources

Institute in the development of forest roads workshops and an illustrated road improvement manual for family forest landowners. Stewardship Foresters provide education and technical assistance to landowners in support of restoration activities. The economic downturn significantly affected the housing market and corresponding demand for wood products. Timber harvests, the primary forest operation during which restoration activities occur, dropped by one billion board feet from 2007 to 2009. In addition, 2009-11 Departmental budget reduction eliminated Oregon plan funding and 40 percent of stewardship foresters (from 57 to 30 field foresters) who encourage and provide technical assistance for these types of projects. The Oregon Plan funding supported coordination with watershed councils and other groups that encouraged restoration. The remaining stewardship foresters are attempting to fulfill nondiscretionary responsibilities, and have significantly reduced capacity to provide assistance on voluntary projects.

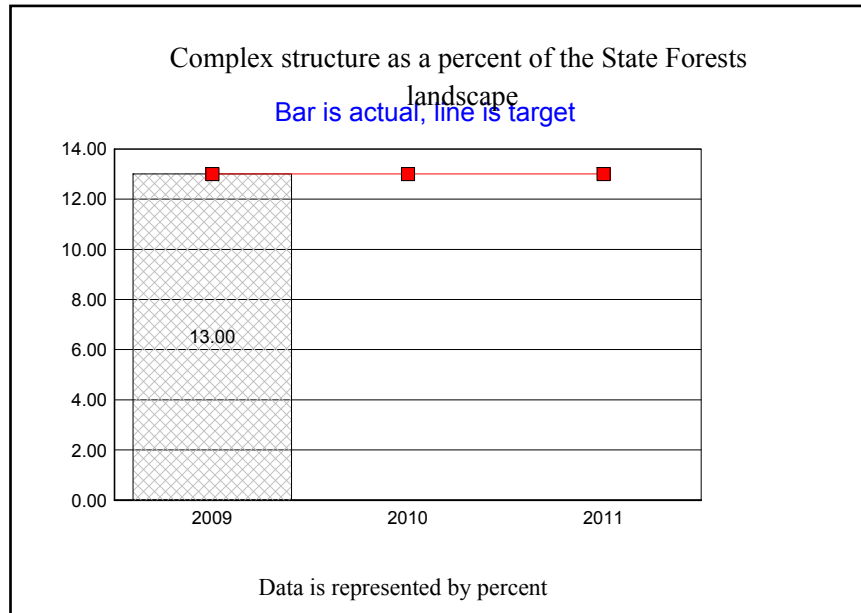
## 6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

The Department needs addition resources to provide technical and financial assistance to landowners for restoration practices. Restoration of Oregon Plan funding would allow coordination with watershed councils. Resources are also needed to monitor the effectiveness of these projects. The Department will work with the Conservation Registry to develop reporting data on restoration projects completed under the Conservation Strategy.

## 7. ABOUT THE DATA

Data are only available for investment in voluntary water quality, riparian, and aquatic habitat restoration projects under the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds or other initiatives. These data comes from a voluntary reporting system that is summarized by calendar year. Forestland owners and others implementing Oregon Plan projects enter the information into a system managed by Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board. The reported dollar amounts represent investments from private forestland owners only. OWEB indicated that 2009 data may be affected by under reporting. Several industrial forestland owners, who have reported consistently in the past, did not report in 2009. The under reporting may be due to staff reductions and reorganization in private forestland companies. Data are not available for investment to meet the Oregon Conservation Strategy.

<b>KPM #10</b>	STATE FORESTS NORTH COAST HABITAT - Complex forest structure as a percent of the State Forests landscape.	2009
<b>Goal</b>	Forestry Program for Oregon Strategy E: Contribute to the conservation of diverse native plant and animal populations and their habitats in Oregon's forests.	
<b>Oregon Context</b>	Benchmark 82 (Forest Land) indicates that Oregon is making progress in preserving wildland forest for forest use. Benchmark 89a (Natural Habitats - Forests) indicates that forest make up the largest natural habitat category in Oregon. Benchmark 90 (Invasive Species) indicates Oregon has been effective in limiting the number of the most threatening invasive species.	
<b>Data Source</b>	Actual percent of complex forest structure on the Clatsop and Tillamook State Forests landscape from the north coast field districts' inventories, FY 2009.	
<b>Owner</b>	Mike Cafferata, Deputy Chief State Forests Division, 503-945-7351	



**1. OUR STRATEGY**

Board of Forestry lands are managed by the State Forests Division to meet the greatest permanent value administrative rule (OAR 629-035-0020). Common School Fund lands are managed by the State Forests Division to obtaining the greatest benefit for Oregonians, consistent with resource conservation under sound techniques of land management, (Oregon Constitution, Article VIII, Section 5). The activities associated with this measure involve timber sale harvests based on forest management plans.

**2. ABOUT THE TARGETS**

The Board of Forestry adopted in administrative rule (OAR 629-035-105) long-term forest management plans, which describe the range of percent of landscape in complex forest structure to be achieved overtime for Clatsop and Tillamook State Forests on the north coast.

**3. HOW WE ARE DOING**

The FY 2009 data shows that percent of complex forest structure of the Clatsop and Tillamook State Forests landscape to be at 13 percent.

**4. HOW WE COMPARE**

Comparable data are not available from public or private industry sources, as the goals for forest land vary by entity based on management objectives.

**5. 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. To date, the Division only has two years of data, so trends cannot be identified yet. However, the initial estimate of complex structure was 6 percent (this estimate was made in 2003 using a different methodology). This apparent increase in complex structure is likely the result of changes in methodology, better inventory, and the active management practices designed to enhance the development of complex forest structure while efficiently harvesting timber. It also shows the Department has maintained existing complex structure during this time frame.

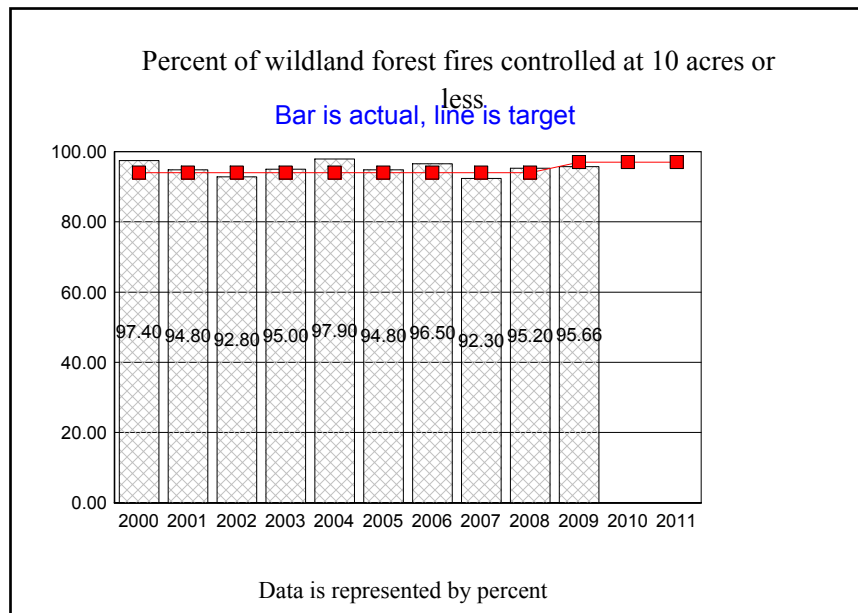
**6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

Several more years of data need to be collected in order to establish a trend. In the mean time, the State Forests Division will continue to follow the forest management plans.

**7. ABOUT THE DATA**

Fiscal year 2009 data is reported and was derived from updated forestland inventories of the Clatsop and Tillamook State Forests on the north coast. Fiscal year 2010 data is not yet available.

<b>KPM #11</b>	FIRE SUPPRESSION EFFECTIVENESS – Percent of wildland forest fires under ODF jurisdiction controlled at 10 acres or less.	1990
<b>Goal</b>	Forestry Program for Oregon Strategies C and F: Maintain and enhance the productive capacity of Oregon's forests to improve the economic well-being of Oregon's communities. Protect, maintain, and enhance the health of Oregon's forest ecosystems, watersheds, and airsheds within a context of natural disturbance and active management.	
<b>Oregon Context</b>	Benchmark 82 indicates Oregon has been effective in retaining its forest land base and Benchmark 83 indicates Oregon is also effective in maintaining the productive capacity of these forests. Aggressive wildfire suppression by the Department of Forestry has contributed to these outcomes.	
<b>Data Source</b>	Based on data in the Protection from Fire FIRES database.	
<b>Owner</b>	Travis Medema, Deputy Chief Fire Protection Division, 503-945-7271	



### 1. OUR STRATEGY

The performance measure demonstrates the effectiveness of the initial attack organization within the department to suppress wildfire on forestlands. The measure also demonstrates the effectiveness of the use of fire severity funding, in those years where wildfire potential is high.

### 2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

The higher the percentage, the more effective is the fire suppression system. This measure has been in place for over 30 years and is one the Department's oldest continuously used measures. The basis for this measure is that because burning conditions, changing fuel types and the exposure to fire starts varies regionally and from year to year it provides a relatively consistent means of measuring the performance of the overall wildfire suppression system. The 2009 legislature approved the raising of the target to 97 percent.

### 3. HOW WE ARE DOING

The Department was not able to meet the target of suppressing 97 percent of all wildfires at ten acres or less in size for the 2009 fire season. Factors influencing the severity of the 2009 fire season included: increased fire danger, significant lightning events, and the drawdown of available firefighting resources.

### 4. HOW WE COMPARE

The Department's performance usually exceeds that of the federal wildfire agencies in Oregon.

### 5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Increase in forest fuels. Increase in wildland-urban interface properties and residences.

### 6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

The 2009 Legislature approved a modification of the target for this KPM to be set at 97 percent, rather than 94 percent of fires controlled at 10 acres or less, effective with the FY10 report. This revision of the target more accurately describes the appropriate achievement of the most efficient level of fire suppression at the local district level given today's circumstances, and better reflects the importance, from a suppression cost standpoint, of

limiting intermediate and large fire occurrence to no greater than three percent. The Department will focus much of its efforts in enhancing the initial attack capabilities needed to meet the target.

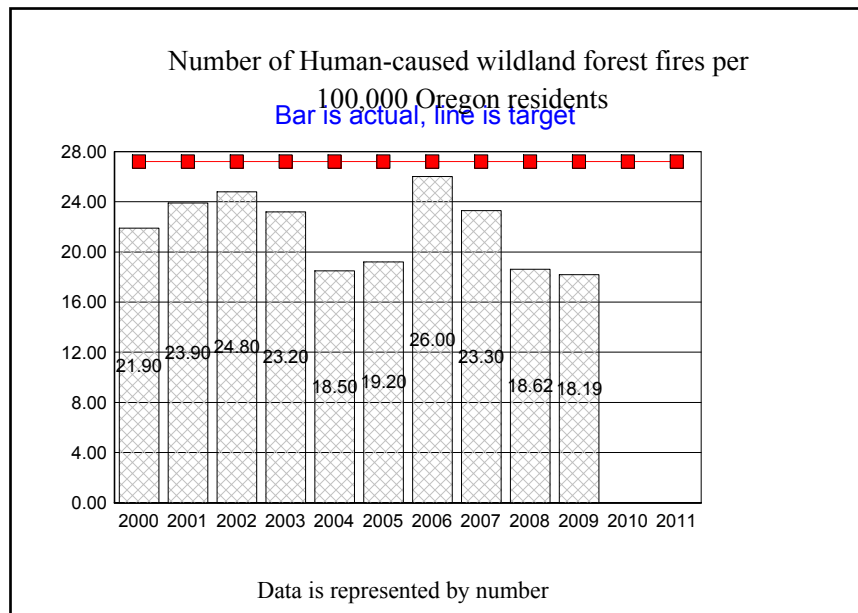
**7. ABOUT THE DATA**

The reporting cycle is a calendar year. The data is taken from the Department's fire report system and is deemed to be extremely reliable.

**FORESTRY DEPARTMENT**

**II. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS**

<b>KPM #12</b>	PREVENTION OF HUMAN-CAUSED WILDLAND FOREST FIRES – Number of human-caused wildland forest fires per 100,000 Oregon residents (lower is better).	1990
<b>Goal</b>	Forestry Program for Oregon Strategies C and F: Maintain and enhance the productive capacity of Oregon's forests to improve the economic well-being of Oregon's communities. Protect, maintain, and enhance the health of Oregon's forest ecosystems, watersheds, and airsheds within a context of natural disturbance and active management.	
<b>Oregon Context</b>	Benchmark 82 indicates Oregon has been effective in retaining its forest land base and Benchmark 83 indicates Oregon is also effective in maintaining the productive capacity of these forests. Aggressive wildfire suppression by the Department of Forestry has contributed to these outcomes.	
<b>Data Source</b>	Based on data in the Protection from Fire Program FIRES database and the Portland State University Population Research Center.	
<b>Owner</b>	Travis Medema, Deputy Chief Fire Protection Division, 503-945-7271	



**1. OUR STRATEGY**

The performance measure demonstrates the effectiveness of the fire prevention program at preventing human-caused fires. Implementation of Regulated Use Closures which limit the activities that the public can engage in while on forestlands is one example of the state's prevention effort.

**2. ABOUT THE TARGETS**

This measure is used to account for the steady upward growth in the state's population and it provides a good balance to account for urban resident users, who use forestlands for recreation, and rural resident users, who live in wooded areas or use it for a livelihood. A lower number means the fire prevention program is more effective at preventing human-caused fires.

**3. HOW WE ARE DOING**

The fire prevention program remains effective at preventing human-caused fires. The department exceeded the target of keeping the number of human caused fires below the target number of fires per 100,000 Oregon residents.

**4. HOW WE COMPARE**

There are no relevant comparable standards given the unique fire suppression responsibilities of the Department.

**5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

Steady increase in Oregon's population and the use of forestland for recreation as well as increasing rural residential home sites.

**6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

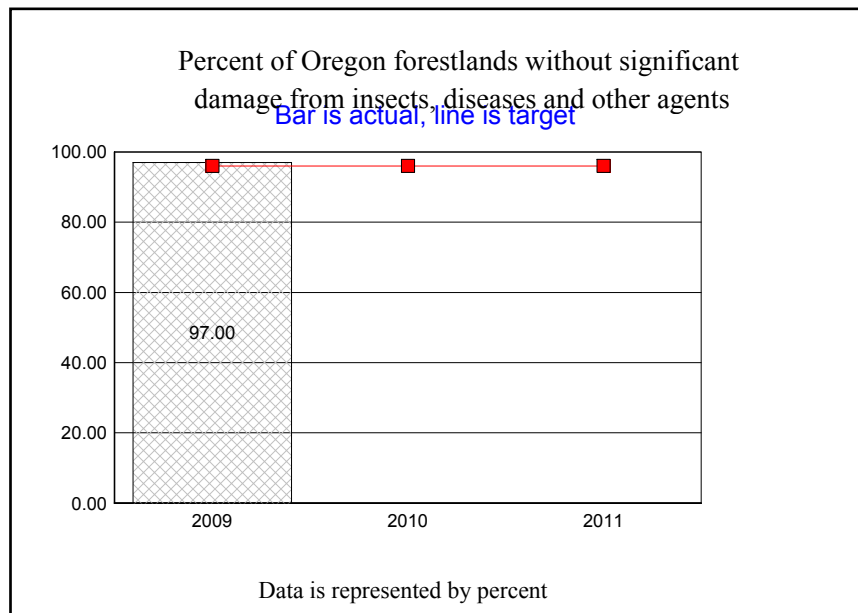
Continued investment in the fire prevention effort and recognition of the unique circumstance of rural residential development.

**7. ABOUT THE DATA**

The reporting cycle is a calendar year. This data comes from the total Oregon population, as established by Portland State University, and the total

number of human-caused fires. The data on human-caused fires comes from Fire Report information entered into the F.I.R.E.S. database. The value is determined by dividing the total number of human-caused fires into the number of 100,000 residents in Oregon.

<b>KPM #13</b>	DAMAGE TO OREGON FORESTS FROM INSECTS, DISEASES, AND OTHER AGENTS Percent of forest lands without significant damage & mortality as assessed by aerial surveys.	2009
<b>Goal</b>	Forestry Program for Oregon Strategy F – Protect, maintain, and enhance the health of Oregon's forest ecosystems, watersheds, and airsheds within a context of natural disturbance and active management.	
<b>Oregon Context</b>	Primarily contributes to meeting Oregon Benchmarks 79 (Stream Water Quality), 82 (Forest Land), 83 (Timber Harvest).	
<b>Data Source</b>	The yearly percentage of Oregon forests free of damage and mortality due to insects, diseases, and other agents across all forest ownerships. Based on annual, cooperative insect and disease aerial surveys of forest lands, this data estimates the area free of damage from key insects such as bark beetles and defoliators. It does not capture damage due to root diseases, mistletoes, and other important forest diseases or indicate the future risk of forest stands to infestations.	
<b>Owner</b>	Peter Daugherty, Deputy Chief, Private Forests Program, 503-945-7482	



### 1. OUR STRATEGY

This performance measure relies on an efficient and effective aerial survey of tree damage and mortality in Oregon forests. The Cooperative Insect and Disease Survey (USDA Forest Service and ODF) annually monitors conditions on all forest lands in Oregon. While insect damage is dynamic and a component of natural disturbances, increases can signal a decrease in the health of forests. Certain agents, such as root disease, dwarf mistletoe, and other diseases cannot be reliably detected from aerial surveys.

### 2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

The target percentage of 96 percent of Oregon forests that are free of significant damage has been established from analysis of 30 plus years of aerial survey data. Annual surveys are valuable in showing trends, early detection, and developing early treatment strategies for infestations. Unfortunately, aerial survey data are not adequate for identifying key forest diseases such as root diseases and dwarf mistletoe, nor do they provide a risk assessment of forest stands to future infestations.

### 3. HOW WE ARE DOING

Since 2000, Oregon forests have met or exceeded the KPM target of 96%. The current year value is largely attributable to a decline in mountain pine beetle outbreaks, which have been affecting the eastern slopes of the Cascades as well as areas of south-central and northeast Oregon for much of the last decade. Despite an overall decline, damage continues to increase in some areas. Statewide declines were also observed for other bark beetles including fir engraver, western pine beetle, and Douglas-fir beetle this year. Damage from defoliators, which has been much lower by comparison of late, was primarily due to on-going infestations of western spruce budworm and larch casebearer, as well as continued expansion of a non-native sap-feeding insect, the balsam woolly adelgid. Two somewhat rare phenomenon/events, “red belt” winter injury and an outbreak of pine butterfly, resulted in localized defoliation in some areas of eastern Oregon. Note: Above does not include Swiss needle cast or Sudden oak death as these are not included in the “Statewide/Cooperative Aerial Survey” data, but have separate surveys, processing, reporting, etc.

### 4. HOW WE COMPARE

The annual survey data allows the comparison of year to year tree damage and mortality and the effectiveness of treatments across all forest ownerships. Forest disease damage and the standing risk of disease and insect infestation are not captured by this variable.

### 5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

The state loses approximately 1.6 billion board feet of timber every year to insects and diseases. Thousands more acres are overstocked with trees, and thus are under producing and at risk of damage from certain insects and pathogens. While the aerial survey data provides valuable information about key forest damage agents, aerial survey data are not adequate for forest diseases, nor does it indicate the risk of forest stands to insect and disease infestation. In Oregon, thousands of acres of dead and dying forests need treatment in order to reduce the fire hazard and start new fully productive, healthy forests. A century of fire suppression and land management practices has resulted in thousands of acres becoming over-stocked with trees and need to be thinned to reduce competition and thus avoid future insect outbreaks. Federal forest health grants for bark beetle treatments provide funds to landowners, administered by Department Stewardship Foresters, to implement forest stand management activities to improve forest health. Federal National Fire Plan funds also provide cost share funds to improve forest health in the wildland-urban interface.

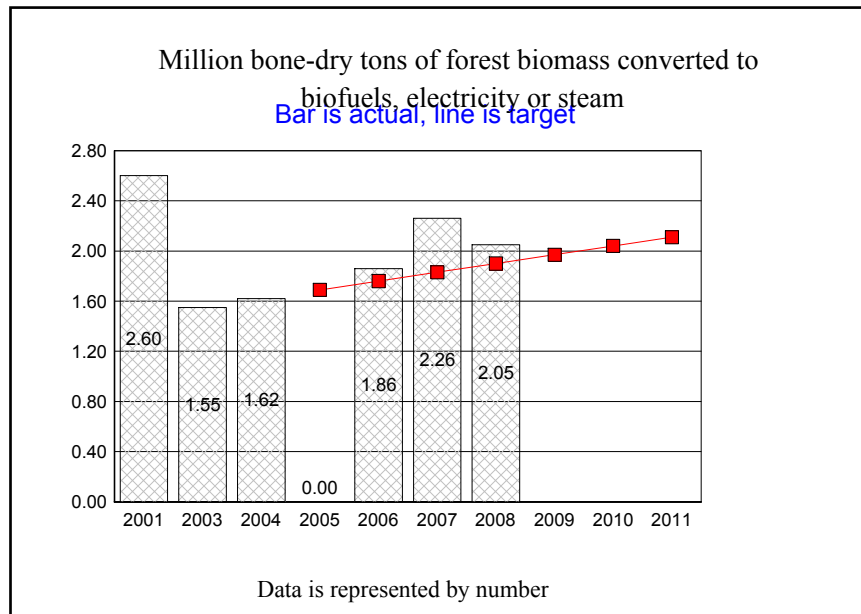
## 6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

Continue support for the statewide aerial survey which provides annual survey data to maintain early detection and prevention.

## 7. ABOUT THE DATA

The aerial survey is flown each summer and an annual report, maps, and GIS shapefile are made available by the following spring for distribution to land managers and the general public. Data is gathered by trained aerial observers recording observations digitally as they fly a grid pattern over all forest lands in the state. Oregon, with 60 plus years of consecutive annual survey reports, has developed the most complete record of insect activity in the Nation.

<b>KPM #14</b>	FOREST BIOMASS UTILIZATION-- Million bone-dry tons of forest biomass converted to biofuels, electricity or steam.	2005
<b>Goal</b>	Forestry Program for Oregon Strategies B and G: Ensure that Oregon's forests provide diverse social and economic outputs and benefits valued by the public in a fair, balanced, and efficient manner. Enhance carbon storage in Oregon's forests and forest products.	
<b>Oregon Context</b>	Benchmark 75 indicates Oregon continues to make improvements in air quality. The department's Smoke Management Program plays a key role in managing smoke from prescribed forest burning. Benchmark 77 indicates Oregon carbon dioxide emissions are rising steadily. The use of forest fuels for energy generation can reduce carbon dioxide emissions from both fossil fuels and forest wildfires.	
<b>Data Source</b>	Based on information provided by the Oregon Department of Energy.	
<b>Owner</b>	David Morman, Forest Resources Planning Program Director, 503-945-7413	



### 1. OUR STRATEGY

Increasing the use of biomass for biofuels, electricity or steam production reduces the amount of carbon released into the atmosphere from prescribed fire and wildfire. This performance measure demonstrates the effectiveness of the agency in delivering assistance to private forest landowners and promoting forest restoration activities on federal forestlands that result in the treatment of forest fuels to lessen wildfire risk and improve forest health. The department's administration of the Smoke Management Program, where alternatives to burning are encouraged is related to this measure. The department is leading the Oregon Forest Biomass Workgroup and was given new authorities through Chapter 772 Oregon Laws 2005 to facilitate increased biomass utilization. The department has also participated in Department of Energy and Governors Office workgroups assessing carbon sequestration and renewable energy. Other examples include providing technical and financial assistance to landowners for hazardous fire and fuel reduction projects.

### 2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

Targets are based on reduction of carbon dioxide emissions to 1990 levels by 2010. For biomass to keep on track for its share would require a 70,000 Bone Dry Ton (BDT) increase each year to 2010.

### 3. HOW WE ARE DOING

This measure has been tracking above targets. 2009 data will be available later in 2010.

### 4. HOW WE COMPARE

Data are not currently available to answer this question.

### 5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Among the factors affecting the amount of Oregon forest biomass utilized for energy are the following: alternative energy prices; alternative uses of forest biomass; transportation costs; forest restoration activities on federal forestlands; private sector investment on biomass energy facilities; and forest biomass consumed by wildfires. Current economic downturn and resulting mill closures and/or reduced operating capacity; and infusion of federal funds to stimulate economy and woody biomass utilization.

**6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

Given the growing importance and public interest in biomass as an energy source, the Department of Forestry should work aggressively to implement the provisions of Chapter 772 Oregon Laws 2005; make interested parties aware of important credits and other renewable energy legislation passed by the 2007 and 2009 Legislatures; develop broad support for policy recommendations resulting from the Oregon Forest Biomass Workgroup process; and work with the Department of Energy to develop a consistent and reliable data source for this measure.

**7. ABOUT THE DATA**

Historical data are available for 2001, 2003, and 2004. No data were collected in 2005 due to federal funding cuts. Data come from Oregon Biomass Energy Facility Directory 2005 (for 2004 data) produced by Oregon Department of Energy by adding Bone Dry Tons consumed as listed on pages A-1 through A-7. An Oregon Department of Energy survey of all 64 woody biomass energy facilities in Oregon in spring 2008 for 2007 data distinguishes between mill residues; forest sourced woody biomass and urban wood waste. Urban sources are not reported here. 2008 data come from communication with ODOE. 2009 data will come from current surveys being conducted by Oregon Department of Energy and Oregon Department of Forestry.

<b>FORESTRY DEPARTMENT</b>	<b>III. USING PERFORMANCE DATA</b>
<b>Agency Mission:</b> To serve the people of Oregon by protecting, managing, and promoting stewardship of Oregon's forests to enhance environmental, economic, and community sustainability.	
<b>Contact:</b> Satish Upadhyay, Admin Services Division Chief	<b>Contact Phone:</b> 503-945-7203
<b>Alternate:</b> David Morman, Forest Resources Planning Director	<b>Alternate Phone:</b> 503-945-7413

**The following questions indicate how performance measures and data are used for management and accountability purposes.**

<b>1. INCLUSIVITY</b>	<p>* <b>Staff:</b> The 2009-11 agency key performance measures are a significant revision from those used in previous biennia. They were developed through the collective efforts of a subset of the Department's Leadership Team. Department programs have been given flexibility to develop measures that best meet their program-level needs. A subset of these program measures were then elevated by the Department to agency key performance measures.</p> <p>* <b>Elected Officials:</b> The measures were reviewed and approved by the 2009 Oregon Legislature.</p> <p>* <b>Stakeholders:</b> Citizen and other stakeholder involvement varies by measure. However, DAS guidelines for agency performance measures and Board of Forestry and Department of Forestry strategic planning processes have resulted in a comprehensive review and revision of all the measures involving employee and stakeholder participation.</p> <p>* <b>Citizens:</b> Citizen and other stakeholder involvement varies by measure. However, DAS guidelines for agency performance measures and Board of Forestry and Department of Forestry strategic planning processes have resulted in a comprehensive review and revision of all the measures involving employee and stakeholder participation.</p>
<b>2 MANAGING FOR RESULTS</b>	<p>The performance measures have historically been used primarily in the budget development process, and to a lesser extent for external reporting and for Department program management and evaluation. The key performance measures approved in 2009 are intended to place the agency's performance measures more at the center of the Department's strategic planning, quality improvement, budgeting, and employee appraisal processes. Nationally, the Department has been a leader in developing and implementing sustainable forest management indicators based on an internationally recognized framework for evaluating temperate and boreal forests.</p>
<b>3 STAFF TRAINING</b>	<p>Agency staff have attended all the special forums presented by the Department of Administrative Services and</p>

	<p>Legislative Fiscal Office as changes to the KPM system have been developed. In addition, agency staff attend the quarterly Performance Measure roundtables, hosted by DAS and LFO. In addition, various agency managers have attended performance measure training sessions within their specialty areas.</p>
<p><b>4 COMMUNICATING RESULTS</b></p>	<p>* <b>Staff:</b> The Department's performance measures are fully integrated with agency strategic planning and provide a strong link between strategic planning and budgeting.</p> <p>* <b>Elected Officials:</b> The Department's key performance measures are highlighted in presenting its portion of the Governor's Recommended Budget to the Oregon Legislature. Considerable coordination with the Legislative Fiscal Office occurs between legislative sessions.</p> <p>* <b>Stakeholders:</b> Agency performance measure information is posted on the Department of Forestry website: <a href="http://www.oregon.gov/ODF/">www.oregon.gov/ODF/</a> (Click on About Us). The agency also links performance measure outcomes to higher level outcomes in the Progress Board Benchmarks and the Oregon Indicators of Sustainable Forest Management.</p> <p>* <b>Citizens:</b> Agency performance measure information is posted on the Department of Forestry website: <a href="http://www.oregon.gov/ODF/">www.oregon.gov/ODF/</a> (Click on About Us). The agency also links performance measure outcomes to higher level outcomes in the Progress Board Benchmarks and the Oregon Indicators of Sustainable Forest Management.</p>