Ways and Means

NATURAL RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE

Oregon Benchmark and Key Performance Measure Data

January 2007

Key performance measures from these agencies link	…to these Oregon Benchmarks.
• Agriculture, Department of • Columbia River Gorge Commission (CRGC) • Energy, Department of • Environmental Quality, Department of (DEQ) • Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Department of (ODFW) • Forestry Department • Geology & Mineral Industries, Department of (DOGAMI) • Land Conservation & Development, Department of (DLCD) • Land Use Board of Appeals (LUBA) • Lands, Department of State • Water Resources Department (WRD) • Watershed Enhancement Board, Oregon (OWEB) There are no appropriate Oregon Benchmark linkages for the following Natural Resources Subcommittee agency: Oregon State Marine Board, Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation	1 Employment In Rural Oregon 4 Net Job Growth 10 On-Time Permits 11 Per Capita Income 32 Feeling of Community 35 Public Management Quality 67 Emergency Preparedness 68 Traffic Congestion 69 Drinking Water 70 Commuting 71 Vehicle Miles Traveled 72 Road Condition 74 Affordable Housing 75 Air Quality – National Standards 77 Carbon Dioxide Emissions 78 Wetlands 79 Stream Water Quality 80 Instream Flow Rights 81 Agricultural Lands 82 Forest Land 83 Timber Harvest 85 Hazardous Substance Cleanup 86 Freshwater Species 87 Marine Species 88 Terrestrial Species 90 Invasive Species

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ALIGNMENT – NATURAL RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE AGENCIES

Oregon Shines – Oregon's Strategic Vision

"A prosperous Oregon that excels in all spheres of life."

Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3
Quality Jobs for All Oregonians	**Safe, Caring and Engaged Communities**	**Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings**

Oregon Benchmarks & Linked Key Performance Measures (KPMs) – All Agencies

Economy	Education	Civic Engagement	Social Support	Public Safety	Community Development	Environment
Benchmarks #1-17	Benchmarks #18-29	Benchmarks #30-38	Benchmarks #39-61	Benchmarks #62-67	Benchmarks #68-74	Benchmarks #75-91
73 KPMs	65 KPMs	44 KPMs	61 KPMs	39 KPMs	29 KPMs	72 KPMs

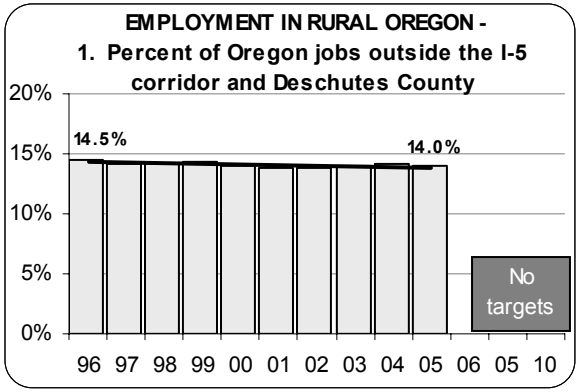
Key Performance Measures (KPMs) – Natural Resource Agencies

Economy	Civic Engagement	Public Safety	Community Development	Environment
DEQ 2 KPMs	LUBA 1 KPM	DLCD 1 KPM	Agriculture 1 KPM	Agriculture 7 KPMs
DLCD 8 KPMs	OWEB 5 KPMs	DOGAMI 5 KPMs	LUBA 7 KPMs	CRGC 2 KPMs
ODFW 3 KPMs	Lands 1 KPM	Energy 1 KPM	DLCD 5 KPMs	Energy 4 KPMs
				DEQ 5 KPMs
				ODFW 6 KPMs
				Forestry 19 KPMs
				DLCD 4 KPMs
				Lands 3 KPMs
				LUBA 7 KPMs
				WRD 2 KPMs
				OWEB 7 KPMs

Oregon Benchmark #1 – Employment in Rural Oregon
Percent of Oregon jobs outside the I-5 corridor and Deschutes County

Natural Resources Subcommittee agencies are in bold.
All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in italics.

Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Department of (ODFW)	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM #2: Personal income generated by wildlife watching activities	74		Delete
PM #3: Personal income generated by hunting activities	76		Delete
PM #9: Personal income generated from commercial fishery landings	84	√	No change
Economic and Community Development Department, Oregon (OECDD)			
Economic Revitalization Team, Governor's Office (ERT)			
Employment Department			
Labor and Industries, Bureau of (BOLI)			
Liquor Control Commission (LCC)			
Transportation, Oregon Department of (ODOT)			



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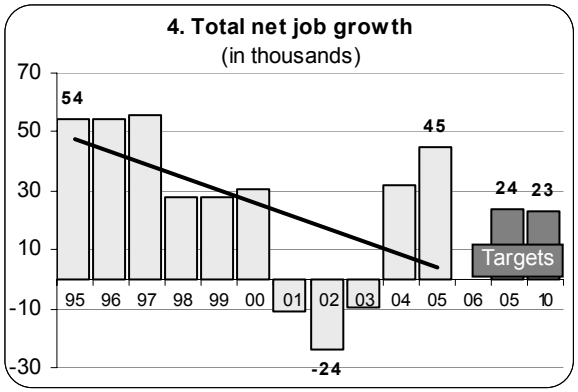
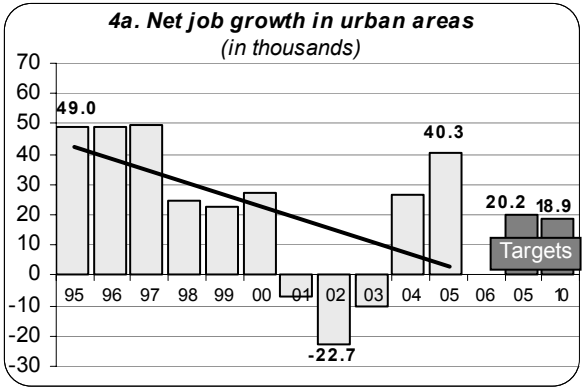
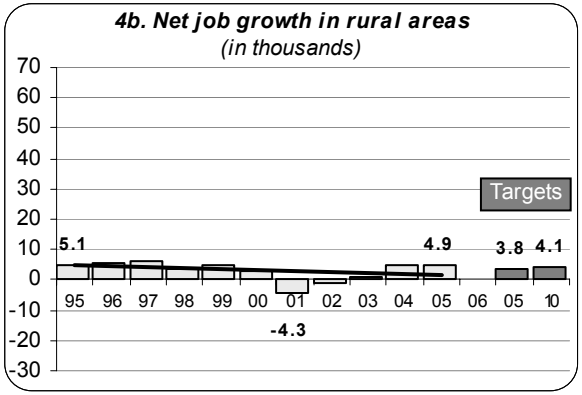
Oregon Benchmark #4 – Net Job Growth
Net job growth: a. urban counties, b rural counties

Natural Resources Subcommittee agencies are in bold.
All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in italics.

Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Department of (ODFW)	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM #2: Personal income generated by wildlife watching activities	74		Delete
PM #3: Personal income generated by hunting activities	76		Delete
PM #9: Personal income generated from commercial fishery landings	84	√	No change
Land Conservation and Development, Department of (DLCD)			
PM #1: Percent of cities that have an adequate supply of land for industrial and other employment needs to implement their local economic development plan	132		No change
PM #3: Percent of cities that have updated the local plan to include reasonable cost estimates and funding plans for sewer and water systems	136	√	No change
PM #4: Number of industrial sites certified as "project ready" added each fiscal year	138		No change
PM #5: Percent of urban areas with a population greater than 25,000 that have adopted transit supportive land use regulations	140	√	No change
PM #6: Percent of urban areas that have updated the local plan to include reasonable cost estimates and funding plans for transportation facilities	142	√	No change
PM #8: Percent of estuarine areas designated as "development management units" in 2000 that retain that designation	144	√	No change
PM #9: Percent of urban areas that have updated buildable land inventories to account for natural resource and hazard areas	146		Modify
PM #10: Percent of farm land outside urban growth boundaries zoned for exclusive farm use in 1987 that retains that zoning	148	√	No change
PM #11: Percent of forest land outside urban growth boundaries zoned in 1987 for forest or mixed farm/forest use that remains zoned for those uses	150		No change







Oregon Benchmark #4 – Net Job Growth continued on next page

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Oregon Benchmark #4 – Net Job Growth, continued

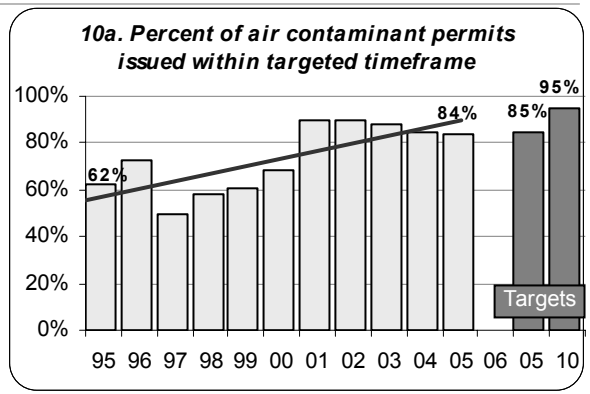
Oregon Benchmark #4 – Net Job Growth, *continued*
Net job growth: a. urban counties, b rural counties
Natural Resources Subcommittee agencies are in bold.
All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in italics.

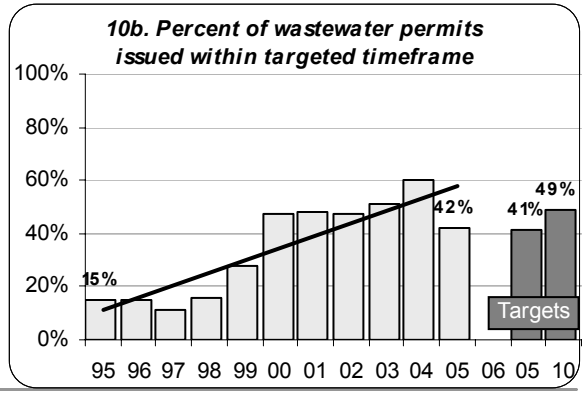
Economic and Community Development Department, Oregon (OECDD)	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
Economic Revitalization Team, Governor's Office (ERT)			
Employment Department			
Liquor Control Commission (LCC)			
Transportation, Oregon Department of (ODOT)			
University System, Oregon (OUS)			

Oregon Benchmark #10 – On-time Permits
Percent of permits issued within the target time period or less: a. air contaminant discharge, b. wastewater discharge

Natural Resources Subcommittee agencies are in bold.
All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in italics.

Environmental Quality, Department of (DEQ)	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM #2: Percentage of air contaminant discharge permits issued within the target period	60		No change
PM #3: Percentage of individual wastewater discharge permits issued within 270 days	62	√	No change
Economic Revitalization Team, Governor's Office (ERT)			





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Oregon Benchmark #11 – Per Capita Income

Per capita personal income as a percent of the U.S. per capita income (U.S. = 100%)

Natural Resources Subcommittee agencies are in bold.
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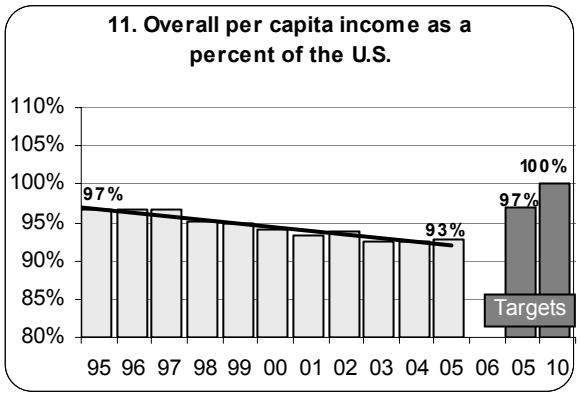
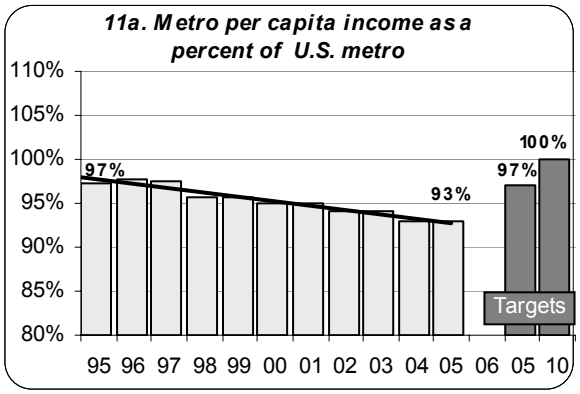
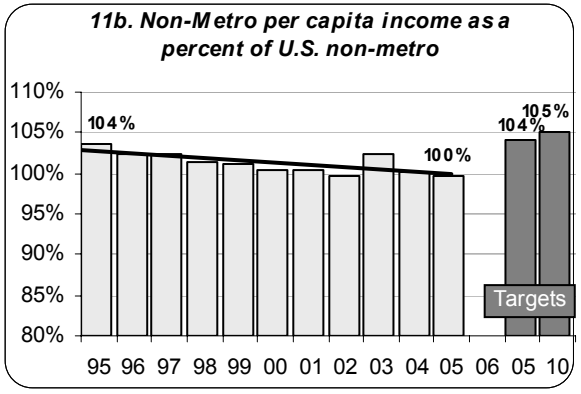
Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Department of (ODFW)	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM #2: Personal income generated by wildlife watching activities	74		Delete
PM #3: Personal income generated by hunting activities	76		Delete
PM #9: Personal income generated from commercial fishery landings	84	√	No change
Economic Revitalization Team, Governor's Office (ERT)			
University System, Oregon (OUS)			





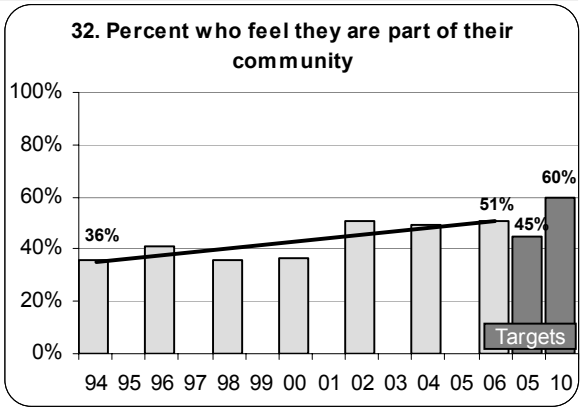


Oregon Benchmark #32 – Feeling of Community

Percent of Oregonians who feel they are a part of their community

Natural Resources Subcommittee agencies are in bold.
All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in italics.

Land Use Board of Appeals (LUBA)	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM# 8: Number of oral arguments scheduled annually outside Salem in geographically dispersed locations	164	√	Delete
Children and Families, State Commission on (OCCF)			



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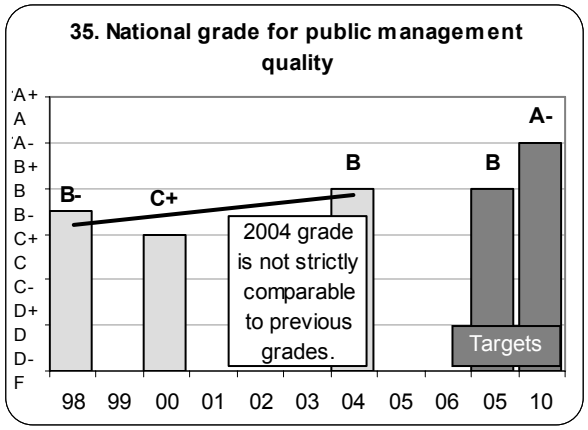
Oregon Benchmark #35 – Public Management Quality
Governing magazine's ranking of public management quality

Natural Resources Subcommittee agencies are in bold.
All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in italics.

Lands, Department of State	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM #26: Placeholder for agencies involved in the Economic Revitalization Team activities	170		Modify
Watershed Enhancement Board, Oregon (OWEB)			
PM #1: The percentage of total funding used in agency operations	175		Modify
PM #2: The percentage of funding from other sources resulting from OWEB's grant awards	176	√	Modify
PM #3: The percentage of OWEB watershed restoration investments that address established basin and watershed restoration priorities	178		No change
PM #4: The percentage of complete grant payment requests paid within 30 days	180	√	No change
PM #8: The extent to which watershed councils funded by OWEB accomplish their work plans each biennium	187	√	Modify
Administrative Services, Department of (DAS)			
Government Standards and Practices Commission(GSPC)			
Economic and Community Development Department, Oregon			
Economic Revitalization Team, Governor's Office (ERT)			
Government Standards and Practices Commission (GSPC)			
Public Employees Retirement System (PERS)			



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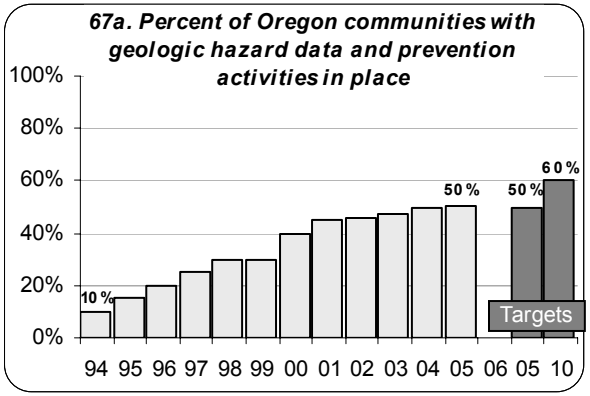
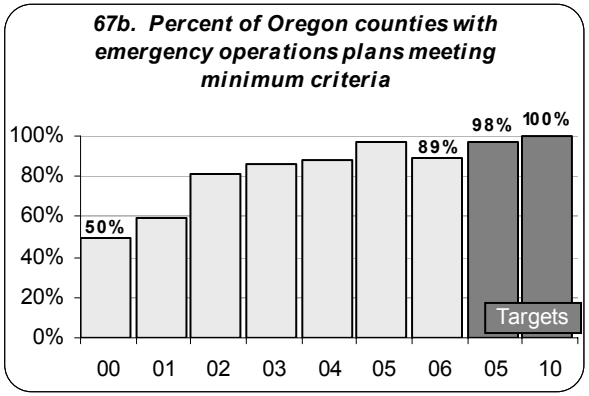
Oregon Benchmark #67 – Emergency Preparedness
a. Percent of Oregon communities with geologic hazard data and prevention activities in place;
b. Percent of Oregon counties with emergency operations plans meeting minimum criteria

Natural Resources Subcommittee agencies are in bold.
All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in italics.

Energy, Department of	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM #4: Number of jurisdictions participating in preparedness drills and exercises for a nuclear emergency needing corrective action, based on Federal Emergency Management Agency evaluations	53	√	No change
Geology and Mineral Industries, Department of (DOGAMI)			
PM #1: Percent of communities and other stakeholders with hazard maps and risk studies for earthquake and landslide hazards	127		No change
PM #2: Percent target communities with official, reviewed evacuation map brochures produced by DOGAMI.	128	√	No change
PM #3: Percent target communities with standardized, 4-risk zone erosion hazard maps	129	√	No change
PM #4: Public awareness of geologic hazards and mitigation efforts	130	√	No change
PM #9: Percent of coastal communities provided with detailed tsunami inundation maps for local emergency planning	131		No change
Land Conservation and Development, Department of (DLCD)			
PM #9: Percent of urban areas that have updated buildable land inventories to account for natural resource and hazard areas	146		Modify
Police, Department of State			





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Oregon Benchmark #68 – Traffic Congestion

Hours of travel delay per capita per year in urbanized areas: a. Portland metro, b. all other

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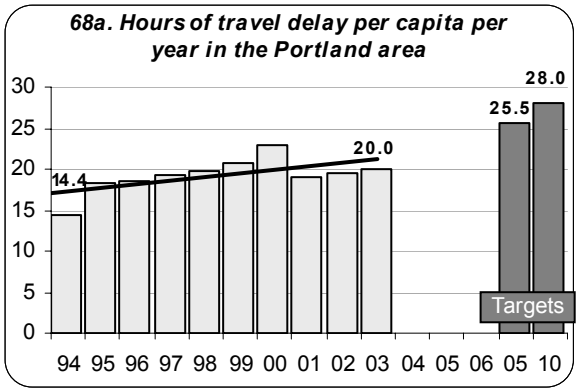
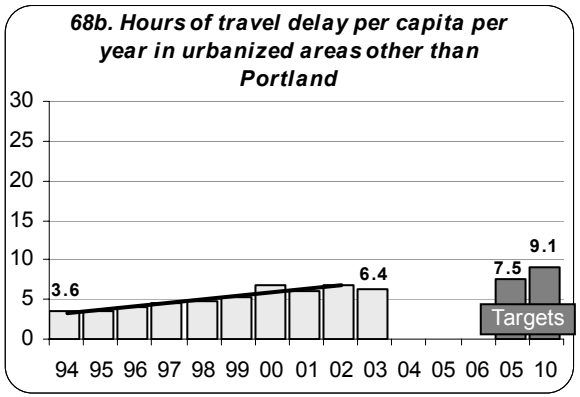
Land Use Board of Appeals (LUBA)	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM #1: Percent of appeals of land use decisions that are resolved within statutory deadlines or, if all parties agree, within no more than a seven-day extension of the statutory deadline	154		No change
PM #2: Percent of record objections that are resolved within 60 days after the record objection is received by LUBA	156	√	Modify
PM #3: Percent of decisions where all issues are resolved when reversing or remanding a land use decision	157	√	No change
PM #4: Percent of final opinions that are sustained on appeal	158		No change
PM #5: Number of months to publish LUBA Reports	160	√	Delete
PM #6: Percent of weeks in which LUBA slip opinions are posted on LUBA's web page on the Monday following the week in which they are issued	162	√	Delete
PM #7: Interval in days following publication of LUBA Report that the headnotes are incorporated into the headnote digest on LUBA's web page	163	√	Delete
Transportation, Oregon Department of (ODOT)			



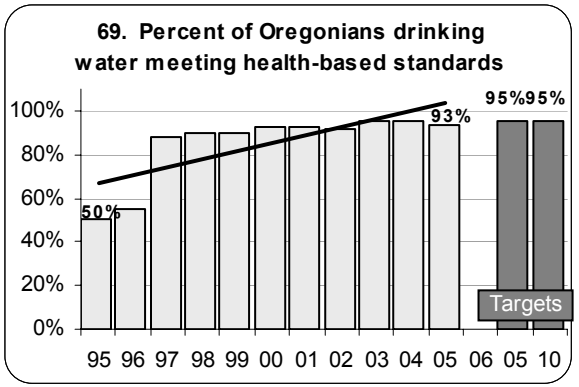


Oregon Benchmark #69 – Drinking Water

Percent of Oregonians served by public drinking water systems that meet health-based standards

Natural Resources Subcommittee agencies are in bold.
All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in italics.

Agriculture, Department of	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM #6: Percentage of pesticide investigations that result in enforcement actions	35	√	No change
Economic and Community Development Department, Oregon (OECDD)			



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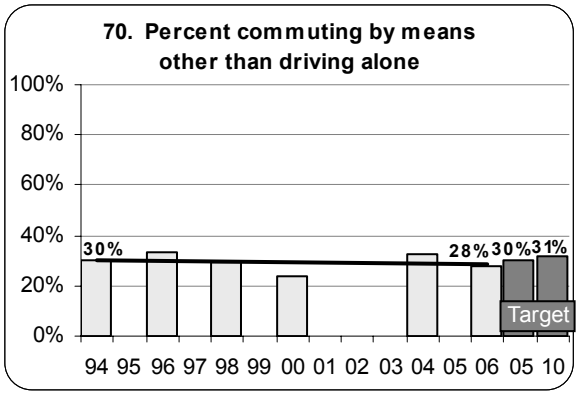
Oregon Benchmark #70 – Commuting

Percent of Oregonians who commute during peak hours by means other than driving alone

Natural Resources Subcommittee agencies are in bold.
All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in italics.

Land Conservation and Development, Department of (DLCD)	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM #5: Percent of urban areas with a population greater than 25,000 that have adopted transit supportive land use regulations	140	√	No change
Transportation, Oregon Department of (ODOT)			

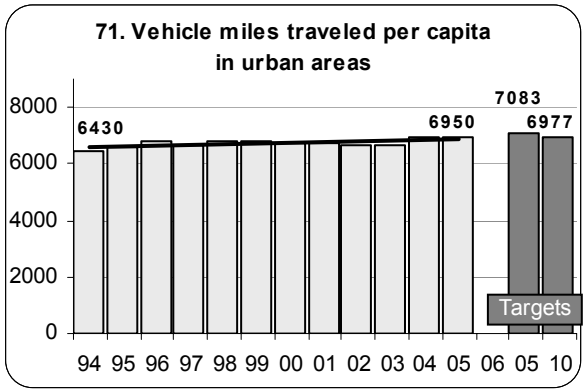


Oregon Benchmark #71 – Vehicle Miles Traveled

Vehicle miles traveled per capita in Oregon metropolitan areas for local, non-commercial trips

Natural Resources Subcommittee agencies are in bold.
All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in italics.

Land Use Board of Appeals (LUBA)	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM #1: Percent of appeals of land use decisions that are resolved within statutory deadlines or, if all parties agree, within no more than a seven-day extension of the statutory deadline	154		No change
PM #2: Percent of record objections that are resolved within 60 days after the record objection is received by LUBA	156	√	Modify
PM #3: Percent of decisions where all issues are resolved when reversing or remanding a land use decision	157	√	No change
PM #4: Percent of final opinions that are sustained on appeal	158		No change
PM #5: Number of months to publish LUBA Reports	160	√	Delete
PM #6: Percent of weeks in which LUBA slip opinions are posted on LUBA's web page on the Monday following the week in which they are issued	162	√	Delete
PM #7: Interval in days following publication of LUBA Report that the headnotes are incorporated into the headnote digest on LUBA's web page	163	√	Delete
Transportation, Oregon Department of (ODOT)			



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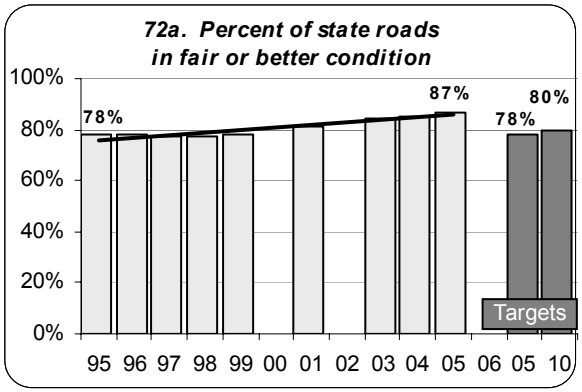
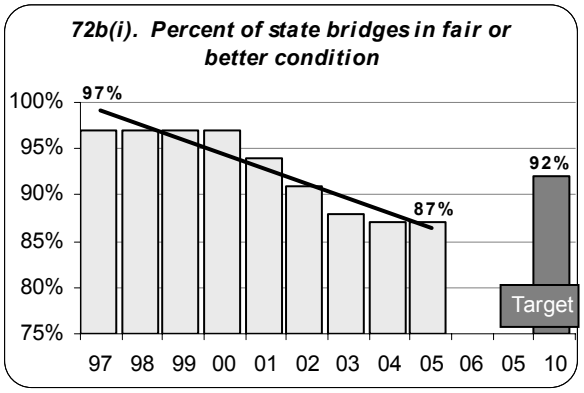
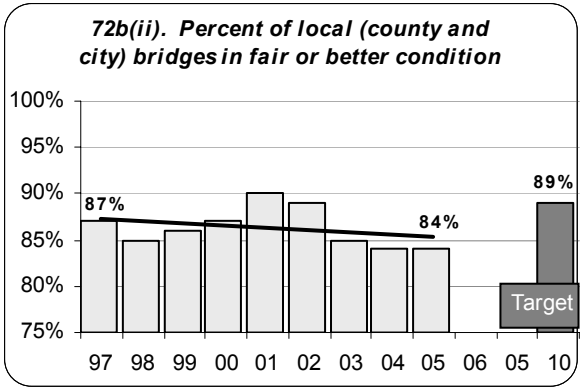
Oregon Benchmark #72 – Road Condition
Percent of roads and bridges in fair or better condition: a. State roads; b. (i) State bridges; b.(ii) City & county bridges

Natural Resources Subcommittee agencies are in bold.
All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in italics.

Land Conservation and Development, Department of (DLCD)	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM #6: Percent of urban areas that have updated the local plan to include reasonable cost estimates and funding plans for transportation facilities	142	√	No change
Transportation, Oregon Department of (ODOT)			







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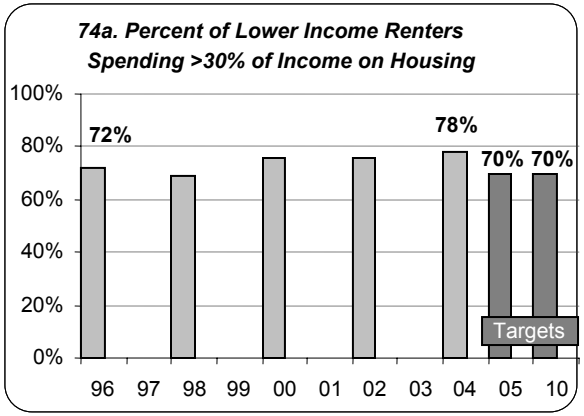
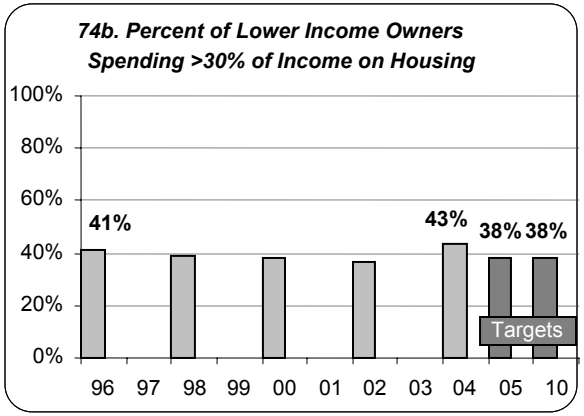
Oregon Benchmark #74 – Housing Affordability
Percent of Oregon households below median income spending 30% or more of their income on housing (including utilities): a renters, b. owners

Natural Resources Subcommittee agencies are in bold.
All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in italics.

Land Conservation and Development, Department of (DLCD)	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM #2: Percent of cities that have an adequate supply of buildable residential land to meet housing needs	134		Modify
PM #3: Percent of cities that have updated the local plan to include reasonable cost estimates and funding plans for sewer and water systems	136	√	No change
PM #9: Percent of urban areas that have updated buildable land inventories to account for natural resource and hazard areas	146		Modify
Land Use Board of Appeals (LUBA)			
PM #1: Percent of appeals of land use decisions that are resolved within statutory deadlines or, if all parties agree, within no more than a seven-day extension of the statutory deadline	154		No change
PM #2: Percent of record objections that are resolved within 60 days after the record objection is received by LUBA	156	√	Modify
PM #3: Percent of decisions where all issues are resolved when reversing or remanding a land use decision	157	√	No change
PM #4: Percent of final opinions that are sustained on appeal	158		No change
PM #5: Number of months to publish LUBA Reports	160	√	Delete
PM #6: Percent of weeks in which LUBA slip opinions are posted on LUBA's web page on the Monday following the week in which they are issued	162	√	Delete
PM #7: Interval in days following publication of LUBA Report that the headnotes are incorporated into the headnote digest on LUBA's web page	163	√	Delete
Housing and Community Services, Oregon			
Public Utility Commission (PUC)			





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Oregon Benchmark #75 – Air Quality – National Standards
a. Number of days air is unhealthy for sensitive groups
b. Number of days air is unhealthy for all groups

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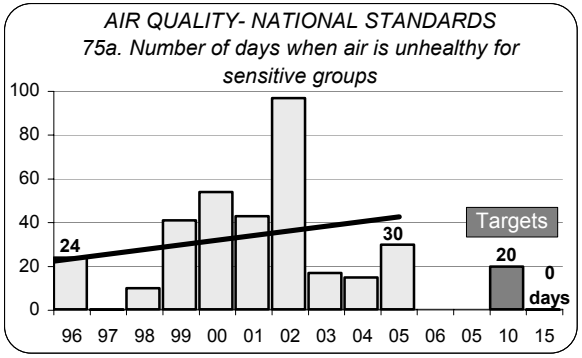
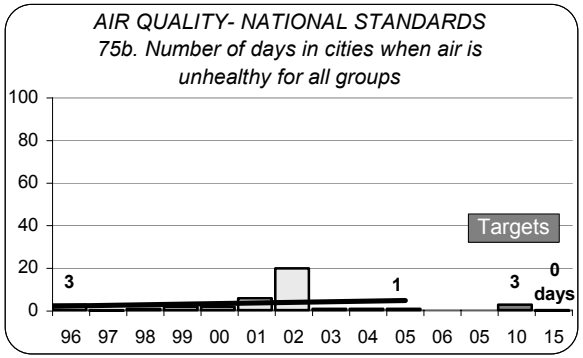
All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in italics.

Agriculture, Department of	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM #13: No increase above 2002 levels in hours of significant smoke intrusions due to field burning in key cities in the Willamette Valley as measured by nephelometer readings	39		No change
Forestry Department			
PM #19: Total number of restricted area units burned per total number of smoke intrusions into designated population centers (higher is better)	121	√	No change
PM #21: Million bone-dry tons of forest biomass converted to electricity or steam (higher is better)	125		No change
Transportation, Oregon Department of (ODOT)			





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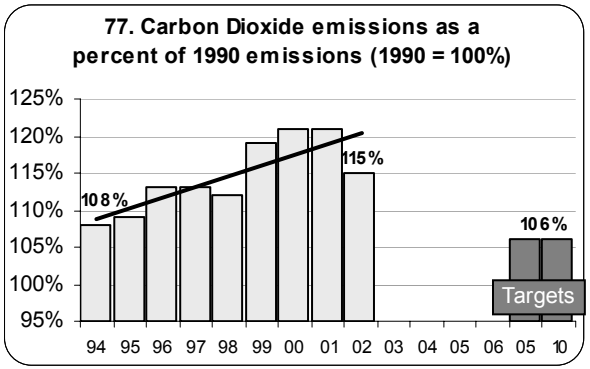
Oregon Benchmark #77 – Carbon Dioxide Emissions
Carbon dioxide emissions as a percent of 1990 emissions

Natural Resources Subcommittee agencies are in bold.
All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in italics.

Energy, Department of	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM #1: Annual fossil fuel savings in trillion Btu from Department of Energy conservation and renewable resource programs. Total combined savings for all programs, and savings from individual programs: Business Energy Tax Credits, Residential Energy Tax Credits, Small-Scale Energy Loans, and Energy Efficient Design	47	√	No change
PM #2: Annual carbon dioxide emissions in tons per capita from homes, businesses and public buildings, and CO2 savings in million tons from individual programs: Business Energy Tax Credits, Residential Energy Tax Credits, Small-Scale Energy Loans, and Energy Efficient Design	50	√	No change
PM #5: Return on investment for individual energy conservation and renewable resource programs: Business Energy Tax Credits, Residential Energy Tax Credits, Small-Scale Energy Loans, Energy Efficient Design, and Energy Efficient Schools	55		No change
PM #7: The number of energy audits completed in schools, and the percentage of school energy audit measures installed	58	√	No change
Forestry Department			
PM #21: Million bone-dry tons of forest biomass converted to electricity or steam (higher is better)	125		No change



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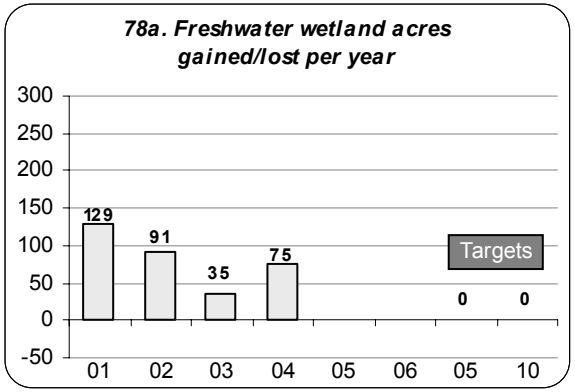
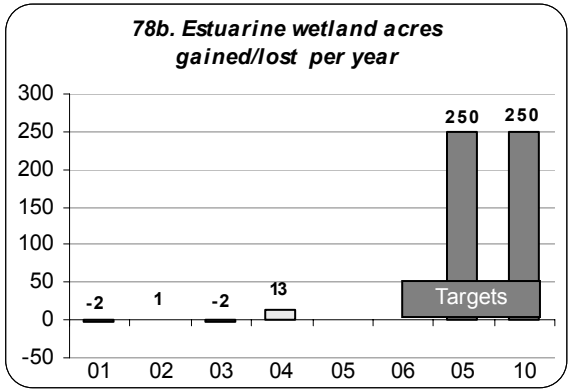
Oregon Benchmark #78 – Wetlands
Net gain or loss of wetland acres in any given year: a. freshwater, b. estuarine

Natural Resources Subcommittee agencies are in bold.
All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in italics.

Land Conservation and Development, Department of (DLCD)	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM #9: Percent of urban areas that have updated buildable land inventories to account for natural resource and hazard areas	146		Modify
Lands, Department of State			
PM #12: Percent of removal-fill permit fee and enforcement revenue stream used to cover administrative and operations costs of program	165		No change
PM #15: Number of wetland acres gained or lost in any given year	167	√	No change
PM #16: Number of acres for estuarine wetlands gained or lost in any given year	168		No change





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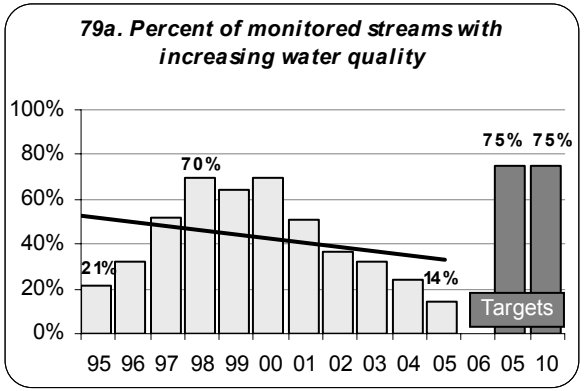
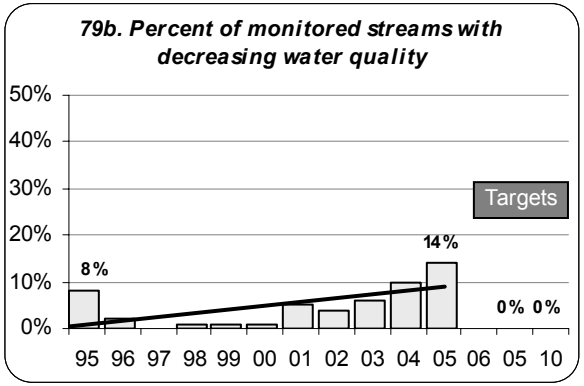
Oregon Benchmark #79 – Stream Water Quality
Percent of monitored stream sites with: a. significantly increasing trends in water quality, b. significantly decreasing trends in water quality, c. water quality in good to excellent condition

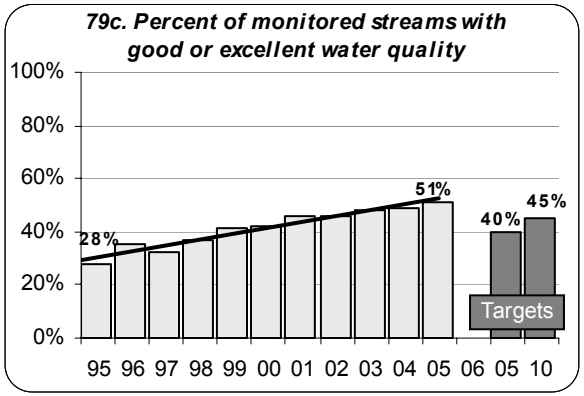
Natural Resources Subcommittee agencies are in bold.
All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in italics.

Agriculture, Department of	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM #6: Percentage of pesticide investigations that result in enforcement actions	35	√	No change
PM #12: Percent of permitted Oregon Confined Animal Feeding Operations found to be in compliance with their permit during animal inspections	37	√	No change
PM #14: Percent of monitored stream sites associated with predominately agriculture use with: A) significantly increasing trends in water quality; B) water quality in good to excellent condition; C) decreasing trends in water quality	39		No change
Environmental Quality, Department of (DEQ)			
PM #4: Cumulative percentage of waterbody segments with approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL), according to the 2000 EPA consent decree	64	√	No change
PM #5: Percent of impaired waterbody miles for which a TMDL has been approved	66		No change
PM #6: Percent of individual permits developed on a watershed basis	68		No change
PM #7: Percent of total permits that are current	70		No change
Forestry Department			
PM #3: Percent of Forest Practices Act notifications to conduct operations from family forest landowners with written management plans (includes stewardship plans and third party certifications)	89		No change
PM #5: Forest management incentive funds provided to private landowners	93		No change

Oregon Benchmark #79 – Stream Water Quality continued on next page







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Oregon Benchmark #79 – Stream Water Quality, *continued*
Percent of monitored stream sites with: a. significantly increasing trends in water quality, b. significantly decreasing trends in water quality, c. water quality in good to excellent condition

Natural Resources Subcommittee agencies are in bold.
All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in italics.

Forestry Department (*continued*)	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM #10: Cumulative private forest landowner investment in voluntary water quality, riparian, and aquatic habitat restoration projects under the Oregon Plan or other initiatives (higher is better)	103	√	No change
PM #11: Oregon Coast Evolutionary Significant Unit coho spawner abundance in coastal rivers (higher is better)	105		Modify
PM #12: Percent of inspected commercial forest operations that are in compliance with the Forest Practices Act (higher is better)	107	√	No change
Watershed Enhancement Board, Oregon (OWEB)			
PM #7: The percentage of monitored stream miles within key OWEB investment areas showing improved water quality	185		Modify

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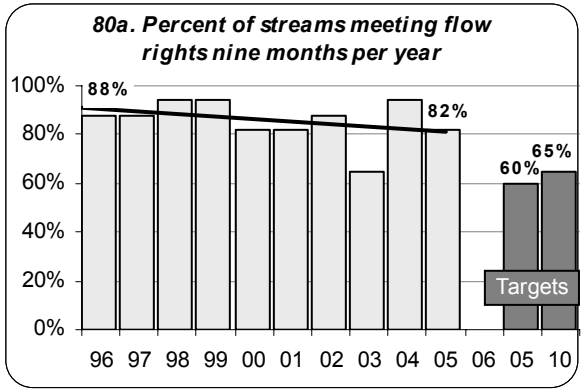
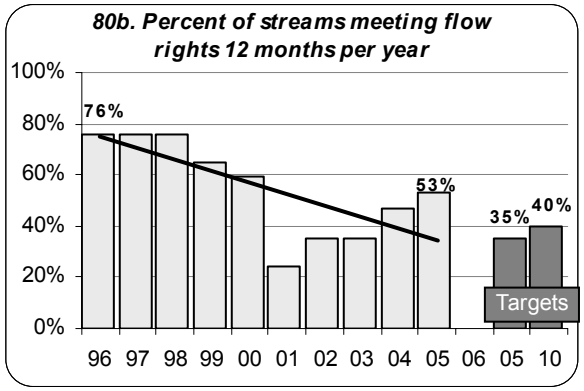
Oregon Benchmark #80 –Stream Water Quantity – Minimum Stream Flow Rights
Percent of key streams meeting minimum flow rights: a. 9 or more months a year, b. 12 months a year

Natural Resources Subcommittee agencies are in bold.
All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in italics.

Water Resources Department (WRD)	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM #1: Percent of watersheds that need flow restoration for fish that had a significant quantity of water put instream through WRD administered programs	171	√	No change
PM #2: Ratio of the streams regulated to protect instream water rights to all streams regulated	173	√	No change





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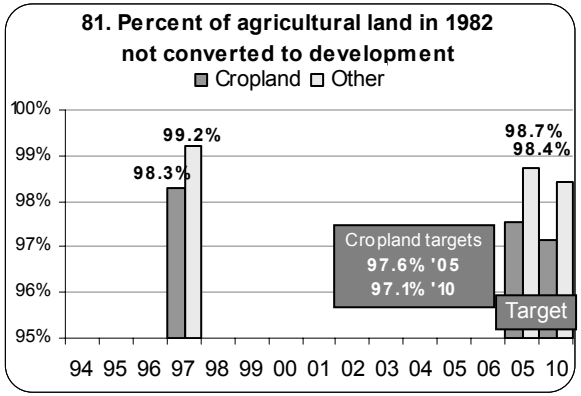
Oregon Benchmark #81 – Agricultural Lands
Percent of Oregon agricultural land in 1982 not converted to urban or rural development: a. cropland, b. other land

Natural Resources Subcommittee agencies are in bold.
All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in italics.

Columbia River Gorge Commission (CRGC)	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM #3: Percentage of developments (out of what number) approved in the National Scenic Area on land designated agricultural that preserve the land for current or future agricultural production	43	√	Modify
Land Conservation and Development, Department of (DLCD)			
PM #10: Percent of farm land outside urban growth boundaries zoned for exclusive farm use in 1987 that retains that zoning	148	√	No change
PM #12: Percent of land added to urban growth boundaries that is not farm or forest land	152		No change
Land Use Board of Appeals (LUBA)			
PM #1: Percent of appeals of land use decisions that are resolved within statutory deadlines or, if all parties agree, within no more than a seven-day extension of the statutory deadline	154		No change
PM #2: Percent of record objections that are resolved within 60 days after the record objection is received by LUBA	156	√	Modify
PM #3: Percent of decisions where all issues are resolved when reversing or remanding a land use decision	157	√	No change
PM #4: Percent of final opinions that are sustained on appeal	158		No change
PM #5: Number of months to publish LUBA Reports	160	√	Delete
PM #6: Percent of weeks in which LUBA slip opinions are posted on LUBA's web page on the Monday following the week in which they are issued	162	√	Delete
PM #7: Interval in days following publication of LUBA Report that the headnotes are incorporated into the headnote digest on LUBA's web page	163	√	Delete



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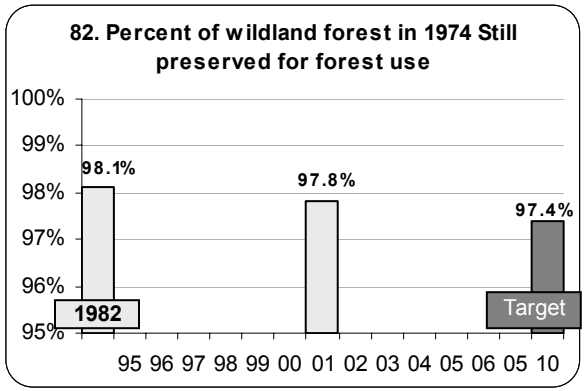
Oregon Benchmark #82 – Forest Land
Percent of Oregon's wildland forest in 1974 still preserved for forest use

Natural Resources Subcommittee agencies are in bold.
All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in italics.

Forestry Department	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM #3: Percent of Forest Practices Act notifications to conduct operations from family forest landowners with written management plans (includes stewardship plans and third party certifications) (higher is better)	89		No change
PM #5: Forest management incentive funds provided to private landowners (higher is better)	93		No change
PM #6: Percent of non-contract seedling demand met by ODF nursery speculation stock (higher is better)	95		No change
PM #8: Percent of private forest acres where required reforestation is successfully completed (higher is better)	99	√	No change
PM #9: Percent of state forests reforestation plan objectives met (higher is better)	101		No change
PM #12: Percent of inspected commercial forest operations that are in compliance with the Forest Practices Act (higher is better)	107	√	No change
PM #13: Percent of state forests intensive management plan objectives met, such as pre-commercial thinning and fertilization (higher is better)	109		No change
PM #14: Percent of aerially surveyed Eastern Oregon forests that are free of insect damage (higher is better)	111	√	No change
PM #15: Percent of wildland forest fires under ODF jurisdiction controlled at 10 acres or less (higher is better)	113	√	No change
PM #16: Lost time days per thousand fireline exposure hours (lower is better)	115	√	No change
PM #17: Number of human-caused wildland forest fires per 100,000 Oregon residents (lower is better)	117	√	No change
PM #18: Total forest acres treated with prescribed fire, mechanical, or other methods primarily for fuel reduction on private and federal lands (higher is better)	119	√	No change
PM #20: Percent of Oregon cities actively managing their urban and community forest resources (higher is better)	121		Modify

Oregon Benchmark #82 – Forest Land continued on next page



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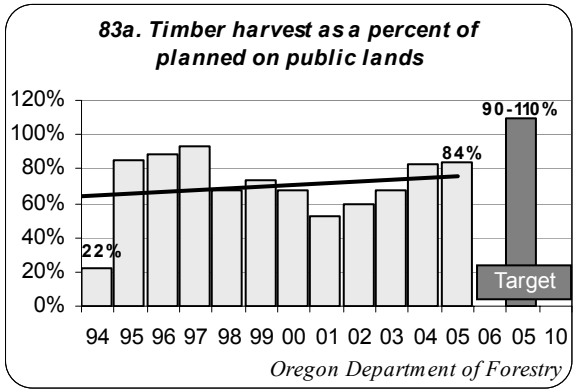
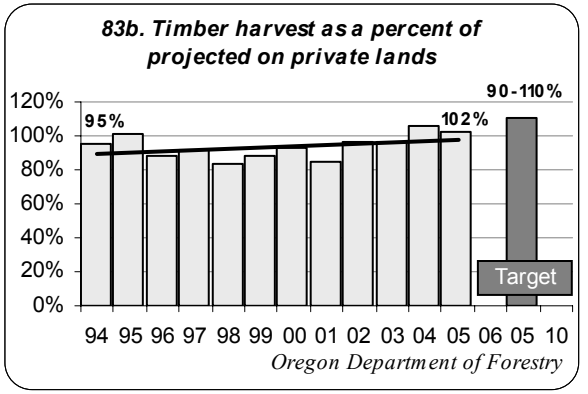
Oregon Benchmark #82 – Forest Land, *continued*
Percent of Oregon's wildland forest in 1974 still preserved for forest use

Natural Resources Subcommittee agencies are in bold.
All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in italics.

Columbia River Gorge Commission (CRGC)	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM #4: Percentage of developments (out of what number) approved in the National Scenic Area on land designated forest that preserve the land for current or future forest management	45	√	Modify
Land Conservation and Development, Department of (DLCD)			
PM #11: Percent of forest land outside urban growth boundaries zoned in 1987 for forest or mixed farm/forest use that remains zoned for those uses	150		No change
PM #12: Percent of land added to urban growth boundaries that is not farm or forest land	152		No change
Land Use Board of Appeals (LUBA)			
PM #1: Percent of appeals of land use decisions that are resolved within statutory deadlines or, if all parties agree, within no more than a seven-day extension of the statutory deadline	154		No change
PM #2: Percent of record objections that are resolved within 60 days after the record objection is received by LUBA	156	√	Modify
PM #3: Percent of decisions where all issues are resolved when reversing or remanding a land use decision	157	√	No change
PM #4: Percent of final opinions that are sustained on appeal	158	√	No change
PM #5: Number of months to publish LUBA Reports	160	√	Delete
PM #6: Percent of weeks in which LUBA slip opinions are posted on LUBA's web page on the Monday following the week in which they are issued	162	√	Delete
PM #7: Interval in days following publication of LUBA Report that the headnotes are incorporated into the headnote digest on LUBA's web page	163	√	Delete





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Oregon Benchmark #83 – Timber Harvest
Actual timber harvest as a % of planned and projected harvest levels under current policies:
a. public lands, b. private lands

Natural Resources Subcommittee agencies are in bold.
All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in italics.

Forestry Department	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM #3: Percent of Forest Practices Act notifications to conduct operations from family forest landowners with written management plans (includes stewardship plans and third party certifications) (higher is better)	89		No change
PM #4: Private forest acres with improved management (includes tree planting and forest stand improvement) accomplished per year per Stewardship Forester FTE (higher is better)	91		No change
PM #5: Forest management incentive funds provided to private landowners (higher is better)	93		No change
PM #6: Percent of non-contract seedling demand met by ODF nursery speculation stock (higher is better)	95		No change
PM #7: Percent of state forests timber sale plan objectives met (higher is better)	97		No change
PM #8: Percent of private forest acres where required reforestation is successfully completed (higher is better)	99	√	No change
PM #9: Percent of state forests reforestation plan objectives met (higher is better)	101		No change
PM #13: Percent of state forests intensive management plan objectives met, such as pre-commercial thinning and fertilization (higher is better)	109		No change
PM #14: Percent of aerially surveyed Eastern Oregon forests that are free of insect damage (higher is better)	111	√	No change
PM #15: Percent of wildland forest fires under ODF jurisdiction controlled at 10 acres or less (higher is better)	113	√	No change
PM #16: Lost time days per thousand fireline exposure hours (lower is better)	115	√	No change
PM #17: Number of human-caused wildland forest fires per 100,000 Oregon residents (lower is better)	117	√	No change
PM #18: Total forest acres treated with prescribed fire, mechanical, or other methods primarily for fuel reduction on private and federal lands (higher is better)	119	√	No change

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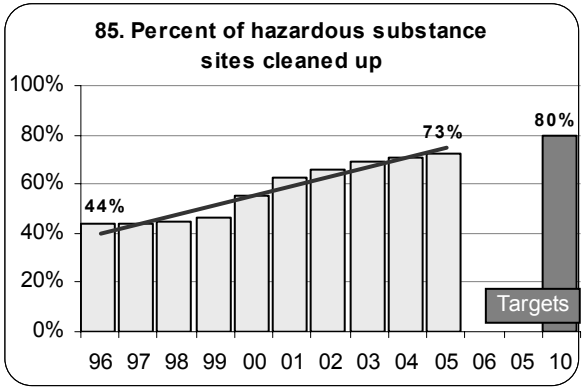
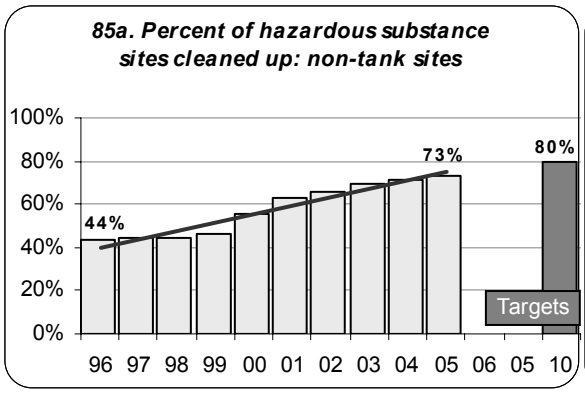
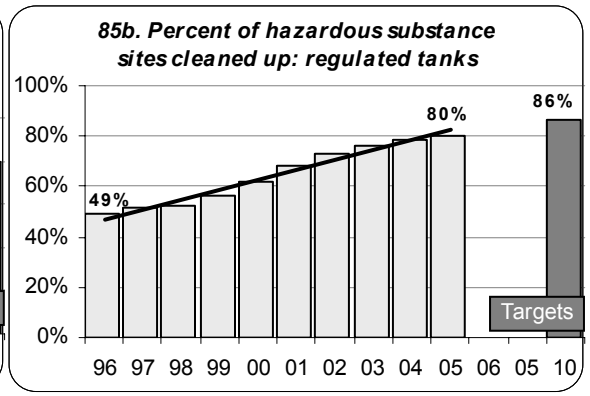
Oregon Benchmark #85 – Hazardous Substance Cleanup
Percent of hazardous substance sites cleaned up: a. non-tank sites, b. regulated tanks, c. heating oil tanks

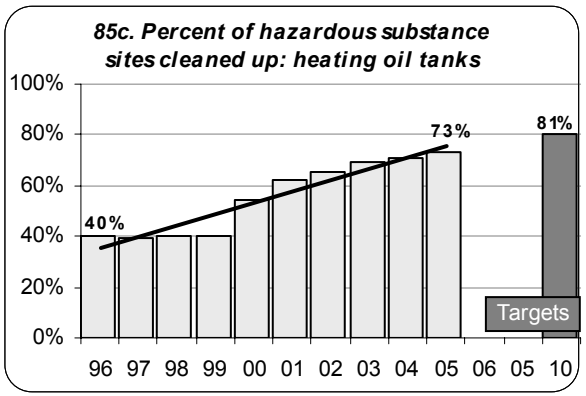
Natural Resources Subcommittee agencies are in bold.
All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in italics.

Environmental Quality, Department of (DEQ)	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM #11: Percentage of identified Oregon hazardous waste sites cleaned up	72	√	Modify









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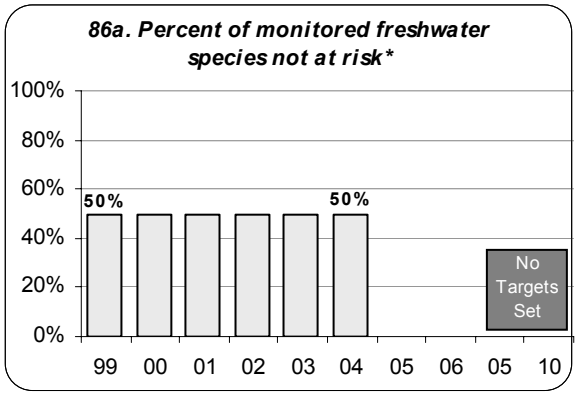
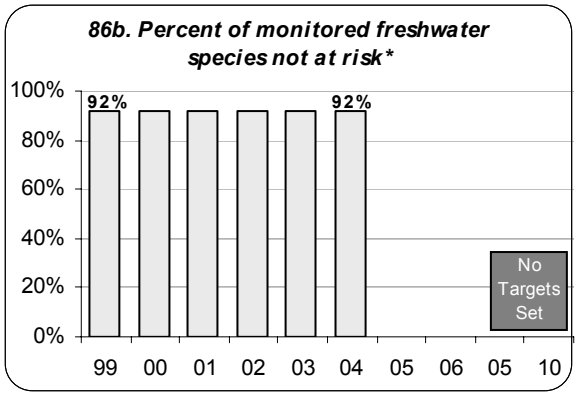
Oregon Benchmark #86 – Freshwater Species
Percent of monitored freshwater species not at risk: (state, fed listing): a. salmonids, b. other fish, c. other organisms (amphibs, molluscs)

Natural Resources Subcommittee agencies are in bold.
All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in italics.

Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Department of (ODFW)	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM# 5: The percentage of Oregon species listed as threatened or endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act that have been de-listed in the last year	78		Delete
PM# 6: The percentage of species listed as threatened or endangered under the Oregon Endangered Species Act that have been de-listed in the last year	80	√	No change
PM# 7: Number of species that were being considered for listing as threatened or endangered that were not listed in the last year due to state actions	82	√	No change
PM# 11: Percent of fish species of concern (listed as threatened, endangered, or sensitive) being monitored	85		No change
PM# 13: Number of unscreened priority water diversions	88	√	No change
Forestry Department			
PM# 3: Percent of Forest Practices Act notifications to conduct operations from family forest landowners with written management plans (includes stewardship plans and third party certifications) (higher is better)	89		No change
PM# 5: Forest management incentive funds provided to private landowners (higher is better)	93		No change
PM# 10: Cumulative private forest landowner investment in voluntary water quality, riparian, and aquatic habitat restoration projects under the Oregon Plan or other initiatives (higher is better)	103	√	No change
PM# 11: Oregon Coast Evolutionary Significant Unit coho spawner abundance in coastal rivers (higher is better)	105		Modify
PM# 12: Percent of inspected commercial forest operations that are in compliance with the Forest Practices Act (higher is better)	107	√	No change





Oregon Benchmark #86 – Freshwater Species continued on next page

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Oregon Benchmark #86 – Freshwater Species, *continued*

Percent of monitored freshwater species not at risk: (state, fed listing): a. salmonids, b. other fish, c. other organisms (amphibs, molluscs)

Natural Resources Subcommittee agencies are in bold.
All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in italics.

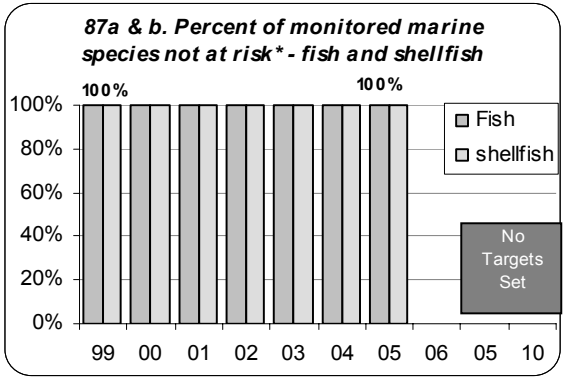
Watershed Enhancement Board, Oregon (OWEB)	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM #5: The trend in monitored native fish populations in key OWEB investment areas	181		No change
PM #9: The percentage of reporting areas containing native fish listed under the federal or state Endangered Species Act where monitoring information about listed fish species is considered adequate to meet the goals of the Oregon Plan Monitoring Strategy	189		No change
Police, Department of State			
Transportation, Oregon Department of (ODOT)			

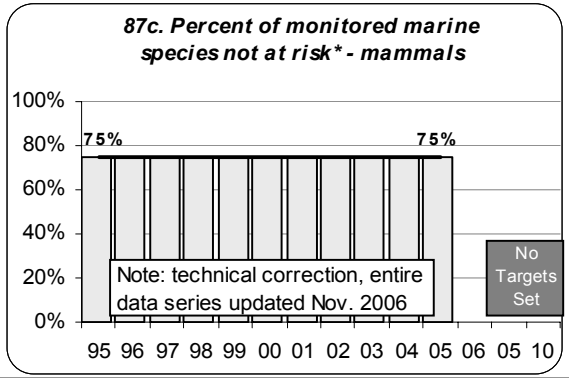
Oregon Benchmark #87 – Marine Species

Percent of monitored marine species not at risk: (state, fed listing): a. fish, b. shellfish, c. other (mammals only - plant data N/A)

Natural Resources Subcommittee agencies are in bold.
All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in italics.

Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Department of (ODFW)	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM #5: The percentage of Oregon species listed as threatened or endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act that have been de-listed in the last year	78		Delete
PM #6: The percentage of species listed as threatened or endangered under the Oregon Endangered Species Act that have been de-listed in the last year	80	√	No change
PM #7: Number of species that were being considered for listing as threatened or endangered that were not listed in the last year due to state actions	82	√	No change





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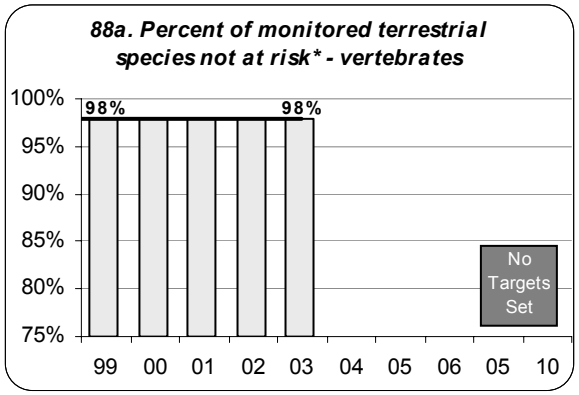
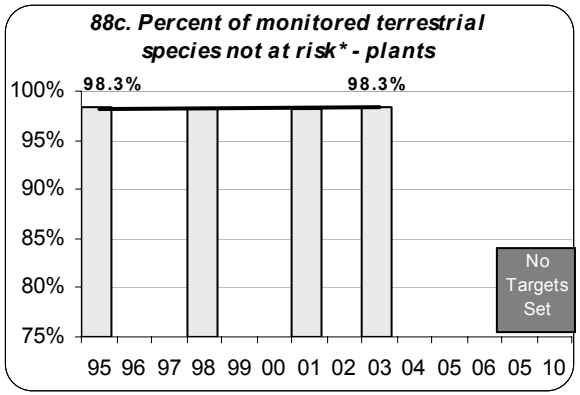
Oregon Benchmark #88 – Terrestrial Species

Percent of monitored terrestrial species not at risk: (state, federal listing): a. vertebrates, b. invertebrates, c. plants

Natural Resources Subcommittee agencies are in bold.
All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in italics.

Agriculture, Department of	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM# 4: Percentage of biological control agents released which are successfully controlling target pests and weeds	32	√	No change
PM# 5: Number of plant species not listed in Oregon where department activities played a role in the decision	33		No change
Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Department of (ODFW)			
PM# 5: The percentage of Oregon species listed as threatened or endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act that have been de-listed in the last year	78		Delete
PM# 6: The percentage of species listed as threatened or endangered under the Oregon Endangered Species Act that have been de-listed in the last year	80	√	No change
PM# 7: Number of species that were being considered for listing as threatened or endangered that were not listed in the last year due to state actions	82	√	No change
PM#12: Percent of wildlife species of concern (listed as threatened, endangered, or sensitive) being monitored	87		No change
Department of Forestry			
PM# 3: Percent of Forest Practices Act notifications to conduct operations from family forest landowners with written management plans (includes stewardship plans and third party certifications) (higher is better)	89		No change
PM# 5: Forest management incentive funds provided to private landowners (higher is better)	93		No change
PM# 12: Percent of inspected commercial forest operations that are in compliance with the Forest Practices Act (higher is better)	107	√	No change
PM# 13: Percent of state forests intensive management plan objectives met, such as pre-commercial thinning and fertilization (higher is better)	109		No change





Oregon Benchmark #88 – Terrestrial Species continued on next page

* Each agency self-links its key performance measures to Oregon Benchmarks.
** A "√" in the "Making Progress?" column means the agency indicated that actual data were at or trending toward target achievement in the most recent year shown in the 2006 Annual Performance Progress Report.

Oregon Benchmark #88 – Terrestrial Species, *continued*

Percent of monitored terrestrial species not at risk: (state, federal listing): a. vertebrates, b. invertebrates, c. plants

Natural Resources Subcommittee agencies are in bold.
All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in italics.

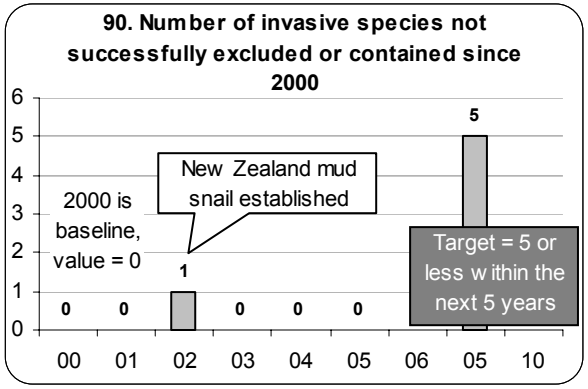
Land Conservation and Development, Department of (DLCD)	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM #9: Percent of urban areas that have updated buildable lands inventories to account for natural resource and hazard areas	146		No change
Watershed Enhancement Board, Oregon (OWEB)			
PM# 6: The trend in monitored native riparian plant communities in key OWEB investment areas	183		Modify

Oregon Benchmark #90 – Invasive Species

Number of most threatening invasive species not successfully excluded or contained since 2000

Natural Resources Subcommittee agencies are in bold.
All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in italics.

Agriculture, Department of	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM # 3: Number of the top 100 plant pests, diseases, or weed species successfully excluded each year	30	√	No change



* Each agency self-links its key performance measures to Oregon Benchmarks.
** A "√" in the "Making Progress?" column means the agency indicated that actual data were at or trending toward target achievement in the most recent year shown in the 2006 Annual Performance Progress Report.

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PROGRESS REPORT EXCERPTS

Benchmark-Linked Key Performance Measures
from
Natural Resources Subcommittee Agencies

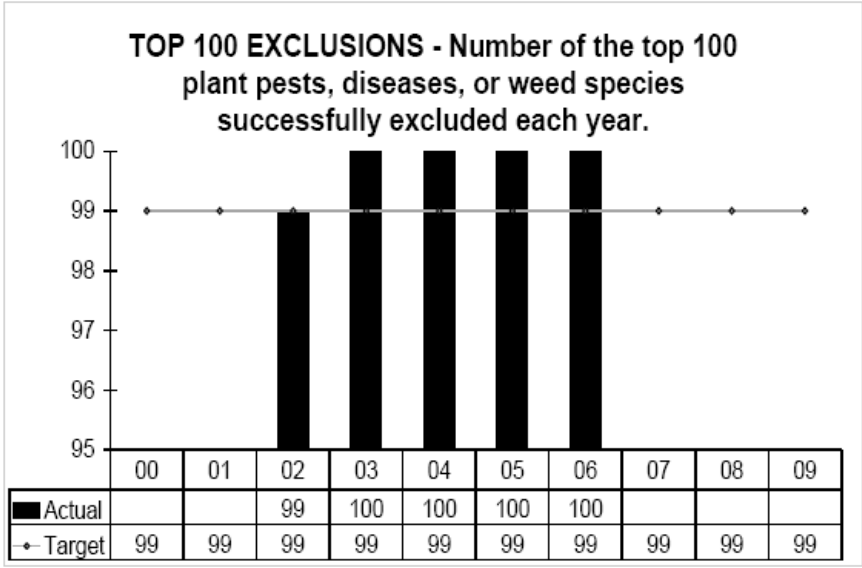
The following pages have been excerpted and reformatted from
FY 2006 Annual Performance Progress Reports found at
http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR06.shtml.

KPM #3	TOP 100 EXCLUSIONS - Number of the top 100 plant pests, diseases, or weed species successfully excluded each year.	Measure since: 2005
Goal	TOP 100 EXCLUSIONS. Keep as many harmful invasive species out of the state as possible.	
Oregon Context	Directly related to Benchmark #89; the number of most threatening invasive species not successfully excluded or contained since 2000.	
Data source	Annual Report Card of the Oregon Invasive Species Council.	
Owner	Plant Division, Dan Hilburn, 503-986-4663	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
The Oregon Invasive Species Council (OISC) publishes an annual list of the 100 Most Dangerous Invasive Species Threatening to Invade Oregon. The ODA Plant Division strives to keep out plant pests, diseases, and weeds on this list. USDA, APHIS, PPQ; USDA, Forest Service; and BLM are our primary partners.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
It would be desirable to keep all harmful invasive species out of Oregon, but a perfectly effective exclusion program would either curtail all trade and travel, or be prohibitively expensive. An ambitious but realistic goal is 99 percent success each year.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
Since 2002, only one species on the OISC 100 Most Dangerous list has become established—an aquatic snail. The OISC annual report card for 2005, gave Oregon's invasive species exclusion programs an "A-" grade.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual			99	100	100	100	100			
Target	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
Oregon's exclusion programs for invasive species compare favorably to those of other states and most other countries. Oregon completed the largest gypsy moth eradication program ever attempted anywhere in the 1980s. Our current sudden oak death and exotic woodborer eradication programs are the only programs of their kind in the country. Comparative measures are not available.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
Introductions of invasive species are the direct result of trade and travel. As globalization increases, so does the risk of introducing harmful invasive species. USDA provides the first line of defense at international ports. ODA surveys for gypsy moth, sudden oak death, kudzu, and many other plant pests, diseases, and weeds. Two thirds of the species on the OISC 100 Most Dangerous List are insects, plant diseases, or weeds. A major focus of the Plant Division is to exclude these species, or contain them if they become established, before they can spread throughout the state. Unfortunately, traps or other efficient survey tools are only available for about a third of the target species. Effective, environmentally acceptable controls are also not always available.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   Resources are flat at a time of increasing risk. A method to link resources to infestations detected, and to risk factors (trade and travel), would be highly desirable.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   For additional information see the Annual Report Cards of the Oregon Invasive Species Council http://oregon.gov/OISC/reports.shtml and the Annual Reports of the ODA, Plant Division http://oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/reports.shtml

KPM #4	BIOLOGICAL CONTROL—percentage of biological control agents released which are successfully controlling target pests and weeds.	Measure since: 2005
Goal	BIOLOGICAL CONTROL. Utilize biological control of noxious weeds and plant pests whenever possible.	
Oregon Context	Directly related to benchmark #87: percent of monitored terrestrial plants and animals not at risk.	
Data source	Survey and release records, Oregon Department of Agriculture.	
Owner	Plant Division, Eric Coombs, 503-986-4624	

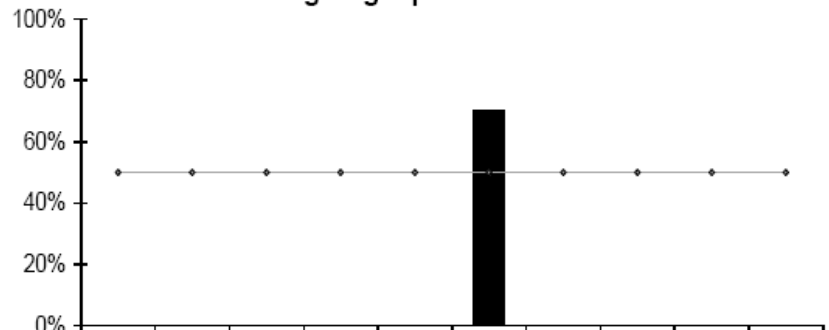
1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   Biological controls suppress weed populations and improve the competitiveness of desirable native plants. Our agency strives to maximize the success of introduced biological control agents. Partners include: USDA, APHIS; BLM; USFS; County Weed Programs; Indian tribes; The Nature Conservancy; and other land managers.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The world average rate of success for biological control agents is about 33 percent. A well-managed, sustained program should be able to achieve 50 percent. Our goal is to maintain a success rate of at least 50 percent, the higher, the better.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   This measure was modified in 2005 so there is no history of comparative data.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   Oregon's biological control program is well above world and national standards. Oregon is a leader in developing biological control programs.

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL – Percentage of biological control agents released which are successfully controlling target pests and weeds.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual						70%				
Target	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   Success in biological control programs is constrained by the availability of approved biological control agents and resources necessary to release, monitor, and redistribute them. The pipeline of approved agents flows through USDA and is not under the control of ODA.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   Additional resources could be used to provide to expand the release, monitoring, and redistribution activities.

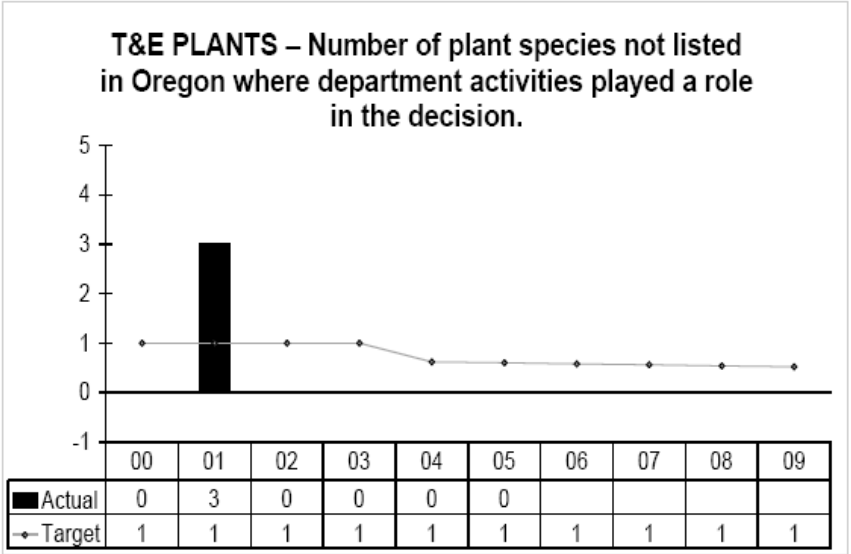
7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   Data is collected in the spring and summer and reported on an annual basis. Each biological control agent is ranked on scale of 0-10 establishing four measures of success: distribution, attack rate, damage, and control. The averages for each agent are then added together and an overall average calculated. The annual report of the Plant Division http://oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/reports.shtml contains a summary and highlights from the biological control program.

KPM #5	T & E PLANTS – Number of plant species not listed in Oregon where department activities played a role in the decision.	Measure since: 2005
Goal	T & E Plants. Protect and conserve threatened and endangered native plants.	
Oregon Context	Directly related to benchmark #87a; percent of monitored terrestrial plants not at risk.	
Data source	Annual Report of the ODA, Plant Division.	
Owner	Plant Division, Dr. Bob Meinke, 541-737-2317	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   Native plants on the threatened and endangered list are extremely rare and could become extinct without protection and conservation efforts. The program concentrates on restoring habitat and replanting at-risk species. Partners include: BLM, USFS, ODOT, state parks, TNC, cities and counties, and many other land managers.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The target is to delist or downlist (from endangered to merely threatened) one species per year, while reducing the potential for other species to be added to the list.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   Species recovery is laborious and time consuming. All state funding for this program was cut several years ago. It survived in skeletal form on federal grants. In 2003 some funding was restored, and additional funding was authorized in 2005. These funds are M66 lottery funds that can be used for on-the-ground projects. In response, the number of active projects has increased significantly, but it will take several years before results are apparent.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	0	3	0	0	0	0				
Target	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   Most states in the US have a conservation program for threatened and endangered native plants. In terms of funding and other resources, Oregon's plant conservation programs ranks in the lower 25th percentile nationwide.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   Important program services to agencies and the general public, such as statutorily mandated species reviews, legal compliance consultations with state and local agencies, and permit approvals, have been significantly reduced in the past few years due to lack of resources for other than on-the-ground projects. M66 lottery funds cannot be used for these purposes.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   A base allocation of funding would strengthen and balance this program, and bring it into line with comparable programs in other states.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

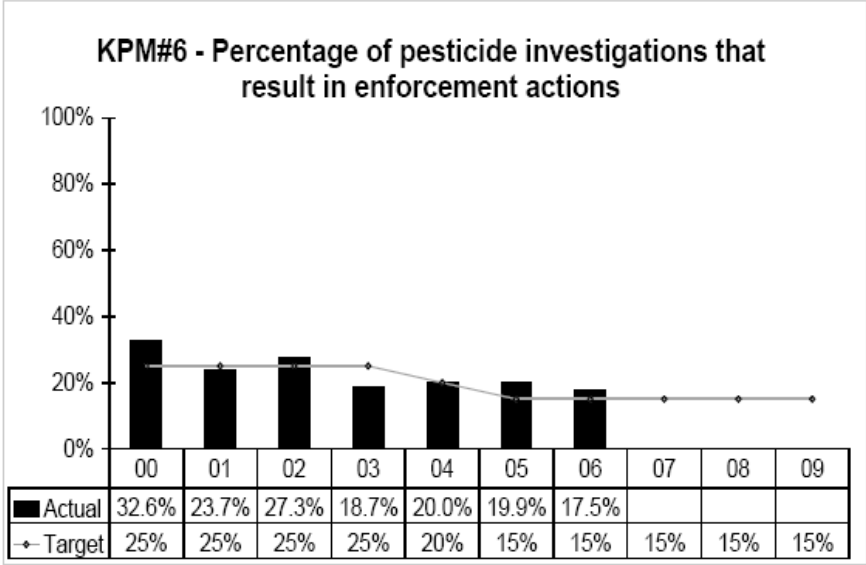
Additional information about the state T & E program for native plants can be found on the Plant Division Web page http://oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/npcp_index.shtml, http://oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/CONSERVATION, and in the Plant Division Annual Report http://oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/reports.shtml.

KPM #6	PESTICIDE INVESTIGATIONS - percentage of pesticide investigations that result in enforcement actions.	Measure since: 1999
Goal	Percentage of pesticide investigations that result in enforcement actions. This measure is linked to the agency's mission to ensure food safety, provide consumer protection, and protect agricultural natural resources.	
Oregon Context	OBM #69 – Safe Drinking Water, OBM # 78 – Stream Water Quality	
Data source	Refer to item #7 below.	
Owner	Chris Kirby, Pesticides Division, (503) 986-4635	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) is responsible for regulation of the sales, use, and distribution of pesticide products in Oregon. The agency provides pesticide education and outreach activities, licenses pesticide applicators, and conducts routine compliance monitoring associated with pesticide use practices. The conduct of these activities reduces the potential for misuse of pesticide products resulting in adverse health or environmental harm or damage.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The rationale for the target is to demonstrate a continued decline in the percent of investigations that result in enforcement actions.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   Actual performance data appear to be consistent with anticipated annual targets. The Pesticide Program would anticipate a continued gradual decrease in the number of enforcement actions with increased program focus addressing education and outreach.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	32.6%	23.7%	27.3%	18.7%	20.0%	19.9%	17.5%			
Target	25%	25%	25%	25%	20%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   Performance measure is based on enforcement and compliance monitoring of Oregon's Pesticide Control Law, ORS 634. No relevant public or private industry standards compare.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   Factors that may affect annual results include changes associated with state and federal pesticide laws and regulations, as well as specific focused monitoring activities of alleged misuse.

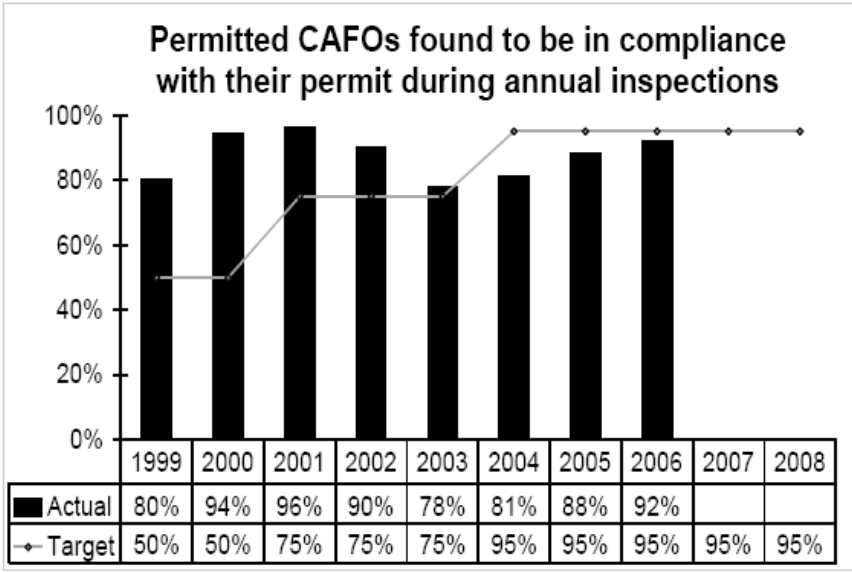
6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   Based on the current data, the Pesticides Division will continue to monitor program resources for education and outreach efforts, thereby reducing the percent of investigations resulting in enforcement actions.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

Reporting cycle is based on state fiscal year (July 1 – June 30). Data is from ODA Pesticides Division, Pesticide Enforcement Database. All investigations "completed" (includes AUO. AUF. NUO, NUF, EUP, PEI, MPI, IMP, EXP, ARI. DRI, PARC, ROL) within state fiscal year (July 1 to June 30), Basis - any investigative activity "may" lead to documentation of a violation of ORS 634 and enforcement action issued. Enforcement actions measures are limited to notice of violations and imposition of civil penalties. To obtain additional information regarding the Pesticides Division Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program contact Chris Kirby, Pesticides Division administrator, 503-986-4635.

KPM #12	CAFOs – percent of permitted Oregon Confined Animal Feeding Operations found to be in compliance with their permit during animal inspections.	Measure since: 2005
Goal	To protect agricultural natural resources.	
Oregon Context	OBM #78 indicates overall water quality trends are improving. The agency's CAFO program contributes to this trend.	
Data source	CAFO program records and complaint log.	
Owner	Natural Resource Division, Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) Program, Wym Matthews. Program Manager, 503-986-4792.	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
The Federal Clean Water Act provides for the regulation of confined animal feeding operations under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. This authority has been granted to the state through an agreement with the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The department has been delegated the responsibility to oversee and implement a program that allows for this sort of agricultural operation to continue while protecting the state's water quality. For all operations requiring a permit, the department conducts an annual inspection and reviews an animal waste management plan. This ensures regular contact with operations and is an opportunity to identify problems early, when they are still manageable.



	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Actual	80%	94%	96%	90%	78%	81%	88%	92%		
Target	50%	50%	75%	75%	75%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
A new, more complex permit (NPDES) was issued in 2003. The new permit requirements posed increased challenges for the industry. ODA anticipated a drop in compliance and subsequent improvement once the permit was implemented due to education and assistance to operations required to have a permit.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
This performance measure demonstrates the agency's ability to educate permitted CAFOs regarding permit requirements and state and federal water quality laws. The measure also allows the agency to bring swift resolution for permitted CAFOs in violation of permit or water quality laws and rules. While we have not met the target, we are progressing forward to meeting our goal.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
There are no private industry standards. Oregon's CAFO Program is reviewed annually by EPA and has met their expectations.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
Change in ownership of CAFOs, technology available to operators, and weather conditions all affect compliance with the state permit. Thus, regular staff interaction with operators is necessary to prevent minor problems from becoming substantial.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
The department believes that continuing to provide a variety of permit assistance services while carrying out enforcement actions when necessary, will result in increased compliance trend. The department believes that the 95 percent compliance goal is realistic.

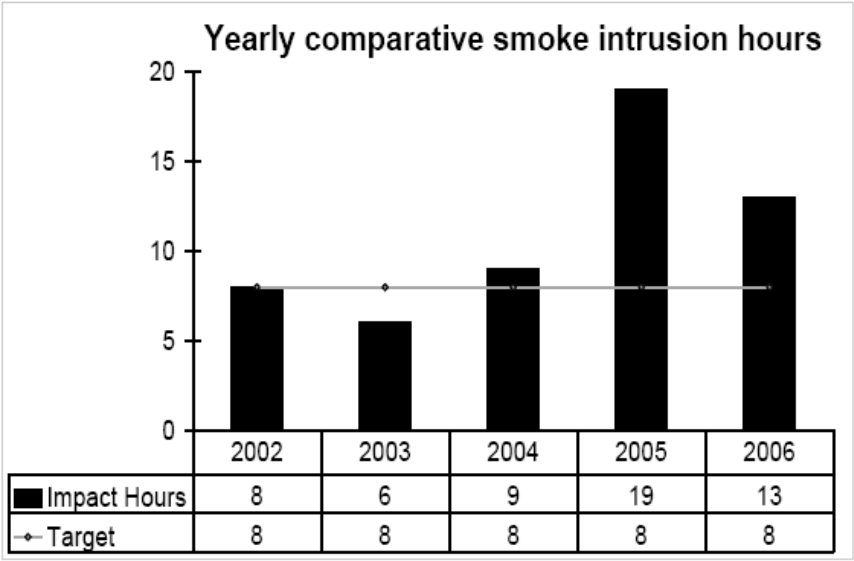
7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
Routine inspections are conducted on a fiscal year basis (July 1 to June 30). Results of inspections are maintained in the ODA CAFO database.

KPM #13	SMOKE MANAGEMENT – No increase above 2002 levels in hours of significant smoke intrusions due to field burning in key cities in the Willamette Valley as measured by nephelometer readings.	Measure since: 2002
Goal	**Field Burning Smoke Impact Minimization**; The goal of the Smoke Management Program is to provide and allow Willamette Valley grass seed growers the opportunity to burn up to 65,000 acres of grass seed, while protecting the public from "smoke intrusion."	
Oregon Context	OBM #75. Program is responsible for controlling movement of air pollutants due to field burning.	
Data source	"Smoke Intrusions" are measured by nephelometers. Nephelometers measure concentrations of airborne particulate matter. There are seven nephelometers located throughout the Willamette Valley. Nephelometers are operated by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and Lane Regional Air Pollution Authority. The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) uses the meters under agreement with these two organizations. Airborne particulate levels are reported and recorded hourly. The definition of "smoke intrusion" is outlined in OAR (603-077-0105(8)(a)(b)(c)(d)).	
Owner	ODA Natural Resources Division; Smoke Management Program; John Byers - Program Manager 503-986-4701.	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
The decision to allow grass seed growers to field-burn is made by close examination of meteorological conditions on an hourly basis. When weather conditions exist that will take the smoke up, out, and away from populated areas, field burn permits are issued depending upon each field's geographic location relative to weather patterns. Once the weather is conducive to field burning, permits are issued to growers, who then have one hour in which to light their permitted field.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
This performance measure is outlined by Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR), 603-077-0105. These OARs were adopted in response to Oregon Revised Statutes 468A.550, 468A.555 to 468A620, and 468A.992.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
Smoke intrusions have been higher than anticipated. Predicting weather patterns that will take smoke up, out, and away from populated areas is an inexact science. Challenges include rapidly changing wind patterns, lower than expected mixing heights (essentially how high the smoke will rise), unpredictable smoke downmixing, and field burning procedure execution by growers. Additionally, some years provide better weather conditions for burning than others.



	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Impact Hours	8	6	9	19	13
Target	8	8	8	8	8

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
ODA manages the most highly regulated field burning program in the US. ODA strives to protect the public from smoke impacts while still allowing the grass seed growers the opportunity to burn as mandated by ORS and OAR.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
Even with today's relatively sophisticated weather forecasting tools, smoke intrustions are difficult to avoid. Weather pattern prediction errors, poor field burning procedures, and the lack of perfect weather conditions for burning created smoke intrustions.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
ODA continues to learn from past weather prediction experience, educate growers in proper field burning processes, and carry out enforcement actions when necessary. Additionally, ODA continues to research and invest in new equipment and weather predicting techniques to improve performance.

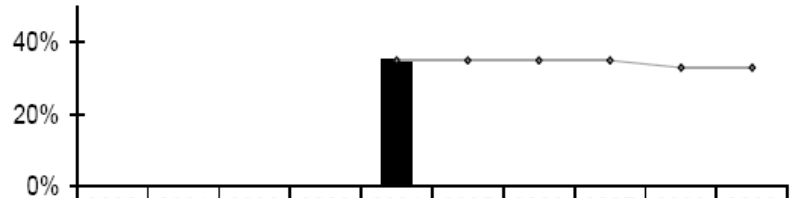
7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
Field burning is conducted annually in the summer following grass seed harvest in the Willamette Valley. The nephelometers sample particulate matter continually. ODA monitors and records the nephelometer readings during the field-burning season (June 15 through October 15).

KPM #14	WATER QUALITY – Percent of monitored stream sites associated with predominately agriculture use with: A) significantly increasing trends in water quality; B) water quality in good to excellent condition; C) decreasing trends in water quality.	Measure since: 2005
Goal	To protect agricultural natural resources.	
Oregon Context	OBM #78 water quality trends. The agency's Water Quality Program contributes to this trend. http:///	
Data source	DEQ's ambient monitoring program.	
Owner	Ray Jaindl, Administrator, Natural Resources Division (503) 986-4713	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   The agency uses a combination of voluntary, educational efforts and regulatory actions to encourage Oregon's agricultural producers to maintain and enhance water quality. This is accomplished through 39 basin plans allowed for under legislation established in 1993. Partners include the agricultural community, Soil and Water Conservation Districts, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service and the OSU Extension Service.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The targets were developed with the understanding that many of the water quality standards have been recently established and that time is needed for changes to occur. Riparian vegetation takes time to develop and affect erosion and water temperature. Our goal is to move streams into the good to excellent condition, resulting in a reduction in the areas with significantly increasing trends. While our hope is that streams with decreasing trends would be eliminated, realistically, there will always be some streams in this category due to changes in ownership to owners with limited knowledge in natural resources management.

Percent of monitored stream sites associated with predominately agricultural use witih significantly increasing trends in water quality



	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Actual					35%					
Target					35%	35%	35%	35%	33%	33%

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   While this measure was established in 2005 using DEQ data pertinent to agriculturally dominated areas, this data has been collected by DEQ at least since 1999 in some cases. Because of the amount of variability in this data, statistically significant trends have not been shown at this time, however trends show improvement is occurring.

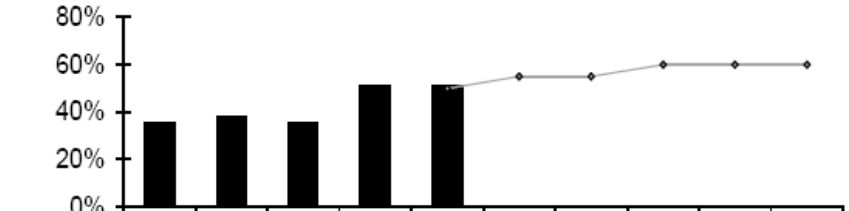
4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   There are no private or public industry standards.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   The limiting factor for greater improvement is technical assistance and outreach to landowners. ODA works with its partners to maximize assistance and outreach, but all are limited by resources.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   We continue to learn from experience by assisting landowners on how to improve the management of water quality, while remaining in production agriculture.

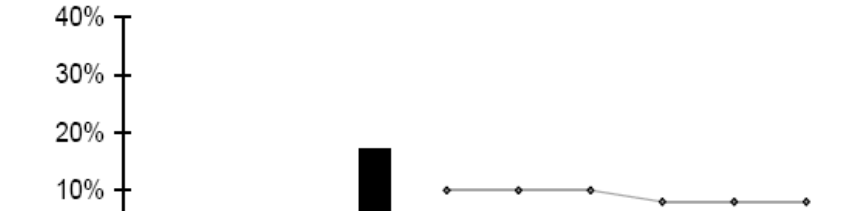
7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   Data is reported on a calendar year basis. Data can be accessed through the DEQ data resource sites.

Percent of monitored stream sites associated with predominately agricultural use witih water quality in good to excellent condition



	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Actual	35%	38%	35%	51%	51%					
Target					50%	55%	55%	60%	60%	60%

Percent of monitored stream sites associated with predominately agricultural use witih decreasing trends in water quality



	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Actual				17%						
Target					10%	10%	10%	8%	8%	8%

KPM # 3	**AGRICULTURE-** Percentage of developments (out of what number) approved in the National Scenic Area on land designated agricultural that preserve the land for current or future agricultural production	**Measure since: 2003**
Goal	Economic- support the economic vitality of the urban areas of the Gorge and allow other economic development consistent with resource protection.	
Oregon Context	OBM #80	
Data source	Obtained from urban area, county, and scenic area land use permits	
Owner	Columbia River Gorge Commission/ Executive Director/509-493-3323	

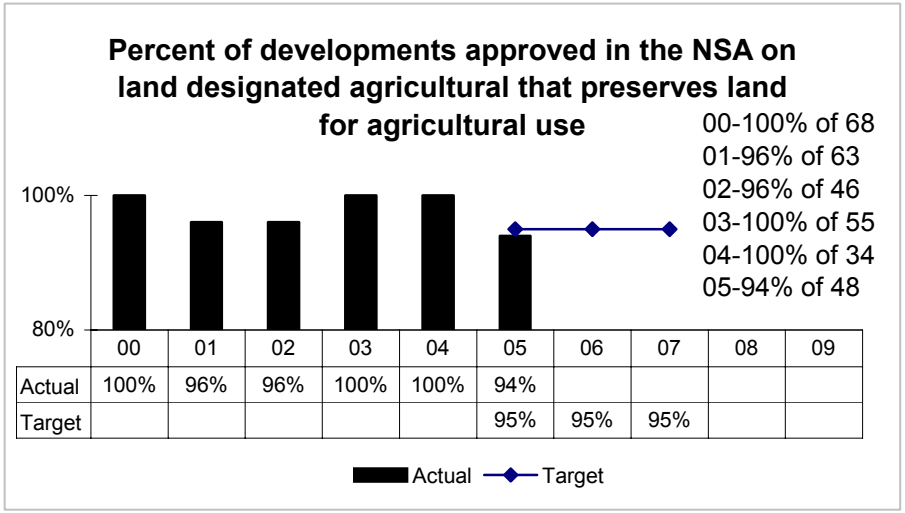
1. OUR STRATEGY

Economic Strategy includes the following elements:

-Coordinate with the Oregon Investment Board and Washington Investment Board to support their grant and loan programs. Process requests for certification of grants and loans, and look for ways to streamline the grant and loan process.

-Support efforts to increase grant funds that support economic development activity in the Columbia River Gorge. Those efforts may include fulfilling the original $10 million authorization in the National Scenic Area Act, seeking to increase the total authorization, and supporting other funding programs that bring funds to the Gorge and to Gorge urban areas.

-Ensure that the revised management plan protects agricultural and forest land and promotes industrial and commercial activities inside urban areas. Seek to understand agriculture and forestry market forces and land management practices. Evaluate the consequences of Management Plan practices on agriculture and forestry, and create a regulatory structure that allows those industries to respond to larger market forces.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	100%	96%	96%	100%	100%	94%				
Target						95%	95%	95%		

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

As required by the National Scenic Area Act , one of the goals of the Commission is protection of agricultural lands and operators. It will measure the effectiveness of the Management Plan in protecting agricultural land.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

Targets have been established as of 2005 at 95%. NSA performance has consistently been near or above our future targets. We expect this trend to continue.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

The Commission is unaware of any previous standard. The agency's performance appears to be comparable to the State of Oregon's on OBM #80. The majority of vital agricultural land is still available for farming.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

The Commission limits conversion of agricultural land to residential use through the Management Plan. The Commission enforces these regulations by monitoring county decisions and through its own decisions.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

Unknown.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Data reflects figures for the calendar year. The strengths and /or weaknesses of the data depends upon availability of county records. In compiling this data, agency staff check county data against agency records to improve reliability. Readers desiring more detail can access additional or disaggregated data by contacting individual county planning departments.

KPM # 4	**FOREST-** Percentage of developments (out of what number) approved in the National Scenic Area on land designated forest that preserve the land for current or future forest management.	**Measure since: 2003**
Goal	Economic- support the economic vitality of the urban areas of the Gorge and allow other economic development consistent with resource protection	
Oregon Context	OBM #81	
Data source	Obtained from urban area, county, and scenic area land use permits	
Owner	Columbia River Gorge Commission/ Executive Director/509-493-3323	

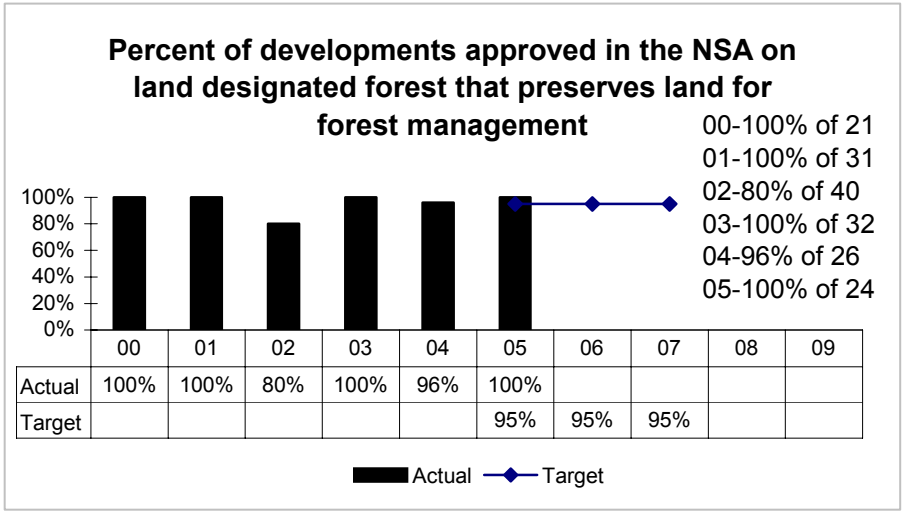
1. OUR STRATEGY

Economic Strategy includes the following elements:

-Coordinate with the Oregon Investment Board and Washington Investment Board to support their grant and loan programs. Process requests for certification of grants and loans, and look for ways to streamline the grant and loan process.

-Support efforts to increase grant funds that support economic development activity in the Columbia River Gorge. Those efforts may include fulfilling the original $10 million authorization in the National Scenic Area Act, seeking to increase the total authorization, and supporting other funding programs that bring funds to the Gorge and to Gorge urban areas.

-Ensure that the revised management plan protects agricultural and forest land and promotes industrial and commercial activities inside urban areas. Seek to understand agriculture and forestry market forces and land management practices. Evaluate the consequences of Management Plan practices on agriculture and forestry, and create a regulatory structure that allows those industries to respond to larger market forces.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	100%	100%	80%	100%	96%	100%				
Target						95%	95%	95%		

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

As required by the National Scenic Area Act , one of the goals of the Commission is protection of forest lands and operators. It will measure the effectiveness of the Management Plan in protecting forest land.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

Targets have been established as of 2005 at 95%. There are a relatively small number of decisions each year issued on forest land in the Scenic Area. In general, the agency and gorge Counties appear to be performing close to future targets, although 2002 is an exception year.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

Like the State of Oregon as a whole, the vast majority of Forest land in the Gorge remains in active forest management.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

The Commission limits conversion of forest land to residential use through the Management Plan. The Commission enforces these regulations by monitoring county decisions and through its own decisions.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

Unknown.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

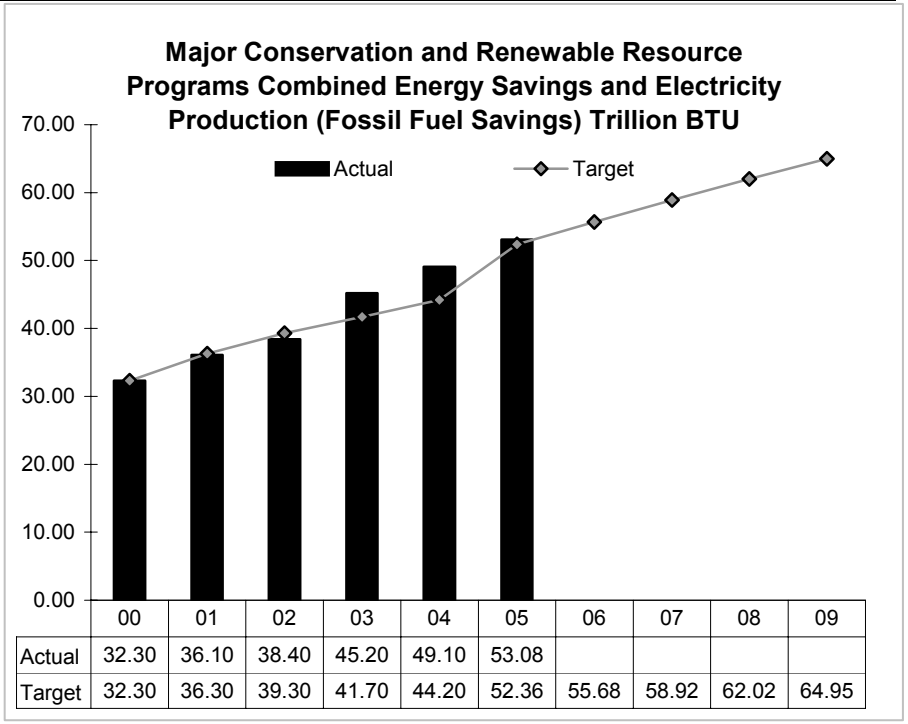
Data reflects figures for the calendar year. The strengths and /or weaknesses of the data depends upon availability of county records. In compiling this data, agency staff check county data against agency records to improve reliability. Readers desiring more detail can access additional or disaggregated data by contacting individual county planning departments.

KPM #1	**ENERGY SAVINGS** Annual fossil fuel savings in trillion Btu from Department of Energy conservation and renewable resource programs. Part 1) Total combined savings for all programs, and savings from individual programs: Part 2) Business Energy Tax Credits (BETC), Part 3) Residential Energy Tax Credits (RETC), Part 4) Small-Scale Energy Loans (SELP), and Part 5) Energy Efficient Design (SEED).	**Measure since: 1990**
Goal	CONSERVATION -Conservation and renewable resources meet a significant portion of Oregon's incremental energy needs.	
Oregon Context	Oregon Benchmark 77: Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions as a percent of 1990 emissions.	
Data source	Program databases and tracking files.	
Owner	Various owners. 1 All programs combined, BETC, and RETC: Conservation Services, David Barker (503) 378-4033; SELP: Loan Development, Kathy Estes (503) 378-5048; SEED: Building Technologies, Ann Hushagen (503) 373-7804.	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   Energy savings from ODOE's conservation and renewable resource programs reduce Oregon's use of fossil fuels and thereby reduce CO2 emissions. ODOE works with businesses, industries, state and local governments, schools, institutions, homeowners and renters to save energy and protect the environment.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The targets assume the amount of energy savings resulting from ODOE's conservation and renewable resource programs will increase each year as additional new energy projects are completed. Higher numbers are better because if more energy is saved, less fossil fuels need to be burned to meet demand and less carbon dioxide is released into the atmosphere.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   In 2001 and 2002, actual performance was below the target, while in 2003, 2004 and 2005, actual performance was above the target. The variance in these years is not significant. Variances are the result of unpredictable fluctuations in the number and size of energy- saving and electricity-generating projects that come into ODOE's programs each year. The data show that the agency is on track to continue meeting the target in future years.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	32.30	36.10	38.40	45.20	49.10	53.08				
Target	32.30	36.30	39.30	41.70	44.20	52.36	55.68	58.92	62.02	64.95

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**

The American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (ACEEE) has proposed a national goal for energy savings that could be implemented at the state level. The goal calls for utilities to implement measures that save the equivalent of 1 percent of the electricity used by their customers each year. ACEEE estimates that Oregon has the potential to save 2.3 percent of its annual natural gas usage and 2.7 percent of its annual electricity usage through improved energy efficiency and conservation. The estimated actual energy savings (including all fuels and electricity generation) from ODOE programs was at least 2.5 percent of the total state energy consumption each year during the period 1996 to 1999, and reached 3.4 percent in 2001, the last year for which usage data is available. Additional savings are realized each year by programs operated by Oregon utilities and other entities. This suggests that ODOE's performance meets nationally proposed standards for energy savings by states.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

In recent years, ODOE's energy conservation and renewable resource programs have expanded, promoting energy efficiency in a wider variety of equipment types and serving growing numbers of businesses, homeowners, government agencies and institutions. The favorable results of this measure are due to that expansion of our programs.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

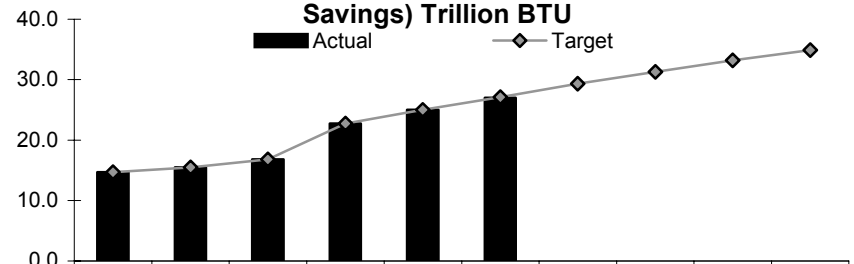
No actions are needed at this time.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

The reporting cycle for this measure is a calendar year; Fiscal Year data is not available. While the data is only an estimate of annual energy savings and does not represent actual, metered savings for installed, operating equipment, it is based on saving estimates for specific types of equipment, by fuel type, and in many cases it is based on savings estimates for specific brand and model number combinations for equipment. When new testing data is available from equipment manufacturers, the agency adjusts its energy savings estimates accordingly.

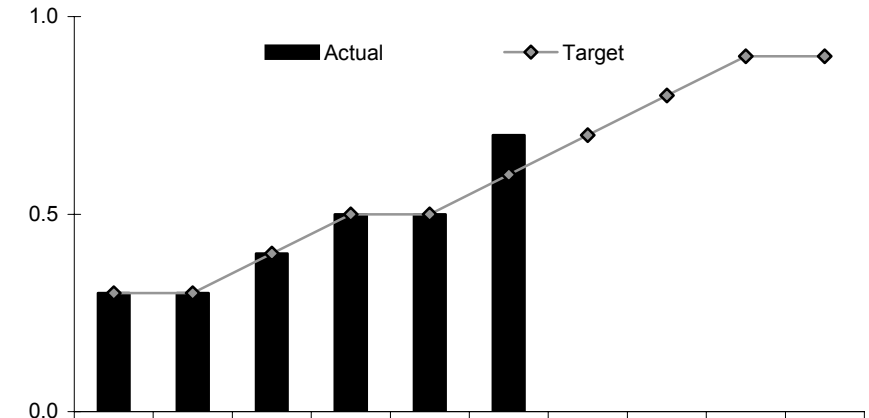
The Biennial Energy Plan, available from ODOE, contains details of energy savings by ODOE's conservation and renewable resource programs.

Business Energy Tax Credit (BETC) Program Energy Savings and Electricity Production (Fossil Fuel Savings) Trillion BTU



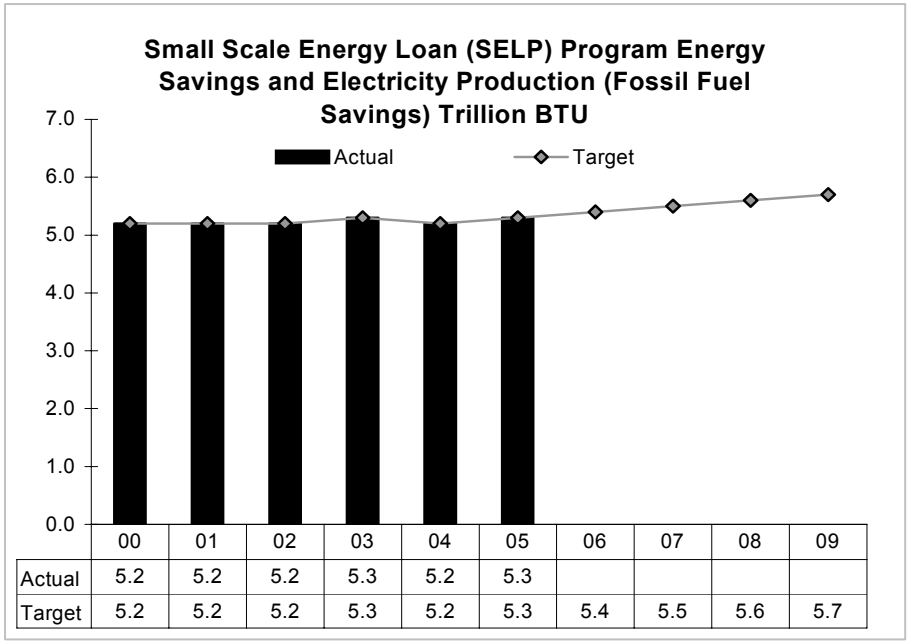
	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	14.7	15.5	16.8	22.7	25.0	27.0				
Target	14.7	15.5	16.8	22.7	25.0	27.1	29.3	31.3	33.2	34.9

Residential Energy Tax Credit (RETC) Program Energy Savings (Fossil Fuel Savings) Trillion BTU

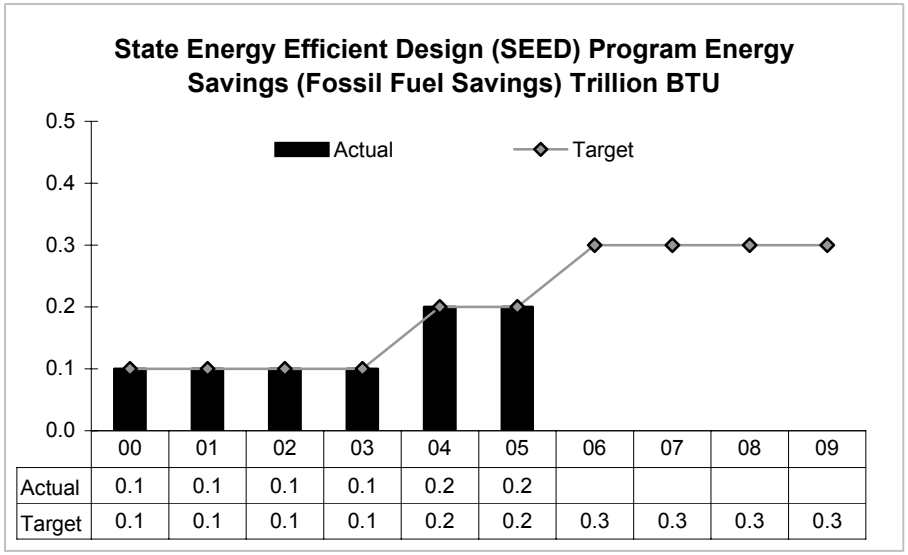


	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7				
Target	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9

The agency links this performance measure to Oregon Benchmark(s):
#77, Carbon Dioxide Emissions



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.3				
Target	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7

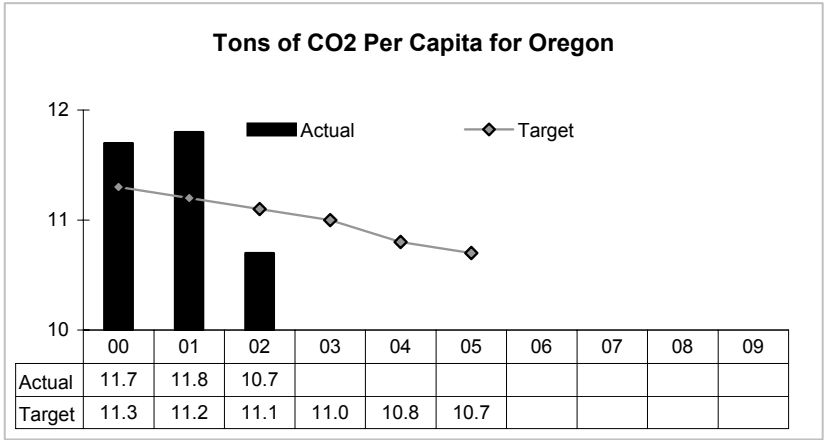


	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2				
Target	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

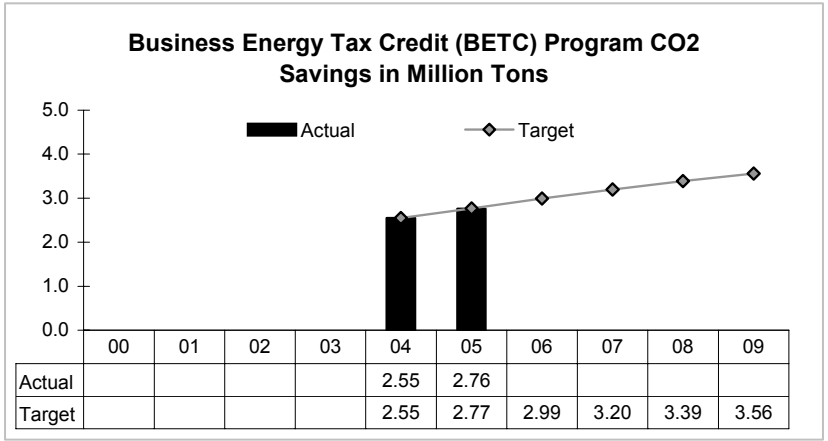
KPM #2	CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS – Annual carbon dioxide emissions in tons per capita from homes, businesses and public buildings, and CO2 savings in million tons from individual programs: Business Energy Tax Credits, Residential Energy Tax Credits, Small-Scale Energy Loans, and Energy Efficient Design.	**Measure since: 1990**
Goal	Carbon Dioxide Emissions. Reduce carbon dioxide emissions from burning fossil fuels.	
Oregon Context	Oregon Benchmark 77: Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions as a percent of 1990 emissions.	
Data source	Oregon Strategy for Greenhouse Gas Reductions, Governor's Advisory Group on Global Warming, 2005, and ODOE.	
Owner	Part 1) Renewable Energy, Bill Drumheller (503) 378-4035. Parts 2) through 5) Conservation Services, Dave Barker (503) 378-4033.	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   The Department of Energy's strategy is stated in the "Oregon Strategy for Greenhouse Gas Reductions," which was adopted by the Governor's Advisory Group in 2004 and endorsed by the Governor in 2005. The Governor appointed the Climate Change Integration Group (CCIG) in 2006 to monitor the implementation of the greenhouse gas reduction strategies and to propose additional strategies. The CCIG is also preparing a strategy for how Oregon can adapt to climate change; on how to inform the citizens about climate change; and, on identifying climate change research priorities. The Department is staffing the Carbon Allocation Task Force, which is designing a cap on carbon dioxide emissions from the electricity sector and other sources. The Department is also staffing the Renewable Energy Working Group, which is designing a renewable portfolio standard that will increase the use of renewable energy in the state. The state is also participating in the West Coast Governors' Global Warming Initiative, which coordinates regional approaches to greenhouse gas reductions. Ongoing, the Department implements the residential and business energy tax credit programs and offers loans for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects in the state. Those programs reduce greenhouse gas emissions through voluntary measures.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The target is a subset of data used to measure success in meeting the Oregon benchmark to hold its CO_2 emissions at 1990 levels. The governor has stated the goals that Oregon should reduce its total greenhouse gas emissions to 10 percent below 1990 levels by 2020 and 75 percent below by 2050. The benchmark and the goals call for absolute reductions in emissions. The performance measure is a relative measure of emissions, because it captures population growth. While the performance measure should show a decline in per capita emissions, such a decline may not reflect an absolute decline if population is increasing. The performance measure can show progress toward



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	11.7	11.8	10.7							
Target	11.3	11.2	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.7				



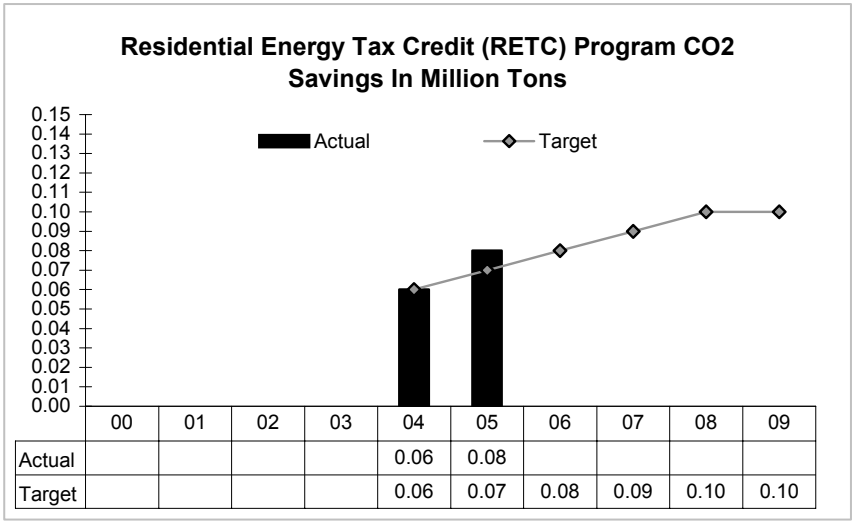
	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual					2.55	2.76				
Target					2.55	2.77	2.99	3.20	3.39	3.56

the benchmark and goal, but it would not necessarily reflect achievement of those objectives.

The portion of this performance measure that deals with per capita CO_2 emissions does not include CO_2 emissions from transportation because those emissions are mostly affected by policies and measures of the Departments of Transportation, Environmental Quality, and Land Conservation and Development. The portions of the measure that deal with CO_2 savings from individual programs do include savings from transportation projects completed under those programs.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**

The last year for which the Department has data is 2002. (As explained below, the Department used federal data, which are published sporadically and late.) The per capita CO_2 emissions rose slightly from 11.7 tons in 2000 to 11.8 tons in 2001 then dropped significantly to 10.7 tons in 2002. That decline was most likely a reflection of economic factors and the turmoil in the West Coast electricity market during that period. A decline in per capita emissions represents improvement. During 2005, savings of CO_2 from individual agency programs were satisfactory, with the Business Energy Tax Credit, Small Scale Energy Loan program and the State Energy Efficient Design program meeting their targets, and the Residential Energy Tax Credit exceeding its target.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual					0.06	0.08				
Target					0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.10

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**

Because the performance measure is only part of a standard greenhouse gas inventory, there is not a comparable partial inventory from other states.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

Oregon has a long history of incentives for energy efficiency and renewable energy. It also regulates energy efficiency in building and carbon dioxide emissions from new energy facilities. While these measures have helped slow the increase in or reduce per capita emissions, they have not stopped the increase in absolute emissions.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

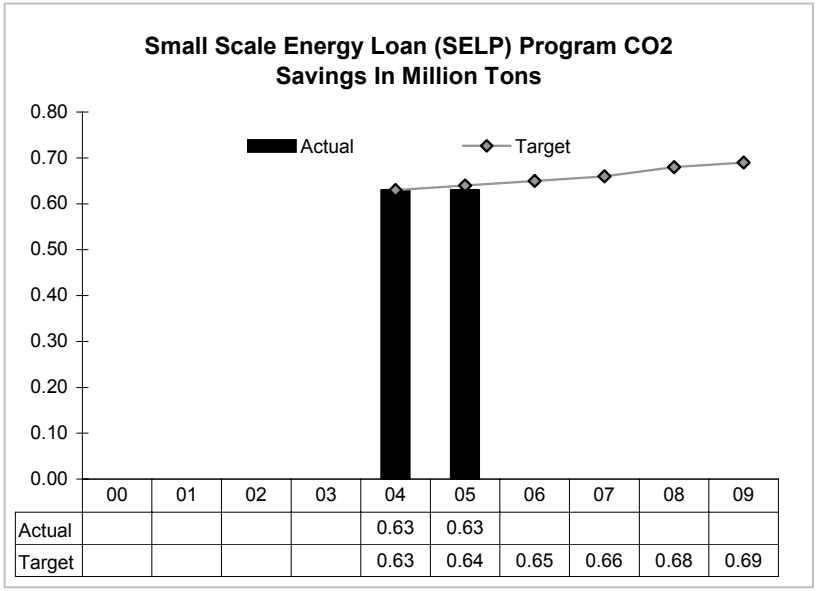
Continue working with all parties to implement the following: West Coast Governors' Global Warming Initiative; recommendations from the Governor's Advisory Group on Global Warming; recommendations from the Carbon Allocation Task Force; recommendations from the Climate Change Integration Group; and the Renewable Energy Action Plan.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

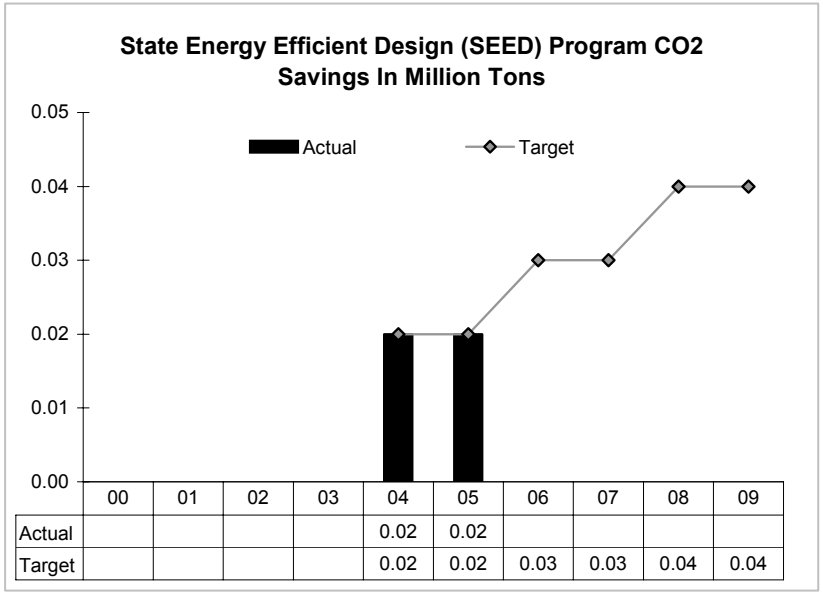
The Oregon Department of Energy uses the State Inventory Tool (SIT) software provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Oregon prepares its own annual inventory of CO_2 emissions from the use of electricity. That inventory is available by the third quarter of the following year. Most other CO_2 emissions come from combustion on fossil fuels. The SIT uses state fossil fuel consumption data that are provided by the federal Energy Information Administration (EIA). The EIA publishes data sporadically, and its data are usually delayed several years. For example, EIA indicates that it expects to publish data for 2003 by May 2007. However, there is no other source for much of the data. EIA data are available at www.eia.doe.gov. Information about the EPA inventory program is available at http://yosemite.epa.gov/OAR/globalwarming.nsf/content/EmissionsState.html.

Estimated CO_2 savings from individual programs are calculated by ODOE from the agency's estimated energy savings, by fuel, for those programs, using CO_2 conversion factors for fossil fuel combustion from the US EPA publication, Estimating Greenhouse Gas Emissions, June, 2003.

The reporting cycle for this measure is a calendar year; Fiscal Year data is not available.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual					0.63	0.63				
Target					0.63	0.64	0.65	0.66	0.68	0.69

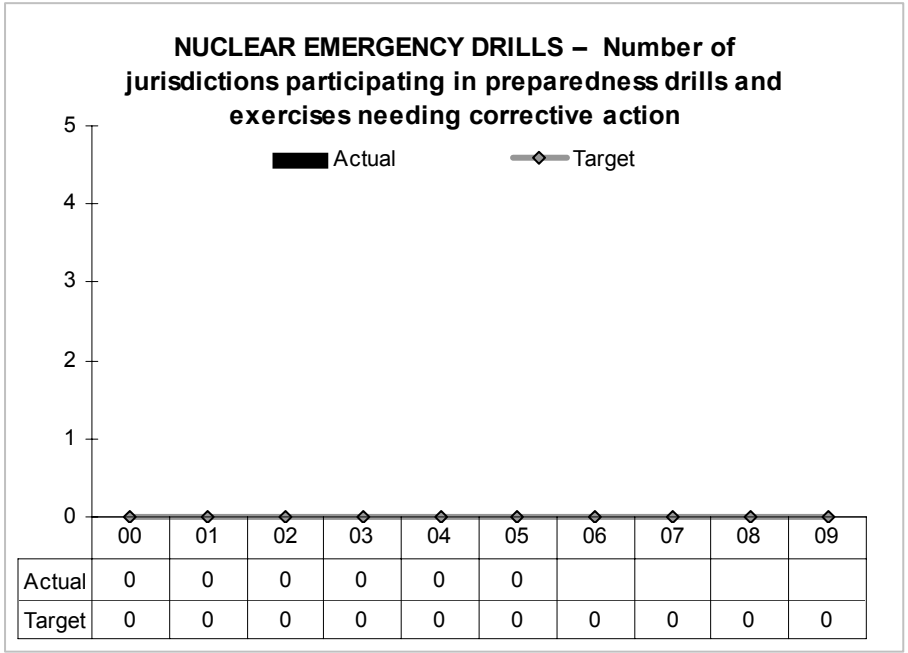


	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual					0.02	0.02				
Target					0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04

KPM #4	NUCLEAR EMERGENCY DRILLS – Number of jurisdictions participating in preparedness drills and exercises for a nuclear emergency needing corrective action, based on Federal Emergency Management Agency evaluations.	**Measure since 1994**
Goal	NUCLEAR EMERGENCY - Ensuring that the state and affected counties are sufficiently prepared to respond to and handle an accident involving a radioactive materials release that comes into Oregon.	
Oregon Context	Oregon Benchmark #67. Percent of Oregon counties with the capability to respond to an emergency and to assist communities to recover fully from the effects.	
Data source	Federal Emergency Management Agency evaluations.	
Owner	Nuclear Safety & Energy Siting, Deanna Henry (503) 378-8722 or (503) 932-4428	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   Conducting, participating, and being evaluated in drills and exercises ensures Oregon is prepared to respond effectively to a nuclear emergency involving the release of radioactive materials. The training ODOE provides to Morrow and Umatilla counties ensures that local decision-makers and responders can effectively implement protective actions to protect the health and safety of residents in the event of a radiological emergency at Hanford.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The targets are the number of jurisdictions participating in preparedness drills and exercises for nuclear emergency that need corrective action, based on FEMA evaluations. Lower numbers are more desirable than higher numbers, with a perfect score of zero being ODOE's target each year. FEMA evaluates the state and affected counties in 5 evaluation areas to ensure ODOE has developed appropriate plans and procedures and provides appropriate training to federal, state, and local decision-makers and responders to respond effectively a radiological emergency impacting Oregon. Within the 5 evaluation areas there are 18 objectives that the state and affected counties must demonstrate for FEMA evaluation. Those 18 objectives are listed in Appendix A (page 27).



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Target	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   For each objective, the state and affected counties can receive one of 4 grades. They include:
   Met (M) - The jurisdiction successfully demonstrated the objective.

   Plan Issue - FEMA identified inaccurate, unclear, or inconsistent information in the jurisdiction's plan and procedures that may confuse decision-makers or responders, which may impact the quality of the organization's response. The jurisdiction is required to correct or clarify plan issues for FEMA review and approval 120 days before the next biennial exercise.

Area Requiring Corrective Action (ARCA) - An observed or identified inadequacy of organizational performance in an exercise that is not considered, by itself, to adversely impact public health & safety. The correction of an ARCA is required by the next scheduled biennial exercise. An ARCA may be reclassified as a Deficiency under two conditions:

1) When the collective impact of two or more ARCAs on the functioning of an emergency organization precludes the adequate protection of public, health, and safety.

2) The jurisdiction repeatedly demonstrates the inability to correct one or more previously identified ARCAs over a period of two or more biennial exercises.

Deficiency - An observed or identified inadequacy of organizational performance in an exercise that could cause a finding that off-site emergency preparedness is not adequate to provide reasonable assurance that appropriate protective measures can be taken in the event of a radiological emergency to protect the health and safety of the public living in the vicinity of a nuclear power plant. A correction of a deficiency is required within 120 days of the citation. Failing to correct a deficiency could jeopardize a commercial nuclear power plant's license to operate.

In the 1996 biennial exercise, Oregon and the affected counties successfully corrected seven outstanding ARCAs. Since 1996, Oregon and the affected counties successfully demonstrated all exercise objectives receiving perfect marks from FEMA in all biennial exercises. It is our goal to maintain zero plan issues, ARCAs and deficiencies, which meets our agency goal of a zero target.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
In the 2002 CGS Biennial Exercise Report, FEMA issued 1 plan issue and 3 ARCAs to Washington State and its affected counties. Oregon received perfect marks. In the 2004 CGS Biennial Exercise Report, FEMA issued 3 plan issues and 2 ARCAs to Washington State and its affected counties. Oregon received perfect marks. The draft 2006 CGS Biennial Exercise Report is due for release in October 2006.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
In 1996, ODOE appointed a new emergency planner to manage the Columbia Generating Station Emergency Preparedness Program for the state.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
ODOE needs to continue:

1) Reviewing and updating emergency response plans and procedures as appropriate.

2) Assessing program strengths and weaknesses and provide applicable training to Oregon decision-makers and responders to ensure program readiness.

3) Recruiting agency staff to increase the pool of knowledgeable responders in support of the Nuclear Emergency Response Program.

4) Upgrading ODOE Emergency Operations Center to ensure adequate space, equipment, and resources to support the state and local response to a radiological emergency.

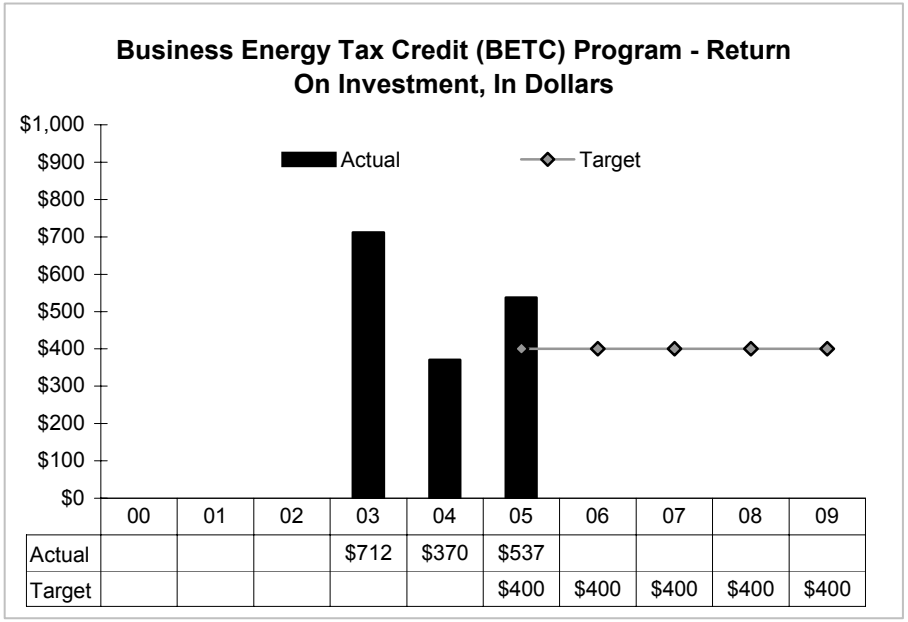
7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
For more information about state and local performance in federally evaluated exercises, refer to the Federal Emergency Management Agency's web site. The reporting cycle for this measure is a Fiscal Year.

KPM #5	**RETURN ON INVESTMENT –** Return On Investment for individual energy conservation and renewable resource programs: Business Energy Tax Credits (BETC), Residential Energy Tax Credits (RETC), Small-Scale Energy Loan Program (SELP), State Energy Efficient Design (SEED), and Energy Efficient Schools.	**Measure since: 2006**
Goal	Conservation and renewables. Meet a significant portion of Oregon's incremental energy needs with conservation and renewable resources.	
Oregon Context	ODOE Mission and Oregon Benchmark #77 Carbon Dioxide (CO2) emissions as a percentage of 1990 emissions.	
Data source	ODOE program databases and financial records.	
Owner	Conservation Services, Dave Barker (503) 378-4033.	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   The Oregon Department of Energy uses a Return On Investment calculation to measure the degree to which it operates efficient and cost-effective energy conservation and renewable resource incentive programs. Return on Investment is calculated as the dollar value of energy savings over the life of the project that results from each dollar of program operating cost expended. The calculation assumes an average energy efficiency measure life of 15 years.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The targets assume the ratio of energy savings in dollars to program operating costs for ODOE's conservation and renewable resource programs will remain steady in future years. Higher numbers are better because they mean that more energy is being saved as a result of each dollar spent to run the program. The targets were set based on trends for actual data from 2003 and 2004.

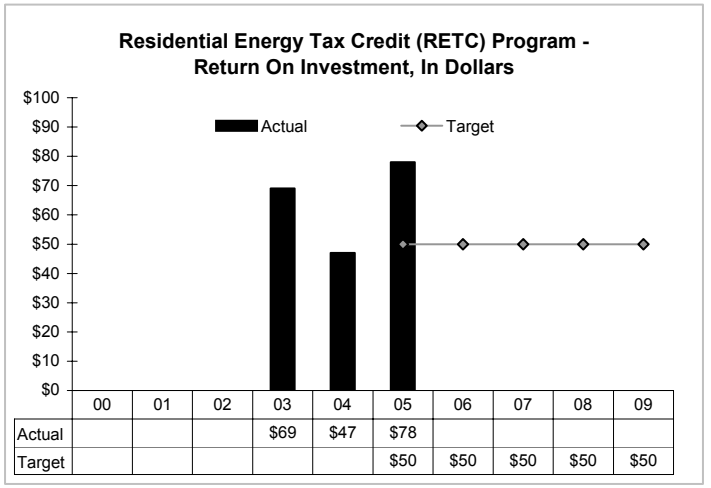
3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   The actual results for 2005 are mixed. The BETC, RETC, and SEED programs exceeded the targets, while the SELP and Schools programs did not meet the targets. Program operating costs are predictable and controllable, however, the dollar savings generated by a program each year is variable, depending as it does on the number and size of projects that come into the agency, and is outside the agency's control. For this reason, the return on investment ratio swings up and down from year to year, as can be seen in the actual data for 2003, 2004 and 2005. No trends are seen in the data reported.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual				$712	$370	$537				
Target						$400	$400	$400	$400	$400

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**

The Oak Ridge National Laboratory published a report, Estimating Annual Energy Cost Savings for the State Energy Program Based on Enumeration Indicators Data, that analyzed data collected from States about their energy conservation and efficiency programs. This cost-benefit study found that each dollar of federal grant money spent on state energy office programs results in an estimated $7.23 in annual cost savings for the state. Multiplying this figure by an assumed energy measure life of 15 years gives a lifetime benefit of $108 for every dollar spent operating the state energy office programs. The Oregon Department of Energy's programs can be compared to this national metric. Compared to the national standard of $108, in 2005 the BETC program did almost five times better, the RETC program came close to meeting it, the SEED program was about half, and the Schools program and SELP were well below the national standard.



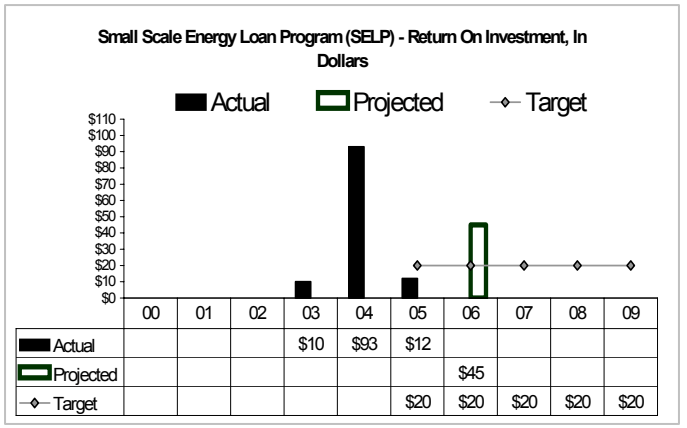
	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual				$69	$47	$78				
Target						$50	$50	$50	$50	$50

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Factors affecting the results for this measure are economic trends beyond the control of the agency and differences in the sizes and types of energy projects done under the programs. For example, projects ranging in size from very small to huge are eligible under the BETC program. A few very large projects, such as wind electricity generation facilities, can result in massive energy savings that will greatly improve the program's return on investment ratio for a given year. The number and size of large projects that apply for a business energy tax credit varies from year to year, and is unpredictable. The same is true of SELP. In 2004, SELP closed a loan on a large project that resulted in a strong ROI. In 2005, SELP's ROI fell below the target. However, to date in 2006 SELP has experienced an ROI four times that of 2005.

The ROI measure serves for all ODOE incentive programs, but as compared to the one-time processing of the other incentive programs, SELP projects require many years of loan servicing in addition to complex initial analysis to minimize risk of loan losses. The ROI measure also does not take into account that some SELP projects, while eligible by statute, do not result in directly reportable energy savings, such as alternative fuel vehicles and recycling projects. Also, SELP projects often exceed the 15-year life set in the performance measure, which would show a better ROI.

Other factors that affect results include the timing of project completions, changes in program eligibility rules as a result of state legislation, improvements in the efficiency of new systems coming into the market, and dramatic increases in fuel prices.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual				$10	$93	$12				
Projected							$45			
Target						$20	$20	$20	$20	$20

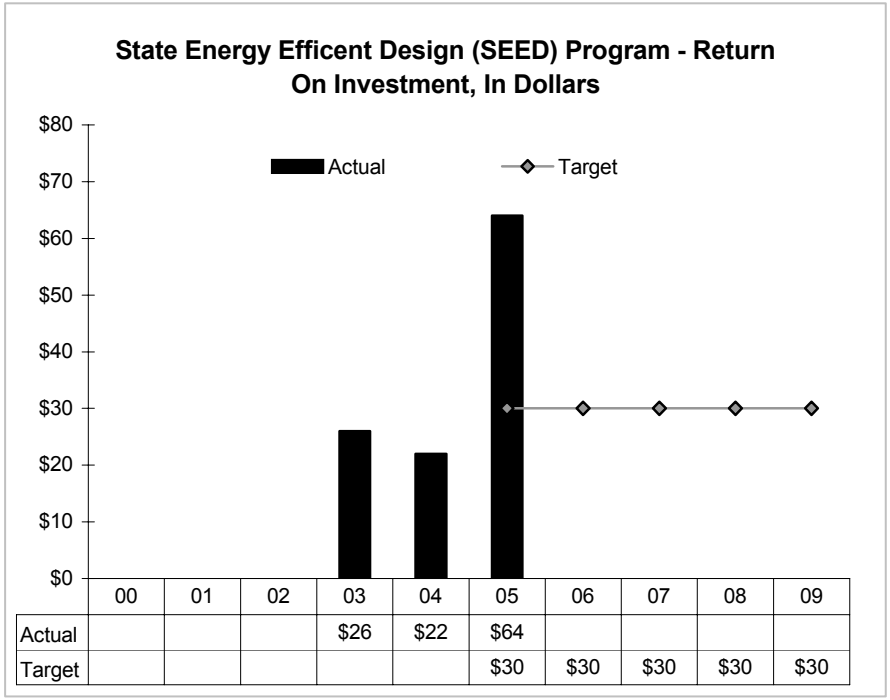
6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

While the dollar value of energy savings fluctuates from year to year, it may be the best available indicator of the direct benefit resulting from program expenditures. The agency may want to revise its targets later, if trends become apparent in the data.

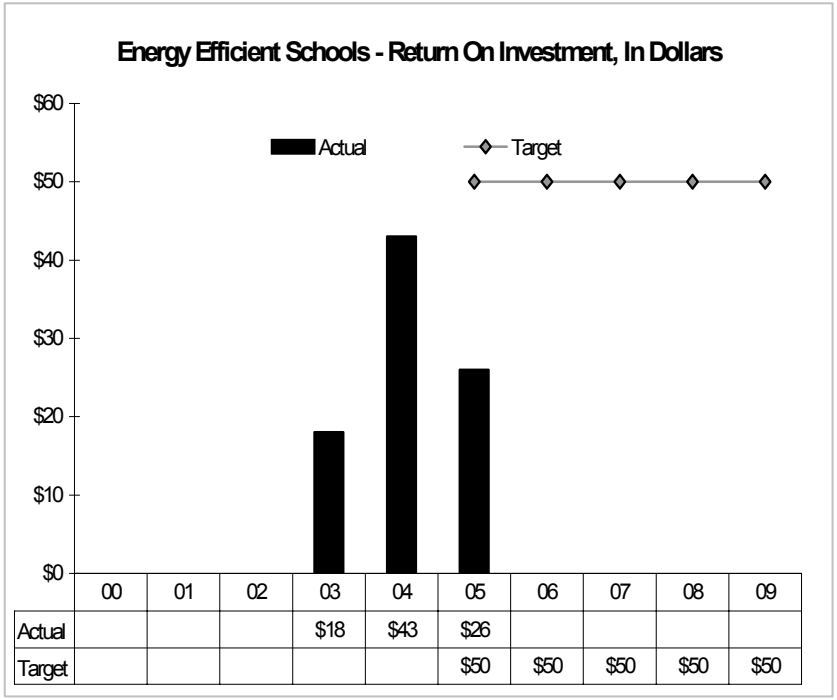
7. ABOUT THE DATA

The return on investment ratios for individual programs are calculated by ODOE from the agency's estimated annual energy savings data (non-cumulative), by fuel, for those programs, converted into dollar savings using 2005 average fuel prices for Oregon from the U. S. Department of Energy's Energy Information Administration, and annual program operating cost data from the agency accounting records. While the annual energy savings

data used in the calculation are estimates, they are based on detailed analyses of projects actually completed under each program during a calendar year. A one-page summary of the return on investment calculation, by program, is available from the agency. The reporting cycle for this measure is a calendar year; Fiscal Year data is not available.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual				$26	$22	$64				
Target						$30	$30	$30	$30	$30

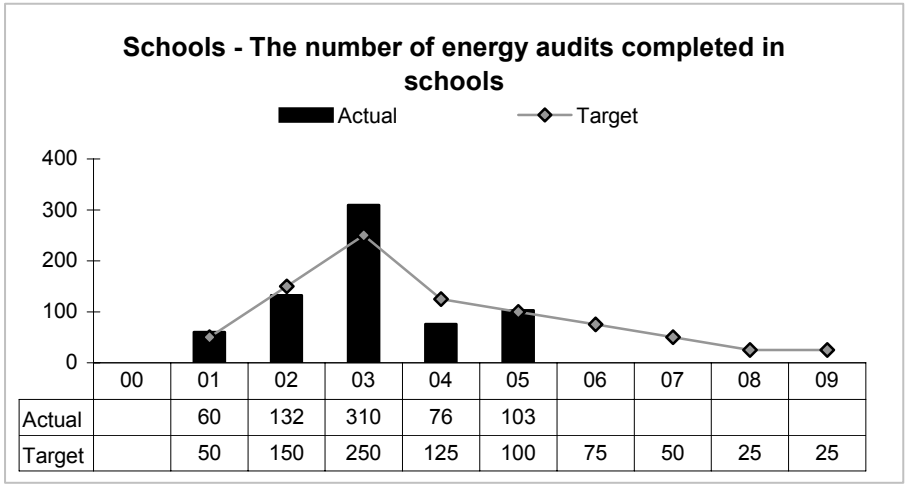


	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual				$18	$43	$26				
Target						$50	$50	$50	$50	$50

KPM #7	**SCHOOLS –** The number of energy audits completed in schools, and the percentage of school energy audit measures installed.	**Measure since: 2006**
Goal	CONSERVATION AND RENEWABLES. Meet a significant portion of Oregon's incremental energy needs with conservation and renewable resources.	
Oregon Context	Oregon Benchmark 77: Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions as a percent of 1990 emissions.	
Data source	Data on SB1149 Schools from the Schools Interactive Database (SID).	
Owner	Building Technologies Section, Betty Merrill, (503) 378-6510.	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE) provides technical support and administers program guidelines for the SB1149 Schools Public Purpose Charge (PPC) Program. There are two parts to the Energy Efficient Schools measure: Part 1) Number of energy audits completed; Part 2) Percentage of energy efficiency measures installed. ODOE has created a list of Qualified Auditors to facilitate contracting for energy audits. School districts contract independently for energy audits; ODOE provides technical assistance, quality control and a database for tracking progress.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   SB1149 requires that all eligible schools within a district be audited prior to completion of energy efficiency measures. Targets were based on estimates of school district capacity to complete audits. Higher number of audits completed and higher percentage of energy measures installed are desirable for this performance measure.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual		60	132	310	76	103				
Target		50	150	250	125	100	75	50	25	25

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   The objective of the program is to complete all required audits by 2009. To date schools are slightly behind the targets, but have completed 73% of the required audits.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   A total of 857 schools in 110 school districts, in 39 counties and 17 Educational Service Districts (ESD's),are eligible for SB1149 funding. 100% of the elibible school districts are aware of the program and have plans to complete audits.

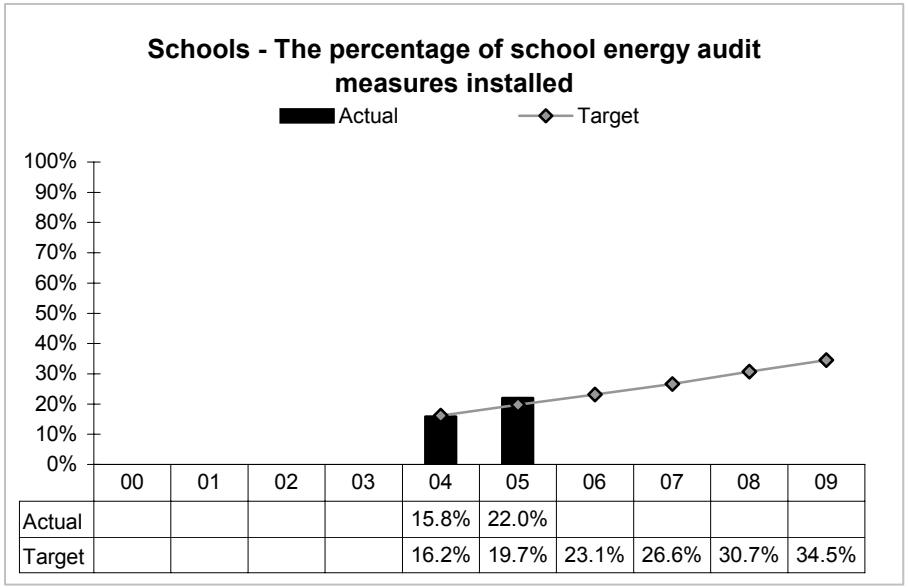
5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   ODOE provides program oversight for the ESD audits and energy projects to ensure consistency across ESDs and to verify that projects adhere to the guidelines established for this program. Although the Department has oversight for this program, the individual ESDs receive their PPC funds directly from the utilities. Individual school districts are responsible for contracting for auditing services and construction project management.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

No actions required at this time.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

The reporting cycle for this measure is a Calendar Year. . Reporting of completed projects lags actual project completion by approximately 18 months. This is due to project warranty and close out procedures. School districts complete project implementation plans prior to the start of construction projects so that committed or in-process projects can be tracked.

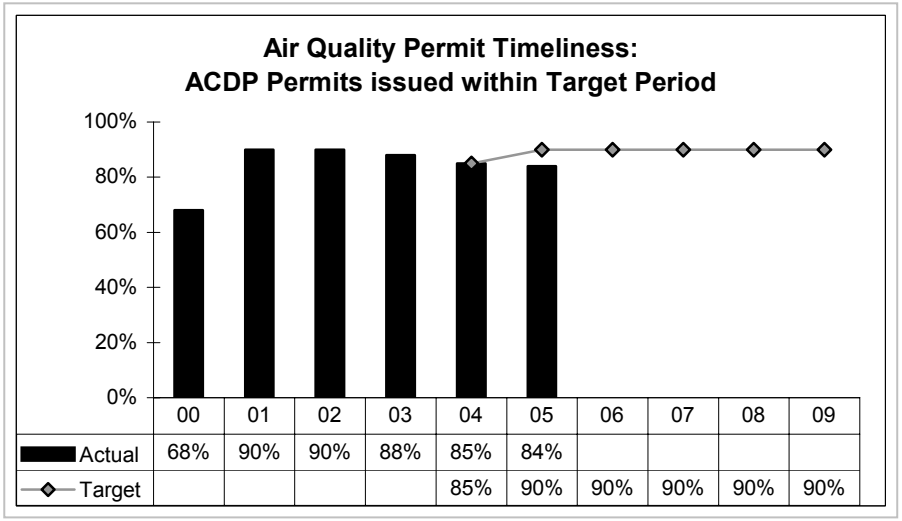


	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual					15.8%	22.0%				
Target					16.2%	19.7%	23.1%	26.6%	30.7%	34.5%

KPM #2/ OBM #10a	**PERMIT TIMELINESS** **Percentage of air contaminant discharge permits (ACDP) issued within the target period.**	**Measure since: 1992**
Goal	IMPROVE OREGON'S AIR AND WATER.	
Oregon Context	KPM #2 is also Oregon Benchmark #10a. It links to: (1) Oregon's Statewide Planning Goal 6: Air, water, and land resources quality (OAR 660-015-00 (06)); (2) Oregon Shines Goal 1: Quality jobs for all Oregonians, and (3) Oregon Shines Goal 3: Healthy, Sustainable surroundings.	
Data source	DEQ Air Quality Permit Tracking database.	
Owner	DEQ Air Quality Program. Margaret Oliphant, (503) 229-5687	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   DEQ will continue to prioritize air quality permitting resources based on the applicable target period for several categories of Air Contaminant Discharge Permit (ACDP) applications, in order to ensure that permits are issued in a timely manner.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The target sets a high standard for issuing permits in a timely manner. Businesses need quick turn around times on permits to construct, expand or modify their operations. High percentages of permits issued in a timely manner indicate an efficient permitting program.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	68%	90%	90%	88%	85%	84%				
Target					85%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**

DEQ streamlined the ACDP process, which significantly decreased permit processing time. Accordingly, in 2001 DEQ shortened the target period for timely processing from an average of 167 days to an average of 69 days. Even with a shorter permit processing time, DEQ was able to exceed the timeliness target. However, over the last three years performance has dropped slightly and in 2005, the percent of on time permits slipped below the target.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   There are no formal public or private industry standards for permit issuance, although there is a clear expectation that permits be issued in a timely manner. In fact, businesses regulated by air quality permits participated in the development of the timeliness targets.
5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   ACDP permitting is funded by a combination of state General Fund, federal funds and fee revenue, with approximately 85% of the program supported by fees. Extensive ACDP permit streamlining implemented over the last five years has allowed DEQ to reduce staffing from 35.2 to 27.7 FTE (a staffing reduction of more than 20%) while maintaining service at or above the timeliness target. However, General Fund cuts and anticipated federal fund cuts, combined with increased costs and the fact that fees have not been increased since 2001 have forced the Department to take a cautious approach to hiring in 2005. The ACDP program has been operating below budgeted staffing levels, which has negatively impacted our ability to issue timely permits. Also in 2005, DEQ worked on a very controversial permit, involving litigation and extra public process, which diverted resources from maintaining permit timeliness.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   DEQ is working on two approaches to bring ACDP permit timeliness back on target. DEQ's 2007-2009 budget request includes a restoration policy package and fee increase to fully fund the FTE needed for timely permit processing. In addition, a second round of permit streamlining is in process. While this effort is focused on reducing compliance costs for permittees, it should also somewhat reduce permit processing time by 2008.

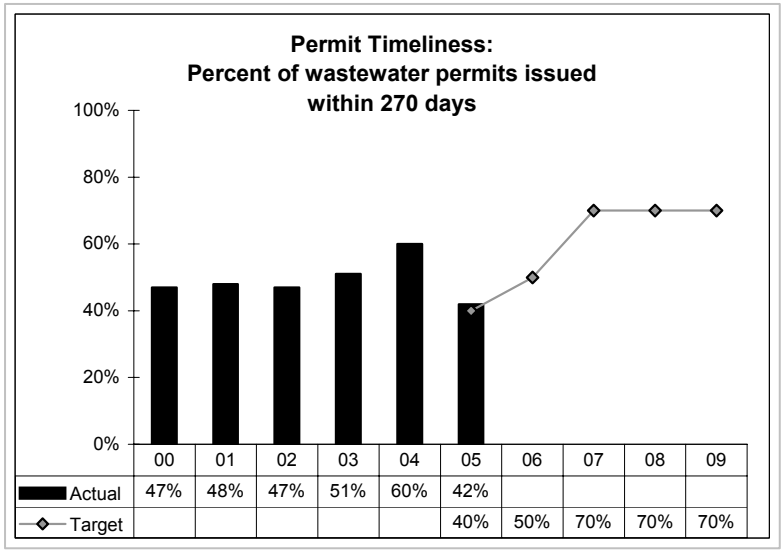
7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   The reporting cycle is a calendar year. The strength of the data is that records exist on each of the ACDP permit actions taken by DEQ during the year. This means that data can be cross-checked at the end of any reporting period. The primary weakness of the system is that the data's validity depends on accurate entry by multiple individuals. A new data system now under development will have built-in cross-checks. People interested in more details can access data bases by contacting DEQ.

KPM #3/ OBM #10b	PERMIT TIMELINESS Percent of individual wastewater discharge permits issued within 270 days.	Measure since: 1992
Goal	IMPROVE OREGON'S AIR AND WATER.	
Oregon Context	KPM #3 is also Oregon Benchmark #10b. It links to: (1) Oregon's Statewide Planning Goal 6: Air, water, and land resources quality (OAR 660-015-00 (06)); (2) Oregon Shines Goal 1: Quality jobs for all Oregonians, and (3) Oregon Shines Goal 3: Healthy, Sustainable surroundings (Oregon Benchmark 78, Stream Water Quality).	
Data source	Water Quality Program database.	
Owner	DEQ Water Quality Program. Ranei Nomura, (503) 229-5657	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   To achieve this goal, DEQ continues to focus on timely issuance of permits and reducing the permit backlog. DEQ develops permit issuance plans based on a watershed approach, and continues to make improvements in the permitting program.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The target sets a standard for issuing permits in a timely manner because businesses need quick turn-around times on permits to construct, expand or modify their operations. High percentages of permits issued in a timely manner indicate an efficient program.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   DEQ met its 2005 target for timeliness**.** The level of timeliness for 2004 was higher due to a temporary, targeted diversion of staff to reducing the permit backlog.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	47%	48%	47%	51%	60%	42%				
Target						40%	50%	70%	70%	70%

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   There are no formal public or private industry standards for permit issuance, although there is a clear expectation that permits be issued in a timely manner.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

DEQ has been working with a stakeholder group known as the "Blue Ribbon Committee" to identify long-term improvements to the wastewater permitting program. As a result, DEQ is moving to a watershed approach that will allow the agency to better plan for workload and resource needs in the Water Quality permit program. This approach will likely delay some permit renewals because they will be rescheduled to fit into a watershed cycle. The complexities of technical and legal issues encountered during permit development also affect permit timeliness. In addition, the number of requests for new permits or major modifications of existing permits that DEQ may receive is not predictable. Similarly, permit actions are frequently subject to legal challenges that require the assistance of technical staff. These activities require resources to be pulled away from on-going permit renewal requirements causing delays.

The Blue Ribbon Committee recommended that DEQ ensure stable, ongoing funding that improves fee predictability for rate payers and revenue for budget management. This is accomplished by maintaining a mix of fee and public funding and allowing for up to a 3% annual permit fee increase to help address inflation. The initial phase of this effort increased wastewater permit fee revenue by 11% as approved by the 2005 Legislature to maintain funding for four existing permit staff and add 2.5 new positions in 2006 and 2007. These new positions will assist DEQ in more efficiently assessing compliance. In the next phase, DEQ will request approval from the 2007 Legislature to increase fee revenue by 5% and provide DEQ with additional General Funds to support further program improvements. DEQ also intends to pursue an annual inflationary fee increase in 2007 as authorized by Senate Bill 45, which would be effective for the 2008 Fiscal Year (July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008). The amount of the annual increase may not exceed the anticipated increase in the cost of administering the permit program, or 3%, whichever is lower. Generally, DEQ's experience with fees has shown that cost increases for benefits and salaries outpace inflation, but an annual 3% fee increase will help offset these costs. Without these increases in funding, it is highly likely DEQ will not meet this goal.

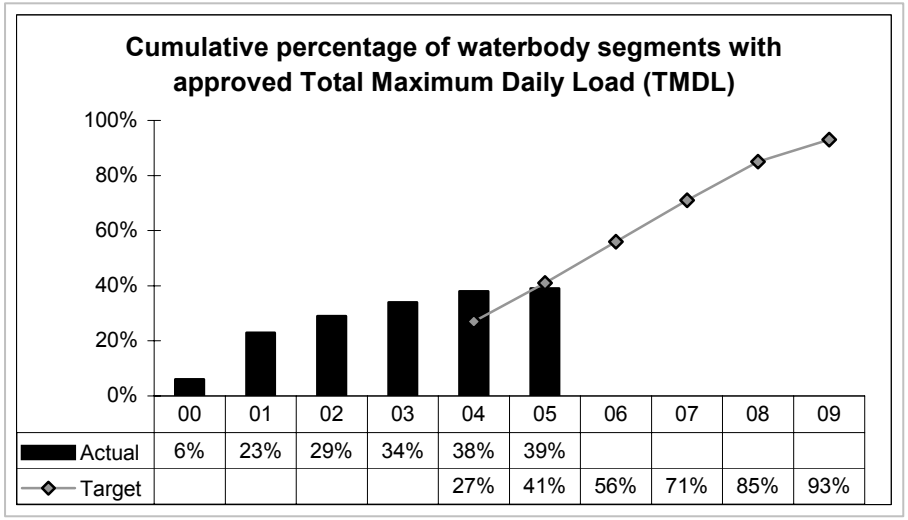
6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
DEQ will continue to work on long-term improvements to the wastewater permitting program by refining the watershed approach.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
The reporting cycle is the calendar year. Due to the 270-day target timeline, data for each calendar year is reported at the end of the 3rd quarter the following year.

KPM #4	**WATER QUALITY TMDLs** **Cumulative percentage of waterbody segments with approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL), according to the 2000 EPA consent decree.**	**Measure since: 2000**
Goal	IMPROVE OREGON'S AIR AND WATER.	
Oregon Context	KPM #4 links to HLO #1: Percent of Oregon stream miles impaired – Oregon's 303d list, and Oregon Benchmark #79, which reports on water quality trends in monitored streams.	
Data source	DEQ Water Quality Program files on TMDLs issued by Oregon DEQ and approved by EPA by year.	
Owner	DEQ Water Quality Program. Dan Turner, (503) 229-6982	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   DEQ implements the TMDL program based on a federal Consent Decree schedule established by the federal court and Water Quality Program High Priority Outcomes.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The target is based on a proportional projection of the annual number of completed and approved TMDLs as required to meet the number mandated by a Consent Decree binding the USEPA. The target for KPM #4 was established by the federal Consent Decree, based on the 1998 list of impaired waterbodies, as a fixed target of 1153 TMDLs. The actual number of TMDLs required to meet Clean Water Act requirements is greater than the number required for the Consent Decree.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	6%	23%	29%	34%	38%	39%				
Target					27%	41%	56%	71%	85%	93%

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   DEQ has been steadily ahead of schedule in meeting TMDL targets despite the challenge of continued cuts in staff and funding. DEQ is currently slightly below its 2005 target, but expects to exceed the target for 2006, especially with the recent completion of the Willamette River Basin TMDL and the soon to be completed Umpqua Basin TMDL. Based on our progress to date, and planned work for the next two biennia, DEQ expects to meet the terms of the Consent Decree.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   EPA sets national goals for water quality improvements. The completion of TMDLs is an important step towards meeting these goals. Oregon has generally been in the forefront of TMDL development, and has often been called out as a model for how TMDLs should be developed.

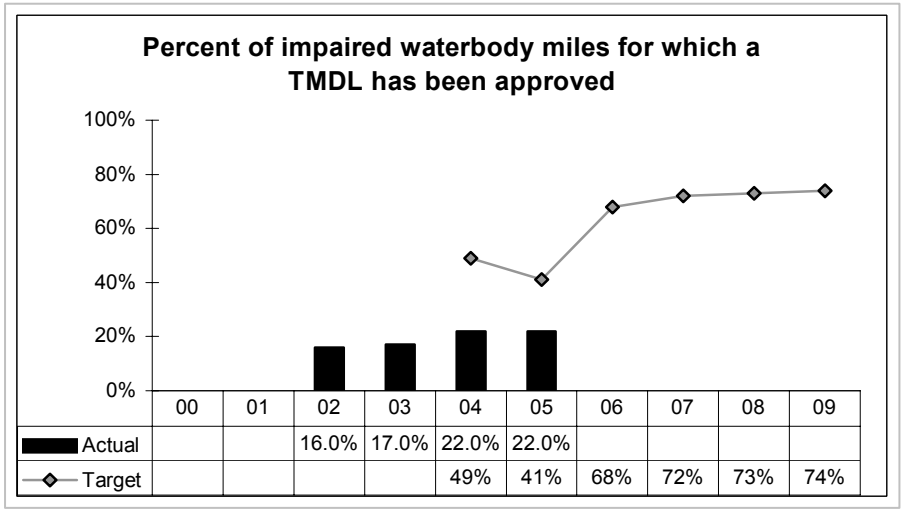
5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   Limited funding for staff and longer than expected schedules of completion for some TMDLs covering large land areas and many pollutants has hampered DEQ in completing this work.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   DEQ has developed a schedule for completion of TMDLs that meets the requirements of the Consent Decree. This is a high priority for the Water Quality Program, and resource allocation will continue to reflect this priority.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   The data is reported as the number of TMDLs completed for each calendar year, although EPA sets its targets based on the federal fiscal year.

KPM #5	WATER QUALITY TMDLs Percent of impaired waterbody miles for which a TMDL has been approved.	Measure since: 2002
Goal	IMPROVE OREGON'S AIR AND WATER.	
Oregon Context	KPM #5 links to HLO #1: Percent of Oregon stream miles impaired – Oregon's 303d list, and Oregon Benchmark #79, which reports on water quality trends in monitored streams.	
Data source	DEQ Water Quality Program files on TMDLs issued by Oregon DEQ and approved by EPA, and the 2002-approved 303d list of impaired waterbodies.	
Owner	DEQ Water Quality Program. Dan Turner, (503) 229-6982	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   DEQ implements the TMDL program based on a federal Consent Decree schedule and Water Quality Program High Priority Outcomes.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual			16.0%	17.0%	22.0%	22.0%				
Target					49%	41%	68%	72%	73%	74%

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The targets are based on the number of stream miles for which TMDLs have been developed to address all designated pollutant impairments, relative to the total number of stream miles that are designated as not meeting water quality standards for one or more pollutants on the 2002 303d list of impaired waterbodies. This measure differs from KPM #4 in that it targets the current list of impaired waterbodies rather than the number of TMDLs required by the Consent Decree. The list of impaired waterbodies (Oregon's 303d list) is updated every two years as water quality standards change and additional data is collected. The current list contains 1726 segments that are impaired and in need of a TMDL. Thus this measure tracks our progress in issuing TMDLs as a percentage of the total number of impaired waterbodies, while KPM #4 tracks our progress in issuing TMDLs as a percent of the 1998 list of impaired waterbodies, a fixed target of 1153 TMDLs, as specified in the Consent Decree.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   Though DEQ has made good progress in developing TMDLs around the state, performance on this measure has lagged. DEQ is behind in meeting its 2005 target. The rate of TMDL completion has slowed in recent years due to staffing cuts and longer-than-expected time to complete TMDLs for some very large basins scheduled for completion in 2006, including the Willamette River Basin TMDL and the Umpqua Basin TMDL. DEQ expects a significant improvement in meeting targets for this measure for 2006 as a result of completing these TMDLs.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
EPA sets national goals for water quality improvements. The completion of TMDLs is an important step towards meeting these goals. Oregon has generally been in the forefront of TMDL development, and has often been called out as a model for how TMDLs should be developed.

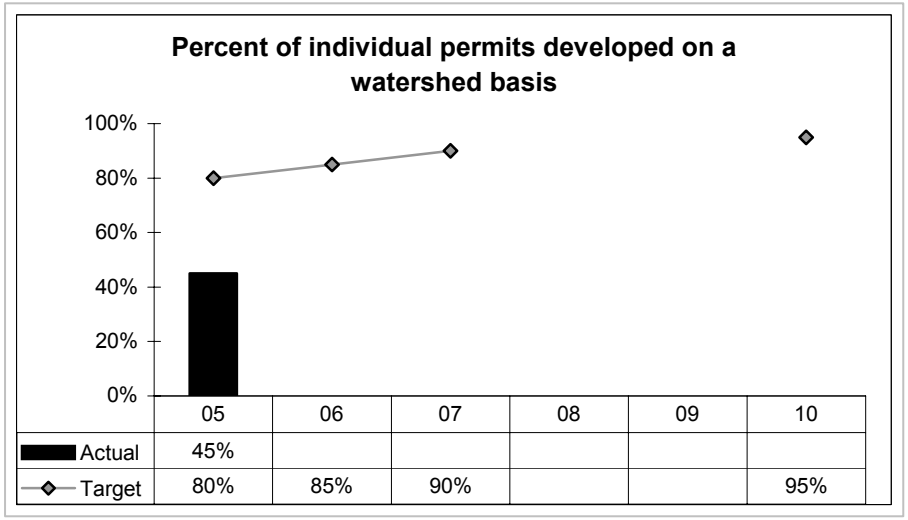
5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
The rate of TMDL completion has slowed in recent years due to staffing cuts and longer-than-expected timeframes completing TMDLs for some very large basins that are scheduled for completion in 2006.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
DEQ has developed a schedule for completion of TMDLs that meets the Consent Decree (KPM #4) which will also help meet this measure. However, even after completion of the Consent Decree, additional TMDLs will need to be completed. This is a high priority for the Water Quality Program, and resource allocation will continue to reflect this priority. DEQ is assessing the best way to calculate this measure because the 303(d) list is updated every two years. This results in an ever-changing baseline reflecting the total number of impaired stream miles, making comparisons over time unclear. Because of this, DEQ will likely request to modify this performance measure in the future.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
The data is reported as the number of TMDLs completed for each calendar year, although EPA sets its targets based on the federal fiscal year. The number of river miles is determined based on the most recently approved 303d list of impaired waterbodies, approved by EPA in 2002.

KPM #6	WATERSHED PERMITS Percent of individual permits developed on a watershed basis.	Measure since: 2002
Goal	IMPROVE OREGON'S AIR AND WATER.	
Oregon Context	KPM #6 does not directly link to a High Level Outcome, but supports Oregon Shines Goal 3: Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings (Oregon Benchmark 79, Stream Water Quality).	
Data source	DEQ "Water Quality Source Information System" database for permit issuance plans.	
Owner	DEQ Water Quality Program. Ranei Nomura, (503) 229-5657	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   DEQ will continue to issue permits using a watershed approach. Permit issuance plans based on watersheds were developed in 2005. This approach will enhance DEQ's ability to consider the cumulative impact of permits on local watersheds and to work with watershed based stakeholders, to better protect Oregon's waters.



	05	06	07	08	09	10
Actual	45%					
Target	80%	85%	90%			95%

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   DEQ has been working with a stakeholder group known as the "Blue Ribbon Committee" in identifying long-term improvements to the wastewater permitting program. As a result, a target of 95% permits developed on a watershed basis by the end of calendar year 2010 was developed. High percentages are desirable because they indicate more permits are being issued on a watershed basis. Due to the complexity and length of time required to get both the permit backlog reduced and permits issued on a watershed approach, interim targets for FY 2007-09 have not been developed. In addition, some permits have lagged pending the completion of TMDLs that impact individual permit limits.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   DEQ developed permit issuance plans based on a watershed approach to achieve the 2010 target. The plans are adapted to respond to the technical and legal issues that arise during permit development as well as the need to reduce the permit backlog.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   There are no applicable or commensurate public or private industry standards.

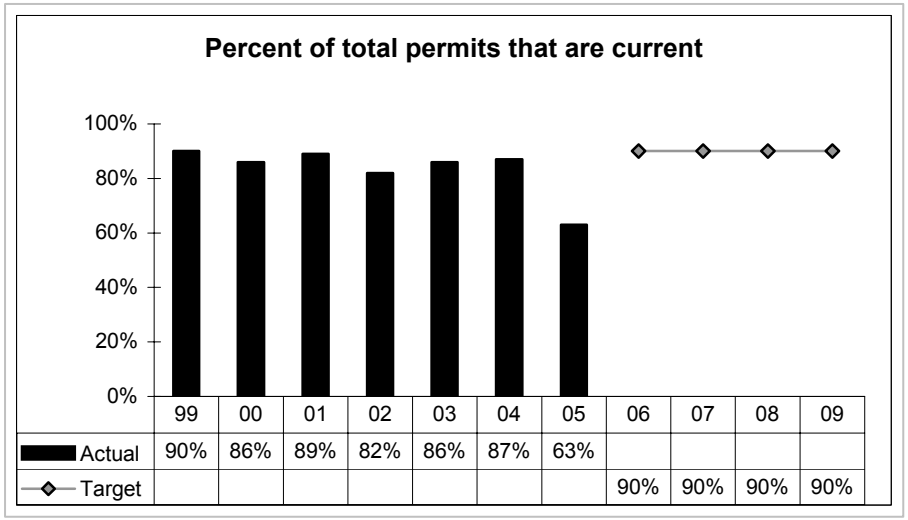
5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   DEQ is moving to a watershed approach that will allow the agency to better plan for workload and resource needs in the Water Quality permit program. This effort will likely delay some permit renewals because they will be rescheduled to fit into the cycle of watershed-based permit issuance. The complexities of technical and legal issues encountered during permit development also affect these results.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   DEQ will continue to work on long-term improvements to the wastewater permitting program by refining the watershed approach.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   The reporting cycle is the calendar year; however, overall progress will the 2010 target will be measured over a five-year period from 2005 through 2009.

KPM #7	**UPDATED PERMITS** **Percent of total permits that are current.**	**Measure since: 1999**
Goal	IMPROVE OREGON'S AIR AND WATER.	
Oregon Context	KPM #7 links to: (1) Oregon's Statewide Planning Goal 6: Air, water, and land resources quality (OAR 660-015-00 (06)); (2) Oregon Shines Goal 1: Quality jobs for all Oregonians, and (3) Oregon Shines Goal 3: Healthy, Sustainable surroundings (Oregon Benchmark 79, Stream Water Quality).	
Data source	DEQ "Water Quality Source Information System" database for permit issuance data.	
Owner	DEQ Water Quality Program. Ranei Nomura, (503) 229-5657	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   To achieve this goal, DEQ continues to focus on timely issuance of water quality permits and reducing the permit backlog.



	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	90%	86%	89%	82%	86%	87%	63%				
Target								90%	90%	90%	90%

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   Higher percentages of current permits are desirable because renewed permits incorporate current water quality standards to better protect water quality in Oregon. Targets were revised in response to DEQ's work with the "Blue Ribbon Committee," a group of stakeholders who collaborated with DEQ to identify long-term improvements to the wastewater permitting program. As a result, DEQ established a target for individual permits of "90% current" by the end of calendar year 2007. The target for general permits is lower, at "70% current," due to resource constraints. While the 2006 target is still listed, it was developed prior to DEQ engaging in a two-year planning process, initiated in 2005, to identify high priority outcomes. This process has focused DEQ resources on meeting the 2007 goal.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   The percent of current general and individual permits decreased because of the renewal process for two general permits: the Columbia Slough storm water runoff general permit for industries and construction site runoff general permit. The renewal of the Columbia Slough general permit was postponed from 2004 to 2006 due to complex legal and implementation issues resulting from litigation and a settlement agreement. The construction general permit was renewed prior to its expiration date of December 31, 2005, but due to the large

number of renewal applications, not all were processed by the end of 2005. Note: DEQ administratively extended permit coverage to applicants that submitted renewal applications, but still count them as "expired" for this report.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
There are no applicable or commensurate public or private industry standards.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
DEQ is moving to a watershed approach that will allow the agency to better plan for workload and resource needs in the Water Quality permit program. This effort will likely delay some permit renewals because they will be rescheduled to fit into cycle of watershed-based permit issuance. The complexities of technical and legal issues encountered during permit development also affect these results. In addition, the number of requests for new permits or major modifications of existing permits that DEQ may receive are not predictable. Similarly, permit actions are frequently subject to legal challenges that require the assistance of technical staff. These activities require resources to be pulled away from permit renewals, causing delays in renewal.

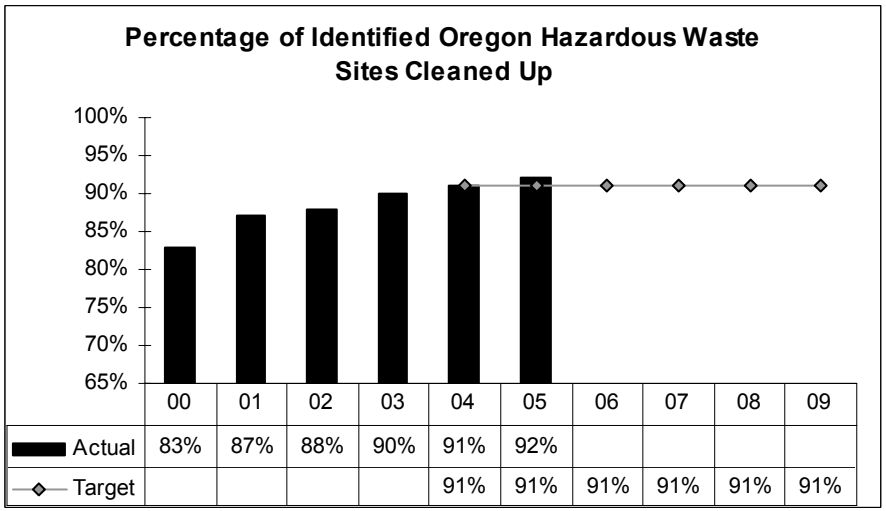
The Blue Ribbon Committee recommended that DEQ ensure stable, ongoing funding that improves fee predictability for rate payers and revenue for budget management. This is accomplished by maintaining a mix of fee and public funding and allowing for up to a 3% annual permit fee increase to help address inflation. The initial phase of this effort increased wastewater permit fee revenue by 11%, as approved by the 2005 Legislature, to maintain funding for four existing permit staff and add 2.5 new positions in 2006 and 2007. These new positions will assist DEQ in more efficiently assessing compliance. In the next phase, DEQ will request approval from the 2007 Legislature to increase fee revenue by 5% and increase General Fund appropriations to support additional program improvements. DEQ intends to request an annual inflationary fee increase in 2007, as authorized by Senate Bill 45, effective in FY 2008 (July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008). (The amount of the annual increase may not exceed the anticipated increase in the cost of administering the permit program or 3%, whichever is lower. Generally, DEQ's experience with fees has shown that cost increases for benefits and salaries outpace inflation, but an annual 3% fee increase will help offset these costs.) Without these increases in funding, DEQ may not meet this goal.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
DEQ will continue to focus on timely permit issuance and reducing the backlog, while moving to a watershed approach to renewing existing permits. The watershed approach will allow DEQ to better plan for workload and resource needs in the permit program; however, this approach may temporarily increase the number of expired permits, as renewals of some permits are delayed to fit into the new watershed-based permit cycle.

KPM #11/ OBM #85	CLEANUP: Percentage of identified Oregon hazardous waste sites cleaned up.	Measure since: 1990
Goal	PROTECT PEOPLE & THE ENVIRONMENT FROM TOXICS.	
Oregon Context	KPM #11 is also Oregon Benchmark #85. It links to (1) Oregon Statewide Planning Goal 6: Air, water and land resources quality (OAR 660-015-00 (06)); and (2) Oregon Shines Goal 3: Healthy, sustainable surroundings.	
Data source	Environmental Cleanup Site Information (ECSI) database; Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) database.	
Owner	DEQ Land Quality Program. Pat Vernon, (503) 229-5720	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   This measure helps the Department determine on-the-ground accomplishments of both the Cleanup and Tanks Programs by tracking sites that are cleaned up and being cleaned up. The great majority of sites counted in this measure are tank sites (i.e., where releases of fuel from underground storage tanks have occurred). In addition, this measure provides a quick view of our ability to maintain an established, high level of performance in these programs.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The targets started at the upper end of the scale. Further improvement, while likely, will be incrementally smaller than in the past. It is important to maintain our excellent performance in these programs as well as acknowledge our continued accomplishments.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	83%	87%	88%	90%	91%	92%				
Target					91%	91%	91%	91%	91%	91%

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   In 2005, the Cleanup and Tanks Programs added over 2,000 sites to the list of sites that need attention. Despite the enormous increase, this measure was above target. We believe the trend will be to remain at about the 90-92% achievement level.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   There are no comparisons available or relevant.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

While the percentage of sites cleaned up has increased, there has not been much change over the past two years, primarily because the huge number of underground tanks that have been cleaned up in the past acts as somewhat of an "anchor." Nonetheless, the upward trend is indicative that the percentage of sites cleaned up continues to rise in real time. The percentage of hazardous waste sites cleaned up or being cleaned up has remained in the 60 – 75% range for a number of years, with no evident trend. The lack of a trend and the lower percentage compared to tank sites can be explained by the greater complexity and scope of hazardous waste sites.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

While the advances are incrementally small, DEQ remains committed to efforts aimed at increasing the percentage of hazardous waste sites that are investigated and cleaned up, by increasing the agency's visibility in "brownfields," and by offering current information about DEQ's Cleanup Programs and incentives for site owners and operators. This measure is both a Key Performance Measure and an Oregon Benchmark. DEQ is proposing to modify the language of the Benchmark to align with the KPM language approved by the 2005 Legislature, by removing the language "*or being cleaned up*" from the Benchmark. This change allows us to specifically report on our performance related to sites for which cleanup has been completed. If approved, DEQ will establish new targets and report on the smaller universe of sites for which cleanup actions have been completed.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

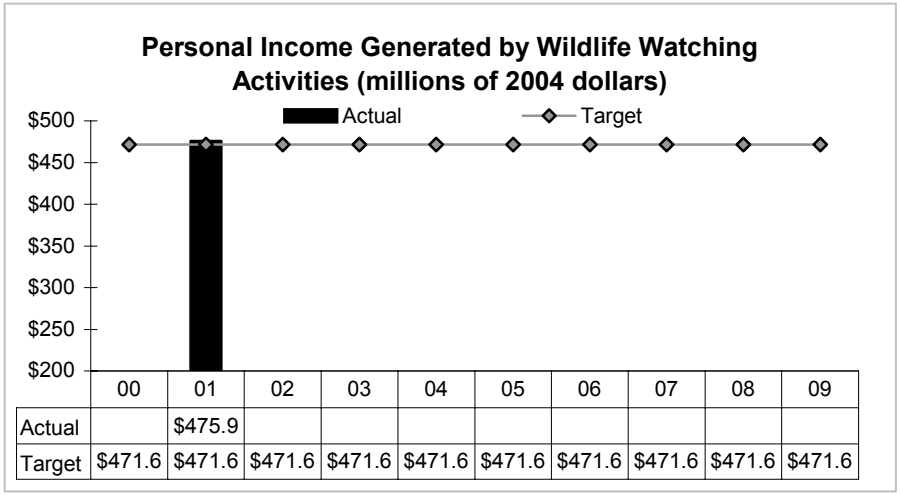
Data is by calendar year, and derives from queries of: (1) DEQ's leaking underground storage tank (LUST) database; and (2) DEQ's Environmental Cleanup Site Information (ECSI) database.

KPM #2	WILDLIFE VIEWING Personal income generated by wildlife watching activities	Measure since: 2005
Goal	Wildlife viewing is directly related to the agency mission; "To protect and enhance…for use and enjoyment of present and future generations."	
Oregon Context	Linked to several economic benchmarks: OBM#1-Employment in rural Oregon, OBM#4-Job growth total and OBM#11-Per capita income	
Data source	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 5-year survey of fish and wildlife related use and associated I-O modeling of Oregon state economy	
Owner	ODFW, Harry Upton, (503) 947-6161, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Sylvia Cabrera, (703) 358-1842	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   The agency publicizes viewing opportunities on its web page and provides elk viewing opportunities at several ODFW wildlife areas.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The target is the average of the two most recent and comparable surveys, 1996 and 2001. Inflation should be accounted for by using an index such as a GDP deflator to make future data and target years comparable.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   The performance measure illustrates that the contribution of wildlife viewing to the state economy is significant, especially in rural areas where a large proportion of this activity takes place. Relative to the goal defined as the average of the last two surveys, personal income associated with wildlife viewing appears to be stable or increasing in Oregon.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual		$475.9								
Target	$471.6	$471.6	$471.6	$471.6	$471.6	$471.6	$471.6	$471.6	$471.6	$471.6

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   Direct comparisons are not possible.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   Agency actions to conserve wildlife populations will enhance opportunities and/or provide additional opportunities. Increases in personal income would indicate that the public is taking more trips and/or spending more per trip due to the quality and availability of wildlife viewing opportunities. Effective conservation and management of wildlife populations result in positive economic impacts to small business and communities. In addition to the quality of wildlife viewing opportunities, performance depends on trends associated with state and national economies.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   Agency actions to conserve wildlife populations will enhance viewing opportunities and/or provide additional opportunities. The ODFW Information and Education Department provides information on current viewing opportunities for the general public. The department also needs to improve its knowledge base of participant demographics and factors related to viewing satisfaction and enjoyment.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

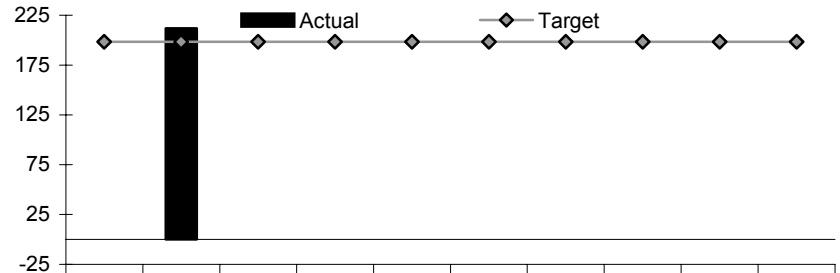
These data are highly aggregated and only compiled periodically (every five years), a clear trend and a realistic target are difficult to discern at this time. Small sample size for some categories also makes comparisons somewhat difficult. Personal income in 1996 was adjusted in proportion to the level of special equipment expenditures to make direct comparisons with 2001 personal income.

KPM #3	HUNTING ACTIVITY Personal income generated by hunting activity	Measure since: 2005
Goal	The measure is directly related to the ODFW mission, "To protect and enhance…for use and enjoyment by present and future generations."	
Oregon Context	Linked to several economic benchmarks: OBM#1-Employment in rural Oregon, OBM#4-Job growth total and OBM#11-Per capita income	
Data source	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 5-year survey of fish and wildlife related use and associated I-O modeling of Oregon state economy	
Owner	ODFW, Harry Upton, (503) 947-6161, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Sylvia Cabrera, (703) 358-1842	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   The agency maintains game populations levels to satisfy goals related to wildlife conservation and recreational opportunities. To help meet this end, cooperative programs such as the Access and Habitat Program are focused on improving habitat quality and access to private lands. In addition, a committee composed of agency and hunting representatives has been convened to explore issues related to hunter recruitment and retention.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The target is the average of the two most recent and comparable surveys, 1996 and 2001. Inflation should be accounted for by using an index such as a GDP deflator to make future data and targets comparable.

Personal Income Generated by Hunting Activity
(Millions of 2004 dollars)



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	$0.0	$212.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0				
Target	$198.5	$198.5	$198.5	$198.5	$198.5	$198.5	$198.5	$198.5	$198.5	$198.5

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   The performance measure illustrates that the contribution of hunting to the state economy is significant, especially in rural areas where most hunting activity takes place. Relative to the goal defined as the average of the last two surveys, personal income associated with hunting appears to be stable or increasing in Oregon.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   Direct comparisons are not possible.

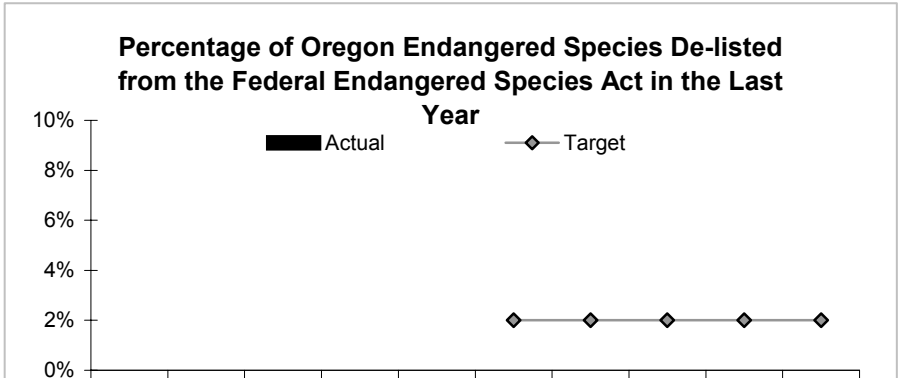
5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   Agency actions to conserve wildlife populations will enhance hunting opportunities and/or provide additional opportunities. Increases in personal income would indicate that the public is taking more trips and/or spending more per trip due to the quality and availability of hunting opportunities. Effective conservation and management of wildlife populations result in positive economic impacts to small business and communities. Variance from the average may occur due to downturns in the national and state economy. In addition resource abundance such as availability of big game tags may influence the number of days in the field and associated expenditures

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
The agency will continue to maintain terrestrial game species at levels needed to satisfy the statewide goals related to wildlife conservation and recreational opportunities. Within biological constraints, the agency also needs to improve the quality of hunting experiences by considering hunter preferences. The Access and Habitat Program, a cooperative program between landowners, hunters and ODFW aimed at increasing the amount and quality of wildlife habitat, and increasing hunter access to private lands, needs to be continued.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
These data are highly aggregated and only compiled periodically (every five years), a clear trend and a realistic target are difficult to discern at this time. Small sample size for some expenditure categories also makes comparisons somewhat difficult. Personal income in 1996 was adjusted downward in proportion to the level of special equipment expenditures to make direct comparisons with 2001 personal income.

The agency links this performance measure to Oregon Benchmark(s): #86, Freshwater Species; #87, Marine Species; and #88, Terrestrial Species

KPM #5	**OREGON FEDERALLY LISTED SPECIES** **The percentage of Oregon species listed as threatened or endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act that have been de-listed in the last year**	**Measure since: 2005**
Goal	The general goal of conserving threatened and endangered species	
Oregon Context	The goal is related to OBMs #86, #87 and #88, percent of monitored freshwater, marine, and terrestrial vertebrate species not at risk.	
Data source	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service list of endangered and threatened species	
Owner	Wildlife Division, Audrey Hatch (503) 947-6320 and Fish Division, Mary Hanson (503) 947-6253	



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual						0%				
Target						2%	2%	2%	2%	2%

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   Related activities include: population monitoring, fish passage, harvest management, and habitat management and conservation. The Oregon Wildlife Conservation Strategy is a comprehensive state effort to conserve Oregon's wildlife. The Wildlife Conservation Strategy involves the use of voluntary incentives that are related to many of these activities and includes public, nonprofit and private partners.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The targets would indicate progress toward improving the condition of federally listed endangered and threatened wildlife and fish populations. The annual percent change is somewhat arbitrary because historical changes in de-listings have been infrequent.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   De-listing is generally a slow process that requires reversal of population trends. These trends were often established over decades with causes related to habitat degradation, overharvesting or invasive species. Since this is a new measure and the relevant timeframe may be decadal, at this stage it is difficult to define progress in achieving the targets.

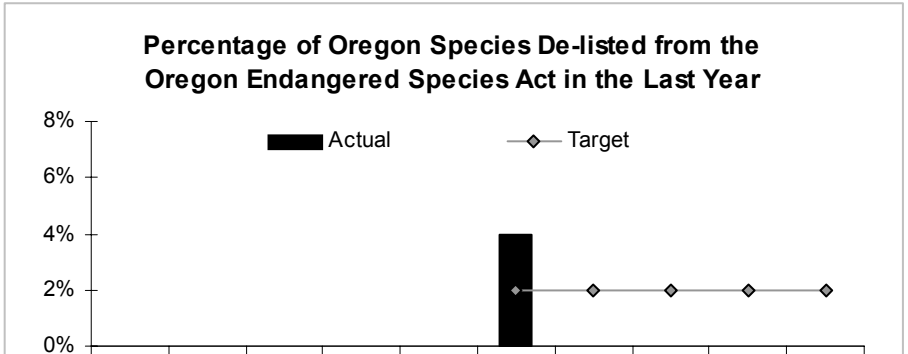
4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   Progress in the western region of the United States is likely to be similar.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   This is a new measure, but historically the number of listed species changes slowly. The reversal of population trends requires modification of factors that originally caused the threat of extinction and subsequent listing of species. Often habitat degradation or other factors that affect population abundance cannot be readily modified due to potential impacts on activities such as power generation or agriculture. The interplay of these factors is complex and long-term (decades rather than years).

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   The agency will continue to work toward solutions to many of the root causes of the original declines in the populations of endangered and threatened species. Often these factors are related to degradation or loss of habitat.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   These data are collected on an annual basis although the relevant timeframe is likely to be much longer.

KPM #6	**OREGON LISTED SPECIES** **The percentage of species listed as threatened or endangered under the Oregon Endangered Species Act that have been de-listed in the last year**	**Measure since: 2005**
Goal	The general goal of conserving threatened and endangered species	
Oregon Context	The goal is related to OBMs #86, #87 and #88, percent of monitored freshwater, marine, and terrestrial vertebrate species not at risk.	
Data source	Oregon list of endangered and threatened species	
Owner	Wildlife Division, Audrey Hatch (503) 947-6320 and Fish Division, Mary Hanson (503) 947-6253	



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual						4%				
Target						2%	2%	2%	2%	2%

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   Related activities include: population monitoring, fish passage, harvest management, and habitat management and conservation. The Oregon Wildlife Conservation Strategy is a comprehensive state effort to conserve Oregon's wildlife. The Wildlife Conservation Strategy involves the use of voluntary incentives that are related to many of these activities and includes public, nonprofit and private partners.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The targets indicate progress toward improving the condition of State listed endangered and threatened wildlife and fish populations. The annual percent change is somewhat arbitrary because historical changes due to de-listings have been infrequent.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   De-listing is generally a slow process that requires reversal of population trends. These trends were often established over decades with causes related to habitat degradation, overharvesting or invasive species. The Aleutian Canada Goose was de-listed during 2005. Since this is a new measure and the relevant timeframe may be decadal, it is difficult to define progress in achieving the targets.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   Progress in the western region of the United States is likely to be similar.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   This is a new measure, but historically the number of listed species changes slowly. The reversal of population trends requires modification of factors that originally caused the threat of extinction and subsequent listing of species. Often habitat degradation or other factors that affect population abundance cannot be readily modified due to potential impacts on activities such as power generation or agriculture. The interplay of these factors is complex and long-term (decades rather than years).

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

Department of Fish and Wildlife
Excerpt from FY 2006 Annual Performance Progress Report found at http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR06.shtml

Note: Oregon Benchmarks were renumbered in 2006, so some benchmark references under "Oregon Context" may be off by one.

The agency will continue to work toward solutions to many of the root causes of the original declines in the populations of endangered and threatened species. Often these factors are related to degradation or loss of habitat.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
These data are collected an annual basis although the relevant timeframe is likely to be much longer.

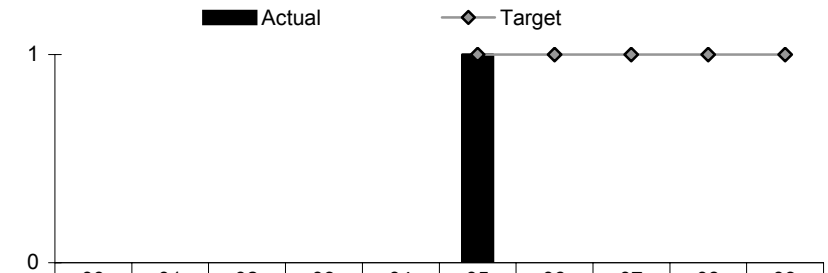
The agency links this performance measure to Oregon Benchmark(s): #86, Freshwater Species; #87, Marine Species; and #88, Terrestrial Species

KPM #7	**OREGON LISTED SPECIES** **Number of species that were being considered for listing as threatened or endangered that were not listed in the last year due to state actions.**	**Measure since: 2005**
Goal	The general goal of conserving threatened and endangered species	
Oregon Context	The goal is related to OBMs #86, #87 and #88, percent of monitored freshwater, marine, and terrestrial vertebrate species not at risk.	
Data source	Oregon list of endangered and threatened species	
Owner	Wildlife Division, Audrey Hatch (503) 947-6320 and Fish Division, Mary Hanson (503) 947-6253	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   Related activities include: population monitoring, fish passage, harvest management, and habitat management and conservation. The Oregon Wildlife Conservation Strategy is a comprehensive state effort to conserve Oregon's wildlife. The Wildlife Conservation Strategy involves the use of voluntary incentives that are related to many of these activities and includes public, nonprofit and private partners.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The targets indicate progress toward improving the conditions of potentially endangered and threatened wildlife and fish populations. The number is somewhat arbitrary because the factors influencing the listing decision may be numerous and subjective in nature.

Number of Species Being Considered for Listing That Were Not Listed In the Last Year Due to State Actions



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual						1				
Target						1	1	1	1	1

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   Recent cooperative agency management actions have helped to avoid listing of the Greater sage-grouse. Since this is a new measure and consideration for listing was not defined, it is difficult to define progress in achieving targets.

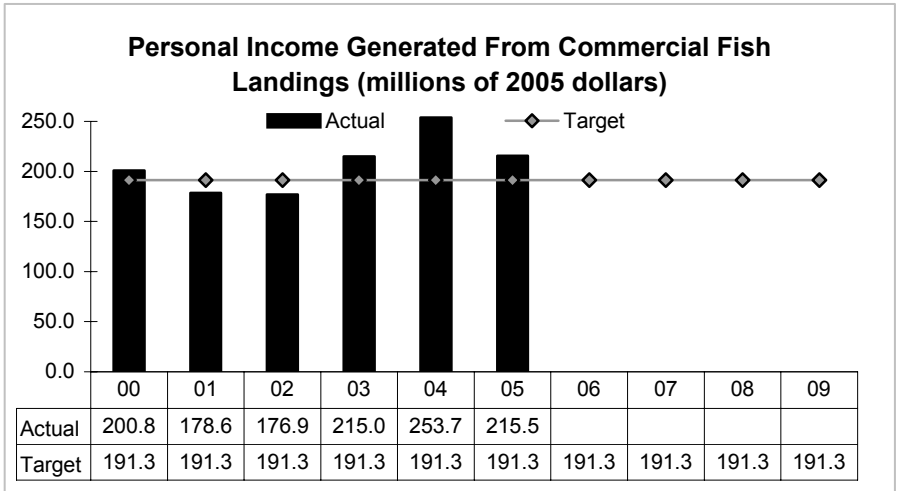
4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   Since this measure is somewhat subjective and this statistic is not collected in surrounding states, it is not possible to make this comparision.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   The reversal of population trends requires modification of factors that caused the original population declines. Often habitat degradation or other factors that affect population abundance cannot be readily modified due to potential impacts on activities such as power generation or agriculture. The interplay of these factors is complex and long-term (decades rather than years). Although agency actions have met the initial target, results will depend on the number of candidate species in a given year and ongoing actions of the agency to conserve these candidate species. These numbers will vary unpredictably over time.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   The agency will continue to work toward solutions to many of the root causes of the original declines in the populations of endangered and threatened species. Often these factors are related to degradation or loss of habitat.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   These data are reported by calendar year.

KPM #9	COMMERCIAL FISHERIES Personal income generated from commercial fishery landings	Measure since: 2005
Goal	The measure is directly related to ODFW mission, "To protect and enhance … for use and enjoyment by present and future generations."	
Oregon Context	Linked to several economic benchmarks: OBM#1-Employment in rural Oregon, OBM#4-Job growth total and OBM#11-Per capita income.	
Data source	ODFW fish ticket information and data analysis	
Owner	ODFW, Harry Upton, (503) 947-6161	



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	200.8	178.6	176.9	215.0	253.7	215.5				
Target	191.3	191.3	191.3	191.3	191.3	191.3	191.3	191.3	191.3	191.3

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   Effective conservation and management are needed to ensure the long-term productive potential of fish populations. Agency actions to conserve fish populations and stock salmon enhance commercial fishing opportunities. The fishing industry also depends on a positive regulatory climate that requires special attention to communication between the agency and industry.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The target level is identified as the average personal income from the last 10 years (1996 to 2005). Inflation is accounted for by using an index, the GDP deflator, to convert nominal dollars to real dollars and to update the target into an average of real dollars for the previous 10 years. (2005 data are preliminary)

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   These data illustrate that the economic impact of commercial fisheries in Oregon has been either stable or growing in the last five years.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   Direct comparisons are difficult to make between different state commercial fisheries due to different resource endowments and other site specific factors.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   Recent personal income levels are above the 10-year average. Although effective management is required to maintain fisheries, environmental conditions also play an important role in marine fishery production. Environmental conditions affect the distribution and abundance of many commercial species. Commercial landings vary with these environmental changes.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   Interdisciplinary approaches are needed to improve the profitability of commercial fisheries while conserving the fishery resource. Management institutions that provide for a more favorable regulatory environment should be explored.

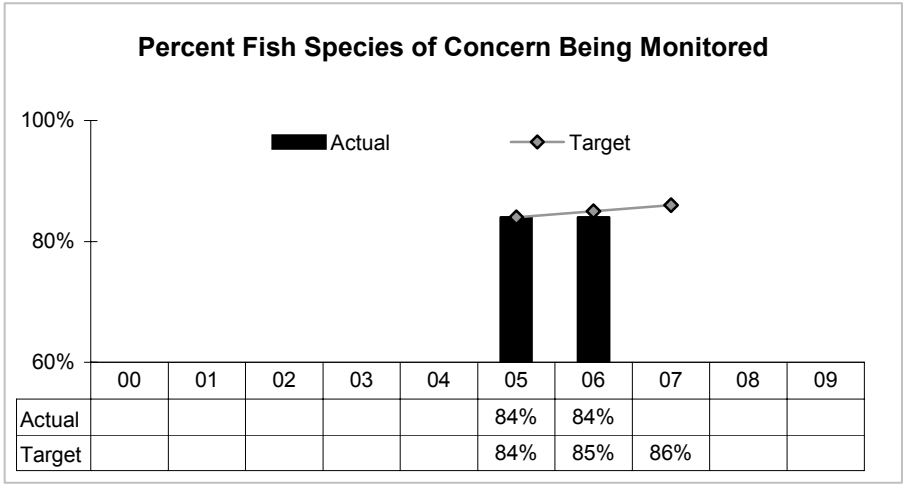
7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   Data are reported by calendar year. An input/output model is used to determine personal income resulting from commercial landings in Oregon.

Department of Fish and Wildlife
Excerpt from FY 2006 Annual Performance Progress Report found at http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR06.shtml
Note: Oregon Benchmarks were renumbered in 2006, so some benchmark references under "Oregon Context" may be off by one.

KPM #11	OREGON SPECIES OF CONCERN Percent of fish species of concern (listed as threatened, endangered or sensitive) being monitored	Measure since: 2005
Goal	The general goal of conserving threatened, endangered or sensitive fish and wildlife species.	
Oregon Context	Goal is linked to OBMs #86-percent of monitored freshwater species not at risk	
Data source	Oregon list of endangered, threatened and sensitive fish species	
Owner	Wildlife Division, Martin Nugent (503) 947-6309 and Fish Division, Mary Hanson (503) 947-6253	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   Monitoring of population trends and relationships between fish populations and environmental factors are the basis of future management decisions. The Wildlife Conservation Strategy is related to these efforts and includes public, nonprofit and private partners.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   Targets provide expectations of steady increases in the proportion of populations monitored. The target is somewhat arbitrary because this is a relatively new measure without historical context. The specific activities and goals associated with different monitoring efforts are not considered by the target. In addition, monitoring all species might not be the best use of limited agency resources, especially when there is a need for concentrated monitoring effort due to priorities or emergencies.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual						84%	84%			
Target						84%	85%	86%		

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   A relatively large proportion of fish species of concern are currently monitored. The actual activities such as the associated types of monitoring, timeframe, and purpose of monitoring are additional factors not addressed by this measure. Because of resource constraints there are uncertainties related to species' status. The level of certainty at the current level of monitoring is another factor that is not considered by this measure.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   Comparable standards specific to Oregon do not exist.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   The actual level and types of data collected, timeframe, context of threats and species status are factors related to prioritization of monitoring efforts. Given these factors, the actual level of monitoring and dedicated resources could increase without an increase or an actual decrease in number of species monitored. To make the reporting of monitoring efforts more meaningful, greater depth is needed to understand the extent of monitoring efforts.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   The department will continue to seek funding sources that will allow for increased monitoring of these fish species. The department will also adopt monitoring strategies associated with the Comprehensive Wildlife Strategy that will be implemented in 2006.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

Department of Fish and Wildlife
Excerpt from FY 2006 Annual Performance Progress Report found at http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR06.shtml

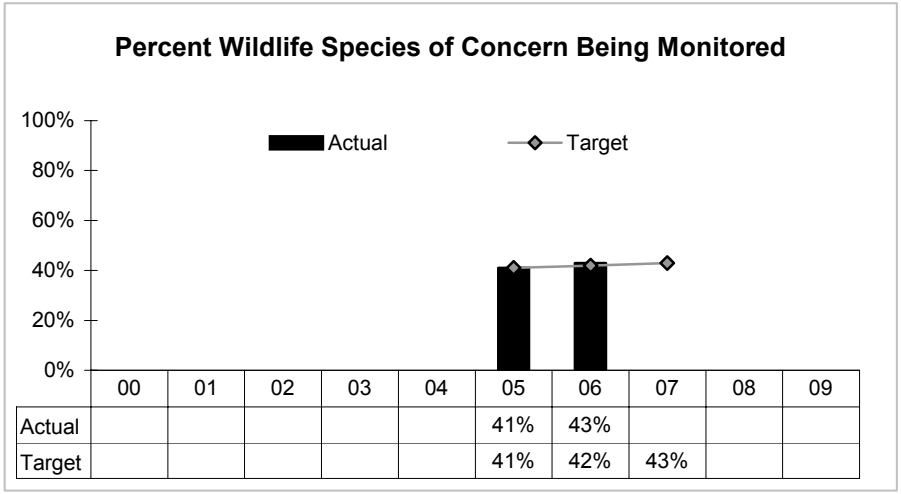
Note: Oregon Benchmarks were renumbered in 2006, so some benchmark references under "Oregon Context" may be off by one.

These data are provided by Agency personnel from their knowledge of monitoring on an ongoing basis.

KPM #12	**OREGON SPECIES OF CONCERN** **Percent wildlife species of concern (listed as threatened, endangered or sensitive) being monitored**	**Measure since: 2005**
Goal	The general goal of conserving threatened, endangered or sensitive fish and wildlife species.	
Oregon Context	Goal linked to OBMs #88a-percent monitored terrestrial vertebrate species not at risk; #88b percent at risk species in conservation areas.	
Data source	Oregon list of endangered, threatened and sensitive species	
Owner	Wildlife Division, Martin Nugent (503) 947-6309 and Audrey Hatch (503) 947-6320	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   Monitoring of population trends and relationships between wildlife populations and environmental factors are the basis of future management decisions. The Wildlife Conservation Strategy is related to these efforts and includes public, nonprofit and private partners.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   Targets provide expectations of steady increases in the proportion of populations monitored. The target is somewhat arbitrary because this is a new measure without historical context. The activities and goals associated with different monitoring efforts are not considered by the target. In addition, monitoring all species might not be the best use of limited agency resources, especially when there is a need for concentrated effort due to priorities or emergencies.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual						41%	43%			
Target						41%	42%	43%		

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   The actual activities such as the associated types of monitoring, timeframe and purpose of monitoring are additional factors not addressed by this measure. Because of resource constraints there are uncertainties related to species' status. The level of certainty at the current level of monitoring is another factor that is not considered by this measure.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   Comparable standards specific to Oregon do not exist.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   The actual level and types of data collected, timeframe, context of threats and species status are factors related to prioritization of monitoring efforts. Given these factors, the actual level of monitoring and dedicated resources could increase without an increase or an actual decrease in number of species monitored. To make the reporting of monitoring efforts more meaningful, greater depth is needed to understand the extent of monitoring efforts.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   The department will continue to seek funding sources that will allow for increased monitoring of these fish species. The department will also adopt monitoring strategies associated with the Comprehensive Wildlife Strategy that will be implemented in 2006.

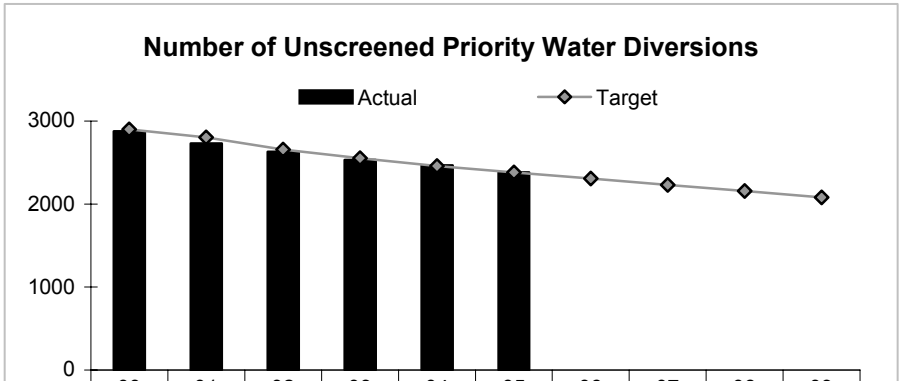
7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   These data are provided by Agency personnel from their knowledge of monitoring on an ongoing basis.

Department of Fish and Wildlife
Excerpt from FY 2006 Annual Performance Progress Report found at http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR06.shtml

Note: Oregon Benchmarks were renumbered in 2006, so some benchmark references under "Oregon Context" may be off by one.

KPM #13	DECREASING THE NUMBER OF UNSCREENED WATER DIVERSIONS Number of unscreened priority water diversions	Measure since: 2001
Goal	Improving survival of migrating salmon and steelhead and other fish inhabiting adjacent areas	
Oregon Context	Reducing the mortality of fish caused by entering irrigation diversions, linked to OMB#86 a and b, percent of freshwater species not at risk	
Data source	Fish Screening and Passage Program annual information	
Owner	Fish Division, Fish Screening and Passage Program, Bernie Kepshire (503) 947-6229	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   The measure is linked to the goal of improving survival rates of migrating salmon and steelhead, and improving fish habitat by decreasing the number of unscreened priority water diversions.
2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The number of unscreened diversions decreases overtime as diversions are screened.
3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   Reducing the number of unscreened diversions will decrease fish mortality. This should contribute directly to freshwater fish population health. The program has generally met and at times exceeded targets throughout the time period
4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   Comparable standards specific to Oregon do not exist.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	2,878	2,731	2,630	2,531	2,465	2,382				
Target	2,900	2,803	2,656	2,555	2,456	2,381	2,306	2,231	2,156	2,081

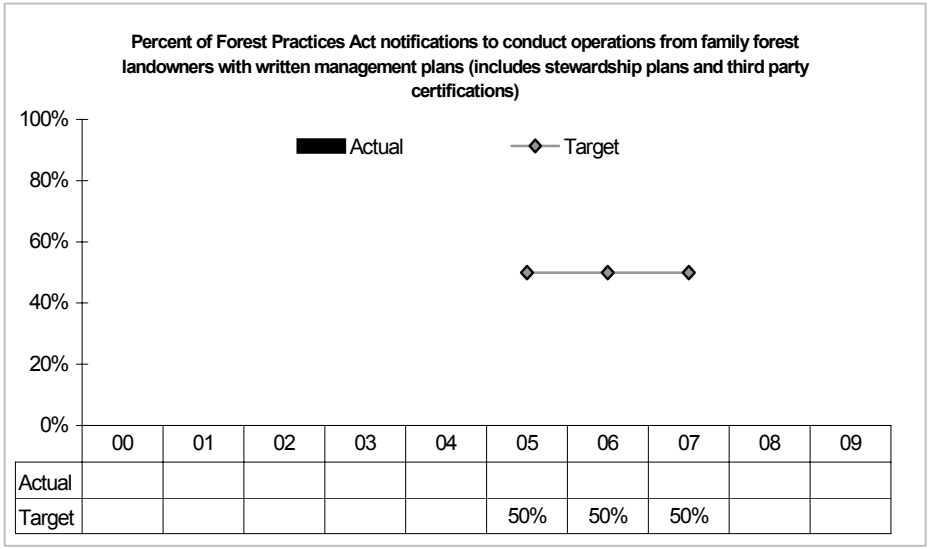
5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   The number of screens installed in each of the last four of five years has exceeded the targeted decrease in unscreened priority water diversions. Causes of variance include (1) the nature and relative size of specific diversions and (2) the costs of the diversion.
6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   ODFW will continue to develop cooperative relationships with landowners and other entities.
7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   Fish Screening and Passage Program annual information

KPM #629-3	FAMILY FOREST LANDOWNER MANAGEMENT PLANNING – Percent of Forest Practices Act notifications to conduct operations from family forest landowners with written management plans (includes stewardship plans and 3rd-party certifications) (higher is better)	Measure since: 2005
Goal	*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'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.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 78 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 81 indicates Oregon has been effective in retaining its forest land base, and Benchmark 82 indicates Oregon is also effective in maintaining the productive capacity of these forests. Benchmark 85 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 87 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 88 indicates that at-risk aquatic species are generally not as well protected by conservation areas as terrestrial species. However, the Department of Forestry would disagree that only streams and rivers in "dedicated conservation areas" are "protected." All streams and rivers on forestlands regulated under the Forest Practices Act receive protection appropriate to the beneficial uses of those water bodies.	
Data source	Based on Private and Community Forestry Program records.	
Owner	Ted Lorensen, Assistant State Forester, 503-945-7206	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**

The Private Forests Program delivers a range of services to industrial and family forest landowners. The objectives of these services are to maintain and enhance the economic, social, and environmental benefits derived from Oregon's 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) is a regulatory set of practices that assure a continual supply of forest products and the overall maintenance of soil, air, water, fish and wildlife resources. Forest landowners who have a written management plan for their property have a basic understanding of how to properly manage their land, and know where to access technical information and assistance. The higher the percentage of operations conducted with a management plan in place is an indicator of increased well managed forests.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual										
Target						50%	50%	50%		

The Department assists forest landowners 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. ODF also partners with several organizations to promote the development of management plans. They include OSU's Forestry Extension, Oregon Tree Farm System, consulting foresters, and USDA-Natural Resource Conservation Service.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
Currently, 21 percent of family forest landowners have written plans. ODF's target is to move this to 50 percent, which represents a 1.4 million acre increase of family forest acres with forest management plans. A larger percentage of forested acres covered by written management plans is an indicator that family forestland owners have a greater awareness of the requirements of Oregon's Forest Practices Act, their forests, and how to balance their objectives with what is needed to have a well managed forest.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING?**
This measure will become a strong indicator of how the agency is progressing towards the FPFO vision of informed "landowners voluntarily investing in the management of their forests." ODF does not currently have the accomplishment tracking system to monitor this KPM, and program budget reductions the past two biennia have necessitated the postponement of revising existing activity and accomplishment tracking systems to monitor the measure. It is currently estimated that the revised tracking system will have data available in 2009 if proposed budget requests are approved.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE?**
While there is data on the number and acres of family forestland management plans, there is no data on the relationship between management planning and landowners conducting forest operations. Oregon Department of Forestry is participating in the USDA Forest Service, Forest Stewardship Analysis Project, and as a result (when nationally completed) will be able to compare numbers and acres of written plans by state.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
Along with forestry-related agencies and organization, the market place is also encouraging the development of written management plans through forest certification. Landowners wanting to sell timber are increasingly finding that industry milling facilities are requiring that their log supply come from certified forests. This is motivating landowners to develop management plans, since forest certification systems require management planning.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?**
To ensure the KPM is meaningful, completion of the tracking system is necessary. When the relationship of the number of landowners with management plans conducting forest operations is understood, either additional resources, partnerships with other sources, or reprioritizing existing resources may be necessary.

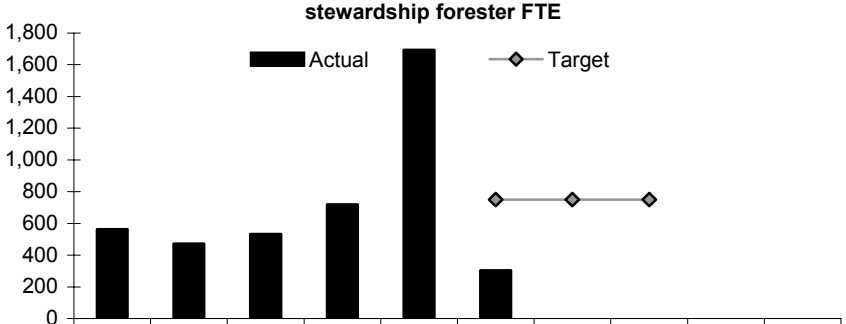
7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
Data does not currently exist.

KPM #629-4	STEWARDSHIP FORESTER EFFICIENCY – Private forest acres with improved management (includes tree planting and forest stand improvement) accomplished per year per Stewardship Forester FTE (higher is better)	Measure since: 1989
Goal	*Forestry Program for Oregon* Strategies B and C: 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's forests to improve the economic well-being of Oregon's communities.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 82 indicates Oregon is effective in maintaining the productive capacity of its forests. Improved forest management practices leads to improved forest productivity.	
Data source	Actual count based on a defined list of "improved management' activities and Stewardship Forester inspection records. FTE based on state, federal, and other funds in support of incentives.	
Owner	Ted Lorensen, Assistant State Forester, 503-945-7206	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
Forest landowner improvement projects provide the opportunity to enhance the health and sustainability of Oregon's forests and increase the long-term supply of forest products and other resource values these forests can provide. Stewardship foresters provide forest landowners educational and technical assistance, and field administration of financial assistance programs that result in forest improvement projects. The acres improved are divided by the number of field forester FTEs to track the efficiency of ODF's delivery methods.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
Accomplishments include project acres such as tree planting and precommercial thinning that are not required by the Forest Practices Act. Activities such as commercial forest thinning improve the heath of the forest but are not tracked as a component of this measure. Activities tracked include acres of nonproducing forestlands planted and acres of existing young forests that are non-commercially thinned, released from competing vegetation, pruned, fertilized, or have forest fuels reduced.

Private forest acres with improved management (includes tree planting and forest stand improvement) accomplished per year per stewardship forester FTE



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	564	472	533	719	1,694	304				
Target						750	750	750		

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
2005 accomplishments are 40 percent of the target. The reduction in accomplishments per FTE reflects the redistribution of job duties across a greater number of FTE. Additionally, federal funding received by the state for these types of projects has been reduced from historically levels reducing landowner accomplishments. ODF plans to monitor this measure for three years to determine if the target should be adjusted to better reflect field forester efficiency.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   Comparative data on tree planting and forest stand improvement accomplishments in other states does not currently exist. A national spatial analysis program is being developed state by state that, when completed, will have information that will allow Oregon to compare its efforts with those of its neighboring states.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   There are several factors affecting this measure. They include a reduction in funding for these types of projects. Budget reductions have reduced stewardship forester FTE and the development of the Private Forests Program from the integration of the past Forestry Assistance and Forest Practices program.

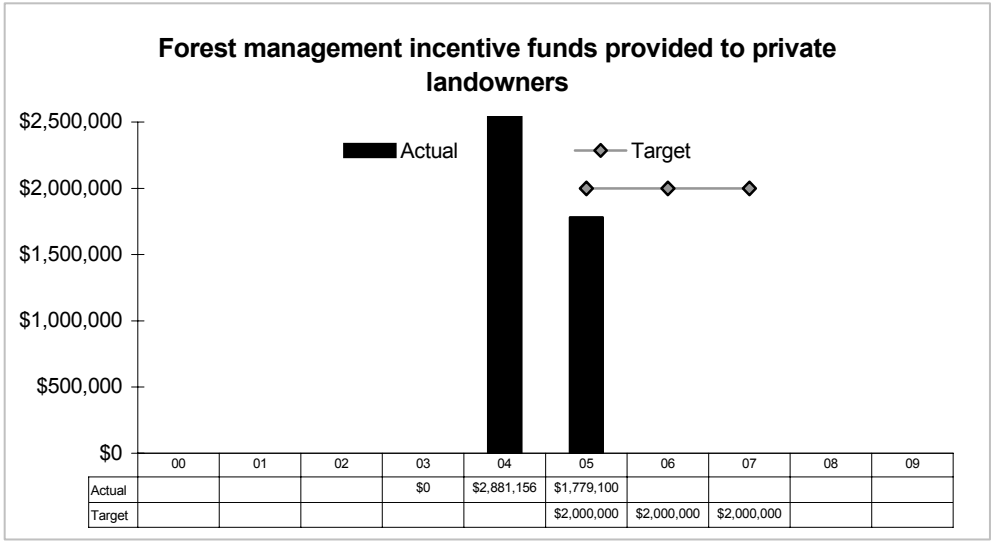
6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   ODF will be tracking accomplishments for three years before re-evaluating stewardship forester efficiency in providing landowner assistance. Additionally, upgrades to current reporting systems need to occur to provide more accurate reporting.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   Data is recorded by state fiscal and calendar year through a combination of accomplishment reporting systems designed for either the past Forestry Assistance or Forest Practice programs. This mix of reporting systems has made reporting accomplishments more difficult for field foresters. A revised system has been scheduled but not approved because of budget reductions.

KPM #629-5	PRIVATE LANDOWNER INCENTIVES – Forest management incentive funds provided to private landowners (higher is better)	Measure since: 1989
Goal	*Forestry Program for Oregon* Strategies B, C, D, E, and F: 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'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.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 78 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 81 indicates Oregon has been effective in retaining its forest land base and Benchmark 82 indicates Oregon is also effective in maintaining the productive capacity of these forests. Benchmark 85 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 87 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 88 indicates that at-risk aquatic species are generally not as well protected by conservation areas as terrestrial species. However, the Department of Forestry would disagree that only streams and rivers in "dedicated conservation areas" are "protected." All streams and rivers on forestlands regulated under the Forest Practices Act receive protection appropriate to the beneficial uses of those water bodies. Incentive funds are used to encourage forest landowners to enhance the management and protection of forest resources above the levels required by regulation.	
Data source	Based on Private and Community Forestry Program records. Only includes incentive programs with ODF involvement.	
Owner	Ted Lorensen, Assistant State Forester, 503-945-7206	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   Financial assistance in the form of cost-share or grants demonstrates a public commitment to forestland improvements. ODF manages a number of cost-share and grant programs that provide landowners technical and financial assistance to help improve their forestlands. The majority of financial assistance funding comes through the USDA Forest Service's State and Private program. This measure demonstrates the program's effectiveness in distributing incentive funds to private forest landowners to enhance the management and protection of forest resources.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The target is the amount of funding anticipated to be received annually through the USDA Forest Service State and Private program. Federal funding received by the state for these types of projects has been reduced from historical levels. Examples of current funding sources include: Forest Land Enhancement Program (FLEP), Forest Health bark beetle grants, and National Fire Plan grants.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual				$0	$2,881,156	$1,779,100				
Target						$2,000,000	$2,000,000	$2,000,000		

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING?**
   Federal funding in the traditional funds sources continue to decline; however, increases in other programs such as the National Fire Plan have occurred. Some of these new funding sources meet current program objectives and can be delivered through current program delivery methods. We are in the process of assessing the adequacy of current delivery methods in meeting landowner objectives.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   Other states are facing the same issues as Oregon in the reduction of historical levels of federal funds for these types of projects.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   Since the federal government is the primary source for landowner financial assistance, current budget deficits and a restructuring of programs within USDA are major factors in reducing landowner support. The National Fire Plan has brought a new funding source to the state's fire prone areas.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   Landowners, their associations, and the National Association of State Foresters are working with the USDA-Forest Service and Congress to have the 2007 Farm Bill provide a level of support that can better address the national needs family forest landowners can provide through more active management of their lands.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   This data is summarized by state fiscal year and is tracked using ODF's PFP's payment database.

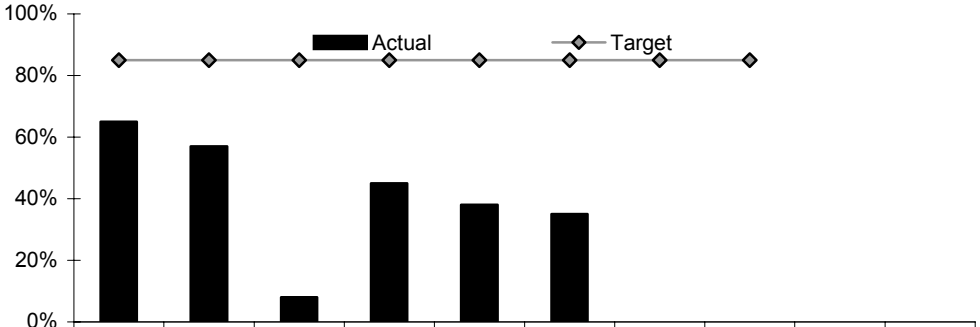
KPM #629-6	FOREST NURSERY SERVICES – Percent of non-contract seedling demand met by ODF nursery speculation stock (higher is better)	Measure since: 1991
Goal	*Forestry Program for Oregon* Strategies B and C: Ensure that Oregon's forests provide diverse social and economic outputs and benefits valued by the public in a fair, balanced, and efficient manner. Maintain and enhance the productive capacity of Oregon's forests to improve the economic well-being of Oregon's communities.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 81 indicates Oregon has been effective in retaining its forest land base, and Benchmark 82 indicates Oregon is also effective in maintaining the productive capacity of these forests. Prompt reforestation of harvested forestlands plays a central role in these benchmark results.	
Data source	Based on Phipps Nursery data. "Speculation stock" means seedlings produced on the basis of speculating the projected demand for non-industrial private landowners' reforestation needs. The demand is determined two years in advance from seedling harvest. The performance measure is the percent of the target (demand) met by seedlings sold by the nursery.	
Owner	Anne Helms, Nursery Business Manager, 541-584-2326	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   The performance measure demonstrates the effectiveness of the program in predicting non-contract demand for seedlings and producing and selling seedlings grown on speculation.

   The performance measure demonstrates that the agency is actively promoting the availability of seedlings for all non-industrial private forest landowners for reforestation and conservation planting. Planting seedlings maintains and enhances sustainability for Oregon's forests.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   Target represents actual sales as a percentage of demand which is predicted by Phipps two years in advance of seedling harvest. Target demonstrates the Nursery's effectiveness in predicting non-contract demand and producing and selling seedlings to meet the demand.

Percent of non-contract seedling demand met by speculation stock (i.e., Nursery seedling sales as a percent of demand by geographic area, and species or stock type for seedlings grown on speculation for non-industrial landowners)



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	65%	57%	8%	45%	38%	35%				
Target	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%		

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   Performance shows continued decline in demand, based on availability at same levels as grown in previous years.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   There are no public and private industry standards that compare to the amount of seedlings grown with the variety of species, stock types, zones, elevations that the agency provides for the non-industrial private forest landowners to meet their planting needs. The

agency's goal is to have available seedlings for all reforestation needs for this landowner group, helping landowners plant appropriately for the health of Oregon's forestlands.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

More customers are making a shift to purchasing seedlings from private nurseries. More seedlings are available to customers through private nurseries.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

Steps have been taken to adjust availability to better align with current demand levels.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

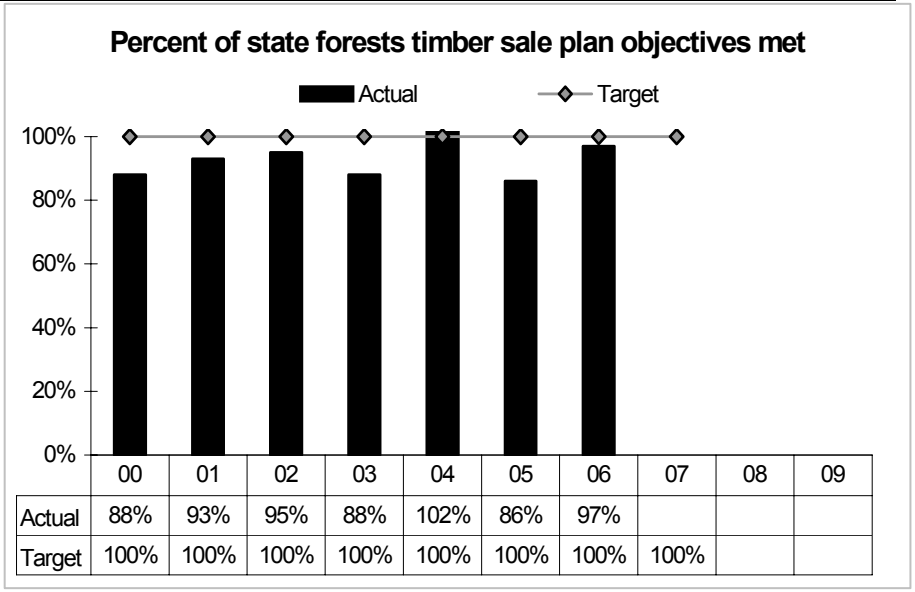
The reporting cycle is based on a two-year growing cycle. Seedling demand is determined two years in advance of seedling harvest, making it difficult to predict actual needs at the time of seedling harvest. Historical data and current market conditions which are used in determining demand do not always indicate what the actual need will be. The strength of the data is the ability to measure the effectiveness of the program in determining seedling needs and providing data to help improve future demand levels. The weakness in the data is the lack of ability to determine what the actual seedling need will be.

KPM #629-7	STATE FOREST TIMBER SALES – Percent of state forests timber sale plan objectives met (higher is better)	Measure since: 1989
Goal	*Forestry Program for Oregon* Strategies B and C: 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's forests to improve the economic well being of Oregon's communities.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 82 indicates that Oregon timber harvests on public lands are below sustainable levels, although this is primarily the result of management decisions on federal lands. State Forests timber sales contribute to local economies and provide revenue to local governments.	
Data source	Actual timber harvest volumes based on field district accomplishment reports.	
Owner	Lisa DeBruyckere, State Forests Program, 503-945-7348	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   The State Forests Program strives to meet the "greatest permanent value" administrative rule (OAR 629-035-0020) on Board of Forestry lands, and to manage and protect Common School Fund lands "with the object of obtaining the greatest benefit for the people of the state, consistent with the conservation of this resource under sound techniques of land management" (Constitution). The activities associated with this measure include timber sale planning, contract preparation, and harvest activities.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   Targets for this measure are set annually by the Program at the direction of the State Forester. The targets are established to assure a "sustainable and predictable production of forest products that generate revenues for the benefit of the state, counties, and local taxing districts (OAR 629-035-0020 (a)."

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   The 2005 data shows that timber sales were at 86 percent of target and the 2006 data shows that they were at 97 percent of target.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	88%	93%	95%	88%	102%	86%	97%			
Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   Comparable data are not available from public or private industry sources, as the production goals for the forest products vary by entity based on management objectives.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

The fourteen percent variance between targeted and accomplished Fiscal Year 2005 sale plan objectives has resulted from three factors.

- The federal threatened and endangered (T & E) species issues are continuing to affect some planned sales, resulting in modifications. The impact is usually due to the loss of acres available for harvest resulting from placing sales "on hold" while additional activities related to these species can occur, which affects total volume.
- A second factor is high turnover of timber sale preparation foresters within the limited duration positions located on some districts. This has resulted in lower rate of sale completion while the positions are recruited and the new foresters become familiar with their duties and district.
- The third less significant factor is related to the adjustments made as the sale is placed in its contract format. Field preparation of the sale can identify changes to the sale boundaries and harvest method layout, which can result in minor adjustments in the acreage and timber volume estimates made during the planning process.

The three percent variance between targeted and accomplished Fiscal Year 2006 sale plan objectives is a result of many of the 2005 sales being completed during this period. The districts are still facing the same obstacles of threatened and endangered species, staff turnover, and adjustments to sale boundaries.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

The program will:

- Continue T & E survey efforts as required under the federal Endangered Species Act, which are likely to identify new T & E sites requiring protection, thus continuing to have impacts on planned sales. The program will continue the present practice to identify a pool of "alternate" planned sales that can be used to "in-fill" for those planned sales that are impacted by T & E species.
- Develop a more stable workforce. A 2007-09 Policy Package requests that the current limited duration positions be converted to permanent positions, which includes positions specific to planning harvest operations. These permanent positions will improve the effectiveness and stability of district timber sale planning activities. The program will also explore more efficient and effective methods of accomplishing its goals with the existing workforce.
- Improve the early planning of operations so that there are fewer adjustments to the final sale boundaries.

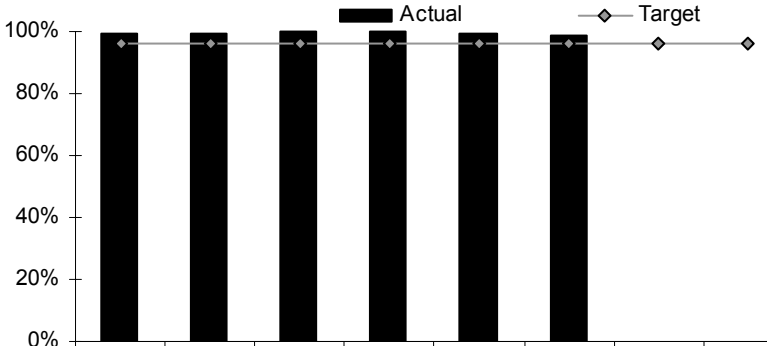
7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

The data is associated with fiscal years 2005 and 2006, and is reliable and derived from a timber sale database that supports many program functions. The calculation is derived by determining sales that "roll over" into the next fiscal year added to the "planned" sales for that fiscal year. This "roll over" and "planned" sale total is then divided into the total number of actual sales contracted to be sold added to sales terminated during that fiscal year. Roll over sales are those sales not sold within the fiscal year they were planned to be sold.

KPM #629-8	REFORESTATION OF PRIVATE FORESTLANDS – Percent of private forest acres where required reforestation is successfully completed (higher is better)	Measure since: 1990
Goal	*Forestry Program for Oregon* Strategies B and C: 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's forests to improve the economic well-being of Oregon's communities.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 81 indicates Oregon has been effective in retaining its forest land base, and Benchmark 82 indicates Oregon is effective in maintaining the productive capacity of these forests. Prompt reforestation of harvested forestlands plays a central role in these benchmark results.	
Data source	Based on Private and Community Forestry Program records and annual compliance inspections.	
Owner	Ted Lorensen, Assistant State Forester, 503-945-7206	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
Since the passage of the Forest Conservation Act of 1941, Oregonians have recognized that reforestation is essential for the economic well being of the state. Timely reforestation of forestland following harvest operations that reduce tree stocking below established stocking standards is an essential factor in assuring a continuous growing and harvesting of timber that provide the state a sustainable supply of forest products, related jobs, clean water, wildlife, habitat, and other economic, environmental and social values.

Percent of harvest acres (not including federal and state forests) requiring compliance determinations that were in compliance with Forest Practices Act reforestation standards



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	99.5%	99.6%	99.9%	99.9%	99.3%	99.0%				
Target	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%		

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
Reforestation is a requirement of the Forest Practices Act (FPA). This measure tracks the success of landowner reforestation efforts: higher compliance is better. Administrative procedures for determining compliance include: 1) notifying each landowner at the time of a timber harvest operation that reforestation will be required if stocking is reduced below specific minimums; 2) informing each landowner upon completion of an operation of the part of the operation subject to reforestation requirements, the minimum number of trees per acre that must be established, and the deadline for establishment; and 3) making compliance examinations to determine whether the reforestation effort resulted in adequate number of trees within the required time period. Examinations are prioritized and done as workloads allow. Stewardship Foresters are not able to examine every reforestation unit.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
The success rate of forest operations requiring reforestation that receive compliance checks has consistently been in the 99 percentile.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   The adjacent states with regulatory forest practices acts, Washington, California, and Idaho do not currently track reforestation compliance. Washington has developed a compliance program but does not yet have data. California had a compliance data base but has switched to a focused monitoring program. Idaho conducts an annual audit primarily on water quality.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   Factors that impact successful reforestation include: good planning by landowners and operators, seedling availability, seedling quality, and the availability of tree planting contractors. Technical assistance for landowners that do not have experience in reforestation has proven to be very effective; reductions in Stewardship Forester FTE in the last two biennia have impacted the amount of assistance that can be provided to landowners.

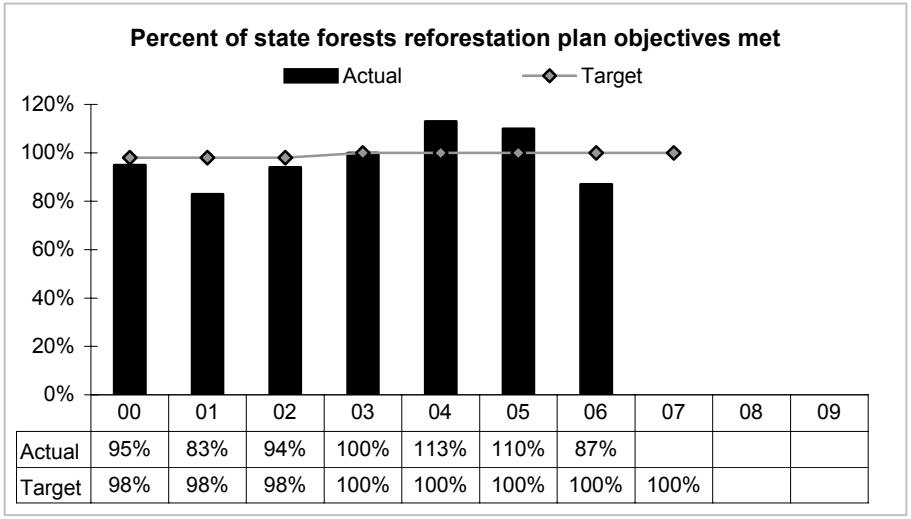
6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   Industrial and many family forest landowners are committed and well informed regarding reforestation. Reforestation inspections of harvested units are currently limited to higher priority units due to a reduction in stewardship foresters. If a higher level of inspections is needed, additional resources need to be developed.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   This data is from ODF's FACTS and Civil Penalty data bases which are summarized by calendar year. Reduced Stewardship Forester capacity and heavy workloads have reduced the number of compliance inspections accomplished. In response to heavier workloads and limited resources, ODF has prioritized inspections to help focus inspections on lands at higher risk of not meeting reforestation requirements. Operational policy provides a lower priority for completing inspections on units less than or equal to ten acres on non-industrial private lands.

KPM #629-9	REFORESTATION OF STATE FORESTS – Percent of state forests reforestation plan objectives met (higher is better)	Measure since: 1989
Goal	*Forestry Program for Oregon* Strategy C: Maintain and enhance the productive capacity of Oregon's forests to improve the economic well being of Oregon's communities.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 81 indicates Oregon has been effective in retaining its forest land base, and Benchmark 82 indicates Oregon is also effective in maintaining the productive capacity of these forests. Prompt reforestation of harvested forestlands plays a central role in these benchmark results.	
Data source	Actual count based on field district accomplishment reports.	
Owner	Lisa DeBruyckere, State Forests Program, 503-945-7348	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**

The State Forests Program strives to meet the "greatest permanent value" administrative rule (OAR 629-035-0020) on Board of Forestry lands, and to manage and protect Common School Fund lands "with the object of obtaining the greatest benefit for the people of the state, consistent with the conservation of this resource under sound techniques of land management" (Constitution). Planting, site preparation and tree protection are examples of activities related to the measure.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	95%	83%	94%	100%	113%	110%	87%			
Target	98%	98%	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**

Reforestation activities are dependent on the harvest schedule, the availability of suitable seedlings, and environmental conditions. If harvests occur sooner or later than anticipated, there will be a corresponding increase or decrease in reforestation accomplishment. A difference in site conditions from what was anticipated can also lead to an increase or decrease in accomplishment. Limited seedling availability can affect planting accomplishment. Occasionally, a sale unit may not be completed within the planned timeline because of a number of factors, such as wildlife survey related to the federal Endangered Species Act. Weather, pest damage, or other factors can reduce the number of high quality seedling available from the nurseries. Weather conditions are also a major factor in chemical site preparation and tree planting. The window of opportunity is sometimes so short for certain activities that conditions may not be suitable to accomplish any or all the work planned. This is especially true in chemical applications where weather parameters and physiological development of the vegetation are critical for attaining successful results. There are situations when there is a surplus of seedlings and ground becomes available earlier than planned. This is an opportunity to apply treatments earlier than planned, exceeding planned targets.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**

Although all reforestation activities accomplished more than 100 percent of the 2005 target, the actual acres planted are 96 percent of the planned goal. While all reforestation activities accomplished in 2006 were 87 percent of the target, actual acres planted are 110 percent of the planned goal. Overall, the accomplishments of the two fiscal years nearly balance out, especially concerning the details of tree planting and other activities.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   Forest Practices Act reforestation compliance on Oregon private forestlands historically ranges between 95 and 100 percent.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   Reforestation activities are tied directly to when harvests are completed and the actual site conditions at that time. In 2005, the planted acres target was not achieved due to the lack of suitable seedlings and harvest units not being available for planting. Yet the 10 percent increase in accomplishment of the target was the result of additional tree protection and site preparation activities. In 2006, the lower overall accomplishment was the result of a less than anticipated need for animal damage control and site preparation activities.

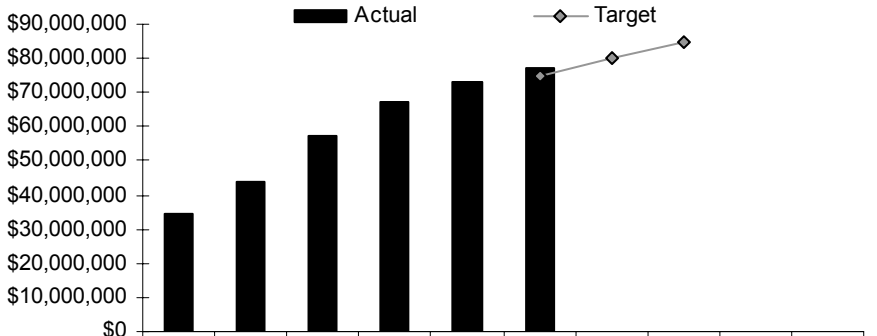
6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   While targets were met for this performance measure when the two fiscal years are considered together, the State Forests Program foresters continue to implement improvements in our planning and practices.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   The data is associated with fiscal years 2005 and 2006, and is derived from the annual Reforestation Report. The calculation is derived from dividing actual acres of accomplished activities (recorded in a 'stand tracking record' database) by the total of acres planned during the 'annual operation plan' process (a fiscal year activity).

KPM #629-10	PRIVATE LANDOWNER INVESTMENT IN STREAM RESTORATION – Cumulative private forest landowner investment in voluntary water quality, riparian, and aquatic habitat restoration projects under the Oregon Plan or other initiatives (higher is better)	Measure since: 2005
Goal	*Forestry Program for Oregon* Strategy D: Protect, maintain, and enhance the soil and water resources of Oregon's forests.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 78 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 85 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 88 indicates that at-risk aquatic species are generally not as well protected by conservation areas as terrestrial species. However, the Department of Forestry would disagree that only streams and rivers in "dedicated conservation areas" are "protected." 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.	
Data source	Based on data obtained annually from the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board. The dollar amounts represent investments from private forestland owners only.	
Owner	Ted Lorensen, Assistant State Forester, 503-945-7206	

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 forest lands. ODF stewardship foresters regularly advise private forest landowners on opportunities for watershed restoration and provide technical assistance for such projects. This measure records reported forest landowners' investments, over time, in fish and water quality restoration projects.

Cumulative private forest landowner investment in voluntary water quality, riparian, and aquatic habitat restoration projects under the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds or other initiatives



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	$34,600,000	$44,000,000	$57,300,000	$67,200,000	$72,800,000	$76,900,000				
Target						$75,000,000	$80,000,000	$85,000,000		

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   Voluntary restoration action on privately owned lands is the essence of the Oregon Plan. The Oregon Watershed Restoration Inventory was established in 1995 to track restoration work as it is completed. Except for projects funded by OWEB, all reporting is voluntary. Forest landowners have made significant investments in improving water quality and fish habitat. The actual amount represents cumulative investment by forest landowners in voluntary restoration work. The target amounts are predicted annual expenditures in restoration activities. Over time, as more projects are complete, annual expenditures may decrease as opportunities for restoration become less.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   Reported investments for 2005 were $76.9 million compared to a target of $75 million.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   The Forest landowner sector has been a major contributor to Oregon Plan accomplishments, providing 77 percent of the private land accomplishments.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   The Oregon Plan has been successful because of the strong support from the forest landowner community for voluntary measures versus regulatory mandates. ODF has partnered with Oregon State University, the Associated Oregon Loggers, and the Oregon Forest Resources Institute (OFRI) in the development of forest roads workshops and an illustrated road improvement manual for family forest landowners. Stewardship Foresters have provided education and technical assistance to landowners in support of restoration activities.

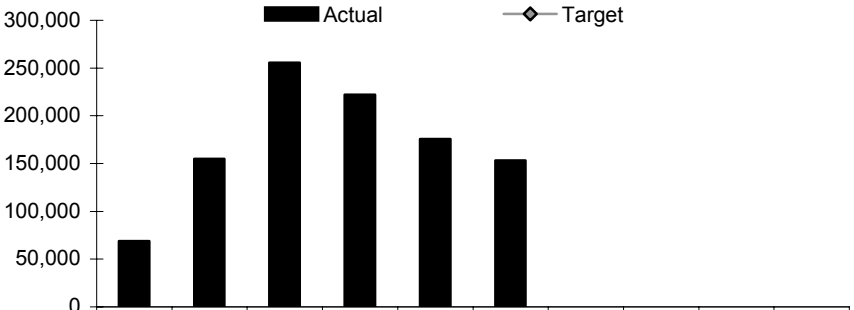
6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   Improve data collection reporting systems to streamline them. Provide additional technical and financial assistance to landowners for restoration practices.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   This data comes from a voluntary reporting system that is summarized by calendar year. Landowners and others implementing Oregon Plan projects enter the information into a system managed by Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board.

KPM #629-11	OREGON COAST COHO ABUNDANCE – Oregon Coast Evolutionary Significant Unit coho spawner abundance in coastal rivers (higher is better)	Measure since: 2005
Goal	*Forestry Program for Oregon* Strategy D: Protect, maintain, and enhance the soil and water resources of Oregon's forests.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 78 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 85 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 88 indicates that at-risk aquatic species are generally not as well protected by conservation areas as terrestrial species. However, the Department of Forestry would disagree that only streams and rivers in "dedicated conservation areas" are "protected." All streams and rivers on forestlands regulated under the Forest Practices Act receive protection appropriate to the beneficial uses of those water bodies.	
Data source	Based on data available from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Coastal Salmonid Inventory Project.	
Owner	David Morman, Forest Resources Planning Program, 503-945-7413	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
Through management of the Elliott and Northwest Oregon State Forests, through wildfire prevention and suppression activities within the Evolutionary Significant Unit (ESU), and through administration of the Forest Practices Act and technical assistance to private landowners and communities within the ESU, the Department affects habitat conditions which, in turn, affect coho spawner abundance. This measure is a high level outcome indirectly affected by a wide range of field activities in all three of the Department's major programs (State Forests, Protection From Fire, and Private Forests). Partners included industrial and family forest landowners.

Oregon Coast Evolutionary Significant Unit naturally produced coho spawner abundance in coastal rivers



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	68,966	154,963	255,714	222,309	175,697	153,458				
Target										

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
Targets for this measure will be established through the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Coho Conservation Plan to be finalized in 2007. Annual targets will be adjusted to account for changing ocean conditions which significantly affect spawner abundance.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
The 2005 Coastal Coho Assessment concludes that the ESU is biologically viable - that is, coho populations generally demonstrate sufficient abundance, productivity, distribution, and diversity to be sustained under current conditions. Historical land, water and fish management activities that were the major contributing factors for the legacy of coho declines have been stopped and primary habitat-related threats to coho viability are being addressed through ongoing conservation efforts.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**

Oregon Department of Forestry
Excerpt from FY 2006 Annual Performance Progress Report found at http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR06.shtml

Note: Oregon Benchmarks were renumbered in 2006, so some benchmark references under "Oregon Context" may be off by one.

Data for this ESU are not directly comparable with other ESUs. Temporally, the data indicate that the ESU retains sufficient productivity and is supported by sufficient habitat to be sustainable through a future period of adverse ocean, drought, and flood conditions similar to or somewhat more adverse than the most recent period of poor survival conditions (most of the 1980s and 1990s).

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

Private forest landowners have made significant contributions to salmon restoration efforts under the Oregon Plan for Salmon and watersheds. These efforts exceed the rigorous water protection requirements of the Forest Practices Act and are factors in the generally improving trend in spawner abundance. Annual variations in abundance are largely driven by changes in ocean conditions and other factors not directly related to habitat on forestlands.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

Ongoing vigilance regarding conservation and restoration programs is necessary to sustain and improve viability of the ESU. Enhancement of complex freshwater overwinter rearing habitat provides the greatest potential to improve productivity of the ESU as a whole.

With adequate funding, the Department of Forestry will continue to emphasize:

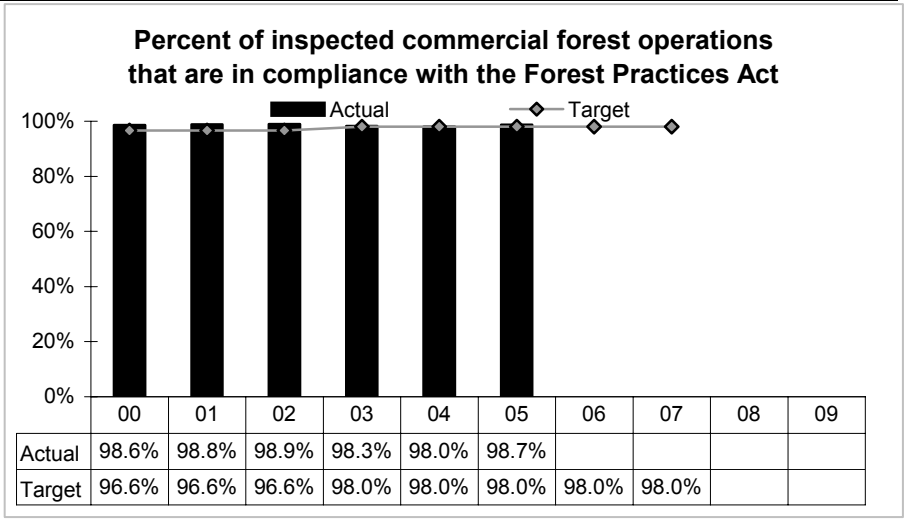
- Continued implementation and monitoring of management plans for state forests.
- Continued administration of the Oregon Forest Practices Act through prevention, enforcement, and effectiveness monitoring.
- Continued technical assistance to family forest landowners and urban and community forest managers.
- Continued support for the Oregon Plan for Salmon and watershed and voluntary restoration efforts by forest landowners.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

The data are based on the estimated total number of naturally produced adult coho spawning in streams within the boundaries of the Oregon Coast Coho ESU. Information comes from several sources, including spawning ground surveys, Winchester Dam counts, and management reports. Further information is available at the following web page: http://oregonstate.edu/Dept/ODFW/spawn/index.htm. Trend data are available from 1950 to present. The 2005 estimate is preliminary.

KPM #629-12	FOREST PRACTICES ACT COMPLIANCE – Percent of inspected commercial forest operations that are in compliance with the Forest Practices Act (higher is better)	Measure since: 1988
Goal	*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.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 78 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 81 indicates Oregon has been effective in retaining its forest land base. Prompt reforestation of harvested forestlands and the forestation of nonstocked forestlands play a central role in this benchmark result. Benchmark 85 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 87a. 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 87b. indicates that 98 percent of monitored vertebrate species are not "at risk." A key element of the Forest Practices Act is wildlife habitat protection. Benchmark 88 indicates that at-risk aquatic species are generally not as well protected by conservation areas as terrestrial species. However, the Department of Forestry would disagree that only streams and rivers in "dedicated conservation areas" are "protected." All streams and rivers on forestlands regulated under the Forest Practices Act receive protection appropriate to the beneficial uses of those water bodies.	
Data source	Actual count based on Stewardship Forester inspection records.	
Owner	Ted Lorensen, Assistant State Forester, 503-945-7206	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   The Oregon Forest Practices Act (FPA) contains a set of "best management practices" 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. ODF policy is 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. This performance measure demonstrates the effectiveness of the program by indicating how well forest operators are complying with the rules.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	98.6%	98.8%	98.9%	98.3%	98.0%	98.7%				
Target	96.6%	96.6%	96.6%	98.0%	98.0%	98.0%	98.0%	98.0%		

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
The Oregon Forest Practices Act contains a set of "best management practices" designed to protect forest resources and maintain the economic outputs from the forest. This performance measure demonstrates the effectiveness of the program through indicating how well forest operators are complying with the rules.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
Consistent high level of compliance with the provisions of the Forest Practices Act.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
The adjacent states with regulatory forest practices acts, Washington, California, and Idaho do not currently track compliance. Washington has developed a compliance program with its first results available data in November 2006. California had a compliance data base but has switched to a focused monitoring program. Idaho conducts an annual audit primarily on water quality.

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 ODF 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 and landowners become active, past reductions of Stewardship Forester positions and support staff such as the program training coordinator will impact the consistent high level of compliance.

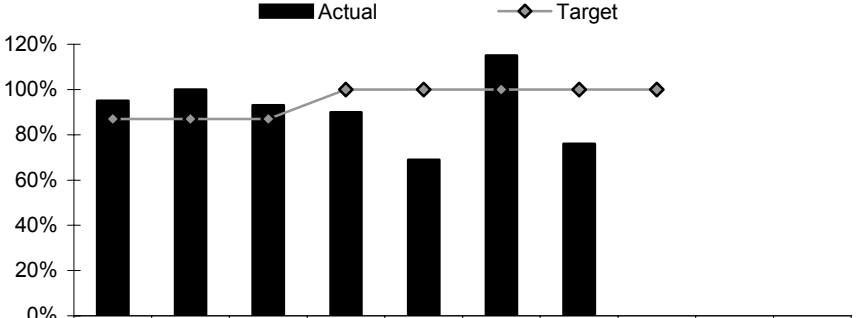
6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
Continued emphasis on operator training and education to maintain high compliance. This has become more difficult as budget reductions have reduced the number of on-the-ground Stewardship Foresters and corresponding support staff such as the program training coordinator. In addition, an updated notification processing and tracking system is needed.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
This data is from ODF's FACTS and Civil Penalty data bases, and is summarized by calendar year. ODF has plans to revise its activities and accomplishment tracking system.

- **2005 Legislative Note**: "Expand measure to define total land base and percent of the total field that has been inspected and cost/acre to inspect. New Measure must be approved by the Joint Legisaltive Audit Committee by October 1, 2006". ODF has identified industrial and family forestlands in a GIS data layer, and tracks forest operations, but the number of FPA notifications of operation has proven to be poor measure of workload. In addition, notifications of planned activities often identify far more acres than are actually accomplished. Also, notifications cannot be identified as a percentage of total acreage since not all activities are measured in acres. For example, road projects are recorded in feet per mile, and projects such as fish passage projects are a point location. In addition, ODF does not have the field position capactiy to visit 100 percent of all notifications. With regards to inspection costs per acre, ODF does not have data on costs per acre or cost per operation or inspection as its current tracking system, FACTS, does not record work hours.

KPM #629-13	INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS – Percent of state forests intensive management plan objectives met, such as pre-commercial thinning and fertilization (higher is better)	Measure since: 1989
Goal	*Forestry Program for Oregon* Strategies B, C, and E: Contribute to the conservation of diverse native plant and animal populations and their habitats in Oregon's forests. 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's forests to improve the economic well-being of Oregon's communities.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 81 indicates Oregon has been effective in retaining its forest land base and Benchmark 82 indicates Oregon is also effective in maintaining the productive capacity of these forests. Benchmark 87a. 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 87b. indicates that 98 percent of monitored vertebrate species are not "at risk." Intensive management activities play an important role in these benchmark results.	
Data source	Actual count based on field district accomplishment reports.	
Owner	Lisa DeBruyckere, State Forests Program, 503-945-7348	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   The State Forests Program strives to meet the "greatest permanent value" administrative rule (OAR 629-035-0020) on Board of Forestry lands, and to manage and protect Common School Fund lands "with the object of obtaining the greatest benefit for the people of the state, consistent with the conservation of this resource under sound techniques of land management" (Constitution). Fertilization and precommercial thinning are examples of activities related to intensive management.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	95%	100%	93%	90%	69%	115%	76%			
Target	87%	87%	87%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   Intensive management targets are the result of identified needs or opportunities (i.e., pre-commercial thinning, release, or fertilization). Activities are prescribed that will keep forest stands on pathways that attain management objectives and increase site productivity or value of the products produced. Planned intensive management activities are adjusted and refined to use the most cost-effective and appropriate methods up to the point of implementation. These activities experience continual adjustments throughout the year as a result of identifying new opportunities that may have a greater priority for implementation. These priority project adjustments require that available funding, supplies, and labor also be reallocated. Depending on the situation, such reallocations can result in the ability to accomplish additional projects beyond those identified during the planning process or, conversely, in the inability to accomplish all the planned targets.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   Intensive management activities, primarily fertilization and pre-commercial thinning, accomplished more than 100 percent of the 2005 target. In 2006, the accomplishments were 76 percent of the target.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   Comparable public or private industry standards are not available.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   In 2005, targets were achieved because foresters were able to utilize work done in 2004 for fertilization contracts. In 2006, the 76 percent target achievement rate was primarily the result of an increase in fertilizer costs that led to a large project not being conducted as planned.

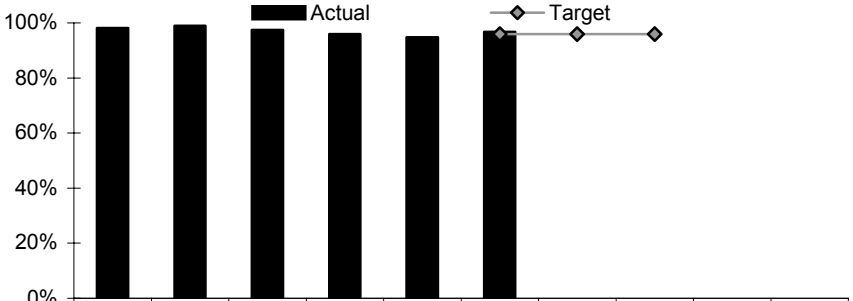
6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   The State Forests Program foresters will continue their efforts to plan a level of intensive management activities appropriate for the available resources.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   The data is associated with fiscal years 2005 and 2006 and is derived from the annual Reforestation Report. The calculation is derived from dividing actual acres of accomplished activities (recorded in a 'stand tracking record' database) by the total of acres planned during the 'annual operation plan' process (a fiscal year activity).

KPM #629-14	INSECT DAMAGE IN EASTERN OREGON FORESTS – Percent of aerially surveyed Eastern Oregon forests that are free of insect damage (higher is better)	Measure since: 2005
Goal	*Forestry Program for Oregon* Strategies C and F: Protect, maintain, and enhance the health of Oregon's forest ecosystems, watersheds, and airsheds within a context of natural disturbance and active management. Maintain and enhance the productive capacity of Oregon's forests to improve the economic well-being of Oregon's communities.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 81 indicates Oregon has been effective in retaining its forest land base, and Benchmark 82 indicates Oregon is effective in maintaining the productive capacity of these forests. Forest health management activities such as insect and disease detection, prevention, and control play important roles in these benchmark results.	
Data source	Based on five-year rolling averages of all Eastern Oregon forests mapped with bark beetle or defoliator damage. Data based on annual aerial survey results.	
Owner	Ted Lorensen, Assistant State Forester, 503-945-7206	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   This performance measure demonstrates the efficiency and effectiveness of conducting aerial surveys in eastern Oregon for insect damage. The Cooperative Insect and Disease Survey annually monitors conditions on all forestlands in Oregon. While insect damage is dynamic and a component of natural disturbances, increases can signal a decrease in the health of a forest.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The target percentage of 96 percent free of insect damage has been established from analyzing 50 plus years of data. Survey data collected over time is valuable in showing trends, early detection of insect infestations, and developing early treatment strategies.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	98.2%	98.9%	97.5%	96.0%	94.8%	96.8%				
Target						96%	96%	96%		

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING?**
   Survey results indicate eastern and southwestern Oregon forests are not experiencing as great as percentage of forestland impacted by insect damage as in previous years.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   The annual survey data allows the comparison of year-to-year insect damage and the effectiveness of treatments.

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 underproducing. In eastern 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 land management practices has resulted in thousands of acres becoming overstocked with trees and need to be thinned to reduce competition and thus avoid future bark beetle outbreaks.

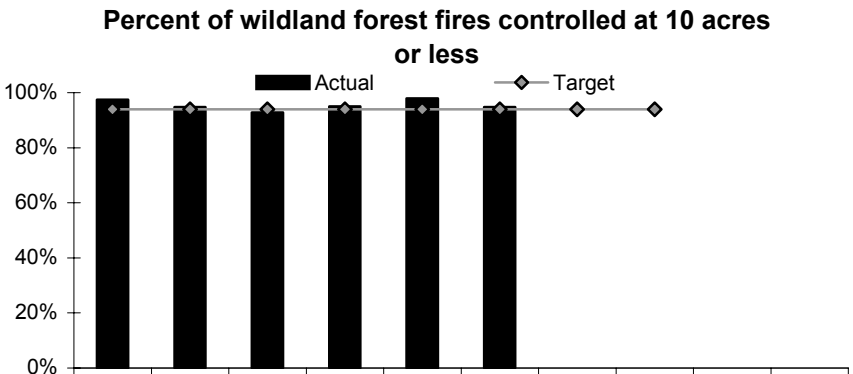
Federal forest health grants for bark beetle treatments provide funds to landowners, administered by ODF Stewardship Foresters, to implement forest stand management activities to improve forest health. Federal National Fire Plan funds also provide cost share funds to improve forest health in the wildland urban interface.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
Continue to provide annual survey to maintain early detection and prevention.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
The aerial survey is flown each summer and an annual report and maps are produced in the fall for distribution to land managers. Data is gathered by individuals recording observations as a grid pattern is flown over all forests. Oregon, with 50 plus years of consecutive annual survey reports has developed the most complete record of insect activity in the nation.

KPM #629-15	FIRE SUPPESSION EFFECTIVENESS – Percent of wildland forest fires under ODF jurisdiction controlled at 10 acres or less (higher is better)	Measure since: 1990
Goal	*Forestry Program for Oregon* Strategies C and F: Protect, maintain, and enhance the health of Oregon's forest ecosystems, watersheds, and airsheds within a context of natural disturbance and active management. Maintain and enhance the productive capacity of Oregon's forests to improve the economic well-being of Oregon's communities.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 81 indicates Oregon has been effective in retaining its forest land base, and Benchmark 82 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.	
Data source	Based on data in the Protection from Fire "FIRES" database.	
Owner	Bill Lafferty, Protection From Fire Program Director, 503-945-7435	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
To suppress wildfire on forestlands while small to minimize costs plus loss. The performance measure demonstrates the effectiveness of the initial attack organization within the Department. The measure also demonstrates the effectiveness of the use of fire severity funding in those years where wildfire potential is high.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	97.4%	94.8%	92.8%	95.0%	97.9%	94.8%				
Target	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%		

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
The higher the percentage, the more effective is the initial attack fire suppression system.

- **2005 Legislative Note: "Reevaluate and modify, if necessary, the target for KPM #15 (Fire Suppression Effectiveness) given that all years show the target was exceeded in all but one year."** This measure has been in place for over 30 years and is one the Department's oldest continuously used measures. This target is widely used nationally by most states and federal land management agencies, and therefore represents a key comparative benchmark. The basis for this measure and the 94 percent target is that because burning conditions, changing fuel types, and the exposure to fire starts vary regionally and from year to year, it provides a relatively consistent means of measuring the performance of the overall wildfire suppression system.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
The target was exceeded by approximately one percent in 2005, which is significant given the severity of recent fire seasons.

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**
   Continued investment in the fire protection system and recognition of severe seasons and conditions with an appropriate capacity response.

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. This data is determined from Fire Report information entered into the F.I.R.E.S. database. The value is determined by dividing the total number of fires 10 acres or more in size by the total number of fires suppressed.

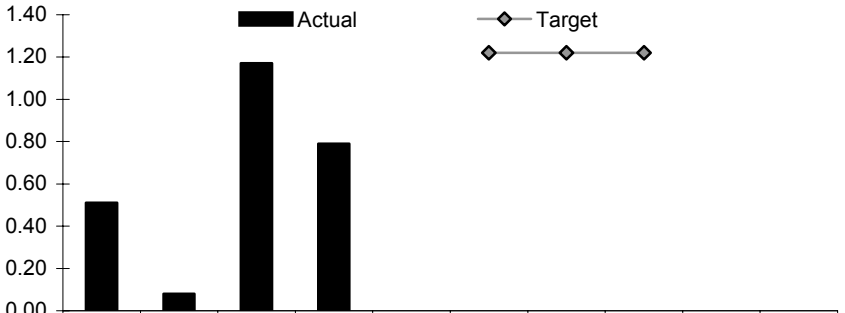
KPM #629-16	WILDLAND FIREFIGHTER SAFETY – Lost time days per thousand fireline exposure hours (lower is better)	Measure since: 2005
Goal	*Forestry Program for Oregon* Strategies C and F: Protect, maintain, and enhance the health of Oregon's forest ecosystems, watersheds, and airsheds within a context of natural disturbance and active management. Maintain and enhance the productive capacity of Oregon's forests to improve the economic well being of Oregon's communities.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 81 indicates Oregon has been effective in retaining its forest land base, and Benchmark 82 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.	
Data source	Based on data from the Oregon Department of Forestry's Safety Section.	
Owner	Bill Lafferty, Protection From Fire Program Director, 503-945-7435	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
Safety is a vital concern in fire suppression. The working environment is full of hazards. Poor safety results can cause injury, death, employee morale problems, and increased costs. The performance measure demonstrates one key element of the effectiveness of fire suppression within the Department. In 2004, the Department exceeded the goal of being below the 8-year average.

The Department has a safety officer present on all large fires. Daily safety briefings are conducted. All employees are given safety education and safety equipment.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
Firefighting is very dangerous and high risk. The lower the number, the more effective is the effort to keep Oregon's wildland firefighters safe. This measure is used to account for the widely varying level of firefighting activity, from year to year.

Lost time days per thousand fireline exposure hours



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	0.51	0.08	1.17	0.79	0.00	0.00				
Target						1.22	1.22	1.22		

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
The target was exceeded in both 2004 and 2005, due to the absence of and lost time injury resulting from fire suppression activities.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
Not applicable. The Department is unaware of any other wildland fire suppression agency that tracks safety statistics in this manner.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   The level of firefighting activity varies from year to year, due primarily to prevailing weather patterns. Generally, however, wildland fires are becoming more dangerous 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 and more difficult to suppress than in the past.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   The Department will continue its strong focus on safety during fire suppression activities.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   The data is generated through the Department's tracking of employee injuries and work time in the payroll system.

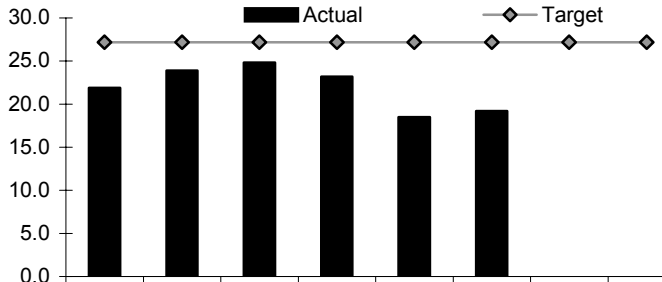
KPM #629-17	PREVENTION OF HUMAN-CAUSED WILDLAND FOREST FIRES – Number of human-caused wildland forest fires per 100,000 Oregon residents (lower is better)	Measure since: 1990
Goal	*Forestry Program for Oregon* Strategies C and F: Protect, maintain, and enhance the health of Oregon's forest ecosystems, watersheds, and airsheds within a context of natural disturbance and active management. Maintain and enhance the productive capacity of Oregon's forests to improve the economic well-being of Oregon's communities.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 81 indicates Oregon has been effective in retaining its forest land base, and Benchmark 82 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.	
Data source	Based on data in the Protection from Fire Program "FIRES" database and the Oregon Economic and Revenue Forecast.	
Owner	Bill Lafferty, Protection From Fire Program Director, 503-945-7435	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
The performance measure demonstrates the effectiveness of the fire prevention program at preventing human-caused fires. The fire prevention program remains effective at preventing human-caused fires.

Implementation of Regulated Use Closures, which limit the activities that the public can engage in, while on forestlands.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
The lower the number, the more effective is the fire prevention program. This measure is used to account for the steady upward growth in the state's population. It provides a good reference to account for both urban resident use, who use forestlands for recreation, and rural resident use, who live in wooded areas or use it for a livelihood.

Number of human-caused wildland forest fires per 100,000 Oregon residents



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	21.9	23.9	24.8	23.2	18.5	19.2				
Target	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.2		

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
The Department exceeded the target by keeping the number of human-caused fires below the target number of fires per 100,000 Oregon residents. This outcome is significant given the severity of recent fire seasons.

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 public's 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.

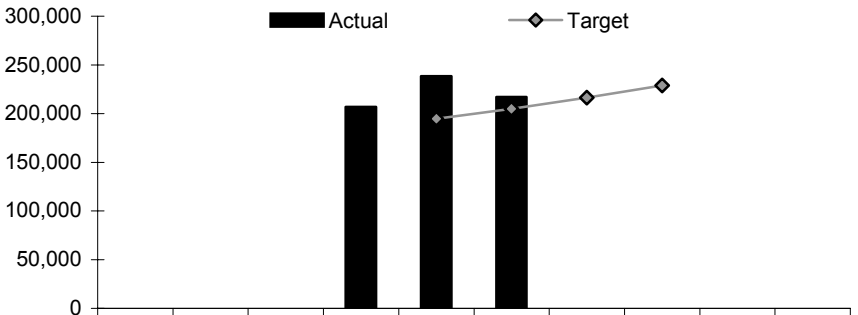
KPM #629-18	FOREST FUEL REDUCTION – Total forest acres treated with prescribed fire, mechanical, or other methods primarily for fuel reduction on private and federal lands (higher is better)	Measure since: 1990
Goal	*Forestry Program for Oregon* Strategies C and F: Protect, maintain, and enhance the health of Oregon's forest ecosystems, watersheds, and airsheds within a context of natural disturbance and active management. Maintain and enhance the productive capacity of Oregon's forests to improve the economic well-being of Oregon's communities.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 81 indicates Oregon has been effective in retaining its forest land base and Benchmark 82 indicates Oregon is also effective in maintaining the productive capacity of these forests.	
Data source	Based on data collected by the Protection From Fire Program and the National Fire Plan Operations and Reporting System. Data is limited to federal land activities and private land activities conducted using federal funds.	
Owner	Bill Lafferty, Protection From Fire Program Director, 503-945-7435	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   This measure reflects how much fuels reduction activity has occurred that helps restore and improve forest health. Fuels reduction is also a factor in minimizing catastrophic wildfire. Mechanical treatment of fuels also enhances economic activity in Oregon.

   Administration of the Smoke Management Program to maximize prescribed burning while minimizing adverse air quality impacts is related to this measure.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The higher the number, the more effective is the effort to reduce the amount of forest fuels. Especially on federal lands, there has been a dramatic increase in forest fuel accumulations over the past 50 years. This, in turn, has caused forest fires to burn with more intensity and has made them more difficult, more dangerous, and more costly to suppress.

Total forest acres treated with prescribed fire, mechanical, or other methods primarily for fuel reduction on private and federal lands



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual			0	206,752	238,292	217,120				
Target					194,648	204,963	216,309	228,790		

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   The number of acres treated in 2005 exceeded the target. This reflects Oregon's success in dealing with the strong national emphasis on reducing fuels in forested areas. Success in this effort is important because of the enhanced wildfire and insect threats created by excess fuels, in combination with climate change and increasing use of forested areas for recreation activities and residential development.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   Data is not available to compare Oregon's effort with that in other states. Oregon, however, has been very successful in seeking out, applying for and receiving federal funds needed to fund fuels reduction efforts on thousands of acres of private lands in the wildland-urban interface. In addition, an aggressive effort to complete Community Wildfire Protection Plans is enabling work to be funded and carried out on adjoining federal ownerships.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   Limitations on the ability of federal agencies to effectively manage their lands limits the amount of fuels which can be reduced while, at the same time, adding to the significantly enlarged fuel loading. On other ownerships, the general health of the economy has a great influence on the marketability of forest fuel material and the resulting level of utilization. On all ownerships, the overall weather pattern may either limit or enhance the ability of owners to dispose of their fuels by burning.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   Current fuel reduction activities and efforts need to be continued and strengthened. The decrease of timber harvest on federal lands continues to exacerbate the fuel loading situation. Without a continued aggressive forest fuels reduction effort, increases in the already high amounts of fuel loading can be expected to result in larger, more dangerous, more destructive, and more costly to suppress fires.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   The reporting cycle is a calendar year. Data pertaining to the number of acres burned comes from the Department's smoke management program and is generally reliable. Data pertaining to other disposal methods comes from a variety of sources, which may vary from year to year and may not always be reliable. Though not always reliable, the data still provides a good indication of overall trends. The value is determined by adding the number of acres treated by prescribed fire and the number of acres treated by other methods.

KPM #629-19	AIR QUALITY PROTECTION – Total number of restricted area units burned per total number of smoke intrusions into designated population centers (higher is better)	Measure since: 1990
Goal	*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.	
Oregon Context	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.	
Data source	Actual count based on ODF Smoke Management System records. "Restricted Areas" are geographic areas designated by state government in administrative rule for which permits to burn on forestlands are required year round.	
Owner	Bill Lafferty, Protection From Fire Program Director, 503-945-7435	

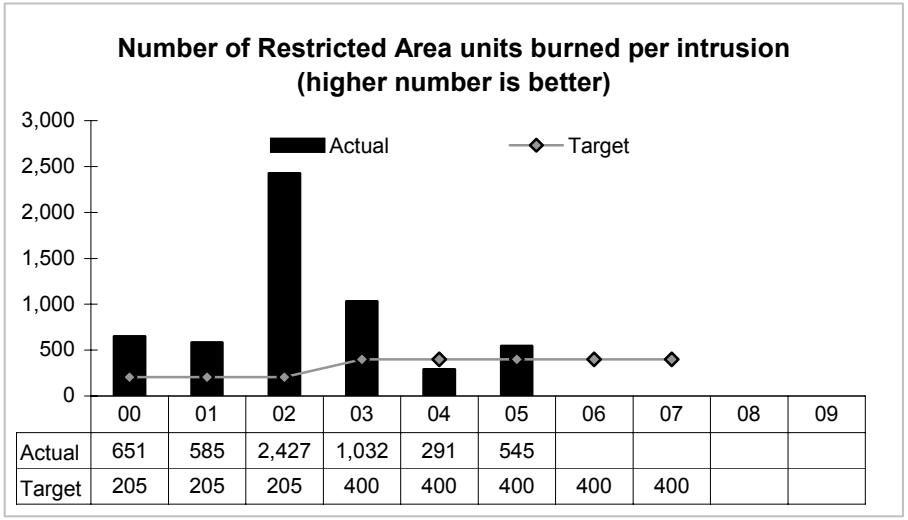
1. **OUR STRATEGY**

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

"Restricted Areas" are geographic areas designated by state government in administrative rule for which permits to burn forestland are required year round. Smoke management forecasts and burning instructions were effective in minimizing the air quality impacts in designated areas.

Restricted Area: All forestlands west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains and lands protected by the Oregon Department of Forestry which are within the boundary of the Deschutes and Mt. Hood National Forests.

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 regulation.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	651	585	2,427	1,032	291	545				
Target	205	205	205	400	400	400	400	400		

Intrusion: The presence of prescribed burning smoke in a location where, because of time or location, it is not permitted under the Oregon Smoke Management Plan.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**

The higher the number, the more effective is the effort to protect air quality. The Restricted Area is that portion of the state were permits to burn slashing are required year round and is generally western Oregon and within the boundary of the Deschutes National Forest. Intrusions are those instances when smoke from the burning of slashing degrades the air quality in a protected location. The burning of slashing is important because it removes hazardous accumulations of dry, wildfire prone fuels and aids in the ability to more effectively reforest harvested units.

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 slashing.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   There are no comparable public or private industry standards.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   Overall weather patterns vary from year to year and influence the difficulty of making the decisions needed to protect air quality.

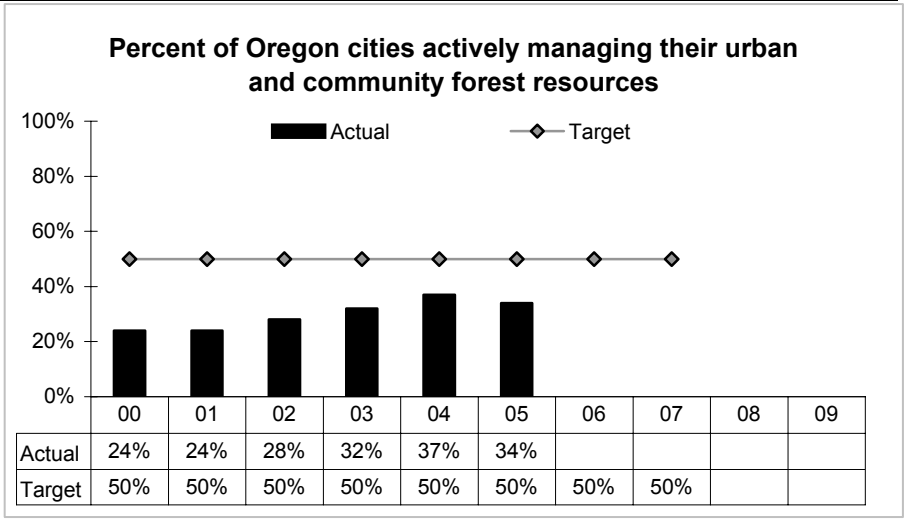
6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   No immediate changes are needed in the Program. However, program review is underway that may result in changes in procedures.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   The reporting cycle is a calendar year. Data concerning the number of units is from the Department's smoke management program and is reliable. Data pertaining to the number of intrusions also comes from the Department's smoke management program but is based on subjective personal observations made in the field and is subject to variation. 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. The value is determined by dividing the total number of units burned by the total number of intrusions.

KPM #629-20	URBAN AND COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT – Percent of Oregon cities actively managing their urban and community forest resources (higher is better)	Measure since: 1992
Goal	*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.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 81 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.	
Data source	Actual count based on Urban and Community Forests Program records. The Department uses a ranking system to evaluate the sustainability of community forestry efforts.	
Owner	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 of attainment 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.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	24%	24%	28%	32%	37%	34%				
Target	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%		

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**

There are 241 cities in Oregon. Not every city has the interest and ability to manage their urban forest resources. Interest in urban forest management fluctuates in correlation to current events – for example, the January 2004 ice storm raised 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.

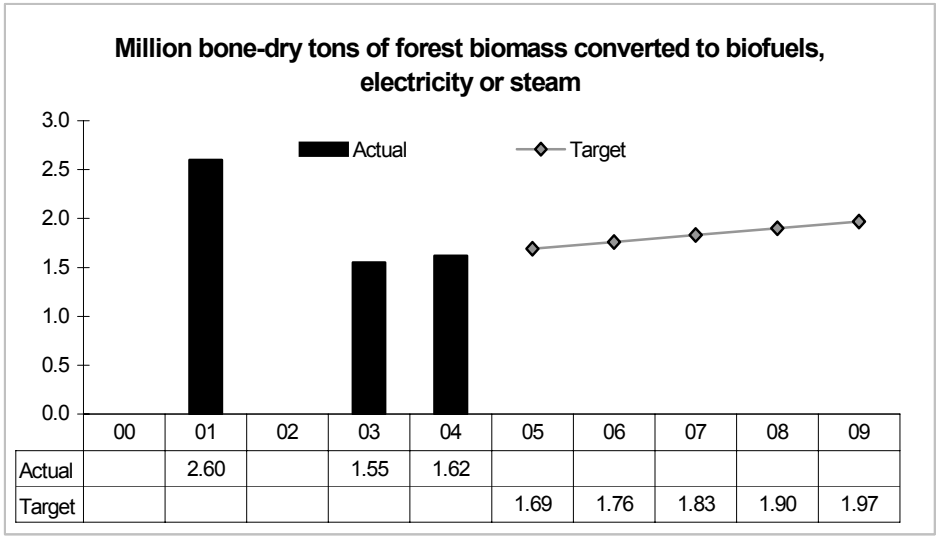
3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**

Currently, a little more than 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 2005, with 43 cities. Cities are responding to the need to proactively manage their urban forests.

KPM #629-21	FOREST BIOMASS UTILIZATION-- Million bone-dry tons of forest biomass converted to , electricity or steam (higher is better)	Measure since: 2005
Goal	*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.	
Oregon Context	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 76 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.	
Data source	Based on information provided by the Oregon Department of Energy Biomass Energy Facility Directory.	
Owner	David Morman, Forest Resources Planning Program, 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 increases for biomass utilization. The Department has also participated in Department of Energy and Governor's 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.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual		2.60		1.55	1.62					
Target						1.69	1.76	1.83	1.90	1.97

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   Targets for 2005 through 2007 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**
   On track with targets. The Oregon Department of Energy is working on 2005 data. Until that data is available, a complete assessment of performance cannot be made.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
As a relatively new measure, 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.
- Forest biomass consumed by wildfires.

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, 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. The Departments of Forestry and Energy are working to obtain data for 2002 and 2005 to develop consistent methodology for future data collection and reporting. Data comes 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.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
The number of cities with urban forestry programs is steadily growing, increasing from 24 percent in 2000 to 34 percent in 2005.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
The Department of Forestry has a very limited staff to serve the entire State. Currently, 2.75 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. 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.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
The Department of Forestry is submitting a Policy Option Package to the 2007-2009 Oregon State Legislature that would provide additional field resources to this program, which if approved, should result in a higher level of performance for this indicator in future years.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
Each 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.

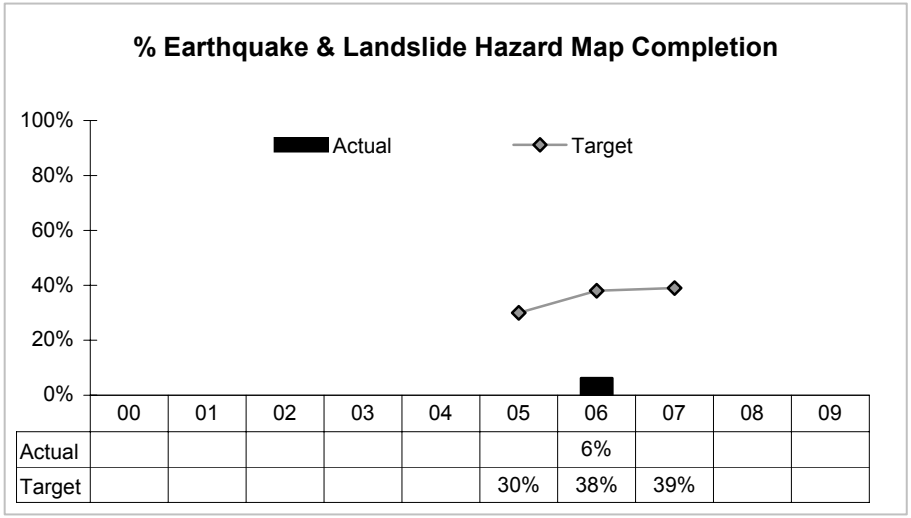
The agency links this performance measure to Oregon Benchmark(s):
#67a, Emergency Preparedness

KPM #1	EARTHQUAKE AND LANDSLIDE MAP COMPLETION % of communities and other stakeholders with hazard maps and risk studies for earthquake & landslide hazards.	Measure since: 2005
Goal	LIFE & PROPERTY SAFETY: Agency Goal #1 Reduce risk to Oregonians from naturally occurring hazardous events.	
Oregon Context	OBM 67a: Community Preparedness For Natural Hazards.	
Data source	Department records.	
Owner	GeoHazard Section; contact Don Lewis, 971-673-1555, don.lewis@dogami.state.or.us	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   Provide high-quality earthquake & landslide hazard maps for populated portions of Oregon; reduce risk to loss of life and property. We partner with USGS, FEMA, OEM, and numerous Oregon counties.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The targeted populated area of Oregon constitutes 17,610 square miles.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   Through 2005-06 the department has produced detailed earthquake hazard maps using 3-dimensional data for 1,093 square miles, representing 6.2% of the total target area. Work has focused on densely populated urban areas wherein 61 of the 100 largest cities have been completed (population of 61 in 2000: 1,823,593). The city of Salem earthquake hazard map (GMS 105) can be viewed online at http://www.oregongeology.com/sub/publications/gms/gms.htm .



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual							6%			
Target						30%	38%	39%		

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   No comparable data for similar jurisdictions available at this time.

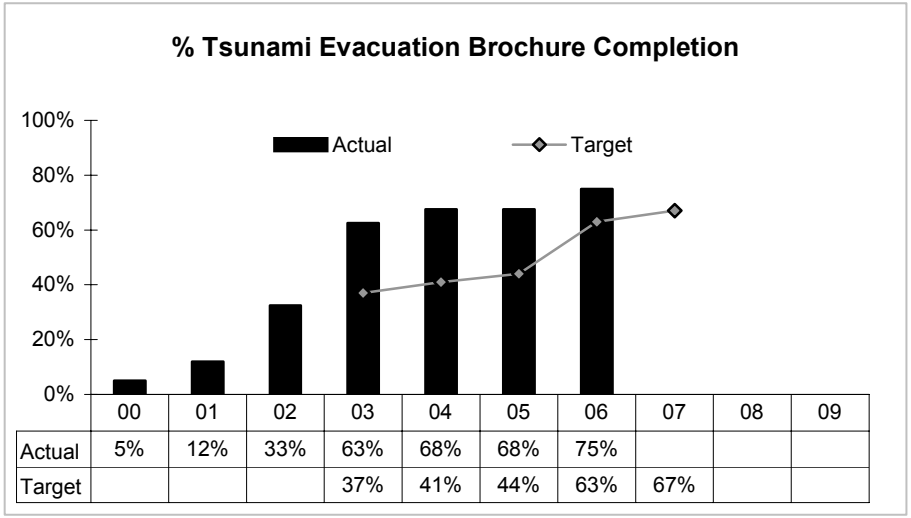
5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   Work is time intensive and progressive; supplementary 2-dimensional hazard analysis for 10 western Oregon counties totaling 7,662 square miles of target area is complete and available (incremental 43.5%). In total, 49.7% of the target area has at least a 2-dimensional earthquake hazard assessment complete.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   Acquire LIDAR topographic data for target areas in western Oregon to dramatically improve the caliber of the Agency's work on Mudslide Hazard Maps, and will accelerate the work towards defining Further Review Areas for rapidly moving landslides.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   The target area matches the methodology utilized and described in KPM #6.

The agency links this performance measure to Oregon Benchmark(s):
#67a, Emergency Preparedness

KPM #2	TSUNAMI EVACUATION MAP COMPLETION % target communities with official, reviewed evacuation map brochures produced by DOGAMI.	Measure since: 2005
Goal	LIFE & PROPERTY SAFETY: Agency Goal #1 Reduce risk to Oregonians from naturally occurring geologic hazardous events.	
Oregon Context	OBM 67a: Community Preparedness For Natural Hazards.	
Data source	Department records.	
Owner	Coastal Section; contact Don Lewis, 971-673-1555, don.lewis@dogami.state.or.us	



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	5%	12%	33%	63%	68%	68%	75%			
Target				37%	41%	44%	63%	67%		

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   Eliminate the future loss of life of Oregonians and visitors to the Oregon Coast by working with local city officials, county emergency managers and other state & federal agencies to effectively increase awareness and action. NOAA is a lead sponsor and OEM is a key partner.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   There are 40 identified at-risk communities along the Coast, including all incorporated cities representing a population of 109,624 (2003).

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   Tsunami evacuation brochures have been completed for 30 of the 40 target communities. 205,000 brochures were reprinted and distributed this past year. The completion trend is well above target.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   There are 30 Washington communities at risk, most clustered at the southern end of the state along a length of coast about 1/3 as long of that at risk in Oregon. Washington has produced similar evacuation brochures for 27 communities, however they do not provide recommended routes to safety.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   The agency sources funds from the federal National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program to produce these brochures, model and create inundation maps, and to increase awareness. The Sumatra tsunami disaster increased awareness levels to the saturation point.

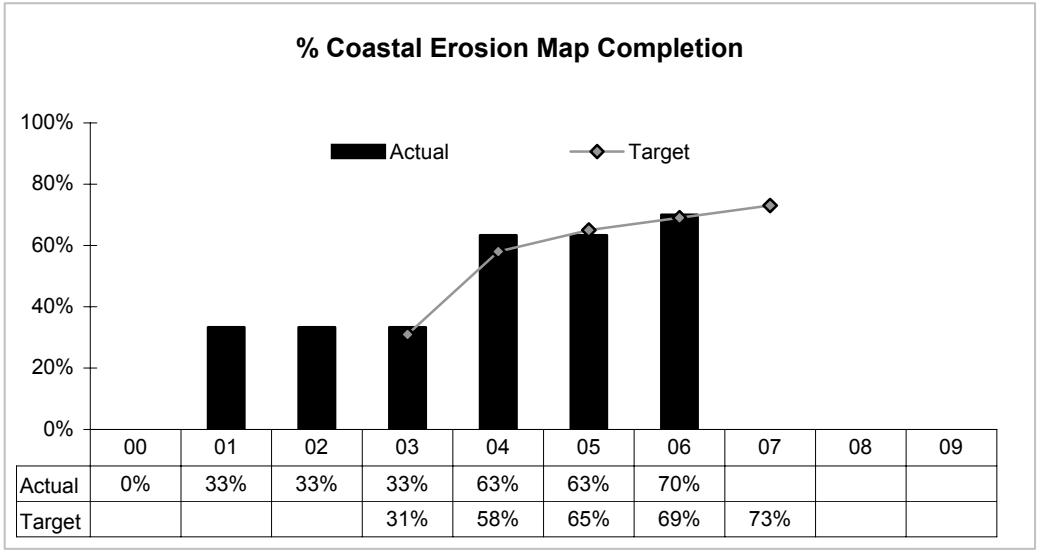
6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   Brochure completion and revisions are driven by tsunami inundation mapping studies. These studies are experiencing improvements due to a inundation data and models resulting from the Sumatra tsunami, and as superior new LIDAR-derived topographic data for Oregon are gathered.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

The data are reported for the Oregon fiscal year. A review is in progress, to be reported on next year, to verify the scope of areas at risk, and to interrogate the inundation mapping – evacuation brochure – information distribution – hazard awareness campaign assumptions and methodologies. Tsunami evacuation brochures can be downloaded at http://www.oregongeology.com/sub/earthquakes/Coastal/Tsubrochures.htm .

The agency links this performance measure to Oregon Benchmark(s):
#67a, Emergency Preparedness

KPM #3	COASTAL EROSION MAP COMPLETION % target communities with standardized, 4-risk zone erosion hazard maps.	Measure since: 2005
Goal	LIFE & PROPERTY SAFETY: Agency Goal #1 Reduce risk to Oregonians from naturally occurring geologic hazardous events.	
Oregon Context	OBM 67a: Community Preparedness For Natural Hazards.	
Data source	Department records.	
Owner	Coastal Section; contact Don Lewis, 971-673-1555, don.lewis@dogami.state.or.us	



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	0%	33%	33%	33%	63%	63%	70%			
Target				31%	58%	65%	69%	73%		

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   Reduce the risk of losses to property and infrastructure by identifying minimum and maximum potential coastal change erosion distances for bluff- and dune-backed shorelines over the next 60-100 years; for use by land use planners. DLCD, OPRD, ODOT, OHSU, USACE and coastal counties and communities are active partners.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   30 selected communities represent the coastline of interest and at risk.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   These four-zone erosion maps ("Imminent, High, Moderate, and Low Hazard Zones") have been completed for 21 communities. Extensive supportive work is in progress focused on coastal change on the northern Oregon coast; see a portion of this work assessing estuaries and shores at http://www.oregongeology.com/sub/Nanoos1/index.htm .

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   A direct comparable has not been located. Various jurisdictions, including the State of Hawaii, have active coastal erosion studies incorporated as part of their coastal zone management programs.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   Staff vacancy affected progress during 2004-05. Field work completed for two communities during 2005-06 with a final report issued by calendar year-end.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   Partnerships with state and local authorities are necessary to advance this work for the communities located in Curry, Coos, Douglas and Lane counties.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   The six Open File Reports (OFR 01-03, 01-04, 04-09, 04-11, 04-18 and 04-20) documenting these studies are available from the Nature of the Northwest Information Center at http://www.naturenw.org/ . Information concerning ongoing hazard mitigation activities along the coast can be found at http://www.oregongeology.com/sub/earthquakes/Coastal/CoastalHazardsMain.htm .

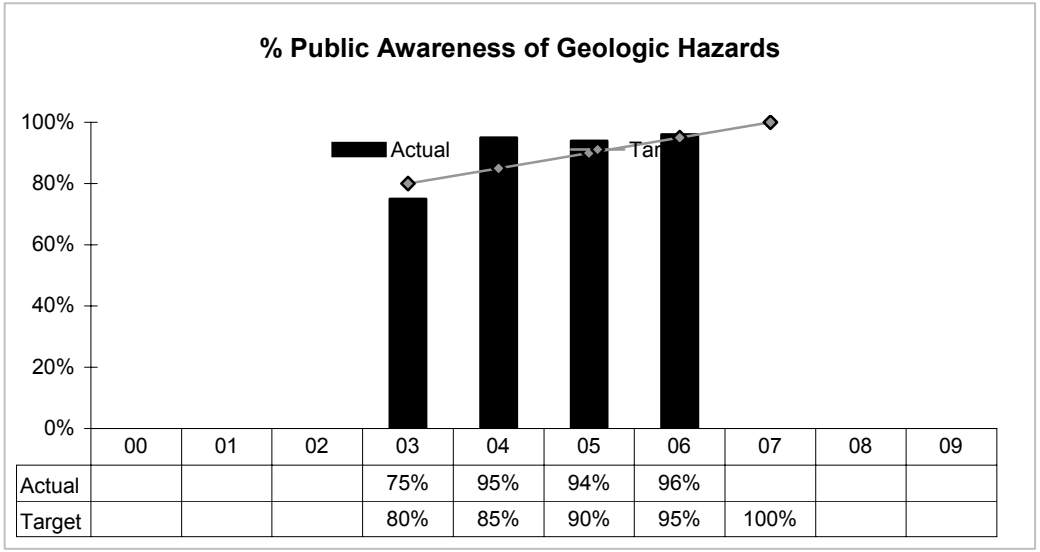
The agency links this performance measure to Oregon Benchmark(s):
#67a, Emergency Preparedness

KPM #4	HAZARD AWARENESS Public awareness of geologic hazards and mitigation efforts.	Measure since: 2003
Goal	LIFE & PROPERTY SAFETY: Agency Goal #2 Improve public awareness of geologic hazards and educate communities on mitigation.	
Oregon Context	OBM 67a: Community Preparedness For Natural Hazards.	
Data source	Department records.	
Owner	Public Education Section; contact Don Lewis, 971-673-1555, don.lewis@dogami.state.or.us	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   Deliver reliable hazard information to Oregonians at risk so as to positively affect awareness, behavior and personal accountability. We work with OEM, FEMA, USGS, NOAA, ODF, ODOT, counties, communities, school districts, and numerous media organizations.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The objective is 100% awareness of natural hazards.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   The data collected for 2005-06 demonstrates a very high level of awareness; trending on target. Department web-page downloads consistently spike immediately following hazardous events, such as earthquakes For example, on the day of the recent M3.8 earthquake 20 miles north of Portland, our website experienced a six-fold increase in earthquake-related page loads. Hazard awareness information is available at http://www.oregongeology.com/sub/earthquakes/earthquakehome.htm.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual				75%	95%	94%	96%			
Target				80%	85%	90%	95%	100%		

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   Comparable data is unavailable.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   Media saturation coverage of high-profile natural disasters such as the Sumatra tsunami and hurricane Katrina dramatically increased awareness. Docudramas, such as shown frequently on the Discovery channel, regarding the inevitable Cascadia mega-quake and a Yellowstone super-eruption help.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   Define the "information gaps" that Oregon customers seek; track department website activity and proactively evaluate customer satisfaction results wherein *availability of information* is the agency's lowest rating at 92% satisfaction.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

The data is largely qualitative; reflecting the greater than 19 times out of 20 incidence rate of the department fielding and responding to queries following natural hazard events.

The agency links this performance measure to Oregon Benchmark(s):
#67a, Emergency Preparedness

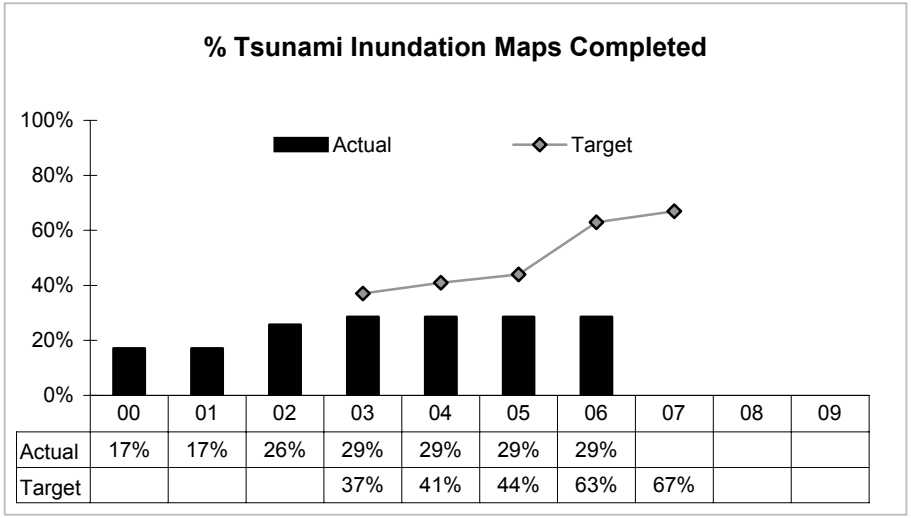
KPM #9	TSUNAMI INUNDATION MAP COMPLETION % of coastal communities provided with detailed tsunami inundation maps for local emergency planning.	Measure since: 2005
Goal	LIFE & PROPERTY SAFETY: Agency Goal #1 Reduce risk to Oregonians from naturally occurring geologic hazardous events.	
Oregon Context	OBM 67a: Community Preparedness For Natural Hazards.	
Data source	Department records.	
Owner	Coastal Section; contact Don Lewis, 971-673-1555, don.lewis@dogami.state.or.us	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   Provide computer simulation tsunami inundation hazard maps for at-risk communities. NOAA funds the work. OHSU is a key partner. Each community provides data and in-kind support; Cannon Beach is funding field research.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   35 at-risk communities have been identified, excluding state parks.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   During 2005-06 no new inundation maps were completed due to varying technical complications with the two study areas in progress (Florence and Cannon Beach). The trend is significantly below target. The target completion date is 2018.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   Oregon is one of the five Pacific states (along with Washington, California, Alaska and Hawaii) that has examined tsunami inundation hazards in a detailed fashion.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	17%	17%	26%	29%	29%	29%	29%			
Target				37%	41%	44%	63%	67%		

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   Delays in receiving high quality bathymetric and coastal topographic data, and staff turnover at a key subcontractor delayed progress in the period.

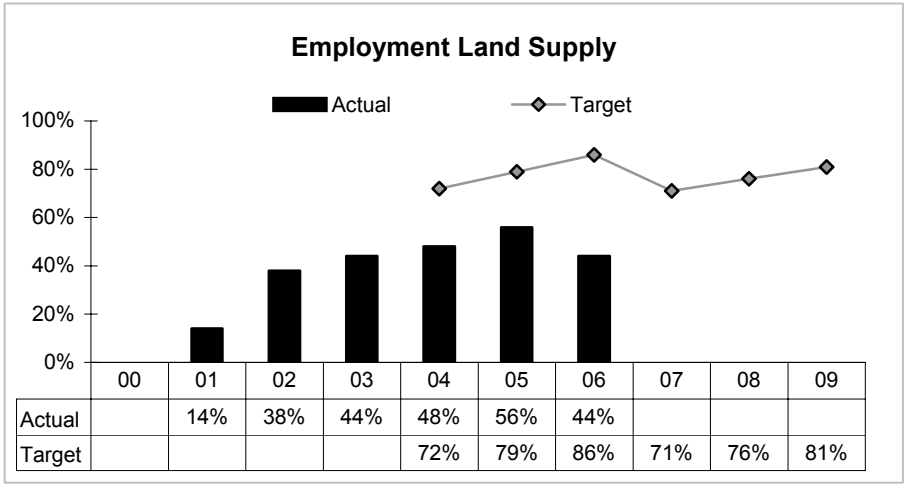
6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   Acquire high-quality LIDAR & most current bathymetric data, expand paleo-tsunami sands mapping, and incorporate technical lessons learned from tsunami inundation during the Sumatra earthquake. A bottle neck is the iterative and time-consuming nature of computer simulation modeling.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

The data reflects the number of completed inundation simulation maps versus the complete list of at-risk communities. The maps have been published as Interpretative Map Series (IMS) maps #2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 21, 23 and also GMS-99 and are available at http://www.naturenw.org/geo-tsunamis.htm

The agency links this performance measure to Oregon Benchmark(s): #4, Net Job Growth

KPM #1	EMPLOYMENT LAND SUPPLY – Percent of cities that have an adequate supply of land for industrial and other employment needs to implement their local economic development plan.	**Measure since: 2002**
Goal	Economic development: Promote economic development and quality communities.	
Oregon Context	OBM 4: Job Growth	
Data source	DLCD tracking of periodic review approval orders.	
Owner	Bob Rindy, 503-373-0050 ext 229	



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual		14%	38%	44%	48%	56%	44%			
Target					72%	79%	86%	71%	76%	81%

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   Periodic review and plan amendment review are the major department activities that support this measure. For example, in periodic review, each city updates its land use plan, forecasts its industrial land needs for the next twenty years, and amends its UGB, if necessary, in order to increase the land supply. The department provides technical and financial assistance to local governments for planning tasks intended to evaluate or increase the supply of industrial and other employment lands.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The measure shows the percent of Oregon cities with population over 2,500 that have updated their plan to provide a twenty-year supply of industrial and other employment land inside urban growth boundaries. The analysis for this measure in previous years relied exclusively on data derived from the state's periodic review program. Metro is required to go through periodic review more frequently than other urban areas in the state, and in the past, the department took this into account by weighting the measure toward the Metro region. In 2005 the legislature requested that the department revise the methodology so as not to weight Metro data. The revised methodology will lower the performance in the near term, as discussed below.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   The targets were not met for this reporting period. Oregon cities are continuing to maintain and improve their supply of industrial and other employment lands; however, more work needs to be done. The department may also need to consider reducing these targets in recognition of the reduced scope of Periodic Review as a result of 2005 legislation. The reason for the reported drop in 2005 performance from the previous year is because the department changed the methodology for this measure (in response to a legislative budget note). Under the revised methodology, the Metro region data has been disaggregated and each Metro city is now counted individually. In prior years, all Metro cities were presumed to have an adequate supply each time Metro completed an urban growth boundary expansion. If the methodology used in previous reporting years had not changed, the figure reported for 2005 would have been 64%. However, progress toward this measure is expected to improve in the near future for two reasons. First, a majority of Metro area cities are eligible to enter periodic review in the next biennium. Second, most grant awards in the current biennium have been directed toward local planning efforts to determine land needs for industrial and other employment lands. These needs analyses are expected to increase land supplies designated to meet long-term and near-term industrial and other employment needs.

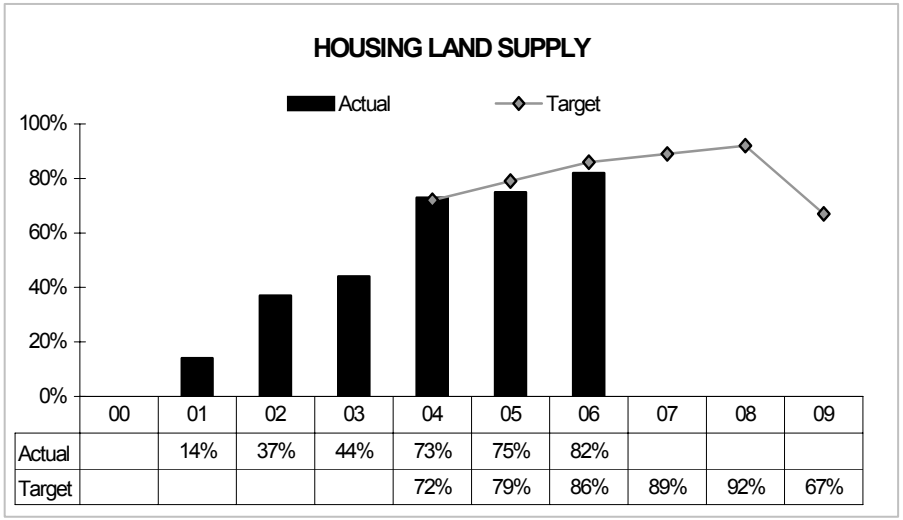
4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   There is no other equivalent public or private industry standard to evaluate the sufficiency of employment lands within UGBs.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   Recent legislation eliminated the requirement for cities with a population less than 10,000 outside Metro to periodically review and update the local land use plan. In addition, the moratorium on periodic review due to SB 920 in 2003 delayed many comprehensive plan updates. The recent amendments to the methodology for this measure also affected this year's results.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   For cities no longer subject to periodic review, DLCD needs to place more reliance on the agency's local grant programs to encourage an adequate supply of industrial land and other land planned for employment needs. Better tracking of local efforts to meet this measure is also needed, since periodic review will no longer provide an effective method to measure progress of cities under 10,000 in population that do not undergo periodic review. Also, adequate funding of the department's technical assistance and grant programs will be necessary for the agency to achieve the targets. Even if funding is maintained or improved, the targets may need to be lowered to account for the loss of the periodic review process for cities less than 10,000.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   The reporting cycle is Oregon's fiscal year. Progress under this measure is counted when a city completes and the department approves a periodic review task to add industrial and other employment lands to its UGB, or when a city completes periodic review after evaluating the land supply and determining it has sufficient employment land. Completions are also counted when a city completes a major plan update relating to the employment land supply, such as adopting an "economic opportunities analysis" that determines employment land needs in accordance with Statewide Planning Goal 9.

KPM #2	HOUSING LAND SUPPLY – Percent of cities that have an adequate supply of buildable residential land to meet housing needs.	Measure since: 2002
Goal	Economic development: Promote economic development and quality communities.	
Oregon Context	OBM 74: Affordable housing	
Data source	DLCD tracking of periodic review approval orders.	
Owner	Bob Rindy, 503-373-0050 ext 229	



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual		14%	37%	44%	73%	75%	82%			
Target					72%	79%	86%	89%	92%	67%

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   This measure tracks the percentage of cities with a population over 2,500 that have completed a major update of their local land use plan in order to provide a 20-year supply of buildable residential land within the urban growth boundary. Planning and zoning a sufficient land supply, based on an up-to-date housing need analysis, helps assure that enough land is available for construction of new housing at various price ranges and rent levels in these communities. Nearly ¾ of all lower income households pay more than an amount considered reasonable for housing costs. This emphasizes the importance of the department's work with state and local government to assure an adequate supply of residential land in urban growth boundaries. The supply of residential land directly affects local governments' success in providing for affordable housing needs.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The higher the percentage reported under this measure, the better the department's performance. The analysis for this measure in previous years relied exclusively on data derived from the state's periodic review program. One problem with using this methodology is that Metro is required to go through periodic review more frequently than other urban areas in the state, and is required by statute to review its residential buildable land supply under a time frame that does not necessarily coincide with periodic review. . Because of this, Metro's residential land supply data did not correlate well with data from other urban areas subject to periodic review. In the past, the department took this into account by weighting the measure toward the Metro region. To more accurately track the urban residential land supply for the state, and in response to a legislative budget note, the department has changed the methodology for this measure starting in 2005. (See "About the Data" below.) The approved targets have not changed. The revised methodology for this measure has had some effect on the results this fiscal year, and the department did not meet its target.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   The department exceeded the target in 2003, but was four percentage points lower than the target in 2004 and in 2005. This is primarily due to the legislative moratorium on new periodic reviews, but may also be due to the amended methodology (see About the Targets, above). Since the targets are set to increase until 08, the department is not currently trending toward meeting these targets. As the moratorium on new periodic reviews expires in 07, the department anticipates progress will improve for this KPM.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   There is ample evidence that raw land supply affects housing costs, although there is not general agreement on the magnitude of that affect. The department's performance measure of land supply is more long-term than most relevant private indsutry standards. Most land supply measurements concern the two- to five-year, or "near-term," supply, while DLCD measures the 20-year "long-term" supply. Either due to this diference, or due to other differences, public and private studies have tended to reach widely varying conclusions as to the effects of the land supply within the urban growth boundary on housing costs.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   Results are affected by the following: (1) when a city subject to periodic review enters a new periodic review, (2) whether a city subject to periodic review completes its residential land supply work task(s), or urban growth boundary evaluation work task(s) on schedule, and (3) whether a city that is not required to undergo periodic review decides to update its plan to ensure an adequate supply of residential land (and provides timely notice to the department) at least every 10 years. The department and LCDC control the schedule for periodic review (with some limits), but DLCD has little influence over cities outside periodic review (DLCD may encourage, but not require, communities to update land supply outside periodic review). The legislative moratorium on new periodic reviews has a major effect on these results, and the department anticipates that the results will improve as that moratorium expires in 2007.

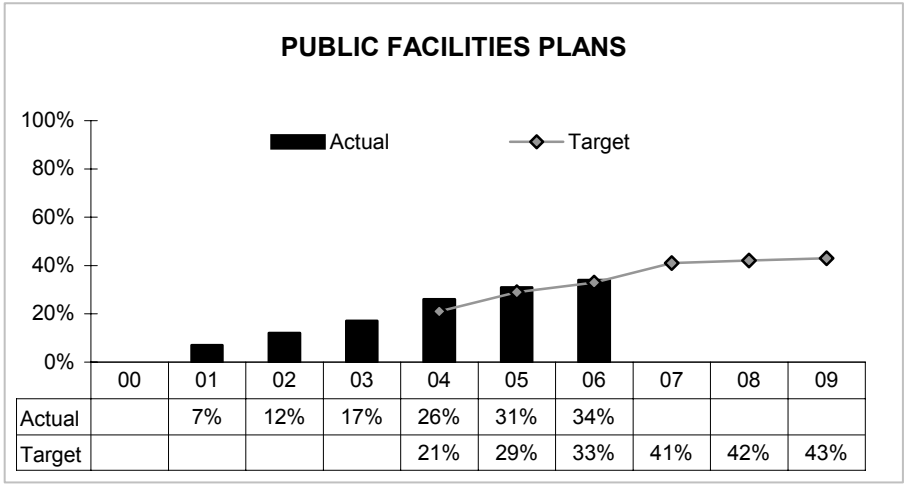
6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   Continue tracking this measure using the revised data source and methodology. In order to encourage more local governments to update their land supply, the department should pursue additional funds from the legislature, and other sources for grants to local governments that would support residential buildable lands inventories, land need analyses, and urban growth boundary land supply evaluations.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   The reporting cycle is Oregon's fiscal year.

   The department has revised the data source for this measure. In previous years, the data was derived from approved periodic review work tasks, which included periodic review by Metro and all cities outside Metro with populations over 2,500. Legislation in 2005 eliminated mandatory periodic review for cities with populations less than 10,000 and also put a moratorium on LCDC's scheduling of "new" periodic reviews until July 1, 2007. This legislation essentially eliminated cities between 2,500 and 10,000 in population from mandatory periodic review, and therefore significantly shrank the measure's data source because such cities constitute approximately 23 % of Oregon's 241 incorporated cities. To approximate the broader data base used in the past, the department has revised its data source, starting in 2005, by adding information gathered from notices of local "plan amendments" (outside periodic review) that concern the residential land supply for cities over 2,500 in population.

The department has also revised the methodology for this measure, as described in "About the Targets," above.

KPM #3	PUBLIC FACILITIES PLANS – Percent of cities that have updated the local plan to include reasonable cost estimates and funding plans for sewer and water systems.	**Measure since: 2002**
Goal	Economic development: Promote economic development and quality communities.	
Oregon Context	OBM: 4 Job Growth and OBM 74: Affordable Housing	
Data source	DLCD tracking of periodic review approval orders.	
Owner	Bob Rindy, 503-373-0050 ext 229	



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual		7%	12%	17%	26%	31%	34%			
Target					21%	29%	33%	41%	42%	43%

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   This measure tracks the percentage of cities over 2,500 in population that have completed an update of their local plans for water and sewer system facilities needed to serve future land development within the urban growth boundary, including cost estimates and funding plans. The timely provision of public facilities is a prerequisite for urban development, affordable housing, and market-ready industrial sites.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The higher the number for this measure, the better the department's performance. In previous years, this measure considered only local plan updates that were completed through periodic review, which was mandatory for cities with over 2,500 in population. Legislation in 2005 eliminated mandatory periodic review for cities with populations less than 10,000. Because cities between 2,500 and 10,000 in population constitute approximately 23% of all Oregon cities, this legislation significantly reduced the data base for this performance measure. Accordingly, the targets and methodology for this measure have been revised to approximate the previous data base by including data collected from plan amendments that occurred outside of periodic review for cities over 2,500 in population. In addition, the target for each year after 2006 includes plan amendments outside of periodic review (as well as plan amendments that occur during periodic review). 2005 legislation put a moratorium on the initiation of "new" periodic reviews until July 1, 2007. The 2006 and 2007 targets also presume the completion of overdue "pre-moratorium" periodic review work tasks. The 2008 and 2009 targets include estimated work tasks expected to be completed as "post-moratorium" periodic reviews. Completions of periodic review work tasks that were begun before the moratorium are included in the targets for 2006 and 2007. Completions of periodic review work tasks expected to start after July 1, 2007 are included in the targets for 2008 and 2009. All future targets subtract an estimated number of outdated (i.e., over 10 years old) plans for cities between 2,500 and 10,000 in population. Cities subject to periodic review (over 10,000 in population) are expected to update their plans through periodic review every 5 to 15 years.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   The target for 2006 was exceeded. The targets have been exceeded since 2003 in part because the department formed an interdivisional team to focus agency resources to assist local jurisdictions in finishing periodic review work tasks, including public facilities plans.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**

Oregon Department of Land Conservation & Development
Excerpt from FY 2006 Annual Performance Progress Report found at http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR06.shtml

Note: Oregon Benchmarks were renumbered in 2006, so some benchmark references under "Oregon Context" may be off by one.

The department is aware of no other public or private industry standard that evaluates progress toward updating plans for urban sewer and water facilities.

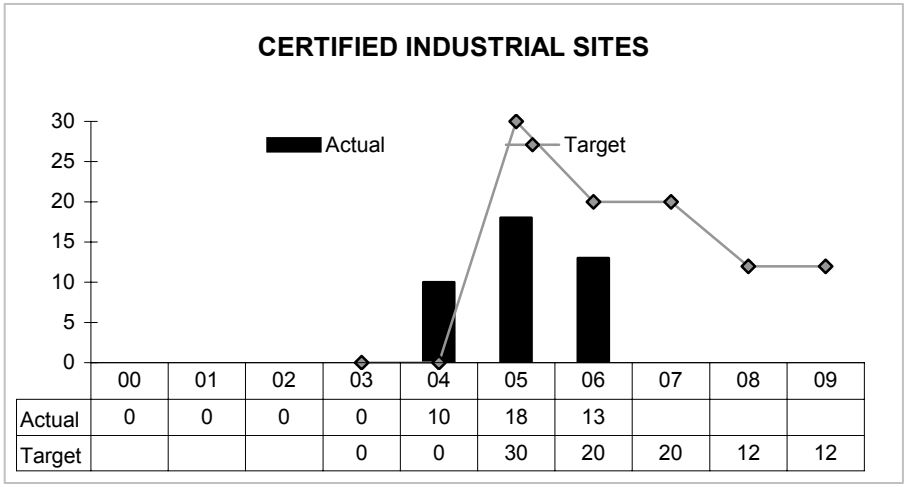
5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
Results are affected by: (1) when a city subject to periodic review (over 10,000 in population) enters a new periodic review, (2) whether a city subject to periodic review completes its public facilities plan work task on time, and (3) whether a city not subject to periodic review (between 2,500 and 10,000 in population) updates its plan (and provides timely notice to the department) at least every 10 years.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
Continue using the revised methodology in future years. Pursue additional budgeted funds from the legislature for grants to local governments to encourage them to update their public facilities plans.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
The reporting cycle is Oregon's fiscal year. See explanation above regarding revised data base in response to new methodology.

KPM #4	CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SITES – Number of industrial sites certified as "project-ready" added each fiscal year.	Measure since: 2003
Goal	Economic development: Promote economic development and quality communities.	
Oregon Context	OBM: 4 Job Growth	
Data source	Department records.	
Owner	Bob Rindy, 503-373-0050 ext 229	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
Increasing the supply of project-ready industrial sites is a shared responsibility of the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) and the Oregon Economic and Community Development Department (OECDD), as well as other agencies that participate in the Economic Revitalization Team (ERT). DLCD provides technical assistance to local governments regarding zoning ordinances and design review, and also assists OECDD and ERT with land use related aspects of this effort.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	0	0	0	0	10	18	13			
Target				0	0	30	20	20	12	12

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
Targets were set in consultation with the Oregon Economic and Community Development Department and the Economic Revitalization Team office at the onset of the program, before a track record on this program had been established. As such, the targets were overly ambitious and have not been fully achieved. In general, potential project-ready sites have more complex and more costly issues to resolve than anticipated, and the total acreage for potential sites has turned out to be smaller than originally projected. It is assumed that the initial years of this program will see the greatest number of sites added. Once the ready supply of sites that are easily converted to "project ready" status is exhausted, the number of sites added each year is expected to drop and then level off.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
The targets were not met for this reporting period. Locating and certifying potential project-ready sites has proved to be more complex and more costly than anticipated when the targets were set. Nevertheless, Oregon is on track toward creating and maintaining a competitive portfolio of certified industrial sites. It is expected that certified industrial sites will develop and therefore must be replaced. More than ten of the certified sites have been developed or are slated for development. Information on Oregon's certified industrials sites are available at http://www.oregonprospector.com.

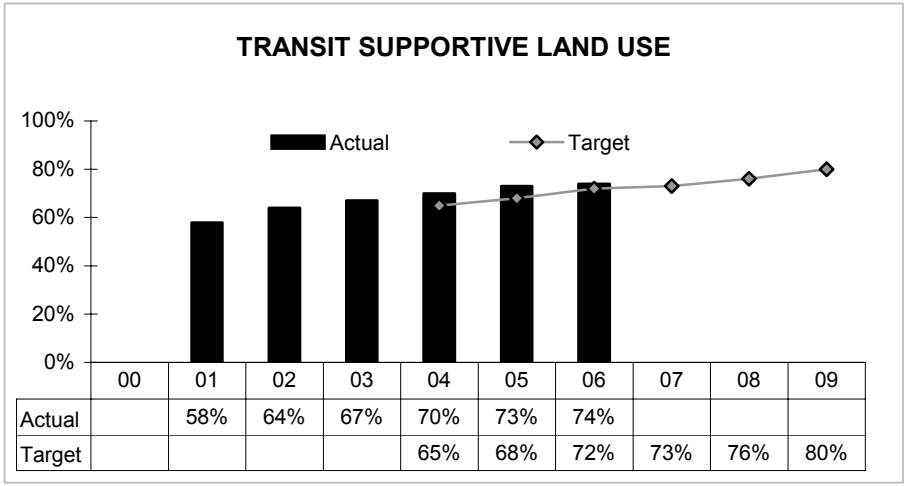
4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
Only a few states have certification programs and Oregon's program is unique. A meaningful comparison with other state programs is not possible.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   The reduction in the number of cities required to undergo mandatory periodic review will continue to reduce the number of cities that evaluate and update their industrial land supply, including project-ready industrial sites. The changes in cities required to undergo periodic review is a result of 2005 legislation.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   The Department of Land Conservation and Development needs to continue providing grants and other assistance to local governments to continue to encourage periodic evaluation and update of the industrial land supply. Continued assistance by other state agencies is also necessary to maintain Oregon's portfolio of certified sites.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   The fiscal year (July 1 – June 30) reporting data was derived from lists published by the Oregon Economic and Community Development.

KPM #5	TRANSIT SUPPORTIVE LAND USE – Percent of urban areas with a population greater than 25,000 that have adopted transit supportive land use regulations.	Measure since: 2002
Goal	Economic development: Promote economic development and quality communities.	
Oregon Context	OBM 4: Job Growth and OBM 70: Commuting	
Data source	Periodic review work task orders and post acknowledgment plan amendments.	
Owner	Cora Parker, 503-373-0050 ext 223	



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual		58%	64%	67%	70%	73%	74%			
Target					65%	68%	72%	73%	76%	80%

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   This performance measure demonstrates whether local communities are adopting land development regulations that assure land use and transit systems re integrated and mutually supportive, as required by the transportation planning rule (Statewide Planning Goal 12). Transit-supportive land use regulations are necessary to ensure densities are adequate to support transit service and pedestrian- and transit-facilities are provided as part of new developments to provide safe and convenient access for pedestrians and to enable transit systems to operate efficiently.

   The department assists local governments in adopting land development regulations intended to improve local transit options. This work will ultimately assist with commuting problems in Oregon's communities, enhance the efficiency of public transit systems, and, therefore, indirectly assists with job growth. Governmental partners include local governments, transit districts, and the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT). Non-governmental partners include property owners, developers, and realtors who participate in planning and outreach efforts to promote transportation-efficient land use patterns.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The targets were established based on the rate that local government comprehensive plans and transportation system plans have been approved ("acknowledged") over the past ten years. Accomplishment of higher targets and results are desirable.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   The data reveals that the targets have been achieved and progress is continuing to be made. Local governments are gradually adopting transit-supportive land development regulations. The general trend between 2000 and 2005 shows a gradual improvement.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   There are no directly comparable public or private industry standards for this measure. The Federal Transit Administratino (FTA) does have similar standards it uses to evaluate "new starts" for major transit improvements, like light rail or bus rapid transit systems. FTA's performance measure is a rating of transit supportinve land use policies and supportive zonig regulations. FTA provides ratings as "high," "medium high," "medium," "low-medium," or "low." FTA's standards are set out in 49 CFR 611.1 and Appendix A to Part 611.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   Factors affecting the results include the complexity and controversy often associated with planning for transit supportive land uses, lack of public understanding and support for transit and related development regulations, and concern from some local elected officials that transit supportive regulations may be inconsistent with real estate market trends.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   The department will need to continue providing technical assistance and grants to local governments. This includes continuation of the ODOT/DLCD Transportation and Growth Management (TGM) Program and continued provision of technical assistance to local governments in the preparation and completion of periodic review tasks and post acknowledgement plan amendments. The department may wish to focus efforts on some of the larger jurisdictions, such as Eugene, Medford, and Salem, where only partial progress has been made. The department will need to review options for resolving overdue periodic review tasks with the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC).

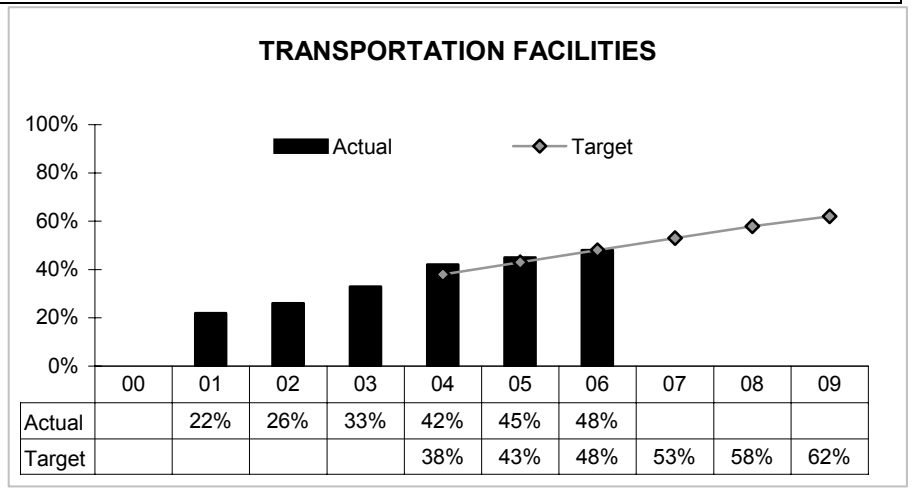
7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

The reporting data is based on the Oregon fiscal year (July 1 – June 30). Data is based upon acknowledgement of periodic review tasks and plan amendments that occur outside of periodic review.

KPM #6	TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES – Percent of urban areas that have updated the local plan to include reasonable cost estimates and funding plans for transportation facilities.	**Measure since: 2002**
Goal	Economic development: Promote economic development and quality communities.	
Oregon Context	OBM 4: Job Growth and OBM 72: Road Condition	
Data source	Periodic review approval orders.	
Owner	Cora Parker, 503-373-0050 ext 229	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   This measure shows the percentage of cities with a population over 2,500 that have completed a Transportation System Plan (TSP) as required by LCDC's Transportation Planning Rule (Statewide Planning Goal 12). These TSPs address streets and highways, mass transit for large cities, and air and rail facilities. These plans are coordinated at the city, county and state level. They contain lists of major transportation projects which are needed to support compact, urban development for the next 20 years.

   The department assists local governments in adopting TSPs and related land developments regulations. This work will ultimately assist with resolving commuting problems in Oregon's communities, enhance the efficiency of the transportation system, and, therefore, indirectly assist with job growth. Governmental partners include local governments, transit districts and the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT). Non-governmental partners include property owners, developers, and realtors who participate in planning and outreach efforts to promote efficient transportation systems and supportive land use patterns.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual		22%	26%	33%	42%	45%	48%			
Target					38%	43%	48%	53%	58%	62%

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The targets were established based upon the acknowledgement rate of comprehensive plans and transportation system plans over the past ten years. Accomplishment of higher targets and results are desirable.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   The data reveals that the targets have been achieved and progress is continuing to be made. Local governments are gradually adopting TSPs that include realistic cost estimates and funding plans. The general trend between 2000 and 2005 shows a gradual improvement although the adoption rate has slowed gradually in the last two years.

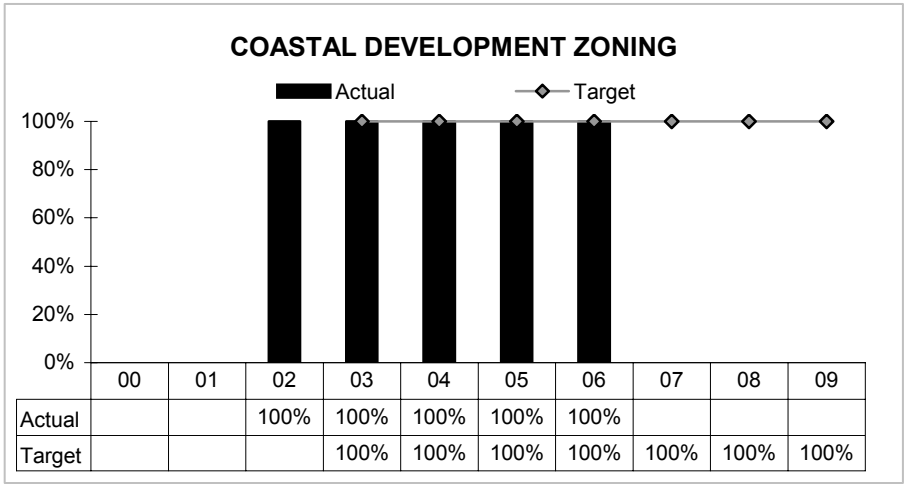
4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   There are no directly comparable public or private industry standards. Federal law does require that metropolitan areas prepare and regularly update 20-year regional transportation plans (RTPs) and three to five year transportation improvement programs (TIPs). These plans must include cost estimates and a funding plan based on reasonably expected funding sources. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) administers these requirements. Metropolitan Planning Areas (MPOs) must have an approved, up-to-date plan to receive federal funding for transportation projects. Oregon has a total of six MPOs: Portland Metro, Salem-Keizer, Eugene-Springfield, Medford, Corvallis, and Bend.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   Factors affecting the results include the complexity associated with planning for transportation systems and supportive land uses, the availability of grants and technical assistance funds to prepare TSPs, and the difficulty associated with preparing reliable projections on the availability of federal, state, and local transportation funding.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   Periodic review, plan amendment review, ODOT/DLCD Transportation and Growth Management (TGM) grants, and technical assistance grants are the major activities in support of this measure. Recent changes in legislation have taken cities with a population under 10,000 out of mandatory periodic review. For these cities, more emphasis needs to be placed on the "plan amendment" process to encourage local governments to complete TSPs. With a greater emphasis on economic development for the department's grant programs, greater reliance on TGM grants and technical assistance is needed. Consideration should also be given to increasing the awareness of and addressing the projected shortfall in available federal, state, and local transportation funds to construct the planned transportation facilities and services identified in TSPs.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   The reporting data is based on the Oregon fiscal year (July 1 – June 30). Data is based on the numbers of approved ("acknowledged") periodic review tasks and plan amendments outside of periodic review.

KPM #8	COASTAL DEVELOPMENT ZONING– Percent of estuarine areas designated as "development management units" in 2000 that retain that designation.	**Measure since: 2002**
Goal	Secure Oregon's Legacy	
Oregon Context	OBM 4: Job Growth	
Data source	DLCD databases on periodic review, plan amendment, and permit consistency review.	
Owner	Bob Bailey, 503-373-0050 ext 281	



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
Target				100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   DLCD will continue to monitor and review proposed changes to local estuary zoning that would affect the designation of "development management units" or their use. The agency will rely on its relationship with local governments, port districts and other state agencies such as the Department of State Lands in working to maintain the supply of areas zoned for water related commercial and industrial use.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The target is to maintain the current level of acreage designated for "development" of uses that rely on adjacency to water, such as fish processing uses. A lower percentage represents a loss of acreage available for development within estuaries with water-dependent port and industrial facilities, where a "loss" means the acreage have been converted to uses that are not water-dependent, such as residential uses. There is constant pressure at the local level to convert water-dependent industrial estuarine sites to other types of uses, especially during economic downturns. This measure protects those sites for new water dependent uses, such as the recently proposed Liquid Natural Gas terminals and wave energy facilities, which need these estuarine sites for water-related development.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   There has been no loss of areas designated for development use within Oregon's estuaries in 2005. The agency met its target to maintain the existing zoning, and the long-term trend shows that there has been no change in estuarine areas zoned for development since 2000.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   There are no comparable Oregon or private industry standards for measuring potential estaurine development. The only viable comparison is to dato on the development of estuaries in other states, where urban waterfronts and estuarine shorelands have been converted to non-water dependent uses, thereby foreclosing industrial development and, in some cases, creating conflict between industrial, recreational, and residential users.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   There are no external factors affecting the results of this measure. The data and results are readily confirmed by department records and are not disputed.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

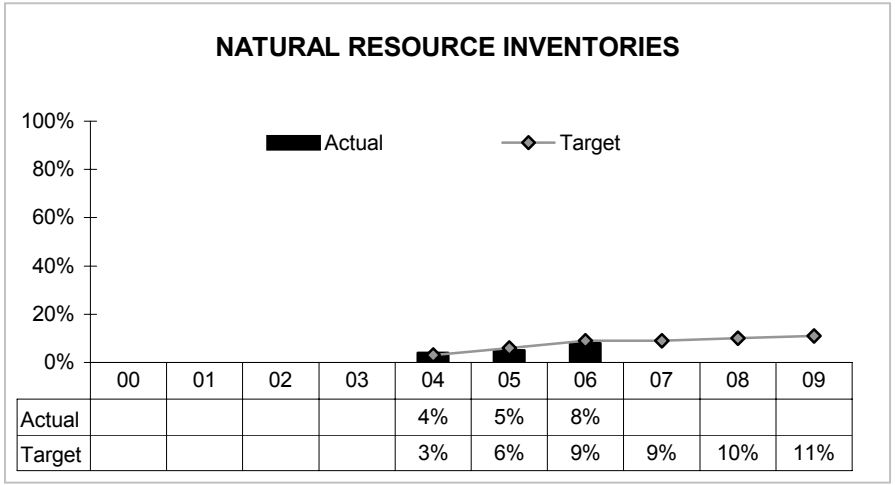
The department will continue to work with the local governments and ports to ensure that these sites are maintained as viable estuarine water-dependent industrial development units. This is a routine activity of the department and no new or different actions need to be conducted.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
The data is prepared every fiscal year and comes from the departments permit review and plan amendment files. There is no dispute as to the date accuracy or completeness. The reporting data is based on the Oregon fiscal year (July 1 – June 30).

KPM #9	NATURAL RESOURCE INVENTORIES – Percent of urban areas that have updated buildable land inventories to account for natural resource and hazard areas.	Measure since: 2002
Goal	Secure Oregon's Legacy	
Oregon Context	OBM 4:Job Growth, OBM 67:Emergency Preparedness, OBM 74:Affordable Housing, OBM 77:Wetlands Preservation, OBM 87: Native Fish and Wildlife	
Data source	DLCD tracking of periodic review approval orders.	
Owner	Bob Rindy, 503-373-0050 ext 229	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
In order for urban residential development to occur in the manner contemplated by local land use plans and statewide planning goals, local land use plans must account for building constraints due to natural resources and natural hazards. Many urban area land use plans were adopted without adequate inventories of natural resource and hazard areas. Therefore, updated buildable land inventories that account for improved inventories of natural resources and hazards are necessary to provide a solid basis for residential development planning and zoning.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
The target is based on cities with population greater than 2,500 (of which there are 100 statewide). It is assumed that updated buildable lands inventories will be valid for 10 years. The target of 9% equates to 9 cities per fiscal year.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual					4%	5%	8%			
Target					3%	6%	9%	9%	10%	11%

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
The target was almost met, but fell short by only 1%. This result indicates that progress is being made by local governments to comprehensively assess natural resource and hazard constraints in terms of urban land supply, but not quite at the rate targeted. While the targets level off in succeeding years, it is likely local governments will not update natural resource inventories at the targeted rate due to reduced funding, as discussed in "Factors Affecting the Results," below.

This measure tracks the success of local governments in determining development constraints on urban residential lands due to sensitive natural resources inventoried under Statewide Planning Goal 5 (e.g. wetlands, riparian areas, wildlife habitat) and natural hazards inventoried under Statewide Planning Goal 7 (e.g., floodplains, landslide zones, urban wildfire). Updated buildable land inventories that are counted under this measure have accurately accounted for the diminished development potential in these resource or hazard areas.

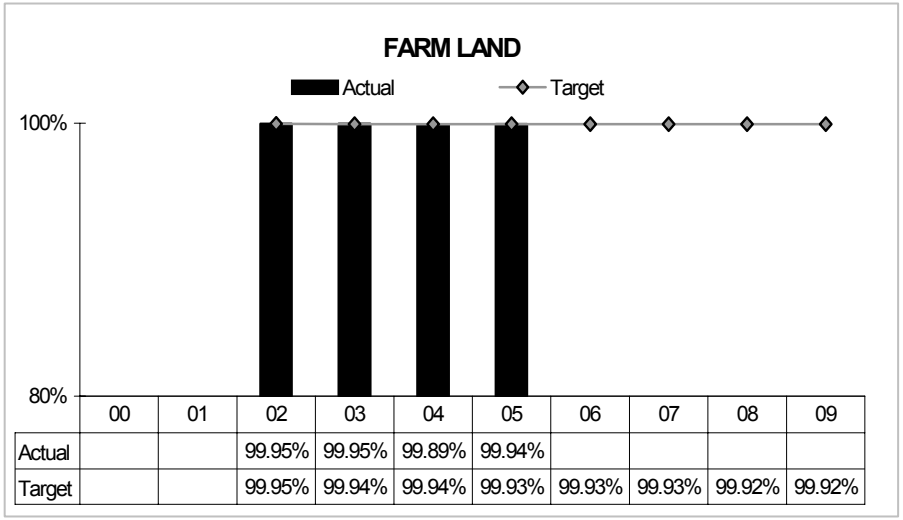
4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   The Department is not aware of any related public or private measurement regarding the effects of natural resource or hazards constraints on the long-term supply of buildable lands.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   This measure was originally crafted when periodic review was a primary vehicle for updating buildable lands inventories. . Legislative changes to periodic review have substantially reduced the number of jurisdictions subject to periodic review, and have also required that other planning work not associated with natural resource or hazards planning be given higher priority by jurisdictions still subject to periodic review. Also, as a result of this legislation, state grant funding for natural resource inventories has been substantially reduced. Natural hazards inventories are more likely to be up-to-date, but this measure does not separate these inventories from natural resource inventories.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   Continue using the revised methodology in future years. Pursue additional budgeted funds from the legislature for grants to local governments to encourage them to update buildable land inventories to account for natural resources and natural hazards.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   The reporting period is the Oregon fiscal year – July 1, 2005 through June 30, 2006. Data sources are the Department's periodic review approvals checklist and the plan amendment database for cities with a population of 2,500 or more. Even though the KPM was designed to track inventory updates during periodic review only, the Department expanded the data base to include inventory updates that occur as plan amendments outside of periodic review, in order to approximate the previous database. Additional details about the data sources and associated files can be obtained by contacting the Department.

KPM #10	FARM LAND – Percent of farm land outside urban growth boundaries zoned for exclusive farm use in 1987 that retains that zoning.	Measure since: 2002
Goal	Secure Oregon's Legacy.	
Oregon Context	OBM 4: Job Growth, OBM 80: Agricultural Lands	
Data source	DLCD's rural lands GIS database and plan amendment database.	
Owner	Rob Hallyburton, 503-373-0050 ext 239	



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual			99.95%	99.95%	99.89%	99.94%				
Target			99.95%	99.94%	99.94%	99.93%	99.93%	99.93%	99.92%	99.92%

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   Statewide Planning Goal 3 is intended to preserve agricultural land for commercial agricultural use, consistent with legislative policies in ORS 215.243 and 215.700. Oregon's strategy is to achieve this goal through local comprehensive land use plans and exclusive farm use zoning.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The target measures the amount of agricultural land that remains zoned for farm use over time compared with the amount of land converted to rural or urban development. A lower percentage of land (acres) converted from farm use indicates that the local plans and ordinances are working to protect agricultural land for commercial agriculture.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   In 2005, the acreage of agricultural land converted from farm use to rural or urban development was consistent with trends in previous years and with the projected target. We note that the 2005 data appears to indicate that the state has gained agricultural land relative to 2004. However, in 2004 there was an error in evaluating the data, such that more agricultural acreage was considered to have been converted to other uses than actually occurred. The corrected data shows that we were on target at 99.94%.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   There are no public or private standards in Oregon or elsewhere that compare to this measure.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   The rate of conversion of farm land to other uses is based on reports of land use applications approved by counties. The department has minimal means to affect the rate of local approvals authorizing the conversion of farm land to other uses. Only local approvals that were considered "final" and not subject to appeal were used in this measure. In the future, Measure 37 claims will affect farm land but will not be counted under the current measure and its methodology, since approval of these claims allows development for non-farm uses but does not typically result in a change of zoning.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   Department needs to maintain its current strategies to meet this target but should also monitor the long term affects of Measure 37 on this goal. .

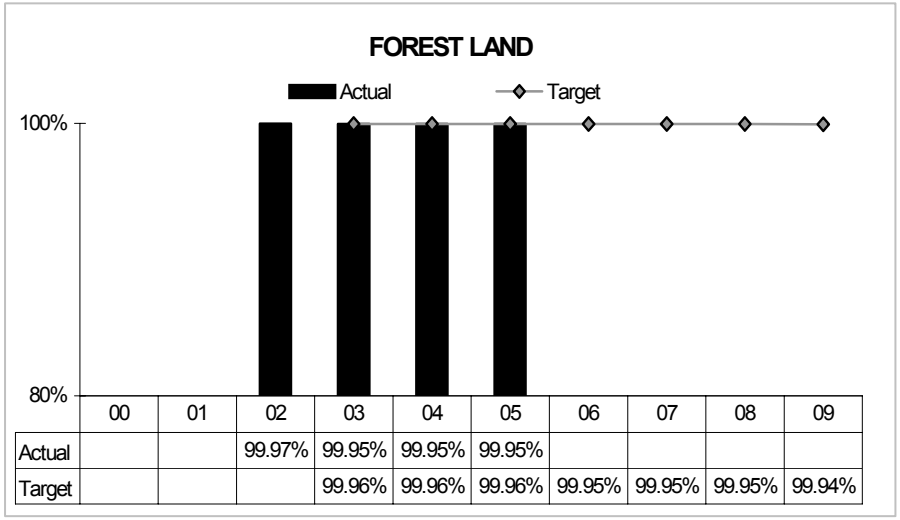
7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

The reporting cycle is based on information submitted to the department for each calendar year, as required by ORS 197.065 and 197.610. Data is verified by comparing the reported acreage with submitted information showing county's decisions, including staff reports.

KPM #11	FOREST LAND – Percent of forest land outside urban growth boundaries zoned in 1987 for forest or mixed farm/forest use that remains zoned for those uses.	Measure since: 2002
Goal	Secure Oregon's Legacy.	
Oregon Context	OBM 4: Job Growth, OBM 81: Forest Land	
Data source	DLCD's rural lands GIS database and plan amendment database.	
Owner	Rob Hallyburton, 503-373-0050 ext 239	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   Statewide Planning Goal 4 is to conserve forest lands for forest uses and protect the state's forest economy. This goal is accomplished through state requirements applicable to local comprehensive land use plans and forest zoning.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The target is to maintain a significant amount of forest and mixed forest-agricultural land (99+%) that remains zoned for forest uses and is not converted to rural or urban development. The target is set at a level that would indicate that local plans and zoning ordinances are protecting forest land for forest uses.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual			99.97%	99.95%	99.95%	99.95%				
Target				99.96%	99.96%	99.96%	99.95%	99.95%	99.95%	99.94%

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   Slightly more forestland outside urban growth boundaries was converted to rural residential, commercial or industrial uses than targeted. However, the amount by which the department did not achieve its targets was .01%, which does not appear to be significant at this point. Forest land is converted to other uses in response to applications approved at the county level, and the department has limited ability to affect these results. All local approvals allowing conversion of forest land to other uses were in accord with state land use laws.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   There are no public or private standards for forestland conservation that compares with the state's standard.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   The conversion of forest land occurs through local government decisions in response to individual applications to change forest zoning to other uses. The approval of such applications is generally not influenced by the department. Only local approvals that were final and not subject to appeal, and thus are in accord with state land use laws, were used in reporting this measure. In the future, Measure 37 claims will affect forest land but will not be counted under this measure, since approval of these claims does not typically result in a change of zoning.

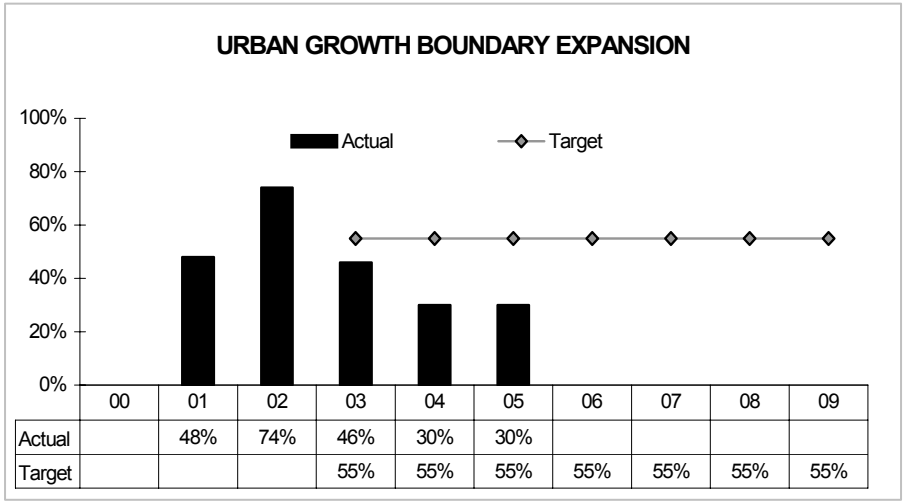
6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
Continue current efforts toward this target.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
The reporting cycle is based on information submitted to the department for each calendar year, pursuant to ORS 197.065 and 197.610. Data is verified by comparing the reported acreage with the amounts provided in the county's staff reports and final decision findings.

KPM #12	URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY EXPANSION – Percent of land added to urban growth boundaries that is not farm or forest land.	Measure since: 2002
Goal	Secure Oregon's Legacy.	
Oregon Context	OBM 80: Agricultural Lands, OBM 81: Forest Land	
Data source	Plan amendment and periodic review database.	
Owner	Rob Hallyburton, 503-373-0050 ext 239	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
Statewide Planning Goal 14 requires urban growth boundaries (UGBs) intended to assure that urban areas provide sufficient land for needed long-term growth, and to assure an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use . Land included in a UGB must be selected consistent with the priorities set forth in ORS 197.298 and Goal 14 that are intended to conserve farm and forest land.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
The target establishes and acceptable level of farm or forest land added to UGBs relative to the total amount of land added each year. Thetarget has proven to be overly ambitious in the long run, as cities continue to expand and have limited options to include land that is not farm or forest land when expanding UGBs.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual		48%	74%	46%	30%	30%				
Target				55%	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
In 2005, the acreage of land that is not farm and forest land added to urban areas was less than the amount targeted, i.e., the target was not achieved. The 2005 figure continues the trend established in 2004 whereby more farm and forest land was added to urban areas than expected.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
There are no public or private standards to compare with Oregon's standards.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
The overall number of UGB amendments statewide has increased in recent years, and many of these amendments have occurred in urban areas surrounded by farm and forest lands. The type of land added to urban growth boundaries is selected by local governments through plan amendments approved at the city and county level. The Land Conservation and Development Commission has some authority to disallow UGB amendments that do not follow statutory priorities regarding farm land, but this ability will not improve performance for this measure in areas where local governments do not have other options for urban expansion.

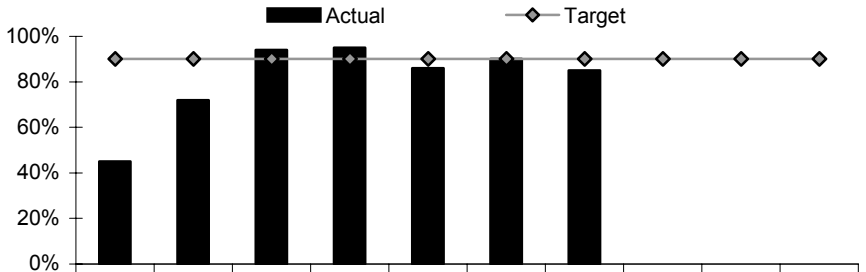
6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
The department needs to maintain current g strategies to meet this target, but should reevaluate the targets based on recent trends. Progress toward meeting these targets also presumes that state laws at ORS 197.298 will continue to apply in their current form.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
The reporting cycle is based on information submitted to the department for each calendar year pursuant to ORS 197.610 and 197.628 to 197.650. Data is verified by comparing the reported acreage with the acreage shown in the county's staff reports and findings.

KPM #1	TIMELY RESOLVE APPEALS—Percentage of appeals of land use decisions that are resolved within statutory deadlines or, if all parties agree, within no more than a 7 day extension of the statutory deadline	Measure since: 1992
Goal	(1) Resolve land use appeals quickly.	
Oregon Context	BM 68 (Traffic Congestion), 71 (Vehicle Miles Traveled), 74 (Affordable Housing), 80 (Agricultural Lands), 81 (Forest Lands).	
Data source	LUBA's Access Database, reports generated from that database, and supporting central files	
Owner	LUBA Board Chair. Contact: Tod A. Bassham (Board Chair), 503-373-1265; Alternate Contact: Kelly Burgess (Paralegal) 503-373-1265	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   Shift resources and attempt to maintain full staffing to focus on issuing opinions within the statutory or stipulated deadline. This strategy may impact less important KPMs (for example KPM#2 Timely Settle Record or KPM#8 Conduct Oral Arguments Outside Salem). If necessary, LUBA will seek additional staffing from the Emergency Board.

Resolve land use decisions quickly.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	45%	72%	94%	95%	86%	90%	85%			
Target	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   Under normal caseloads, staffing and circumstances, LUBA should be able to issue opinions consistent with statutory and stipulated deadlines for nearly all appeals, and has historically done so except during the 1995-2000 period. A small number of appeals are so complex that they cannot reasonably be resolved within the deadlines, even under optimum circumstances. Occasionally, caseload expansions, staffing vacancies or other circumstances cause LUBA to fail to meet the deadlines even in non-complex cases. The 90 percent target is a realistic estimate of what an efficient LUBA can be expected to achieve.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   In Fiscal Year 2005-2006, LUBA's average performance fell slightly below the target, to 85 percent. It is unclear whether this is a trend. Measured by fiscal quarter, the first and third fiscal quarters fell below the target (75 percent and 72 percent, respectively), while the second and fourth quarters met or exceeded the target (100 percent and 90 percent).

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   There are no comparable private industry standards. LUBA was created in large part to form a specialized appellate review body that would resolve land use disputes much more quickly than circuit courts.

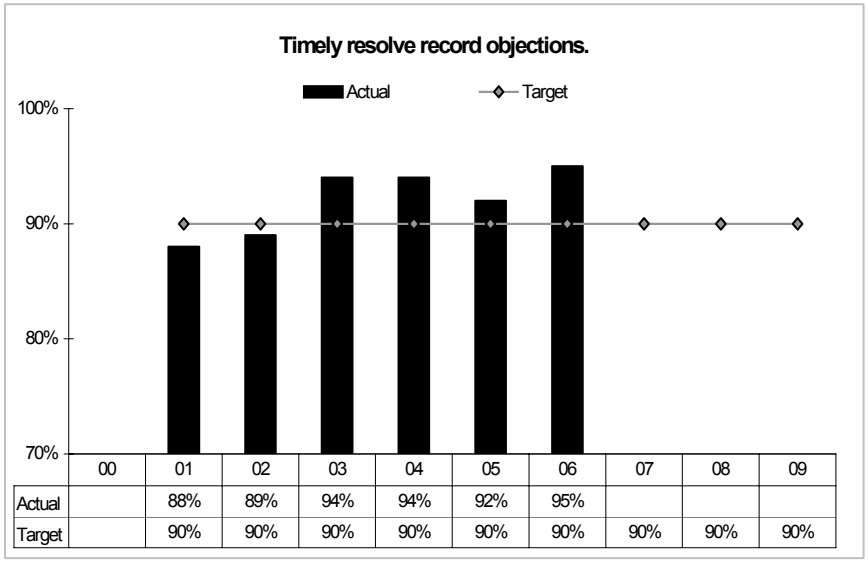
5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   The most significant factors are (1) a generally increasing caseload in 2006 and (2) a clustering of appeals, including a number of complex appeals, during the first and third fiscal quarters.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
LUBA will continue to manage its resources to focus on resolving appeals consistent with statutory and stipulated deadlines. As noted, LUBA met this performance measure during the last quarter of FY 2006, so it does not appear at present that further actions are necessary.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
The data is collected every quarter and reported by Oregon fiscal year (July to June) and biennially. The data source is the agency's Access database, which automatically tracks the dates Opinions are due and are issued, and generates reports based on specified time frames. The data can be verified manually by viewing the individual case files maintained in the agency's central files or in the state archives.

KPM #2	TIMELY SETTLE RECORD— Percentage of record objections that are resolved within 60 days after the record objection is received by LUBA.	Measure since: 2001
Goal	(1) Resolve land use appeals quickly.	
Oregon Context	BM 68 (Traffic Congestion), 71 (Vehicle Miles Traveled), 74 (Affordable Housing), 80 (Agricultural Lands), 81 (Forest Lands).	
Data source	LUBA's Access Database, reports generated from that database, and supporting central files	
Owner	LUBA Board Chair. Contact: Tod A. Bassham (Board Chair), 503-373-1265; Alternate Contact: Kelly Burgess (Paralegal) 503-373-1265	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   LUBA staff generate a weekly needs list alerting Board Members to the status of record objections.
2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   Under normal caseload, staffing, and circumstances, LUBA should be able to resolve record objections within 60 days in nearly all cases. Occasionally, caseload expansions, staffing vacancies or other circumstances cause LUBA to fail to meet the 60 day deadline for certain cases, or the parties' delay in responding to record objections may delay the Board's settlement of the objection. The 90 percent target is a realistic estimate of what an efficient LUBA can be expected to achieve.
3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   LUBA has consistently met this target.
4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   There are no known comparable public or private industry standards.

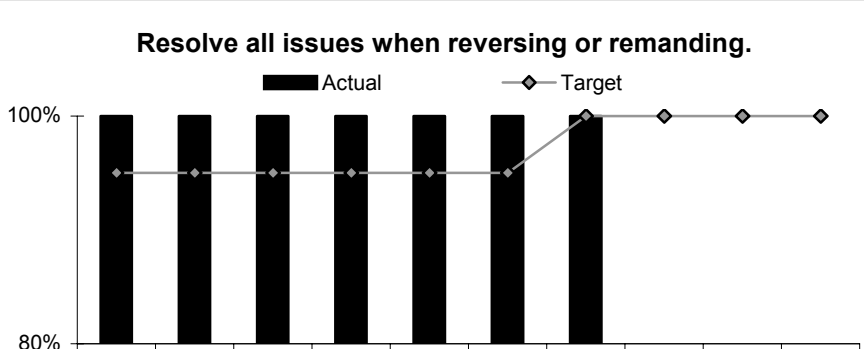


	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual		88%	89%	94%	94%	92%	95%			
Target		90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   Caseload and staffing are the main factors affecting LUBA's ability to meet this performance measure.
6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   No action needed.
7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   The data is collected every fiscal quarter and reported by Oregon fiscal year (July to June) and biennially. The data source is the agency's Access database, which automatically tracks the dates record objections are resolved, and generates reports based on specified time frames. The data can be verified manually by viewing the individual case files maintained in the agency's central files or in the state archives.

KPM #3	RESOLVE ALL ISSUES— Percentage of decisions where all issues are resolved when reversing or remanding a land use decision.	Measure since: 1992
Goal	(2) Decide all legal issues that are presented in appeals.	
Oregon Context	BM 68 (Traffic Congestion), 71 (Vehicle Miles Traveled), 74 (Affordable Housing), 80 (Agricultural Lands), 81 (Forest Lands).	
Data source	LUBA's Access Database, reports generated from that database, and supporting central files	
Owner	LUBA Board Chair. Contact: Tod A. Bassham (Board Chair), 503-373-1265; Alternate Contact: Kelly Burgess (Paralegal) 503-373-1265	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   This KPM responds directly to a statutory requirement that the Board decide all issues presented to it when reversing or remanding decisions., which is an attempt to limit most land use decisions to a single trip up and down the appellate ladder.
2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   Beginning in FY 2006, the target is raised to 100 percent, reflecting the Board's historic performance.
3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   LUBA has consistently met or exceeded the target.
4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   There are no known comparable public or private industry standards.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
Target	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   Caseload and staffing are the main factors affecting LUBA's ability to meet this performance measure.
6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   No action needed
7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   The data is collected every fiscal quarter and reported by Oregon fiscal year (July to June) and biennially. The data source is the agency's Access database, based on input to staff from Board Members. The data can be verified manually by viewing the individual case files maintained in the agency's central files or in the state archives.

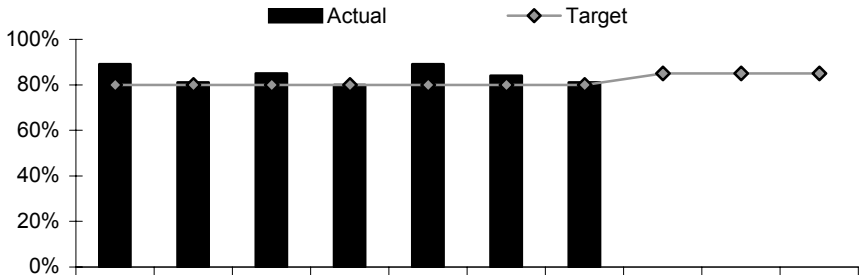
KPM #4	SUSTAINED ON APPEAL— Percentage of final opinions that are sustained on appeal.	Measure since: 1992
Goal	(3) LUBA opinions should be sustained on appeal.	
Oregon Context	BM 68 (Traffic Congestion), 71 (Vehicle Miles Traveled), 74 (Affordable Housing), 80 (Agricultural Lands), 81 (Forest Lands).	
Data source	LUBA's Access Database, reports generated from that database, and supporting central files	
Owner	LUBA Board Chair. Contact: Tod A. Bassham (Board Chair), 503-373-1265; Alternate Contact: Kelly Burgess (Paralegal) 503-373-1265	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   Board Members regularly research appellate court decisions and discuss their implications to ensure that LUBA opinions adhere to established court precedent or, where there is no precedent, that LUBA decisions are likely to be consistent with how appellate courts will resolve novel issues.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   Starting in FY 2006, the target for this KPM is raised from 80 percent to 85 percent. The Board believes that this target is more consistent with historic and expected performance.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   LUBA has consistently met or exceeded the old 80 percent target. However, LUBA's performance in FY 2006 does not meet the more rigorous standard effective this year. It is doubtful that this represents a trend. It is important to recognize that this KPM understates LUBA's actual performance. If a LUBA decision is appealed to the Court of Appeals with 10 issues, and the Court affirms LUBA on nine of those issues but reverses or remands on one issue, that case is regarded as a performance failure, even though LUBA's decision was affirmed on the majority of issues. In other words, this KPM measures the percentage of cases in which LUBA's decision is affirmed on all issues presented to the Court.

Final opinions sustained on appeal.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	89%	81%	85%	80%	89%	84%	81%			
Target	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	85%	85%	85%

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   There are no known comparable public or private industry standards.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   Caseload and staffing are the main factors affecting LUBA's ability to meet this performance measure. As caseloads grow, Board Members have less time to conduct necessary research, keep abreast of recent appellate decisions, and ensure that appeals are resolved free of reversible legal error.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   No action needed.

The agency links this performance measure to Oregon Benchmark(s):
#68, Traffic Congestion; #71, Vehicle Miles Traveled; #74, Affordable Housing; #81, Agricultural Lands; #82, Forest Land

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

The data is collected every fiscal quarter and reported by Oregon fiscal year (July to June) and biennially. The data source is the agency's Access database, based on input from staff, who track appellate outcomes. The data can be verified manually by viewing the individual case files maintained in the agency's central files or in the state archives.

KPM #5	TIMELY PUBLISH DECISIONS— Number of months to publish LUBA Reports	Measure since: 1992
Goal	(4) Provide quick and easy access to LUBA final opinions.	
Oregon Context	BM 68 (Traffic Congestion), 71 (Vehicle Miles Traveled), 74 (Affordable Housing), 80 (Agricultural Lands), 81 (Forest Lands).	
Data source	LUBA staff manually maintain data, which can be verified by consulting LUBA's central files.	
Owner	LUBA Board Chair. Contact: Tod A. Bassham (Board Chair), 503-373-1265; Alternate Contact: Kelly Burgess (Paralegal) 503-373-1265	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   Board Members headnote final opinions shortly after the opinion is issued and pass the headnoted opinion to LUBA's paralegal who completes preparation of the print ready copy on an on-going basis. When the last opinion is ready, the paralegal sends the completed volume to the printer and then binder, then it is returned to LUBA for distribution, which takes approximately three months.

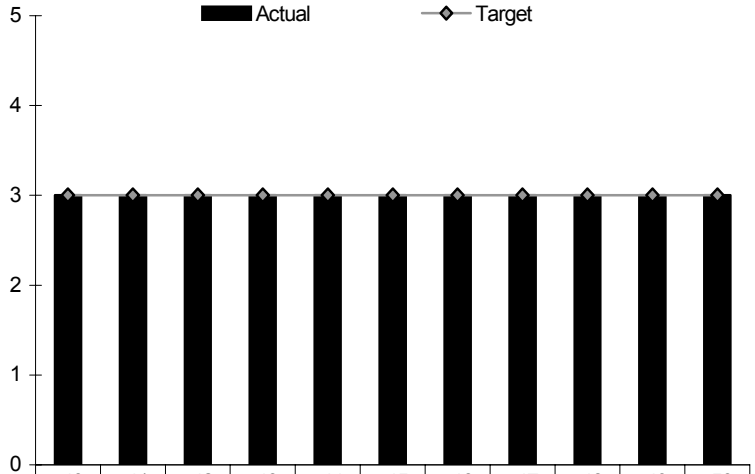
2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The 3-month deadline is intended to reflect the reality of the time it takes to prepare the print ready copy and carryout the printing, binding and distribution and billing process. Issuing LUBA reports according to that deadline is sufficient to make the relevant case law readily available.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   LUBA fell seriously behind in publications during the 1995-2000 period. The legislature authorized a publications coordinator in 1999, and with that additional staff LUBA was able to eliminate the publications backlog, in part by streamlining the publication process. The publications coordinator position was eliminated in the 2003-05 budget and those duties were re-assigned to existing personnel. Using the more efficient publications process, the paralegal has consistently ensured that LUBA has met the three-month target, with the exception of two occasions, when the deadline was missed by a few days due to failure of the binder to deliver the completed volumes on time.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   There are no known comparable public or private industry standards.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

Number of months to publish LUBA Reports.



	v40	v41	v42	v43	v44	v45	v46	v47	v48	v49	v50
Actual	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Target	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

As always, caseload and staffing are factors in meeting this KPM target. Other factors are generally outside LUBA's control, such as the timely actions of the state printer and binder.

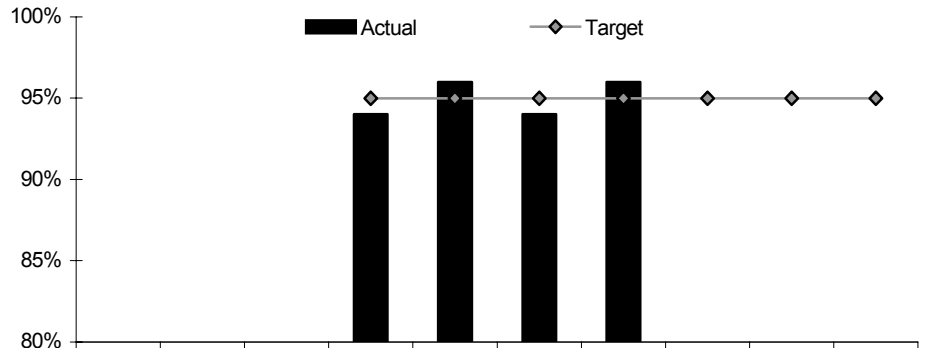
6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
No action needed.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
LUBA's paralegal produces the data and reports it every fiscal quarter, Oregon fiscal year (July to June) and biennially. The file for each published volume is available to document the accuracy of the data.

KPM #6	TIMELY POST DECISIONS— Percentage of weeks in which LUBA slip opinions are posted on LUBA's web page on the Monday following the week in which they are issued	Measure since: 2002
Goal	(4) Provide quick and easy access to LUBA final opinions.	
Oregon Context	BM 68 (Traffic Congestion), 71 (Vehicle Miles Traveled), 74 (Affordable Housing), 80 (Agricultural Lands), 81 (Forest Lands).	
Data source	LUBA staff manually maintain data, which can be verified by consulting LUBA's central files	
Owner	LUBA Board Chair. Contact: Tod A. Bassham (Board Chair), 503-373-1265; Alternate Contact: Kelly Burgess (Paralegal) 503-373-1265	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   On every Monday, LUBA's paralegal adds slip opinions issued the previous week to the agency web page, which helps makes those opinions accessible to the public.
2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   Barring minor delays due to personnel absences, it is reasonable to expect LUBA staff to post LUBA slip opinions shortly following their issuance in nearly all cases. The 95 percent target is a realistic estimate.
3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   LUBA has substantially complied with this target.
4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   The Oregon Court of Appeals and Supreme Court also post their opinions on the Judicial Department Webpage once a week.
5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   Caseload and staffing are the main factors in meeting this target.
6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   No action needed.

Percentage of weeks slip opinions are posted on LUBA's web page the Monday following the week they're issued.

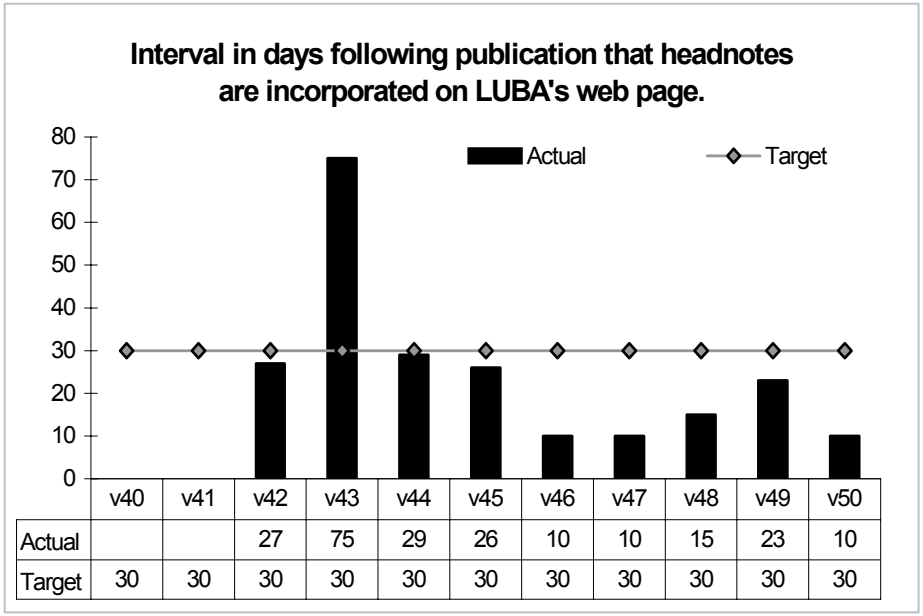


	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual				94%	96%	94%	96%			
Target				95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   LUBA's paralegal produces the data and reports it every fiscal quarter, Oregon fiscal year (July to June) and biennially. A dated FrontPage-generated document is generated and kept to document the accuracy of the data.

KPM #7	TIMELY POST HEADNOTES— Interval in days following publication of LUBA Report that the headnotes are incorporated into the headnote digest on LUBA's web page.	Measure since: 2002
Goal	(5) Make LUBA's headnote digest available on LUBA's web page.	
Oregon Context	BM 68 (Traffic Congestion), 71 (Vehicle Miles Traveled), 74 (Affordable Housing), 80 (Agricultural Lands), 81 (Forest Lands).	
Data source	LUBA staff manually maintain data.	
Owner	LUBA Board Chair. Contact: Tod A. Bassham (Board Chair), 503-373-1265; Alternate Contact: Kelly Burgess (Paralegal) 503-373-1265	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   Each time a volume of LUBA Reports is published (approximately every five to six months), the paralegal collects and posts all headnotes in that volume on LUBA's website as part of the LUBA Digest, which is a free and unique research tool available to the public, making LUBA's decisions more accessible.
2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   Barring personnel absences, it is reasonable to expect the paralegal to post headnotes within 30 days of publication. An interval less than 30 days represents an efficient performance.
3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   LUBA met this target in FY 2005-06.
4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   There are no known comparable public or private industry standards.
5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   Caseload and staffing are the main factors.
6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   No action needed



	v40	v41	v42	v43	v44	v45	v46	v47	v48	v49	v50
Actual			27	75	29	26	10	10	15	23	10
Target	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30

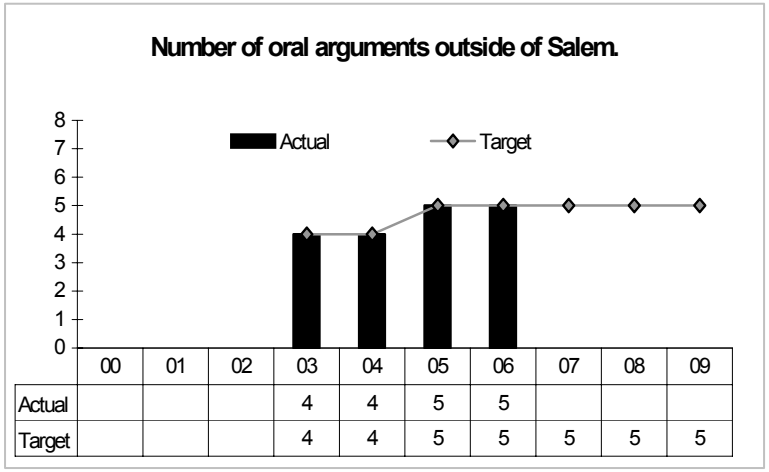
7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

LUBA's paralegal produces the data and reports it every fiscal quarter, Oregon fiscal year (July to June) and biennially. The paralegal maintains a file to document this data, but there currently is no easy way to independently confirm the accuracy of the data.

KPM #8	CONDUCT ORAL ARGUMENTS OUTSIDE SALEM— Number of oral arguments scheduled annually outside Salem in geographically dispersed locations	Measure since: 2002
Goal	(7) Conduct oral arguments locally.	
Oregon Context	BM 32 (Feeling of Community)	
Data source	LUBA staff manually maintain data, which can be verified by consulting LUBA's central files	
Owner	LUBA Board Chair. Contact: Tod A. Bassham (Board Chair), 503-373-1265; Alternate Contact: Kelly Burgess (Paralegal) 503-373-1265	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   The Board Members periodically review their cases to find cases where conducting local oral argument would be welcome to the parties and of interest to the local community. The ideal case involves well-briefed issues that are of wide interest to the community, local staff and local decisionmakers. The Board always conducts an informal question and answer session following oral argument, providing an opportunity for planning staff and citizens to engage with the Board, to learn more about Oregon's land use review process, and to feel a part of that process.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   Five local oral arguments per year is probably the highest number that the Board can reasonably conduct consistent with its caseload and other obligations.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual				4	4	5	5			
Target				4	4	5	5	5	5	5

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   LUBA has consistently met the target.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   The Oregon Supreme Court and Oregon Court of Appeals occasionally conduct oral arguments outside of Salem.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   Caseload is the main factor affecting results. As the size of the caseload increases, it becomes increasingly difficult to justify the time lost to writing opinions that is required for Board Members to travel to more distant parts of the state for oral argument. A lesser factor is the occasional difficulty in finding appropriate cases for conducting a local oral argument.

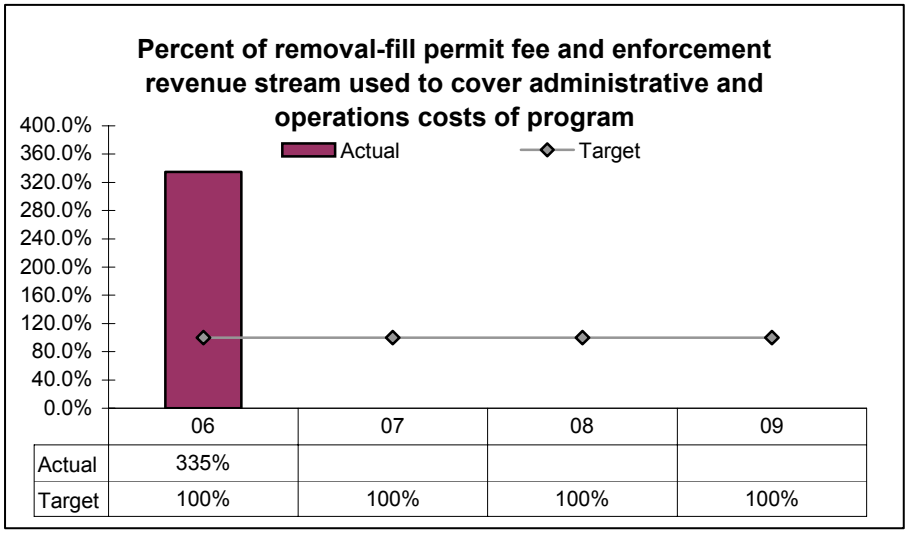
6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   No action is needed

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   LUBA staff maintain the data and report it every fiscal quarter, Oregon fiscal year (July to June) and biennially. All data can be independently verified by consulting LUBA's central file.

KPM #12	**ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONS COSTS OF REMOVAL-FILL PROGRAM** **Percent of removal-fill permit fee and enforcement revenue stream used to cover administrative and operations costs of program.**	**Measure since: 2003**
Goal	COMMON SCHOOL FUND: To protect and enhance the value of the Common School Fund (both short- and long-term) through close monitoring of investments to maximize distributions to schools.	
Oregon Context	This measure relates to Benchmark #77 – Wetlands, and to the mission and goals of the agency.	
Data source	The information is derived from State Financial Management System, agency accounting and program records.	
Owner	Kevin Moynahan, Assistant Director, Wetlands and Waterways Conservation 503.378-3805 x259	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**

The agency's strategy is to control costs of this program to the maximum extent possible and to encourage the amendment of the statutory fee schedule for the Removal – Fill permitting program in order to reduce the amount of Common School Fund moneys used to manage the program. In recent years, all additional staff resources for this program have been funded from sources other than the Common School Fund, such as federal grants, General Fund or other grant sources.



	06	07	08	09
Actual	335%			
Target	100%	100%	100%	100%

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**

No target has been established at this time. This is the first year for data collection and reporting.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**

For the past 15 years, the agency has attempted to obtain fee increases that will allow fee revenue to cover more of the costs of this program but has been unsuccessful. The agency has been successful in finding some alternative funding sources that have allowed the agency to hire additional staff needed to meet new statutory timelines and to better serve the public. To meet our goal of reducing impact on Common School Fund revenues, we must continue to look for efficiencies in processing, other funding sources and continue to request an increase in the schedule of fees for this program. This percentage represents expenses of $1,862,270 and revenue from permit fees and enforcement of $556,064.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**

Although other fee supported programs exist, we have not completed a comprehensive comparison at this time.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

The most important factor affecting this measure is the inability to increase the fees for the program without legislation.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

The agency needs to conduct a comprehensive comparison to determine whether other fee-based programs are self-supporting, or to what extent the fees cover expenses. That will allow the agency to establish a better goal for future fee increases. The agency must continue to pursue other methods to reduce costs, such as more on-line notifications and permit application processes.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

Reported based on Oregon fiscal year. Data was compiled from DSL accounting records and removal-fill permit and enforcement files.

KPM #15	**Annual Gain or Loss of Freshwater Wetlands** **Number of freshwater wetland acres gained or lost in any given year.**	**Measure since: 2003**
Goal	WETLANDS AND WATERWAYS CONSERVATION: Maintain and Restore Wetlands	
Oregon Context	Oregon Benchmark #77	
Data source	Agency's database, the Land Administration System (LAS).	
Owner	Wetlands and Waterway Conservation Division: Kevin Moynahan, (503) 378-3805, ext. 259	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**

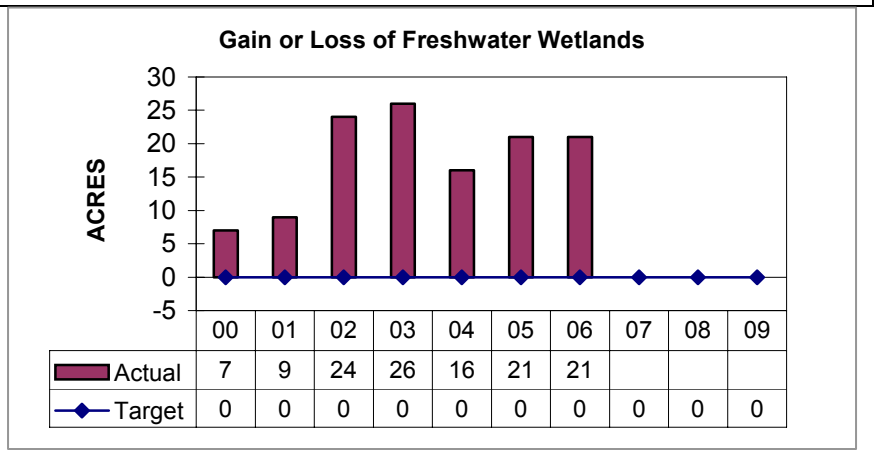
Our strategy is to maintain a stable resource base of wetlands through the mitigation of losses of wetland resources.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**

The target of the regulatory program is that there shall be no net loss of freshwater waters; therefore, the target is to have no change in overall acreage.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**

During the seven-year period shown on the graph DSL has met and exceeded this performance measure showing a net gain of freshwater wetlands every year.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	7	9	24	26	16	21	21			
Target	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**

There is no comparable public or private industry standard. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers standard is "no net loss" for all wetlands whether freshwater or estuarine.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

The agency has been diligent in applying mitigation requirements based upon its administrative regulations. The rules contain policies and standards that push compensatory mitigation outcomes to no net loss.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

The Department is currently developing a compliance-monitoring program to systematically and scientifically sample compliance of all types of projects, including compensatory wetland mitigation. The purpose of the program as it applies to the no-net-loss goal will be to identify the most common causes of mitigation project failure and rectify those causes.

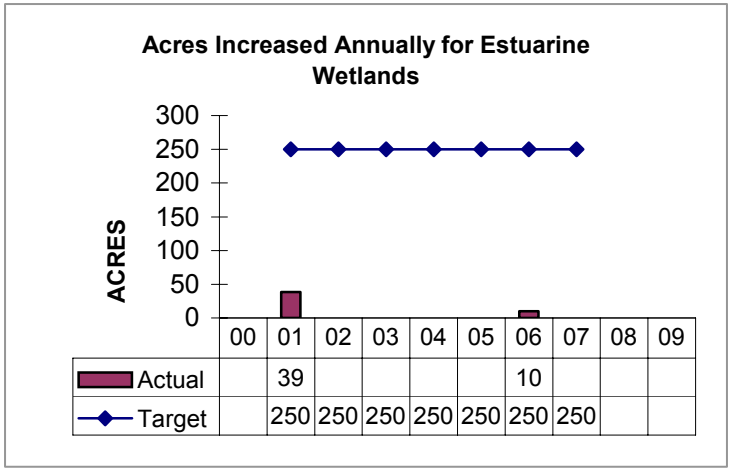
7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

The data is obtained originally from permit applicants and stored in the agency land administration system database. Not all of this information is field-checked and verified by the agency for accuracy. However, we believe that the data is sufficiently accurate for trend-analysis and evaluating goals.

KPM #16	**Annual Gain or Loss of Estuarine Wetlands** **Number of acres for estuarine wetlands gained or lost in any given year**	**Measure since: 2003**
Goal	WETLANDS AND WATERWAYS CONSERVATION: Maintain and Restore Wetlands	
Oregon Context	Oregon Benchmark #77	
Data source	Agency's data base, the Land Administration System (LAS).	
Owner	Wetlands and Waterway Conservation Division: Kevin Moynahan, (503) 378-3805, ext. 259	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**

Our strategy is to protect existing estuarine wetland acreage and function through our regulatory program; ensure a streamlined permitting process for estuarine restoration projects; provide outreach to coastal citizens on opportunities to restore coastal wetlands; and provide technical assistance to groups planning, implementing and monitoring restoration projects.



2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**

Approximately two-thirds of Oregon's historic estuarine wetlands have been converted to other uses. Loss of coastal wetlands has been highly detrimental to estuarine dependent fish and wildlife – including salmon. The target reflects the need to aggressively restore previously converted estuarine wetlands in order to recover and sustain coastal ecosystems and resource-dependent economies.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**

The variance between actual program performance and the target is substantial. The agency continues to operate far below its target. Note that since DSL's removal-fill program is still primarily a permitting program, the agency does not initiate projects and has no control over the type, scope and size of projects that applicants bring forward through the permit process.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**

There is no comparable public or private industry standard. The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers standard is "no net loss" for all wetlands whether freshwater or estuarine.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

Limiting factors on implementing coastal wetland restoration projects appear to be: insufficient financial incentives for landowners, a shortage of technical assistance to work with interested parties on restoration planning, a perception of burdensome permitting processes, and inconsistent political support for wetland restoration work and restoration funding. However, reporting results may also be affected by incomplete reporting and tracking of restoration projects – which would underestimate the state's progress in meeting the target.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

The Department of State Lands needs to improve a streamlined permitting process for estuarine wetland restoration projects, provide technical assistance to landowners and organizations interested in implementing restoration projects, and provide outreach/training to coastal organizations on how to plan, implement, and monitor the success of restoration projects. The agency also needs to improve internal database mechanisms to better track, evaluate, and report progress on this measure. The agency is in the process of implementing all of these actions with funding support provided through a grant from the federal Environmental Protection Agency.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

The data is obtained from permit applicants. Not all of this information is field-checked and verified by the agency for accuracy. However, we believe that the data is sufficiently accurate for trend-analysis and evaluating goals.

KPM #26	ECONOMIC REVITALIZATION TEAM PLACEHOLDER Percent of local participants who rank DSL involvement in ERT process as good to excellent.	Measure since: In Development
Goal	WETLANDS AND WATERWAYS CONSERVATION and CUSTOMER SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION: Economic stimulus and maintenance and restoration of wetlands.	
Oregon Context	Oregon Benchmark #35 – Public Management, and Economic Revitalization Team Mission	
Data source	Unknown	
Owner	Wetlands and Waterway Conservation, Kevin Moynahan, 503-378-3805, extension 259	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
This measure is in development and pending approval before the Joint Legislative Audit Committee.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
In development. Targets for customer service for all ERT activities were set at 90%. It is not known at this time whether the same targets will be used for this measure.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
In development.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
In development.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
In development.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
In development.

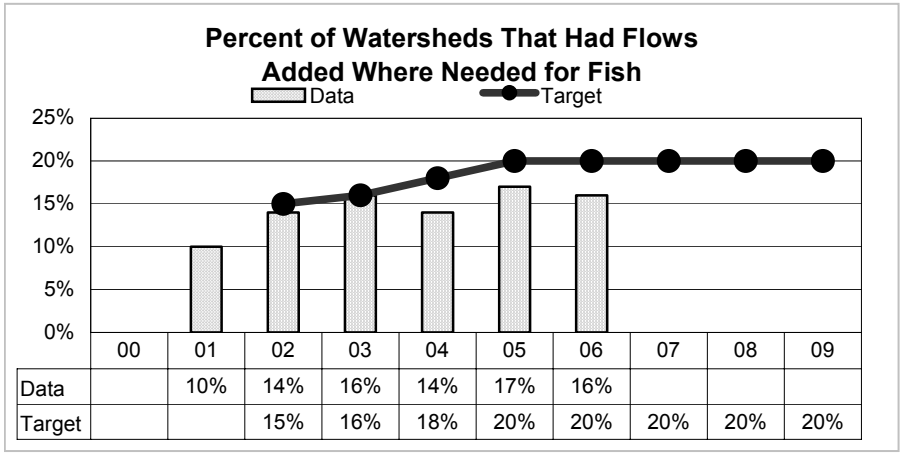
7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
No data has been collected for this KPM at this time.

The agency links this performance measure to Oregon Benchmark(s):
#80, Stream Water Quantity – Minimum Stream Flow Rights

KPM #1	**FLOW RESTORATION** Percent of watersheds that need flow restoration for fish that had a significant quantity of water put instream through WRD administered programs.	**Measure since: 2002**
Goal	GOAL 1: Lead efforts to restore and safeguard long-term sustainability of streamflows and ground water. This performance measure is directly linked to our 2003-05 Sustainability Plan goal of implementing voluntary streamflow restoration to meet instream flow needs.	
Oregon Context	OMB 79: Percentage of key streams meeting minimum flow rights.	
Data source	Department Maintained Database and Monthly Statistical Reports	
Owner	Supply and Conservation Section, Debbie Colbert, 503-986-0878	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   Implement voluntary streamflow restoration through instream leases, transfers, and allocations of conserved water in high priority areas for flow restoration. Key partners include: the Oregon Water Trust, Deschutes River Conservancy, Klamath Basin Rangeland Trust, National Fish and Wildlife Columbia Basin Water Transaction Program, irrigation districts and water right holders.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   Ideally, all watersheds would have adequate flows for all needs, including those of fish. However, increasing water demands, a limited water supply, and limited resources require the state to be strategic in its restoration efforts. By restoring key watersheds, fish populations will be most beneficially impacted. Therefore, a higher number of priority watersheds that have streamflows restored is desired.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Data		10%	14%	16%	14%	17%	16%			
Target			15%	16%	18%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   Our initial target was to achieve a 2% increase annually in the percent of high priority areas where voluntary efforts have resulted in increasing streamflows. This target was established in 2002 and met in 2003. There was a decrease in 2004 in the number of priority watershed that had flow restoration actions, due in part to a few leases that were not renewed and conservation partners focusing efforts in other key watersheds. Levels have increased from 2004, though there was a slight decrease in 2006 from 2005 levels. While we did not reach our target in 2006, we had the greatest quantity of statewide flow restoration activities to date.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   Over 600 cubic feet per second (cfs) has been restored to streams in Oregon. While no scientific study has been conducted that compares streamflow restoration by state, an informal survey shows that Oregon leads Washington, Idaho, and Montana in streamflow restoration. For example, Washington has restored approximately 30 cfs, Idaho has restored approximately 70 cfs, and Montana has restored approximately 14 cfs. The Washington Department of Ecology has a voluntary water acquisition program that as of March, 2004 had $5.5 million in state and federal funding. As of July 1, 2003, they had spent less than $2 million to acquire (purchase or lease) water rights. Oregon lacks any budget specifically earmarked for flow acquisition. However, the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) has the authority to pursue water rights acquisition to benefit instream flows.

The agency links this performance measure to Oregon Benchmark(s):
#80, Stream Water Quantity – Minimum Stream Flow Rights

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   Approximately 2/3 of Oregon's flow restoration work involves a third party such as the Oregon Water Trust, Deschutes River Conservancy, or Klamath Basin Rangeland Trust. The remaining 1/3 of flow restoration activities occurs directly between the water right holder and WRD. Oregon benefits from well established, active conservation partners. However, these partners focus their efforts in a limited number of key watersheds. This has resulted in the total quantity of streamflow restored to significantly increase annually, even though the number of key watersheds with streamflow restoration has remained relatively constant for the past four years. Additionally, there is no dedicated state staff to develop flow restoration actions or dedicated state funding for flow restoration.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   The Department needs to continue to work with our conservation partners and willing water right holders to ensure that the streamflow restoration programs remain easy to use. Additionally, the Department needs to continue to streamline our application processing while ensuring protection of existing water rights.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   Most flow restoration activities involve restoring streamflow over a reach. These reaches may cross through several watersheds. Our present tracking system only picks up a single watershed and may underreport the amount of flow restoration activities. We plan to develop a tracking system that would use GIS and would be able to report all reaches. The reporting cycle is the Oregon fiscal year, even though most restoration actions occur for the irrigation season or calendar year.

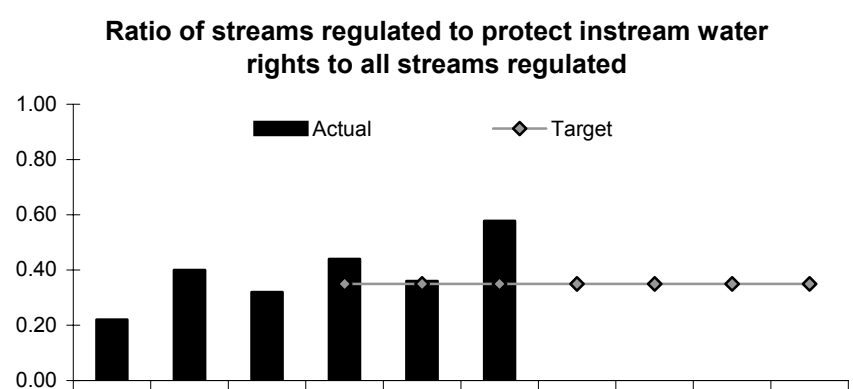
The agency links this performance measure to Oregon Benchmark(s):
#80, Stream Water Quantity – Minimum Stream Flow Rights

KPM #2	**PROTECTION OF INSTREAM WATER RIGHTS** Ratio of the streams regulated to protect instream water rights to all streams regulated.	**Measure since: 2002**
Goal	GOAL 1: Lead efforts to restore and safeguard long-term sustainability of streamflows and ground water.	
Oregon Context	OMB 79: Percentage of key streams meeting minimum flow rights.	
Data source	Annual Field Activities Report	
Owner	Field Services Division, Mike Ladd (Acting Administrator), 541-278-5456	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   Monitor streamflows and distribute water to protect instream water rights (ISWRs) according to priority date; pursue funding and other opportunities to increase monitoring of instream rights in key streams.

   The Department partners with OWEB, local governments, Watershed Councils, and other organizations.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The target was set at a level that provides significant protection of instream water rights in comparison to overall ratio of instream water rights to out of stream water rights. The target was set at a level that could realistically be attained while encouraging the Department to promote the treatment of instream water rights on equal footing with other water rights.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	0.22	0.40	0.32	0.44	0.36	0.58				
Target				0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   2003 was the first year a target was set and we have exceeded our target that year and all subsequent years. For 2000 through 2005, the general trend shows an improvement.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   Direct comparison with others is not possible since regulation for water rights is a unique function of our Department. Though a direct comparison is not possible an indirect comparison can be made between the efforts of WRD and those of Oregon Water Trust (OWT). OWT is a conservation organization whose primary effort is to enhance streamflow in streams through voluntary transactions with water right holders. OWT had a significant jump in the quantity of water leased instream between 2000 and 2001 and since then the quantity has remained relatively constant. This is very similar to the data shown above where OWRD almost doubled the ratio of streams regulated on behalf of instream water rights from 2000 to 2001 and from 2001 thru 2004 the ratio has been fairly constant.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   Weather can have a significant affect on the ratio since it can affect the intensity of water distribution efforts on a stream. Instream water rights are often junior to other surface water rights and are regularly monitored by OWRD. In years with high streamflows, the total number of streams regulated is very likely to go down. The total number of stream regulated is likely to go up in years of low streamflow. This KPM is specific to regulation for instream water rights. Since these rights are often junior to other surface water rights and are regularly monitored by WRD, the ratio stays relatively the same from year to year.

The agency links this performance measure to Oregon Benchmark(s):
#80, Stream Water Quantity – Minimum Stream Flow Rights

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   - Continue to promote the monitoring of and regulation for instream water rights.
   - Look for opportunities to recruit volunteers to monitor streamflows at gaging stations and make calls to Watermaster on behalf of fish when instream water rights are not met.
   - Hire additional staff during the regulation season to respond to the additional requests for instream water right regulation.

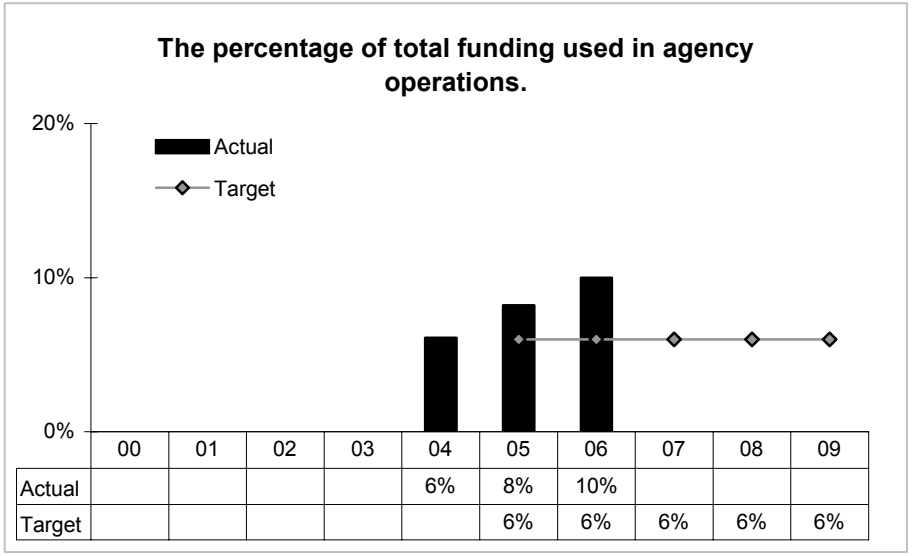
7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   The reporting cycle is the water year (October to September). These data are compiled annually at the end of the water year (October 1 through September 30). Data for 2006 has not yet been compiled. The greatest uncertainty in the data is the interannual variability in weather and its impact on overall streamflows as described above. Watermasters submit an annual Surface Water Summary report that includes each stream regulated, the number of regulatory actions taken, starting and ending dates of regulation, earliest priority date regulated, and the primary reason for regulation. Annual informational reports are presented to the Water Resource Commission with detailed information by watermaster district and stream. The 2005 report was presented to the Commission on August 10, 2006. A copy of the report is available on the agency website under Commission staff reports.

KPM #1	OPERATIONS: The percentage of total funding used in agency operations.	Measure since: 2004
Goal	Make effective and accountable investments in watershed health.	
Oregon Context	#35: Public Management Quality	
Data source	OWEB fiscal database	
Owner	Cindy Kraai, Grant/Fiscal Services Manager, (503)986-0188	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   OWEB strives to disburse as much funding as possible to local groups for on-the-ground projects in watersheds across the state while keeping the administrative costs of the program to a minimum.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   A target of six percent is particularly low for a traditional state agency. OWEB will strive to attain this target.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   The data are derived by assessing a ratio of the annual operation costs to the actual expenditures for the period. Expenditures are comprised of grants awarded to successful applicants and direct funding to agencies. While there was a small increase in the overall operational costs between 2005 and 2006, a more significant influence on the change in ratio occurred due to a decrease in federal revenue and a certain type of funds available to the agency in 2006.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual					6%	8%	10%			
Target						6%	6%	6%	6%	6%

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   OWEB finds that its operational costs are equivalent to or less than similar expenditures to those of other agencies in Oregon.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   The results show an increasing trend above the target over the last two fiscal years, this is principally a result of the method of calculation rather than a true trend. This is, in large part, a reflection of the means used to calculate the measure during past reporting. Please see the description under "How We Are Doing" and "About the Data".

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   Nothing needs to be done at this time other than continued tracking and reporting of the data.

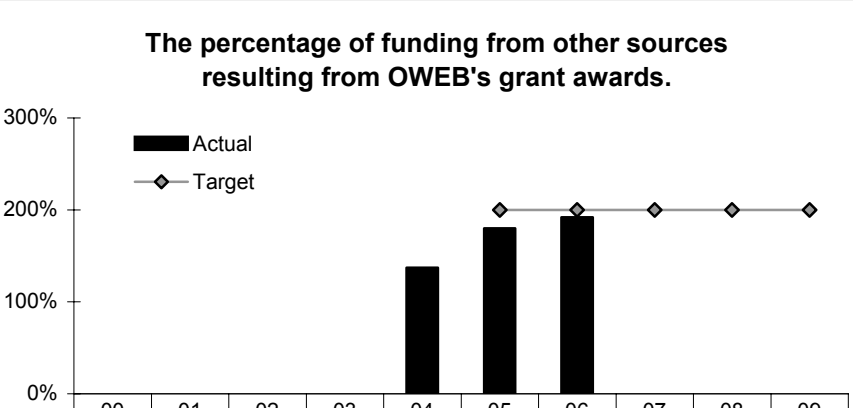
7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   Oregon FY 2006.

   The current data reveal that agency operations consist of 10% of the overall payments from OWEB. The calculation using the full revenue OWEB receives would reveal a figure of approximately 4%. OWEB intends to calculate this measure using the full revenue in future reports.

KPM #2	OUTSIDE FUNDING: The percentage of funding from other sources resulting from OWEB's grant awards.	Measure since: 2004
Goal	Build effective partnerships to achieve watershed health.	
Oregon Context	#35: Public Management Quality	
Data source	OWEB grant and fiscal databases	
Owner	Cindy Kraai, Grant/Fiscal Services Manager, (503)986-0188	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
Matching funds to OWEB grant dollars provide a significant added value to the local partnership, fiscal integrity, and likelihood of success. Governmental and non-governmental organizations are involved in both the securing of and contributing addition funds.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
The targets are set especially high for this performance measure. Grantees clearly work hard to stretch the OWEB dollars. However, the targets may be difficult to attain and sustain over the long-term particularly when considering the decreasing availability of federal funds.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual					137%	180%	192%			
Target						200%	200%	200%	200%	200%

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
OWEB grantees provide a contribution of 192% for every OWEB grant on average. That figure is an increase from the prior year's contribution of and 137 % and 180%, respectively. The numbers do demonstrate a significant involvement and commitment by a variety of partners. The trend upward may not be as significant as it appears considering that available match funding is projected to decrease over the coming years.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
A match of nearly two dollars to every one of OWEB's dollars is a good return on investment and one which does not appear to be often replicated in similar programs.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
The availability of other funds sources and the significance of the amount of those funds is the overarching factor affecting results.

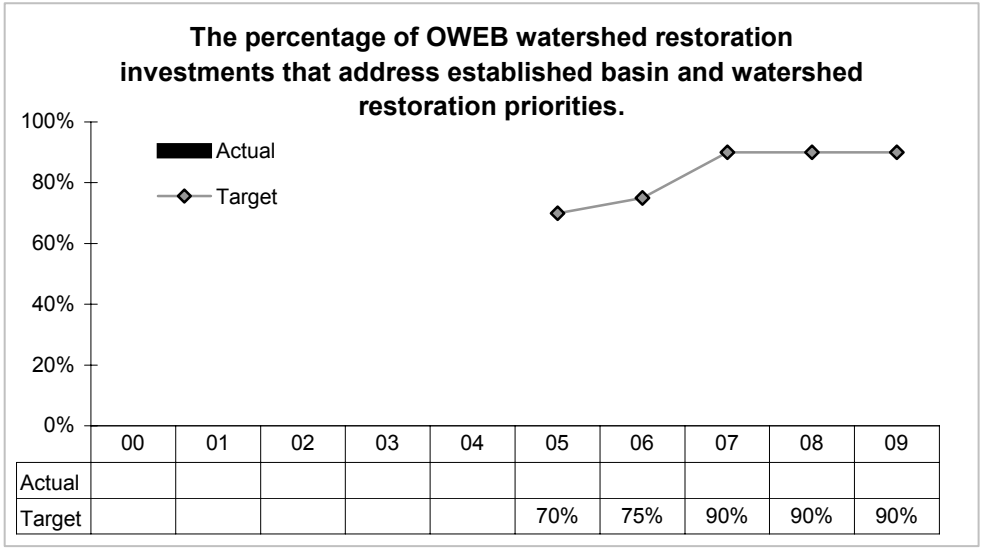
6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

The target does appear to be overly ambitious and OWEB will be requesting an evaluation of the target in the 2007-2009 budget process. OWEB grantees already greatly exceed grant match requirements.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
Oregon FY 2006.

OWEB requires a minimum of 25% match for each watershed enhancement project it funds and encourages a higher percentage of investment from its grant applicants. The required match of 25% must be secured by the grantee before OWEB will disburse funds. The amount of potential match is a factor considered in the initial review of an application. The final and total match for a project is reported to OWEB as part of the final project report. This is required before OWEB will disburse the final 10% of a grant award. OWEB maintains contact with other funding sources to share information and coordinate efforts.

KPM #3	RESTORATION: The percentage of OWEB watershed restoration investments that address established basin and watershed restoration priorities.	Measure since: 2004
Goal	Make effective and accountable investments in watershed health.	
Oregon Context	#35: Public Management Quality	
Data source	OWEB grant database	
Owner	Ken Bierly, Policy and Oregon Plan Coordination Program Manager, (503)986-0182	



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual										
Target						70%	75%	90%	90%	90%

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   The OWEB Board has adopted the format and approach for developing watershed function "limiting factors" for each basin. The limiting factors have been developed for the Willamette, South Coast, Rogue, Hood River and Fifteenmile basins. Technical evaluations of the remaining Columbia River drainages are being completed. Upon completion of all technical evaluation of limiting factors, the Board will consider administrative rules applying the limiting factors to grant prioritization for funding decisions.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The target will be set as a high bar to connect investments with priorities.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   The agency is making progress on the approach and technical analysis to have limiting factors uniformly identified throughout the state.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   In a similar approach the federal government through the National Marine Fisheries Service has identified a range from 33% to 100% of federally funded habitat projects that address habitat limiting factors for salmon in their 2006 report to Congress on the use of Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (http://webapps.nwfsc.noaa.gov/pcsrfDoc/PCSRF-Rpt-2006.pdf).

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   The completion of the technical and policy work to establish limiting factors and ensure that they are used in project selection is in process. Reporting will be possible as soon as the process is completed.

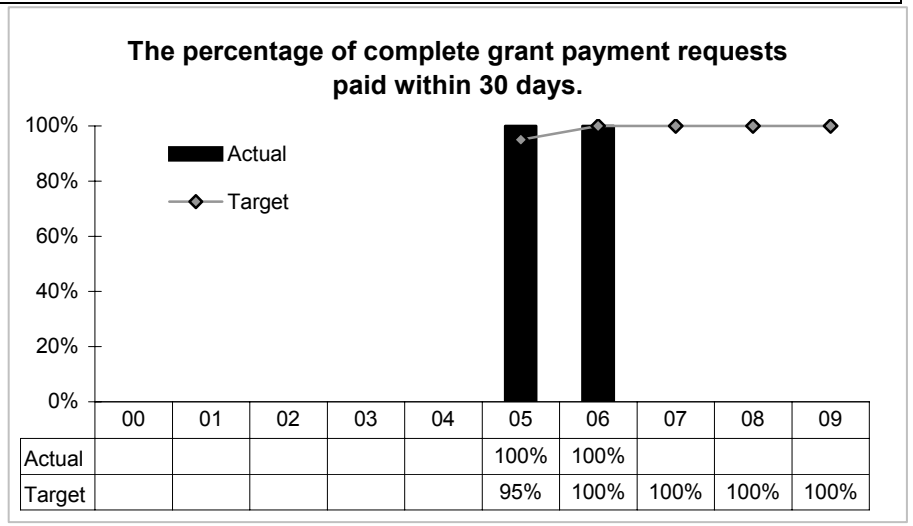
6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   The technical evaluation of limiting factors for the remaining basins in the state is scheduled for the end of the year. The policy development for applying the priorities will follow the technical work. OWEB is scheduled to adopt watershed restoration limiting factors for all of the Columbia basin drainages by January 2007. The remaining basins (Klamath and Lakes) will be developed during 2007. Once the technical evaluations have been completed, administrative rules will be developed on the application of these as priorities for funding decisions.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
Oregon FY 2006.

Without completed development of limiting factors, it is not possible to uniformly report data on the investments relationship to limiting factors.

KPM #4	PAYMENTS: The percentage of complete grant payment requests paid within 30 days.	Measure since: 2004
Goal	Make effective and accountable investments in watershed health.	
Oregon Context	#35: Public Management Quality	
Data source	Internal OWEB fiscal department spreadsheets	
Owner	Cindy Kraai, Grant/Fiscal Services Manager, (503)986-0188	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   OWEB's core function is the competitive grant program. The timely processing of grant payments benefits OWEB's partners.
2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The target is ambitious, but OWEB feels it is necessary to be prompt with payment requests and strives for excellence.
3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   Beginning in May 2004, OWEB now tracks the total number of days elapsed between receiving a complete grant payment request form and finalizing the payment process. OWEB is currently meeting the target of paying all complete grant payment requests within 30 days and has been for two years.
4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   OWEB does not have the necessary information to determine the performance of other similar programs or agencies.



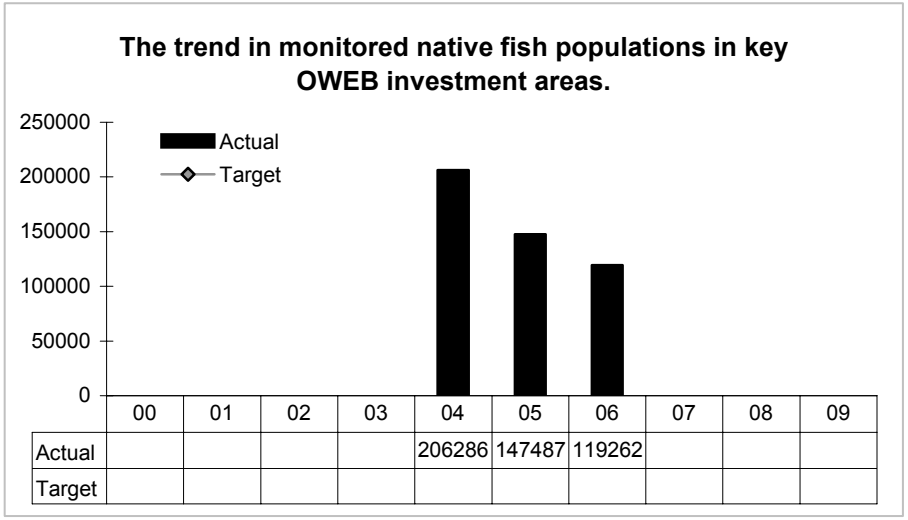
	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual						100%	100%			
Target						95%	100%	100%	100%	100%

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   Not applicable.
6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   We are presently meeting the target and no changes are planned at this time.
7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   Oregon FY 2006.

   The grant program awards funding for watershed restoration projects, monitoring, education, technical assistance, assessments, and watershed council support. An important part of success in running this program is the timely payment of grant award funds to grantees and other entities.

KPM #5	FISH POPULATIONS: The trend in monitored native fish populations in key OWEB investment areas.	Measure since: 2004
Goal	Make effective and accountable investments in watershed health.	
Oregon Context	#85: Freshwater Species	
Data source	Oregon Native Fish Status Report, ODFW staff, and Coastal Coho Salmon Assessment	
Owner	Greg Sieglitz, Monitoring and Reporting Program Manager, (503)986-0194	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
The trend and distribution of native fish populations in key basins will inform OWEB's funding priorities for watershed restoration projects and monitoring projects in the future. OWEB has funded ODFW to collect high quality fish abundance and distribution data.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual					206286	147487	119262			
Target										

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
This measure will assist OWEB in making targeted investments towards meeting the needs of monitoring for native fish populations. The results of this measure will also assist OWEB in strategically restoring areas where monitoring has revealed that fish population are likely to respond to restoration activities.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
For coastal coho salmon, high quality trend data exists and is depicted above. While there is a decrease in wild spawning adult coho from 2004 through 2006 there is still an overall increasing trend from 1990-2006.

There are significant trend data available for most of the anadromous salmonid species monitored in the state of Oregon. The quality and quantity of trend data varies for other groups of fishes. However, combined trends for many different species is confusing and not especially revealing in nature. Instead, OWEB will explore the value of depicting those species where trend data exists, independently. The Native Fish Status Report is a good source for some of this information.

OWEB and other Oregon Plan agencies have been and are continuing to invest in monitoring native fish populations. The North Coast, South Coast, Rogue, John Day, and the Lower Columbia are "key OWEB investment areas" with a strategic focus on monitoring native fish populations. Two years of data is available for the John Day and three years of data are available for the Lower Columbia. Three years of data are available for steelhead coast-wide and several years of information can be found on coho salmon and steelhead in the Southern Oregon/Northern California Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU). The Native Fish Status Report provides additional information on a number of native Oregon fish species.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**

The Pacific Northwest region, as a whole, is working to monitor and evaluate trends in native fish populations. Oregon has made significant progress towards identifying stocks of immediate concern through The Native Fish Status Report. Washington State has developed a framework to monitor status and trends of watershed health and salmon recovery and California published, in 2005, a summary of Central Valley salmon and steelhead monitoring programs.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

OWEB's ability to report on this measure is in large part dependent upon participation and coordination with other agencies and their activities, particularly ODFW.

OWEB is not able to directly control many of the factors that affect the life cycle and survival of Oregon coastal coho salmon or other salmonid species. The indication that the overall trend in abundance of Oregon Coastal Coho exists, from 2004-2006, is the direct result of a significant input of funding to monitoring and, subsequent, restoration activities that have occurred in this region.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

The Native Fish Status Report identifies those stocks that are of immediate concern and those that are of less concern. This report identifies which native fish species presently require more monitoring, including analyses, so that trends may be detected. A status, "of concern", triggers conservation planning under Oregon's Native Fish Policy. The performance measure could be reported in a slightly different manner, such as, in the percentage of assessed stocks that are "at risk" or "potentially at risk". This performance measure could be integrated with the ODFW performance measure to provide an indication of native freshwater fish stocks.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

Oregon FY 2006.

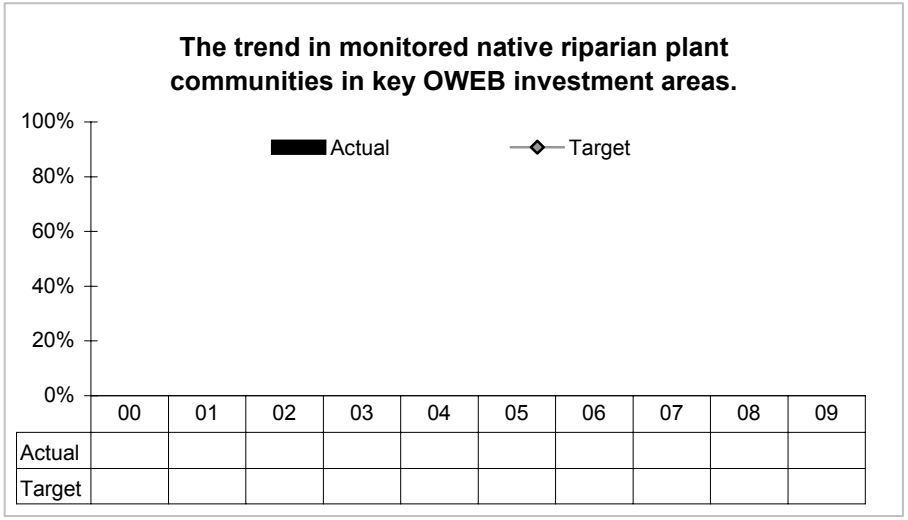
OWEB has invested in an update to the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's Native Fish Status Review that was completed in 2005 and is available at www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/ONFSR. In addition there is other data available on native fish monitoring efforts at the Natural Resource Information Management Program website at http://rainbow.dfw.state.or.us/nrimp/default.aspx. This program supports the efforts of ODFW by identifying and prioritizing natural resource information needs for fish and wildlife management, promoting modern data collection and analysis techniques, and promoting a multidisciplinary approach to fish, wildlife, and habitat management. Information on this website includes estimates of adult fish returns, adult fish counts at dams and weirs, habitat distribution information, and much more.

KPM #6	PLANT COMMUNITIES: The trend in monitored native riparian plant communities in key OWEB investment areas.	Measure since: 2004
Goal	Make effective and accountable investments in watershed health.	
Oregon Context	#87: Terrestrial Species	
Data source	No comprehensive data source exists. Site specific information is available with private, public, and other organizations.	
Owner	Greg Sieglitz, Monitoring and Reporting Program Manager, (503)986-0194	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   The measure will assist OWEB in making strategic and targeted investments in riparian related projects.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   No targets have been set since the data are not available at this time.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   Presently there is not comprehensive trend data for native riparian plant communities statewide. As a result, trend data cannot be compiled for the state. There is an ongoing discussion with other state and federal agencies about the appropriate methods and approach to develop the necessary information.



4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   Measures of native riparian plant communities in neighboring states would be a means for evaluating comparisons with Oregon data once the data are available for the state. However, no comprehensive program for measuring the trend in native riparian plant communities is known to exist in the surrounding states at this time.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   The lack of adequate maps and data prevents a depiction of results.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   Developing this sort of information will require working with the Oregon Department of Agriculture, Oregon Department of Forestry, the Oregon Natural Heritage Information Center, federal land management agencies, and others. OWEB is proposing to modify this performance measure through the 2007-2009 budget development process. Since data are not presently available, and the development of a comprehensive map would take several

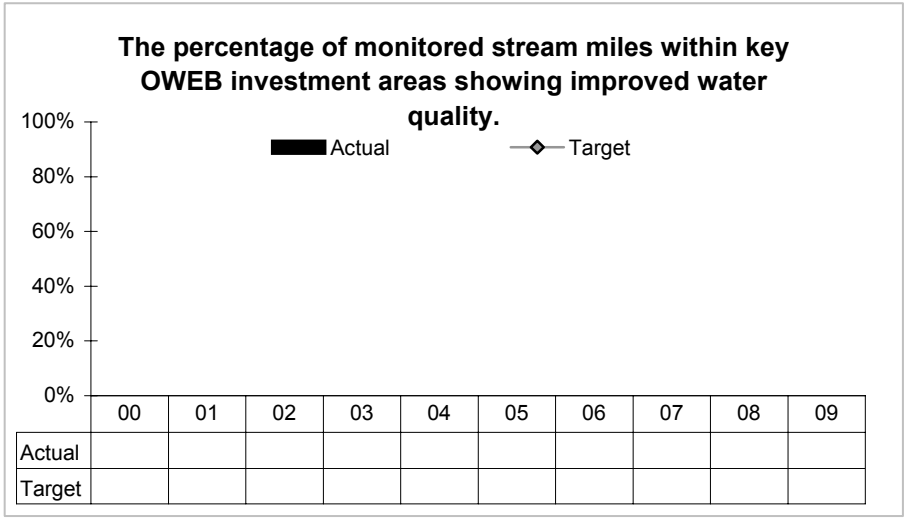
years, reestablishing a measure of this sort may be more timely once the tools are in place to evaluate the current status of riparian plant communities. At that point, trends could be evaluated in subsequent increments over time.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
Oregon FY 2006.

No trend data are available for the extent, diversity, nor quality of riparian communities at this time. The newly acquired aerial photography for the entire state could lend itself to developing a statewide riparian map. In certain forested portions of Oregon the photography may have less utility, but in drier regions of the state, such as east of the Cascade Mountains, the photography may be quite useful. Developing such a map and data set is likely to take several years.

There are some sources of data that contain information about riparian communities but do not inherently reveal trend information over time. OWEB assisted with funding a project in which the Oregon Natural Heritage Program typified the type of riparian plant communities found in the state of Oregon. This work was completed at individual sites, however, not enough sites were chosen so as to be used as indicators for all riparian areas. The reports can be found at http://www.oregon.gov/OWEB/publications.shtml#Technical_Guidance_Information. While this work provides a comprehensive list of the plant communities and a rank of their status, there has not been systematic repetition to allow for trend detection. The neighboring states' Natural Heritage Programs have conducted similar projects but they have not been replicated.

KPM #7	WATER QUALITY: The percentage of monitored stream miles within key OWEB investment areas showing improved water quality.	Measure since: 2004
Goal	Make effective and accountable investments in watershed health	
Oregon Context	#78: Stream Water Quality	
Data source	The ODEQ Water Quality Index and ODEQ Water Quality Monitoring Program staff.	
Owner	Greg Sieglitz, Monitoring and Reporting Program Manager, (503)986-0194	



1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   OWEB staff facilitates the Oregon Plan Monitoring Team which is presently coordinating with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) on their water quality monitoring plans and program for the next biennium. Water quality monitoring conducted through other Oregon natural resource agencies is also being evaluated.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The measure will assist OWEB in making strategic and targeted investments in projects designed to improve water quality and monitoring, as well as, evaluating how on-the-ground restoration actions influence water quality.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   For half of OWEB's reporting basins there are probabilistic data on the current status of stream miles showing improved water quality. But, the insufficient number of years and variable funding prevents trend detection. Some of the basins include coastal basins, the Willamette Valley, and the John Day basin. This sampling is conducted by the ODEQ. Additional information is available for fixed sites known as ambient monitoring stations. These surveys are conducted using the Oregon Water Quality Index which is made up of 132 fixed monitoring stations. A ten year report depicting trends is available through 2005 and shows 18 streams improving in water quality, 19 declining in water quality, and 95 showing no significant change. The report can be found at http://www.deq.state.or.us/lab/wqm/OWQI%20Summary05.pdf. Twenty-four percent of the ambient water quality monitoring sites showed a trend towards improving water quality, 10% showed a decreasing trend in water quality, and 49% of monitored sites were found to have water quality in good or excellent condition.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   The State of Washington tracks trends in water quality improvements in a similar way to ODEQ by tracking water quality changes in a sample of rivers and streams around the state. The state reported an overall trend of improving water quality in its most recent report. The ODEQ 2005 annual report showed 18 streams improving in water quality, 19 declining in water quality, and 95 showing no significant change.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   It is difficult to assess the number of stream miles within OWEB investment areas showing improved water quality since water quality trends are determined by ODEQ by monitoring ambient water quality monitoring stations. Based on ODEQ's efforts we are able to report which ambient water quality monitoring streams are improving in water quality.

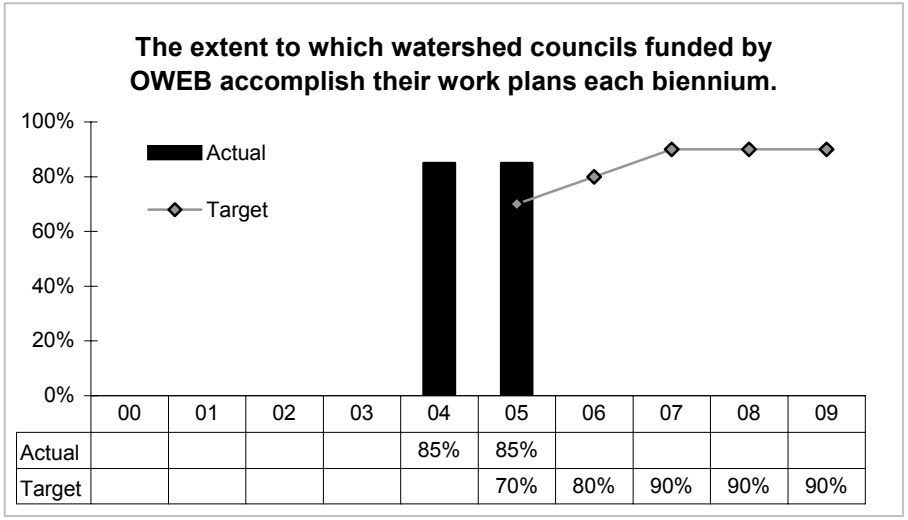
6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   OWEB will work to integrate its restoration priorities by basin with ODEQ's selection of priorities through the Total Maximum Daily Load process. Trend data is particularly difficult to represent with the current level of monitoring investment. This is especially true with the current limited number of sampling stations and number of station visits each year. The number of stations would need to increase several fold and sampling effort would need to increase by at least six visits each year. The location of ambient sampling stations at the lower reaches of a river system can amplify a masking affect of high and low quality waters mixing upstream.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   Oregon FY 2006.

   Data source: Annual Performance Progress Report – Executive Summary 2004-2005, The ODEQ Water Quality Index, and ODEQ Water Quality Monitoring Program staff.

KPM #8	WORK PLANS: The extent to which watershed councils funded by OWEB accomplish their work plans each biennium.	Measure since: 2004
Goal	Make effective and accountable investments in watershed health	
Oregon Context	#35: Public Management Quality	
Data source	Watershed accomplishments for the previous biennium are evaluated during the merit scoring of council support for the next biennium.	
Owner	Ken Bierly, Policy and Oregon Plan Coordination Program Manager, (503)986-0182	

3. **OUR STRATEGY**
OWEB's grants to watershed councils are intended to increase the capacity of those local groups to raise awareness, identify needs and opportunities, develop restoration options, recruit participants and support, and implement watershed restoration and protection projects. The councils' ability to substantially implement their action plans demonstrates the effectiveness of OWEB's investment in this local group capacity.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual					85%	85%				
Target						70%	80%	90%	90%	90%

4. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
Successful completion of work plans is one measure of watershed council operational efficiencies. A high proportion of councils should and do make significant accomplishments

5. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
Watershed council support grant review occurs in a revolving process repeated every 18 months. Due to this cycle, data is not presently available and the measure should be evaluated every two years rather than on an annual basis. OWEB will propose this change in its 2007-2009 budget.

6. **HOW WE COMPARE**
OWEB is not aware of a similar program to the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds with a local infrastructure of focus with which to compare.

7. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
The progress each council makes toward their objectives stated in their work plans is related directly to the level of funding provided.

8. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

OWEB is proposing, through its 2007-2009 budget, to revise this performance measure to more accurately reflect the accountability of these funds. A new process is proposed to generate an accurate and meaningful metric that will coincide with the grant review process.

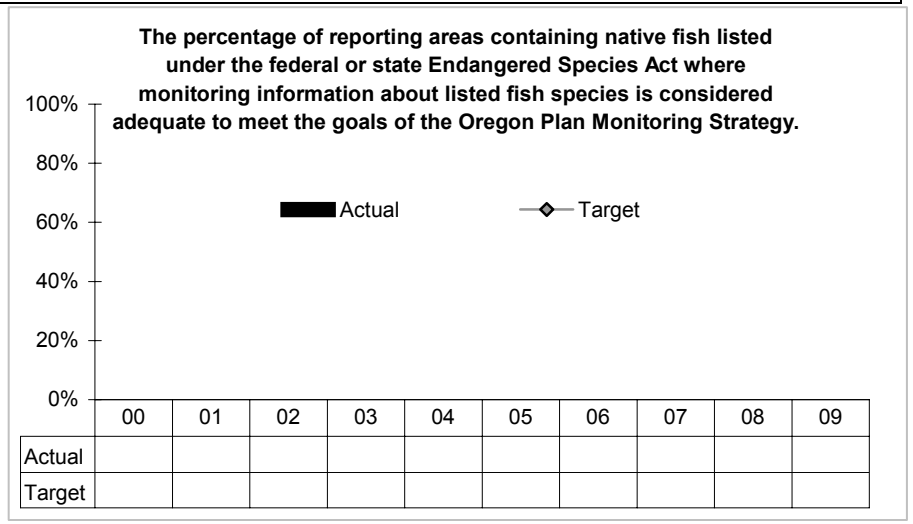
9. **ABOUT THE DATA**
Oregon FY 2005-06.

Data is made available every 18 months through the review of watershed council support grant applications.

KPM #9	**FISH MONITORING: The percentage of reporting areas containing native fish listed under the federal or state Endangered Species Act where monitoring information about listed fish species is considered adequate to meet the goals of the Oregon Plan Monitoring Strategy.**	**Measure since: 2004**
Goal	Make effective and accountable investments in watershed health	
Oregon Context	#85: Freshwater Species and #88: Protected Species	
Data source	The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's Natural Resources Inventory Management Program; the Oregon Plan Monitoring Strategy; the Oregon Plan Monitoring Data; and analysis by the Oregon Plan Monitoring Team.	
Owner	Greg Sieglitz, Monitoring and Reporting Program Manager, (503)986-0194	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
This performance measure will assist in developing monitoring investment and program priorities for all of the agencies participating in the Oregon Plan, including OWEB.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
No targets have been set.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual										
Target										

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
Adequate monitoring information is available for the Coastal Coho ESU as well as the lower Columbia Coho ESU. Adequate monitoring data are also available for certain life history stages, particularly adults, for other species in other areas of the state, such as steelhead in the John Day basin. However, through the recovery planning process, the state is working to identify fish populations that are in need of additional monitoring to adequately collect information necessary for future management and restoration actions. Reporting on this measure is dependent upon the participation of the agencies involved in the Oregon Plan Monitoring Team, especially ODFW.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
The Pacific Northwest region, as a whole, is working to understand where monitoring data is lacking to evaluate the status of native fish. Oregon is developing recovery plans to help identify fish populations that are in need of additional monitoring in order to adequately inform future management and restoration actions. In addition to recovery planning, the state published the Oregon Coastal Coho Assessment and the Native Fish Status Report to help assess which areas around the state have adequate monitoring information. Washington state has a draft assessment of steelhead populations and programs available at http://wdfw.wa.gov/fish/papers/steelhead. The Idaho Department of Fish and Game has a report documenting monitoring efforts of wild steelhead in the Snake River. Comparisions between the states could be generated for this species.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
Progress has not been made in additional basins because of limitations in funding and staff resources. Recovery plans are also still in development in several basins throughout the state.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
The entirety of Oregon Plan monitoring needs has not been quantified statewide. OWEB will continue to work with the Oregon Plan Monitoring Team to establish priorities for monitoring. The Oregon Plan Monitoring Strategy will be followed as a guide to direct the efforts and investment of resources. Considerable work will be accomplished through collaborating with other agencies to establish priorities that, if fully funded, will be considered adequate to meet the goals of the Oregon Plan Monitoring Strategy. We are working to identify fish populations that are in need of additional monitoring to adequately inform future management and restoration actions through the recovery planning process.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
Oregon FY 2006.

OWEB has invested in an update to the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's Native Fish Status Review that was completed in 2005 and is available at www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/ONFSR. In addition, there is other data available on native fish monitoring efforts at the Natural Resource Information Management Program website at http://rainbow.dfw.state.or.us/nrimp/default.aspx. This program supports the efforts of ODFW by identifying and prioritizing natural resource information needs for fish and wildlife management, promoting modern data collection and analysis techniques, and promoting a multidisciplinary approach to fish, wildlife, and habitat management. Information on this website includes estimates of adult fish returns, adult fish counts at dams and weirs, habitat distribution information, and much more.

OREGON BENCHMARKS - ECONOMY

														Targets	
Business Vitality	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**	**06**	**05**	**10**
1. Percent of Oregon jobs outside the I-5 corridor and Deschutes County	14.6%	14.5%	14.5%	14.2%	14.2%	14.3%	14.0%	13.8%	13.9%	14.1%	14.1%	14.0%		No targets	
2. Oregon's national rank in traded sector strength (1 = best)	40	36	33	32	31	30	33	28	30	33	33			20	20
3. Oregon's national rank for new Employer Identification Numbers per 1000 workers.	8	7	7	7	14	11	10		11	10	12	10		5-10	5-10
4. Net job growth (in thousands)	59.07	54.09	54.44	55.93	28.10	27.52	30.25	-10.97	-23.86	-9.43	32.03	45.13		24.00	23.00
a. urban counties	52.17	49.00	48.96	49.42	24.44	22.53	27.39	-6.65	-22.70	-10.50	26.90	40.28		20.16	18.86
b. rural counties	6.90	5.10	5.48	6.51	3.65	4.99	2.86	-4.32	-1.16	1.07	5.14	4.85		3.84	4.14
5. Oregon's concentration in professional services relative to the U.S. concentration in professional services. (U.S.=100%) (New Data Series)	83%	84%	84%	82%	79%	78%	77%	75%	75%	73%	72%	72%		80%	85%
6. Oregon's national rank in economic diversification (1st = most diversified)	26	32	29	32	28	27	35	37	34	33	31			25	20
Economic Capacity	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**	**06**	**05**	**10**
7. Research and development expenditures as a percent of gross state product															
a. industry (public/private)		0.91%		1.10%	1.45%	1.40%	1.39%		2.01%	2.84%				1.2%	1.4%
b. academia	0.32%	0.32%	0.30%	0.29%	0.29%	0.29%	0.29%		0.34%	0.36%				0.4%	0.5%
8. Oregon's national rank in venture capital investments (measured in dollars per worker)	12	29	14	22	21	10	15		16	20	17	18		10	10
Business Costs	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**	**06**	**05**	**10**
9. Oregon's national rank in the cost of doing business (1st = lowest)	27	27	26	24	24	26	26	26	28	31	34			14	14
a. labor costs	40	42	31	33	31	36	27	41	39	40	36				
b. energy costs	3	4	5	4	4	4	5	10	29	20	13			There will be no targets	
c. tax costs	34	27	27	38	32	31	42	37	35	41	43			for index components	
10. Percent of permits issued within the target time period or less															
a. air contaminant discharge	66%	62%	73%	50%	58%	61%	68%	90%	90%	88%	85%	84%		85%	95%
b. wastewater discharge	23%	15%	15%	11%	16%	28%	47%	48%	47%	51%	60%	42%		41%	49%
Income	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**	**06**	**05**	**10**
11. Per capita personal income as a percent of the U.S. per capita income (U.S.=100%)	95%	97%	97%	97%	95%	95%	94%	93%	94%	93%	92%	93%		97%	100%
a. metropolitan as a percent of metropolitan U.S.	96%	97%	98%	97%	96%	96%	95%	95%	94%	94%	93%	93%		97%	100%
b. non-metropolitan as a percent of non-metropolitan U.S.	101%	104%	102%	102%	101%	101%	100%	100%	100%	102%	100%	100%		104%	105%
12. Average annual payroll per worker covered by unemployment insurance (in thousands, all industries, 2005 dollars):	30.77	31.41	32.16	33.24	34.27	35.21	36.43	36.20	36.21	36.34	36.63	36.59		36.92	37.87
a. urban	31.85	32.53	33.43	34.57	35.64	36.61	38.07	37.69	37.64	37.78	38.10	38.05		38.40	39.35
b. rural	25.30	25.49	25.67	26.09	26.85	27.33	27.44	27.67	28.29	28.41	28.58	28.33		28.90	29.54
13. Comparison of average incomes of top 5th families to lowest 5th families			Based on compilation of three years of data, middle year shown.												
a. ratio			9.4			11.3		10.0	10.4	9.3	9.6			11	9
b. national rank (1st = smallest gap)			27			40		25	28	19	18			No targets	
14. Percent of covered Oregon workers with earnings of 150% or more of the poverty level for a family of four	31%	31%	31%	32%	34%	35%	36%	36%	36%	36%	35%	35%		41%	47%
15. Oregon unemployment rate:															
a. annual rate	5.5%	4.9%	5.6%	5.6%	5.7%	5.5%	5.1%	6.4%	7.6%	8.1%	7.3%	6.1%			
b. as a percent of U.S. unemployment rate	90%	88%	104%	114%	127%	131%	130%	136%	131%	135%	133%	120%		115%	100%
International	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**	**06**	**05**	**10**
16. Percent of total exports traded with non-primary partners. (Primary partners are Canada, Japan and South Korea.)	52.3%	56.1%	57.7%	56.7%	52.7%	53.9%	58.1%	58.6%	60.4%	59.4%	62.2%	60.7%		56%	60%
	The number for 2000 has been corrected from 15% to 17%. New calculation for 2004, not strictly comparable to previous years														
17. Percent of Oregonians who speak a language in addition to English	16%		14%		14%		17%				20%		22%	17%	20%

														Targets	
Kindergarten - 12th grade	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**	**06**	**05**	**10**
18. Percent of children entering school ready to learn				58%			67%		76%		80%			85%	87%
19. Percent of third graders who achieve established skill levels				The numbers for 2002 and 2003 have been corrected from previous reports.											
a. reading		61%	70%	79%	78%	81%	82%	84%	80%	82%	82%	86%	87%	90%	97%
b. math		50%	53%	63%	67%	70%	75%	75%	74%	78%	81%	86%	86%	81%	90%
20. Percent of eighth graders who achieve established skill levels				The numbers for 2002 and 2003 have been corrected from previous reports.											
a. reading		48%	53%	56%	55%	56%	64%	62%	61%	61%	59%	63%	66%	71%	80%
b. math		49%	49%	49%	51%	52%	56%	55%	54%	59%	59%	64%	66%	69%	80%
21. Percent of high school graduates who earn regular diplomas (CIM and Non-CIM) who attain a Certificate of Initial Mastery								26%	31%	32.3%	33.4%	36.9%		Not enough data	Not enough data
22. Percent of students who drop out of grades 9 - 12 without receiving a high school diploma or GED.	6.6%	7.4%	7.2%	6.7%	6.9%	6.6%	6.3%	5.3%	4.9%	4.4%	4.6%	4.2%		5.4%	4.0%
Post Secondary	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**	**06**	**05**	**10**
23. Percent of Oregon adults (25+) who have completed high school or equivalent	89%		91%		91%		92%		89.5%		93.0%		90.4%	93%	95%
24. Percent of Oregon adults (25+) who have completed some college	58%		60%		62%		58%		57.9%		62.9%		63.9%	70%	79%
25. Percent of Oregon adults (25+) who have an Associates degree or other occupation-related credential							25.7%		29.3%		32.2%		34.1%	Not enough data	Not enough data
26. Percent of Oregon adults (25+) who have completed:															
a. bachelor's degree	26%		29%		29%		29%		29.9%		32.6%		32.7%	38%	45%
b. advanced degree							11%		11.2%		12.8%		13.0%	10%	12%
Skill Development	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**	**06**	**05**	**10**
27. Percent of adult Oregonians with intermediate and higher literacy skills	Inadequate funding to be part of 2002 National Assessment of Adult LIteracy														
a. prose														Not enough data	Not enough data
b. document															
c. quantitative															
28. Usage of computers:															
a. Percent of adults who use a computer ore related electronic device to create docs/graphics or analyze data	50%		58%		60%		61%		59%		57.8%		57.3%	65%	70%
b. Percent of households with computers who access the Internet	13%		24%		35%		63%		70%		89%		90%	75%	80%
29. Percent of Oregonians in the labor force who received at least 20 hours of skills training in the past year	35%		30%		37%		31%		38%		37.1%		32.7%	56%	75%

OREGON BENCHMARKS - CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

														Targets	
Participation	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**	**06**	**05**	**10**
30. Percent of Oregonians 16 and older who volunteer time to civic, community or nonprofit activities in the last twelve months									31.7%	33.2%	33.7%	34.0%		Targets not set	
31. Turnout of the voting age population for presidential elections (1 = highest)															
a. Percent			59.9%				64.7%				70.5%				
b. National Rank			10				10				6			(2004) 5	(2008) 5
32. Percent of Oregonians who feel they are a part of their community	36%		41%		36%		37%		51%		49%		51%	45%	60%
Taxes	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**	**06**	**05**	**10**
33. Percent of Oregonians who demonstrate knowledge of Oregon's main revenue source and main expenditure category.	1992-1999: Oregon State U. annual mailed survey. 2000 on: Oregon Population Survey 18%	19%	21%	19%	18%	18%	11%		17%		15%		15%	25%	50%
34. National ranking for state and local taxes and charges as a percent of personal income (1st = lowest burden) TOTAL	NOTE: previous reports showed 1st = highest burden 38	39	41	42	34	37	37		16		24			There will be no targets.	
a. Taxes	33	25	14	18	10	6	12		5		9				
b. Charges	40	42	47	46	46	40	45		41		42				
Public Sector Performance	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**	**06**	**05**	**10**
35. Governing magazine's ranking of public management quality					B- 7		C+ 6				B 8			B 8	A- 10
36. State general obligation bond rating (Standard and Poor's)	AA- 4	AA- 4	AA 5	AA 5	AA 5	AA 5	AA 5	AA 5	AA 5	AA- 4	AA- 4	AA-		AA+ 6	AAA 7
Culture	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**	**06**	**05**	**10**
37. Oregon adults participating in the arts at least once annually													86.3%		
37. Oregon's national ranking for arts participation. (Check wording)														Targets not set	
38. Percent of Oregonians served by a public library which meets minimum service criteria	84%	85%	88%	89%	80%	84%	84%	87%	87%	85%	83%	80%	79%	94%	99%

														Targets	
Health	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**	**06**	**05**	**10**
39. Pregnancy rate per 1,000 females															
DROPPED ~~a. ages 10-14~~	~~1.7~~	~~1.8~~	~~1.5~~	~~1.7~~	~~1.7~~	~~1.3~~	~~1.1~~	~~1.0~~	~~0.8~~					~~0.9~~	~~0.0~~
b. ages 15-17	49.0	49.3	47.3	44.2	42.1	39.3	35.2	31.7	27.6	26.4	23.8	24.2		24.0	20.0
40. Percent of babies whose mothers received prenatal care beginning in the first trimester	78.9%	78.5%	79.7%	81.1%	80.2%	80.9%	81.3%	81.5%	82%	81%	80%	81%		85%	90%
41. Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	7.1	6.1	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.5			5.1	4.5
42. Percent of two-year-olds who are adequately immunized	67%	74%	72%	73%	76%	73%	79%	73%	74.5%	79.3%	81.1%	75.3%		82%	90%
43. New HIV infections in Oregonians aged 13 and over by year of initial diagnosis:	Entire data series updated since last report														
a. number	424	415	376	289	278	270	255	277	312	296	300	281		282	263
b. rate per 100,000	158.0	178.3	191.5	252.6	273.4	270.4	310.2	263.5	238.8	267.9	270.3	268.0			
44. Percent of Oregonians 18 and older who report that they do not currently smoke cigarettes.	78%	77%	77%	79%	78%	79%	79%	79%	78%	79%	79.9%	81.4%		85%	NA
45. Preventable Death: Years of life lost before age 70 (rate per 1,000)	61.9	61.4	59.6	56.4	56.7	52.7	53.5	51.8	54.1	54.7	54.1			54.3	49.3
46. Percent of adults whose self-perceived health status is very good or excellent	63%	62%	60%	59%	57%	57%	53%	55%	55%	55%	53.4%	53.6%		65%	72%
47. Percent of families with incomes below the state median income for whom child care is affordable	39%		36%		43%		35%		35%		43%			45%	Put off till OSIII
48. Number of child care slots available for every 100 children under age 13	16	16	19	20	21	21	20	18	18	17	17	17		25	25
49. Percent of Oregon teens who report positive youth development attributes:															
a. 8th graders													65%		
b. 11th graders													69%		
Protection	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**	**06**	**05**	**10**
50. Percent of eighth grade students who report using in the previous month:															
a. alcohol	30.0%		30.0%	35.3%		26.6%		24.8%	24.4%	24.3%	28.5%	31.1%	31.9%	21%	17%
b. illicit drugs	19.0%		22.0%		18.6%		13.3%	18.1%	18.3%	18.5%	17.0%	15.9%	15.7%	15%	12%
c. cigarettes	19.0%		22.0%		20.2%		12.8%	12.3%	11.7%	10.5%	8.1%	9.8%	8.7%	16%	13%
51. Substantiated number of child abuse vicitims, per 1,000 under 18, total	10.1	10.1	10.4	12.1	12.3	13.5	12.1	9.6	9.8	10.8	12.0	13.0			
a. Substantiated neglected/abused (excluding threat of harm cateogry)	8.1	7.8	7.7	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.5	5.7	5.4	5.6	6.3	6.9		6.2	5.6
b. Substantiated threat of harm	2.0	2.3	2.7	4.7	5.5	6.6	5.6	3.9	4.4	5.2	5.7	6.1		5.9	5.3
52. Substantiated elder abuse rate per 1,000 Oregonians age 65 & older	3.5	Counterintuitive, but correct. Targets aim for increased reporting 3.6	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.8	7.8	8.4	8.0	6.7	5.1	4.5		15.0	27.0
53.Percent of pregnant women who report not using:															
a. alcohol	97%	97%	98%	98%	98%	98%	99%	99%	99%	98%	99%	99%		98%	98%
b. tobacco	82%	82%	82%	84%	85%	86%	87%	87%	87%	88%	88%	88%		91%	98%

														Targets	
Poverty	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**	**06**	**05**	**10**
54. Percent of Oregonians with household incomes below 100% of the Federal poverty level	Except for 1999, these are three-year averages using the middle year as the reporting year (2001 = average of 2000, 2001 and 2002).													12%	10%
	12%	12%	12%	13%	13%	11.6%	11.6%	10.8%	11.7%	11.7%	12.5%				
a. 0-17						14.0%	16.0%	13.9%	16.3%	16.5%	17.7%				
b. 18-64	1999 data are from the 2000 Census.					11.0%	10.5%	10.6%	11.0%	11.1%	11.3%				
c. 65+						7.6%	7.1%	6.2%	6.4%	5.8%	5.5%				
55. Percent of Oregonians without health insurance	14%		11%		11%		12%		14%		17%		16%	8%	8%
56. Number of Oregonians that are homeless on any given night (per 10,000)	23	19	21	22	21	27	23	22	21	22	24	29	31	14	13
57. Percent of current child support due that is paid within the month that it is due.	60.0%	56.8%	58.3%	61.9%	62.9%	58.9%	59.6%	59.6%	60.4%	59.9%	59.3%	60.1%	60.4%	65.0%	70.0%
58. Oregon's national rank for percent of households that are:	Three-year averages, with middle year shown.														
a. food insecure (limited access to enough food for all household members to live a healthy, active life)				45				44	41	32	29			32	10
b. food insecure with hunger (at least one member must go hungry)				50				49	43	32	26			36	10
Independent Living	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**	**06**	**05**	**10**
59. Percent of seniors (over 75) living outside of nursing facilities	1992-99 data were based on 65 and older.						96.4%	96.5%	97.1%	97.0%	97.2%	96.5%		97.2%	97.5%
60. Percent of adults with lasting, significant disabilities who are capable of working who are employed							85%		70%		72%		60%		
61. Percent of Oregonians with lasting, significant disabilities living in households with incomes below the federal poverty level	20.1%		19.5%		22.0%		21.2%		24.7%		22%		21%	19%	19%

														Targets	
Crime	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**	**06**	**05**	**10**
62. Overall reported crimes per 1,000 Oregonians	145.9	150.5	141.8	150.1	138.5	131.7	127.8	128.4	124.2	127.7	125.4	123.6		124.5	110.0
a. person crimes	17.7	17.5	15.5	15.2	14.5	13.7	12.9	12.0	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.4		13.1	11.5
b. property crimes	82.1	85.6	79.0	83.0	74.4	68.2	66.9	69.7	67.5	69.5	66.5	64.4		66.9	59.1
c. behavior crimes	46.1	47.4	47.3	51.9	49.6	49.8	48.1	46.8	45.1	46.6	47.4	47.7		44.5	34.4
63. Juvenile arrests per 1,000 juvenile Oregonians per year															
a. person crimes	6.5	5.9	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.1	3.5	4	4.2	3.9		4.4	3.9
b. property crimes	23.5	21.5	21.0	19.6	17.0	15.1	14.1	12.7	11.4	12.6	12.2	11.0		15.5	13.8
64. Percent of grade 9-12 students who report carrying weapons in the last 30 days		19%		19%		14%		13%		20%		21%		14%	9%
65. Percent of paroled adult offenders convicted of a new felony within three years of initial release	33%	31%	31%	30%	32%	32%	30%	30%	33%	31%	31%	31%		29%	27%
66. Percent of juveniles with a new criminal referral to a county juvenile department within 12 months of the initial criminal offense	35.0%	38.0%	37.3%	38.3%	36.9%	36.6%	34.8%	34.1%	32.2%	32.1%	31.3%			33%	30%
Emergency Preparedness	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**	**06**	**05**	**10**
67. Emergency preparedness															
a. percent of Oregon communities with geologic hazard data and prevention activities in place	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	30%	40%	45%	46%	47%	50%	50%		50%	60%
b. percent of Oregon counties with emergency operations plans meeting minimum criteria.	83%	86%	96%	97%	94%	98%	50%	59%	81%	86%	88%	97%	89%	98%	100%

														Targets	
Growth Management	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**	**06**	**05**	**10**
68. Hours of travel delay per capita per year in urbanized areas.															
a. Portland metro	14.4	18.4	18.5	19.3	19.7	20.8	22.9	19.1	19.4	20.0				25.5	28.0
b. Salem & Eugene	3.6	3.5	4.1	4.5	4.9	5.4	6.7	6.1	6.7	6.4				7.5	9.1
69. Percent of Oregonians served by public drinking water systems that mee health-based standards	49%	50%	55%	88%	90%	90%	93%	93%	92%	95%	95%	93%		95%	95%
Infrastructure	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**	**06**	**05**	**10**
70. Percent of Oregonians who commute during peak hours by means other than driving alone	30%		33%		29%		24%				33%		28%	30%	31%
71. Vehicle miles traveled per capita in Oregon metropolitan areas for local, non-commercial trips	6430	6600	6780	6650	6780	6820	6750	6720	6660	6670	6950	6950		7,083	6,977
72. Percent of roads and bridges in fair or better condition															
a. State roads	80%	78%	78%	77%	77%	78%		81%		84%	85%	87%		78%	80%
b. Bridges															
i. State				97%	97%	97%	97%	94%	91%	88%	87%	87%			92%
ii. County & City (Local)				87%	85%	86%	87%	90%	89%	85%	84%	84%			89%
~~b. County~~ (county road condition was moved to developmental status 9/21/04)			~~75%~~		~~80%~~		~~84%~~		~~89%~~						
Housing	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**	**06**	**05**	**10**
73. Percent of households that are owner occupied							64.3%		66.6%		65.2%			70.0%	72.0%
74. Percent of Oregon households below median income spending 30% or more of their income on housing (including utilities)															
a. renters			72%		69%		76%		76%		78%			70%	70%
b. owners			41%		39%		38%		36%		43%			38%	38%

														Targets	
Air	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**	**06**	**05**	**10**
75. AIR QUALITY - NATIONAL STANDARDS															
a. Number of days when air is unhealthy for sensitive groups			24	0	10	41	54	43	97	17	15	30			20
b. Number of days in cities when air is unhealthy for all groups			3	0	1	2	2	6	20	1	1	1			3
76. AIR QUALITY - NEW SCIENCE															
a. Percent of Oregonians at risk from toxic air pollutants that contribute to cancer (Oregon goals)			86%			98%									95%
b.Percent of Oregonians at risk from toxic air pollutants that contribute to respiratory problems (Oregon goals)			95%			99%									90%
77. Carbon dioxide emissions as a percentage of 1990 emissions (1990=100%)	Entire data series updated based on updated inventory since last repor														
	108%	109%	113%	113%	112%	119%	121%	121%	115%					106%	106%
Water	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**	**06**	**05**	**10**
78. Net gain or loss of wetland acres in any given year															
a. freshwater	Data are provided on a fiscal year basis, ending year shown							129	91	35	75			0	0
b. estuarine								-2	1	-2	13			250	250
79. Percent of monitored stream sites with:															
a. significantly increasing trends in water quality		21%	32%	52%	70%	64%	70%	51%	37%	32%	24%	14%		75%	75%
b. significantly decreasing trends in water quality		8%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	5%	4%	6%	10%	14%		0%	0%
c. water quality in good to excellent condition		28%	35%	32%	37%	41%	42%	46%	46%	48%	49%	51%		40%	45%
80. Percent of key streams meeting minimum flow rights:															
a. 9 or more months a year	67%	88%	88%	88%	94%	94%	82%	82%	88%	65%	94%	82%		60%	65%
b. 12 months a year	28%	35%	76%	76%	76%	65%	59%	24%	35%	35%	47%	53%		35%	40%
Land	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**	**06**	**05**	**10**
81.Percent of Oregon agricultural land in 1982 not converted to urban or rura development:				98.96%	Targets are based on a straight line projection from 1992 to 1997.									98.4%	98.1%
a. cropland				98.31%							ETA 2007			97.6%	97.1%
b. other ag land				99.21%										98.7%	98.4%
82. Percent of Oregon's wildland forest in 1974 still preserved for forest use	98.1%							97.8%							97.4%
83.Actual timber harvest as a % of planned & projected harvest levels under current policies															
a. public lands	22%	85%	89%	93%	68%	73%	67%	52%	59%	68%	83%	84%		90-110%	0%
b. private lands	95%	101%	89%	92%	83%	88%	93%	85%	97%	97%	106%	102%		90-110%	0%
84.Pounds of municipal solid waste landfilled or incinerated per capita	1,497	1990s and 2003 data updated since last report													
		1,987	1,541	1,596	1,609	1,644	1,617	1,531	1,568	1,588	1,639	1,677		1,575	1,495
85. Percent of hazardous substance sites cleaned up:			43.8%	44.2%	44.6%	46.4%	55.5%	62.5%	65.7%	69.4%	71.0%	72.7%			79.9%
a. non-tank sites			43.8%	44.2%	44.6%	46.4%	55.5%	62.5%	65.7%	69.4%	71.0%	72.7%			79.9%
b. regulated tanks			49.2%	51.2%	52.2%	56.5%	61.9%	68.0%	73.2%	76.5%	78.3%	80.0%			86.4%
c. heating oil tanks			40.4%	39.7%	39.8%	40.4%	54.1%	62.6%	65.1%	69.3%	70.9%	72.9%			80.7%
Plants & Wildlife	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**	**06**	**05**	**10**
86. Percent of monitored freshwater species not at risk: (state, fed listing)															
a. -salmonids						50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%				
b. other fish						92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%				
c. other organisms (amphibs, molluscs)															
87. Percent of monitored marine species not at risk: (state, fed listing)															
a. fish						100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
b. shellfish						100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
c. other (mammals only - plant data N/A)	75%	Entire data series updated since last repor													
		75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%			
88. Percent of monitored terrestrial species not at risk: (state, fed listing)															
a. vertebrates						98%	98%	98%	98%	98%					
b. invertebrates															
c. plants		98.3%			98.3%			98.3%		98.3%					
89. Percent of land in Oregon that is a natural habitat, TOTAL		Data expected in 2007													
a. forest															
b. shrubland															
c. grassland															
d. wetland/riparian															
90. Number of most threatening invasive species not successfully excluded or contained since 2000							0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	
Outdoor Recreation	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**	**06**	**05**	**10**
91. Acres of state-owned parks per 1,000 Oregonians	30.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	28.0	29.0	28.0	27.5	27.5	28.0	27.6	27.8	27.7	35	35