



ODF STRATEGY ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL THEMES AND OBJECTIVES

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| Acronyms | 2 |
| Conserve Working Forest Lands: Conserving and managing working forest landscapes for multiple values and uses..... | 3 |
| High priority forest ecosystems and landscapes are identified and conserved..... | 3 |
| Forests are actively and sustainably managed..... | 5 |
| Protect Forests from Harm: Protect forests from threats, including catastrophic storms, flooding, insect or disease outbreak, and invasive species | 9 |
| Fire-adapted lands are restored and risk of wildfire impacts is reduced | 9 |
| Threats to forest and ecosystem health are identified, managed, and reduced..... | 12 |
| Enhance Public Benefits from Trees and Forests: Including air and water quality, soil conservation, biological diversity, carbon storage, and forest products, forestry-related jobs, production of renewable energy, and wildlife | 14 |
| Water quality or quantity is protected or enhanced | 14 |
| Air quality is improved or energy is conserved | 17 |
| Communities plan for and reduce their risks from wildfire | 18 |
| The economic benefits and values of trees and forests are maintained or enhanced..... | 20 |
| Wildlife or fish habitats are protected, conserved, or enhanced | 22 |
| People are connected to trees and forests, and are engaged in environment stewardship activities | 25 |
| Trees and forests are managed and restored to help mitigate or adapt to changing conditions | 26 |

Acronyms

| Acronym | Meaning |
|---------|---|
| AFF | American Forestry Foundation |
| BBM | Bark Beetle Mitigation |
| BU | Biomass Utilization |
| CCMA | Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation |
| CREP | Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program |
| CRP | Conservation Reserve Program |
| EDRR | Early Detection and Rapid Response |
| | |
| EFRP | Emergency Forest Restoration Program |
| FFR | Federal Forest Restoration |
| FLP | Forest Legacy Program |
| FPA | Forest Practices Act |
| FSP | Forest Stewardship Program |
| FHM | Forest Health Monitoring |
| FHP | Forest Health Program |
| GNA | Good Neighbor Authority |
| GCWR | Governor's Council on Wildfire Response |
| HCP | Habitat Conservation Plan |
| IWP | Innovative Wood Products |
| JCLRP | Joint Chief's Landscape Restoration Partnership |
| LUP | Land Use Policy |
| LSR | Landscape Scale Restoration |

| Acronym | Meaning |
|---------|--|
| NCWFS | National Cohesive Wildland Fire Strategy |
| LWCF | Land Water Conservation Fund |
| NEPA | National Environmental Policy Act |
| NRCS | Natural Resources Conservation Service |
| NRCSSA | Natural Resources Conservation Service Statewide Agreement |
| n-FWUI | non-Federal Wildland Urban Interface |
| NIPF | Nonindustrial Private Forestland |
| PACE | Planning Assistance and Categorical Exclusion |
| UCF | Urban and Community Forestry |
| REI | Recreation, Education, Interpretation |
| RCPP | Regional Conservation Partnership Program |
| S2 | Shared Stewardship |
| SFA | State Fire Assistance |
| SM | Smoke Mitigation |
| SNTI | Seedling Nursery Tree Improvement |
| SOD | Sudden Oak Death |
| SWET | Statewide Wood Energy Team |
| TASS | Technical Assistance and Science Support |
| VFA | Volunteer Fire Assistance |
| WSFM | Western States Fire Managers |
| WydenA | Wyden Authority |

National Priority 1. Conserve Working Forest Landscapes

Objective 1.A. High priority forest ecosystems and landscapes are identified and conserved

| OPPORTUNITY | GOAL | STRATEGY | PROGRAMS |
|---|--|---|---|
| Land use change may lead to fragmentation of and challenges to resource management, wildfire threat, and ecosystem services. | Minimize forest fragmentation through planning and conservation. | Continue to track the density of developments/structures on wildland forests through the “Forests, Farms & People” study. | FLP, FSP, LSR, FHP, WSFM, n-FWUI, FFR, S2, NRCS, NCWS, GNA, HCP’s |
| | | Monitor and analyze legislative and/or planning proposals that may have potential impacts on development within land in wildland forest use areas. | |
| | | Increase outreach to cities, developers, real estate professionals, insurance industry representatives, and urban planners around managing wildfire risks in the WUI. | |
| | | Collaborate with local governments and cities and share resources on how to plan residential areas to increase wildfire safety. | |
| The composition of the Statewide Stewardship Coordinating Committee and Committee For Family Forestlands memberships are complimentary and overlapping. | Improve efficiency in staffing and function of SSCC and CFF for the Forest Legacy Program. | Integrate the Statewide Stewardship Coordinating Committee duties into the Committee For Family Forestlands function, particularly as pertains to the Forest Legacy Program. | FLP, FSP |
| Land use planning aimed at constraining urban sprawl has been relatively successful at maintaining Goal 4: Forest Lands. | Preserve the state’s forest resources through statewide and local policy on urban planning, housing density, and related planning tools. | Increase outreach to developers and urban planners in WUI around managing wildfire and smoke risks. | FLP, UCF, FSP, FFR, LSR S2, JCLRP |
| | | Provide innovative resources to cities on how to plan residential areas with ample ingress and egress, appropriate plant species selection, and defensible space around structures. | |
| | | Support tax incentives and other policies intended to help conserve working forest landscapes. | |
| | | Regularly work with county-level tax assessors to help with administration of the forestland and small tract forestland programs, among others. | |
| | | Seek dialogue and understanding with county tax assessors statewide; the Oregon Department of Revenue’s tax assessor workshop may be an effective venue. | |

National Priority 1. Conserve Working Forest Landscapes

Objective 1.A. High priority forest ecosystems and landscapes are identified and conserved

| OPPORTUNITY | GOAL | STRATEGY | PROGRAMS |
|--|--|---|----------|
| Forestland that is near or adjacent to existing urban areas or residential developments is at particular risk of becoming fragmented or converted to other uses. | Identify and prioritize forestlands that are adjacent to existing urban areas or residential developments so that these areas remain in status as working forestlands. | Identify large tracts of managed forested land near to and owned by cities, and seek carbon offset opportunities and ecosystem services to lessen fragmentation and conversion to other uses. | FLP, FSP |
| | | Explore new data, models, and expertise for spatially explicit identification of forested parcels at high likelihood of conversion/fragmentation. | |
| Urban livability may create incentive to live in urban areas and decrease development pressure on forested areas. | Increase livability in urban areas. | Support proactive management of urban and community forests. | UCF |
| | | Work with city governments, residents, and schoolchildren in the sharing of ideas and resources that make city trees more interesting, understandable, safe, and valuable. | |
| | | Explore new data to inform city managers of where livability for vulnerable and underserved communities can be improved by the presence of trees. | |
| Land use conversion and changing management regimes threaten some critical forest types, such as oak woodlands, that support important plant and animal communities. | Prevent conversion and fragmentation of critical forest types. | Use partnerships and collaboration to identify and map threatened forest types. | UCF, FLP |
| | | Plan, design, and manage community forests to improve human health, wellness and disturbance resilience. | |
| | | Build and support partnerships, including cities and public water systems, around conservation of these landscapes. | |
| | | Provide targeted outreach to NIPF landowners to build awareness. | |
| | | Promote and support development of management planning strategies for conservation at scale. | |
| Identify and leverage funding sources to implement restoration projects, procure easements, and pursue fee title acquisitions to advance conservation objectives. | | | |

National Priority 1. Conserve Working Forest Landscapes

Objective 1.B. Forests are actively and sustainably managed

| OPPORTUNITY | GOAL | STRATEGY | PROGRAMS |
|--|---|--|---|
| <p>Oregon has a broad network of local, regional, state, and national organizations that routinely collaborate to address land management needs.</p> | <p>Leverage partnerships to build landscape scale, cross-boundary projects that engage NIPF landowners in forest management activities.</p> | <p>Support field staff with resources and capacity to leverage partnerships and incentives to increase the pace and scale of treatments.</p> | <p>FSP, UCF, FH, BBM, SOD, WSFM, n-FWUI, SFA, FFR</p> <p>S2, GNA, JCLRP, NRCS</p> |
| | | <p>Develop and grow a statewide network of partners for forest restoration.</p> | |
| | | <p>Invest in the staff resources to maintain partnerships at state, regional, and local levels.</p> | |
| | | <p>Seek innovative partnerships outside the forestry network to expand opportunities and resources to meet management needs.</p> | |
| | | <p>Strive to formalize interagency collaboration to provide the best possible support for landowners.</p> | |
| | | <p>Partner with the forest products industry to find efficiencies for cross-boundary joint projects.</p> | |
| <p>Landowners may lack resources or expertise in forest management.</p> | <p>Family forestland owners have access to resources that support active management of their forests.</p> | <p>Foresters provide technical assistance to family forestland owners and offer access to financial assistance through partner programs.</p> | <p>FSP, FH, BBM, GCWR</p> <p>S2, JCLRP, NRCS, CRP, CREP</p> |
| | | <p>Continue to work with the Partnership for Forestry Education to build and maintain tools that help landowners build the capacity to effectively manage and use forest resources.</p> | |
| | | <p>Cultivate partnerships and formal agreements that expand accomplishments and landowner stewardship.</p> | |
| | | <p>Cultivate partnerships to improve landowner TA and outcomes through innovation and the application of technology.</p> | |
| | | <p>Create economies of scale by leveraging multi-landowner planning and treatment scenarios.</p> | |
| | | <p>Leverage FSP and other cost share to help landowners to develop Forest Stewardship Plans.</p> | |
| | | <p>Improve pathways for landowners to develop plans that result in management action, even if those plans are not fully developed Stewardship Plans. These stewardship plans may include regional or landscape plans that incorporate multiple ownerships/parcels, practice plans for immediate implementation, and other planning efforts toward restoration work at scale.</p> | |
| <p>Implement spatially capable landowner engagement tracking tools to improve accomplishment tracking, management, and reporting.</p> | | | |

National Priority 1. Conserve Working Forest Landscapes

Objective 1.B. Forests are actively and sustainably managed

| OPPORTUNITY | GOAL | STRATEGY | PROGRAMS |
|---|---|---|--|
| Market Barriers to NIPF owners and small landowners can be reduced when the barriers are understood. | Increase product markets and differentiation of forest products. | Incentivize and recognize sustainable management practices. | IWP, BU, SWET, FSP, FFR BS2, GNA, NRCS |
| | | Seek to bridge gaps between information and action. | |
| | | Support the Oregon Tree Farm System, Oregon Small Woodlands Association, OSU Extension, and other programs or organizations focused on support and networking for family forest landowners. | |
| | | Certify non-industrial private lands to support market branding and stewardship. | |
| | | Actively participate in landowner outreach and education events. | |
| | | Build and sustain partnerships that increase capacity for direct landowner assistance – adding capacity to bridge the gap between planning, technical assistance to NIPF landowners, and financial assistance with partner agencies. | |
| | | Identify nontraditional resources through state and federal agencies to assist with forest products industry incentives and messaging. | |
| NIPF landowners struggle to access seed and seedling resources and technical expertise for reforestation. | The seed bank and seedling network can provide an adequate supply and access to genetically improved seed and high quality nursery stock to meet demand and keep forestland productive. | Share data with nurseries to assist in forecasting seedling demand from NIPF harvesting. | SNTI, FSP, GCWR, CCMA S2, NRCS, CRP, CREP |
| | | Support small order options through OSWA and other local organizations, and support programs that combine orders to meet minimum order size. | |
| | | Messaging of requirements and potential resources through existing tools (External Agency Website, FERNS); produce the annual directory of “Sources of Native Forest Tree Seedlings,” a publication that directs family forest landowners to nurseries growing seedlings appropriate for their lands. | |
| | | Provide technical consultation, coordination, and oversight for the tree improvement and gene conservation programs at the J.E. Schroeder Seed Orchard. | |
| | | Explore avenues to continue support for the state geneticist, tree improvement technical assistance, and outreach to family forestland owners. | |
| | | Educate landowners and nurseries about the use of various seed types for reforestation. | |
| | | Maintain the Oregon Forest Tree Seed Bank as a source of acquiring high quality, high-genetic gain forest tree seed lots for the benefit of small woodlot owners. | |

National Priority 1. Conserve Working Forest Landscapes

Objective 1.B. Forests are actively and sustainably managed

| OPPORTUNITY | GOAL | STRATEGY | PROGRAMS |
|--|--|---|--|
| <p>Landowners with access to forest management planning and forest management resources can improve forest management on a landscape scale.</p> | <p>Expand the scale of cross-boundary projects by simplifying planning and cost share for management activities to engage NIPF landowners.</p> | <p>Integrate opportunities from across agencies and programs to leverage financial and technical assistance and accomplish common goals across a landscape.</p> | <p>WSFM, LSR, FSP, FFR</p> <p>GNA, S2, JCLRP, n-FWUI, NRCS</p> |
| | | <p>Seek financial efficiency by combining treatments on multiple individual or smaller ownerships into a viable larger scale project.</p> | |
| | | <p>Utilize multi-agency team approach for post-disturbance response and recovery on NIPF.</p> | |
| | | <p>Utilize strategic prioritized and tiered approaches to conservation.</p> | |
| | | <p>Develop a multi-agency agreement on the standards and processes needed to tier a Landscape Management Plan down to a Project Plan across one or more landowner’s properties.</p> | |
| | | <p>Identify an appropriate tool for private landowners to share commitment for common objectives and values.</p> | |
| | | <p>Assist communities in hazardous fuel treatment planning, implementation, and monitoring.</p> | |
| | | <p>Facilitate TA and financial assistance to support accomplishments and actions around priority resource values.</p> <p>Provide technical and financial assistance for Community Wildfire Protection Planning.</p> | |
| <p>New Landowners and those new to forest management may be unaware of forest management concepts.</p> | <p>Improve Forest Stewardship by connecting new landowners to Oregon’s forestry network.</p> | <p>Understand and minimize the barriers landowners face in accessing incentive programs.</p> | <p>WSFM, LSR, FSP, FFR</p> <p>S2, JCLRP, Equip, CRP, CREP</p> |
| | | <p>Implement Technical Assistance that helps landowners achieve management objectives while still protecting priority resources.</p> | |
| | | <p>Work with the American Forest Foundation, OSU Extension, and other organizations to support innovative stewardship programs.</p> | |
| | | <p>Support the Partnership for Forestry Education in innovative statewide outreach and education initiatives, including ongoing development of online and other ‘self-help’ tools that enable landowners to access information for planning and implementation.</p> | |
| <p>Collaborate with NRCS, FSA, and other partner agencies to invest in regionally important resource issues and connect landowners to technical and financial assistance programs.</p> | | | |

National Priority 1. Conserve Working Forest Landscapes

Objective 1.B. Forests are actively and sustainably managed

| OPPORTUNITY | GOAL | STRATEGY | PROGRAMS |
|---|--|--|--|
| Reducing market barriers for wood products may result in landowner ability to use wood products to offset stand management costs. | Increase forest area restored by expanding wood product revenues and cross-boundary efficiencies to augment cost share programs. | Prioritize cross-boundary projects by landscape priority and need across ownership. | IWP, WSFM, n-FWUI, LSR, FSP, FFR GNA, S2, JCLRP, NRCS, WydenA |
| | | Seek shared values and marketable restoration byproducts to reduce project costs. | |
| | | Strive for neutral stand treatment costs by offsetting restoration costs with wood product revenue, non-timber products, and ecosystem services. | |
| | | Collaborate with the forest products industry to leverage the sale of marketable products, encourage growing utilization of forest residues, and offset non-commercial treatment costs of restoration through cost share programs. | |

National Priority 2. Protect Forests from Harm

Objective 2.A. Fire-adapted lands are restored and risk of wildfire impacts is reduced

| OPPORTUNITY | GOAL | STRATEGY | PROGRAMS |
|---|---|--|--|
| Increase active management practices that reduce forest fuels as a means to change the severity and extent of wildfire, keeping consistent with the environmental purposes of forestlands while addressing wildfire risk. | Restore disturbance resistant and resilient forests, manage ecosystem health toward fire adapted landscapes, and protect life and property. | Support of fuels reduction work through programs that promote assistance and management of fuels on private lands and create benefits to Federal land. | WSFM, n-FWUI, SFA, LSR, FSP, FFR, GCWFR GNA, S2, JCLRP, NRCS, NCWFS, WydenA |
| | | Manage across ownership boundaries recognizing that wildfire, wildlife habitats, streams, and forests span across public and private lands. | |
| | | Prioritize risk at the local and statewide level utilizing Wildfire Plans and scientific data. | |
| | | Pursue opportunities to maintain and promote industry that supports forest restoration. | |
| | | Leverage federal, local, and state agency partnerships toward holistic forest management outcomes. | |
| | | Seek landscape scale impacts, addressing both forest health and fuel reduction activities. | |
| | | Utilize education and outreach tools to address management on a larger landscape scale by promoting full community participation and applying wildfire mitigation principles. | |
| Shared Stewardship, FFR and GNA create a framework for restoration of Oregon's federally owned or managed forestlands. | Increase active management of federal lands to improve the pace, scale, and quality of restoration of Oregon federal forests. | Use all available tools, including but not limited to, mechanical removal, low-moderate intensity prescribed fire as a key ecological process, and/or chemical applications to treat fuels on the landscape. | |
| | | Share the responsibility of preparing communities for fire and reducing the risk of high severity wildfire. | LSR, FFR, n-FWUI, SFA, GCWR GNA, NCWFS, S2, JCLRP, WydenA |
| | | Manage at a scale appropriate to the resource and management challenge. In other words, to manage a landscape at the scale of a typical mega-fire (>100,000 acres). | |
| | | Manage across ownership boundaries recognizing that wildfire, wildlife habitats, streams, and forests span across public and private lands. | |
| | | Cooperatively identify the priority, location, and boundary of focused project areas for landscape-level cross-boundary restoration that aligns with the statewide 20-year strategic action plan, the State Forest Action Plan, and local U.S. Forest Service NEPA-ready projects. | |
| | | Engage with local communities on forest restoration, fire, smoke impacts, and safety to increase understanding and to gain stakeholder support for increased forest restoration and use of fire as an ecological process. | |
| | | Implement science-based forest restoration consistent with agency goals and private landowner objectives. | |
| Pursue opportunities to maintain and promote industry that supports forest restoration. | | | |

National Priority 2. Protect Forests from Harm

Objective 2.A. Fire-adapted lands are restored and risk of wildfire impacts is reduced

| OPPORTUNITY | GOAL | STRATEGY | PROGRAMS |
|---|---|--|---|
| | | <p>Represent and respect the interest and objectives of individual private landowners.</p> <p>Leverage efforts and resources to contribute to the long-term vitality of regional economies and rural communities by improving resiliency on federal land.</p> <p>Create agreements between federal partners and state agencies to implement forest restoration projects on and near federal lands.</p> <p>Continue to explore political avenues that increase funding in this area.</p> <p>Utilize ODF Technical Assistance and Science Support Program funds to provide research, training, communications, treatment monitoring, or other technical support that contributes to expanded social agreement for active forest management.</p> <p>Utilize ODF PACE Program funds for data collection and analysis to create planning efficiencies and alleviate NEPA 'bottlenecks'.</p> <p>Seek landscape scale opportunities to meet conservation and planning needs more efficiently, such as developing regional HCP's.</p> <p>Identify planned project boundaries and prioritize projects regionally and statewide.</p> | |
| Disturbances to forests occur across ownerships boundaries. | Integrate All Lands management strategies to address cross-boundary issues. | <p>Manage across ownership boundaries recognizing that wildfire, wildlife habitats, drinking water source areas, streams, airsheds, and forests span across public and private lands.</p> <p>Seek innovation in how budgets, programs, processes, agreements, and planning can best function on a scale proportionate restoration needs of Oregon's forestlands.</p> <p>Seek new opportunities to leverage state and federal programs to accomplish work across boundaries.</p> <p>Re-introduce low to moderate intensity prescribed fire as a tool for improving ecological health across public and non-industrial private lands. Prescribed fire will also benefit fuels mitigation and reduce impacts to the landscape during severe wildfire events.</p> <p>Seek partnerships that grow public awareness and social license to address problems at large.</p> <p>Address ecosystem health and management by identifying common priorities of fuels reduction, forest health, disturbance resistance/resilience, and water and air quality.</p> <p>Utilize Categorical Exclusion rationale and prioritization of landscapes to accelerate work in higher priority areas such as drinking water source areas, WUI, Fire Breaks, and areas of high forest health need.</p> | <p>FFR, LSR, WSFM, n-FWUI, FHP, FSP, HCP</p> <p>GNA, NCWFS, S2, JCLRP, NRCS, WydenA</p> |

National Priority 2. Protect Forests from Harm

Objective 2.A. Fire-adapted lands are restored and risk of wildfire impacts is reduced

| OPPORTUNITY | GOAL | STRATEGY | PROGRAMS |
|---|---|---|--|
| Raising public awareness of wildfire response system needs creates additional opportunities to raise capacity in fire protection. | Raise capacity in fire suppression and response activities locally and statewide. | Provide financial and technical assistance to rural fire departments and Rangeland Associations. | SFA, VFA, WFSM, n-FWUI LSR, GCWR NCWFS, S2 |
| | | Utilize Mutual Aid Agreements and coordinated training and exercises to create efficiencies. | |
| | | Use risk and needs assessments to prioritize allocation of funding. | |
| | | Collaborate with local responders statewide to increase readiness, responsiveness, and capacity at all levels. | |
| The Governor's Wildfire Council on Wildfire Response is seeking long-term solutions to address increasing costs of catastrophic wildfire. | Increase the agency capacity to carry out wildfire preparedness, prevention, mitigation, suppression, and post-disturbance restoration. | Explore policy option packages and legislative opportunities that increase prevention and suppression capability. | SFA, VFA, WFSM, n-FWUI, LSR, FFR, GCWR GNA, S2, NCWFS |
| | | Manage across ownership boundaries recognizing that wildfire, wildlife habitats, drinking water source areas, streams, airsheds, and forests span across public and private lands. | |
| | | Share the responsibility of preparing communities for wildfire and smoke impacts, reducing the risk of high severity wildfire through defensible space, fire risk reduction treatments, and reintroduction of fire in appropriate environments. | |
| | | Promote smoke communication and preparedness through DEQ and OHA. | |

National Priority 2. Protect Forests from Harm

Objective 2.B. Threats to forest and ecosystem health are identified, managed, and reduced

| OPPORTUNITY | GOAL | STRATEGY | PROGRAMS |
|--|---|---|---|
| Pathologic: Sudden Oak Death, Swiss Needle Cast, and root diseases all pose threats to Oregon's forests and have lasting impacts to forest health and composition. | Manage pests, disease, and insect outbreaks on a Landscape Scale. | Survey and monitoring of insects and disease is essential to the management of forest stand health. | FHM, SOD, FSP, FFR GNA, S2, JCLRP, NRCS, WydenA, BLM, LSR, NRCS |
| | | Practice appropriate eradication and "slow the spread" actions in response to the current strains of SOD present and monitor for any changes. | |
| | | Keep SOD out of Coos County in the near term. Minimize the spread for lowest possible impact to the natural and economic system of the south coast and beyond. | |
| | | Collaborate on resistance testing of tanoak and the possibility of increasing genetic screening and management to ensure the long-term existence of this ecologically and culturally important species on the Oregon south coast. | |
| | | Incorporate insect, disease, and abiotic factors into work priorities on cross-boundary work through GNA, FFR, LSR, Shared Stewardship, BLM, and NRCS, etc. | |
| | | Practice multi-agency coordination to achieve collaboratively identified priorities across the forest landscape. | |
| Climate change adds stress to trees, resulting in the raising of some forest pests from lower to higher status. | Manage forests using silvicultural practices that minimize forest impacts from native diseases and insects. | Promote management objectives and practices that seek to achieve the highest level of healthy forests. | FSP, SNTI, BBM; FH; FSP, LSR, WSFM, n-FWUI, FFR, CCMA S2, GNA, JCLRP, NRCS |
| | | Encourage utilization and application of appropriate species in appropriate places to reduce pathogen impacts. | |
| | | Promote the inclusion of insects, diseases, and abiotic factors in large-scale management planning. | |
| | | Encourage forest and stand management to lessen losses from forest diseases, insects, and abiotic factors. | |
| | | Utilize the best available science to inform management practices. | |
| | | Partner with universities and other agencies on outreach and education. | |
| Important forest and agriculture damaging pests and species continue to be introduced into the state. | Improve Early Detection and Rapid Response for new invasive species and noxious weeds | Support timely and effective landowner treatment through cost share and TA. | SOD, FHM, UCF, LSR, WSFM, n-FWUI S2, GNA, JCLRP, NRCS |
| | | Address any new invasions through EDRR and applicable planning efforts. Support continual collaboration and enhancement of EDRR systems. | |
| | | Coordinate with ODF's state level partners, USFS and APHIS, and all available invasive species organizations that exist for a full sector management and response if and when a new invasive arrives. | |
| | | Assist in ongoing prioritization of existing invasive species to inform response efforts. | |
| | | Maintain membership on OISC. | |
| | | Utilize Integrated Pest Management such as biocontrol and reduction of pesticide use, along with other methods of control and exclusion. | |

National Priority 2. Protect Forests from Harm

Objective 2.B. Threats to forest and ecosystem health are identified, managed, and reduced

| OPPORTUNITY | GOAL | STRATEGY | PROGRAMS |
|--|---|--|---|
| | | Coordinate with state, federal, and all available invasive species organizations. | |
| | | Apply full sector management and response for invasive species management including IPM. | |
| | | Apply the best available science and innovate to accomplish these goals. | |
| | | Practice appropriate EDRR and IPM efforts across agencies and land ownership types. | |
| Communities along the Columbia River, on the eastern and southern edges of Oregon, and along the Oregon coast are key ports of entry for a variety of invasive insects, especially Emerald Ash Borer, Asian/Citrus long-horned beetle. | Increase community and statewide preparedness, including rapid response protocol when pests are detected. | Sustain Oregon Forest Pest Detector training and add new modules as opportunity allows. | SOD, FHM, UCF, LSR S2, JCLRP, NRCS |
| | | Target training toward landscape contractors and local arborists. | |
| | | Use tree mapping, inventory tools and data to improve understanding of UCF resources. | |
| | | Use topical webinars and videos to alert communities to threats. | |
| | | Seek innovative tools and approaches to improve the impact of outreach. | |
| Diversity of tree species lessens the risk of catastrophic demise of urban forests. | Optimize tree diversity in and around communities. | Provide technical assistance on tree selection and balancing tree species mix. | UCF, LSR |
| | | Use tree mapping and inventory tools and data to help cities better plan and manage their UCF resource. | |
| | | Promote and support the Arbor Day Foundation's recognition programs such as Tree City USA, Tree Campus USA, and Tree Line USA. | NRCS |

National Priority 3. Enhance Public Benefits from Trees and Forests

Objective 3.A. Water quality or quantity is protected or enhanced

| OPPORTUNITY | GOAL | STRATEGY | PROGRAMS |
|---|--|--|---|
| The loss of forestland to other land uses directly reduces the amount of forested watersheds, which impacts water quality and quantity. | Promote the maintenance of forestland currently in forest uses, and promote the establishment of new forests. | Maintain forest cover and connectivity within rural-urban forest areas. | FSP, FLP, UCF, LSR, S2, JCLRP, NRCS, |
| | | Scale the use of Forest Legacy Program and other conservation programs in order to protect forestlands and their benefits. | |
| | | Assist family forestland owners in planning and management of forests. | |
| We can restore and maintain disturbance resistant and resilient landscapes and watersheds. | Reduce significant negative post-disturbance impacts: sediment deposition and streamflow, altered condition of forest soils and the watershed. | Promote mitigation, suppression and post-disturbance restoration and active vegetation management to reduce long-term risks to soil and water quality. | FSP, LSR, WSFM, n-FWUI, EFRP, FFR, GCWR S2, GNA, JCLRP, NRCS, FEMA |
| | | Re-introduce low to moderate intensity fire as a key ecological process with first entry prescribed fire across public and non-industrial private lands. | |
| | | Manage across ownership boundaries recognizing that wildfire, wildlife habitats, streams, drinking water source areas, airsheds, and forests span across public and private lands. | |
| | | Assist communities adapting to wildfire. | |
| | | Develop coordinated and collaborative management for post-wildfire repair, rehabilitation, and restoration activities. | |
| Forest management practices and approaches can be modified to improve adaptation to climate change. | Mitigate the adverse impacts of increased air temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, and sea level rise for Oregon’s water resources— wetlands, estuaries, lakes, rivers, streams, and ground water. | Build capacity across all Oregon communities to plan for their water future. | FSP, LSR, FFR S2, GNA, JCLRP, NRCS, |
| | | Facilitate strategic water investments through local, regional, state, and federal partnerships. | |
| | | Assist with climate change adaptation and resiliency strategies. | |
| | | Increase water conservation and efficiency efforts and strengthen the resiliency and structural diversity of riparian areas, forestlands, wetlands, and floodplains. | |

National Priority 3. Enhance Public Benefits from Trees and Forests

Objective 3.A. Water quality or quantity is protected or enhanced

| OPPORTUNITY | GOAL | STRATEGY | PROGRAMS |
|--|---|--|-----------------------------|
| Underinvestment in built and natural infrastructure: people, fish, and wildlife are vulnerable to health risks. | Support resilient built and natural infrastructure that provides cool and clean water across all Oregon watersheds. | Expand state agency coordination. | UCF, FSP, LSR, FPA |
| | | Support the Governor's 100-year water vision. | |
| | | Increase community understanding, provide leadership, and help solve urban natural resource issues concerning: green infrastructure and ecosystem management; urban-rural interface issues such as forest practices, growth management, and wildland fire, hazard tree, and tree risk management. | S2, GNA, JCLRP, NRCS |
| Support of Forest Practices Act and other water quality protection efforts can, ensure that water flowing from forestlands is of high quality. | Monitor and research water quality and best management practices for forestlands. | Compliance auditing and effectiveness monitoring of the Oregon Forest Practices Act water protection rules with respect to their role as best management practices designed to meet Oregon's water quality standards for temperature, sediment, turbidity, drinking water provision, biocriteria, and toxic compounds. | FPA, FSP |
| | | Support long-term (>15 years post-harvest) paired watershed studies throughout Oregon that evaluate the environmental effects on water and fish of contemporary forest management practices now in use on younger intensively managed forests. | FPA, OWEB |
| | | Gain compliance through the Forest Practice Act throughout Oregon, including in urban and urbanizing areas. | UCF |
| Forest riparian and wetland conditions on agricultural and rangelands affect water quality downstream of forestlands. | Improve water quality throughout the aquatic system. | Provide technical and financial assistance in management planning. | FSP, LSR |
| | | Coordinated resource management planning one stop web-based tool kit that meets agricultural, forestry, drinking water, and fish and wildlife management planning requirements (e.g., core template, add-ons templates by resource emphasis, GIS plan development, and tracking tools). | |
| | | Steer cost share programs to address specific water quality protection measures such as restoring geomorphological stream functions, riparian forest conditions, wetlands and off-channel habitats on agricultural, range, and private family forestlands. | FSP S2, EQUIP, CRP, CREP |
| | | Utilize partnerships with ODA, ODFW, USDA, OWEB, DEQ, USFWS, watershed councils, and other groups in order to maintain water quality beyond forestland boundaries. | UCF |

National Priority 3. Enhance Public Benefits from Trees and Forests

Objective 3.A. Water quality or quantity is protected or enhanced

| OPPORTUNITY | GOAL | STRATEGY | PROGRAMS |
|---|--|--|----------------|
| Interagency coordination for monitoring forest pesticide use effects on water quality. | Improve interagency coordination of monitoring by expanding capacity and capability to inform decision-making. | Update the 1995 Memorandum of Agreement between the Oregon Department of Forestry and the Oregon Department of Agriculture regarding the regulation of pesticide use on state, private, and local government forestlands. | FSP, FPA S2 |
| | | Develop Pesticide Stewardship Partnerships to: monitor current use forest pesticides in surface waters; identify streams with elevated pesticide concentrations, and sources of pesticide inputs; develop and implement voluntary best management practices to correct problems; conduct following monitoring to measure results with respect to water quality improvements. | |
| Tree canopy in urban/urbanizing areas can support water quality and waterways for the benefit of aquatic and riparian species, urban livability, and salmonid health. | Increase urban water quality and waterways by improving urban tree canopy and riparian areas. | Ongoing partnership and technical assistance to supports Best Management Practices of maintaining riparian buffers and tree cover during and after development, reducing pollution, and meeting water quality standards, including implementation of Total Maximum Daily Loads. | UCF, LSR, FPA |
| | | Seek innovative approaches and tools to assist city planners. | |
| | Mitigate effects of stormwater and flooding. | Promote Low Impact Development strategies that rely on trees as green infrastructure to reduce flooding and stormwater in city sewer systems. | S2, NRCS |

National Priority 3. Enhance Public Benefits from Trees and Forests

Objective 3.B. Air quality is improved or energy is conserved

| OPPORTUNITY | GOAL | STRATEGY | PROGRAMS |
|--|---|---|--|
| Urban and community forests support improved air quality and energy conservation. | Maximize urban and community forest impacts on air quality and energy conservation. | Adhere to the current Urban and Community Forestry Assistance Program goals, objective, and strategies. | UCF, SM, CCMA |
| | | Provide ongoing support and technical assistance to cities in Best Management Practices of tree planting, pruning, and ongoing care specific to the challenges of underserved populations and communities. | |
| | | Use tree mapping and tree inventory software/apps to allow cities a better understanding of their UCF resource. | |
| | | Canopy city parks and riparian corridors with tree species known to be most effective at capturing particulate matters. | |
| | | Connect cities to opportunities or incentives to increase the breadth of existing public or utility owned forest stands within city limits (e.g. in parks, under power line corridors, along rivers). | |
| Tree canopy in urban/urbanizing areas improves air quality and human health of city residents. | Increase healthy tree canopy in and around all Oregon cities. | Ongoing support and technical assistance to cities in Best Management Practices of tree planting, pruning, and ongoing care. | UCF |
| | | Support networks and training for UCF professionals, nonprofits and other partners. | |
| | | Provide outreach to public health community that describes health benefits of trees in urban and rural communities. | |
| | | Promote Arbor Day Foundation and Friends of Trees outreach programs. | |
| | | Use existing tree mapping and tree inventory software to allow cities a better understanding of their UCF resource. | |
| Well-placed trees can reduce energy needs for heating and cooling. | Decrease energy use through well-sited trees around buildings. | Work with OSU extension outreach, and possibly statewide energy utilities. | UCF |
| | | Provide materials that help community residents understand how to site trees around their homes and community buildings for optimal heating and cooling. | |
| Forests can mitigate smoke impacts and improve air quality. | Reduce the impacts of smoke on air quality through forest management. | Manage across ownership boundaries recognizing that wildfire, wildlife habitats, streams, and forests span across public and private lands. | UCF, FSP, FFR, LSR, WSFM, n-FWUI, FFR S2, GNA, WydenA |
| | | Re-introduction of low to moderate intensity fire as a key ecological process with first entry prescribed fire across public and non-industrial private lands. | |
| | | Engage with local communities on forest restoration, fire, smoke, and safety to increase understanding and to gain stakeholder support for increased forest restoration and use of fire as an ecological process. | |
| | | Promote collaboration between local and Tribal Public Health Authorities, vulnerable populations, vegetation managers, and prescribed burners, to develop community response plans for smoke. | |

National Priority 3. Enhance Public Benefits from Trees and Forests

Objective 3.C. Communities plan for and reduce their risks from wildfire

| OPPORTUNITY | GOAL | STRATEGY | PROGRAMS |
|--|---|---|--|
| Support the cohesive approach to wildfire planning, monitoring, and plan implementation. | Communities plan for and reduce their risk from wildfire-address risk of loss to life, homes, and property. | Maintain and update Community Wildfire Protection Plans and support other state and local planning efforts. | FSP, WSFM, n-FWUI, FFR, LSR, GCWR, SFA, VFA S2, NCWFS, GNA, JCLRP |
| | | Utilize most up-to-date and appropriate wildfire risk data to inform planning and prioritization efforts. | |
| | | Promote defensible space principles in all fuel mitigation and outreach programs. | |
| | | Communicate universal defensible space guidelines applicable to programs across the board. | |
| | | Update risk assessment data every 5 years with the most current data available. | |
| | | Improve data sharing, share risk assessment data and prioritization through online portals such as the Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer and/or other online resources to assist in awareness, planning, and development. | |
| | | Include climate change modeling, prescribed fire live burns, WUI, and Communities at Risk data into OWRE to assist landowners and planners in understanding a framework for their risk. | |
| Public awareness creates an opportunity to expand outreach and education around wildfire prevention. | Communities plan for and reduce their risks from wildfire. | Seek innovative datasets and models of risks and needs that can improve decision-making and understanding. | SFA, VFA, FSP, WSFM, FFR, LSR, GCWR NCWFS, S2, GNA, |
| | | Capitalize on outreach and information dissemination during wildfire season, when attention is high. | |
| | | Seek projects that use innovative approaches for outreach and education. | |
| | | Seek partnerships to spread important messages across diverse groups. | |
| | | Conduct inspections, demonstration projects, fire safe groups, implement defensible space principles training, and educate homeowners to provide a safer environment for defending homes and structures. | |
| | | Create collaboration with fire departments and build partnerships to expand readiness and capacity. | |
| | | Promote the Firewise USA program and assist communities in gaining Firewise USA recognition. | |
| Support the protection of drinking water sources and fish and wildlife habitat through wildfire prevention outreach. | | | |

National Priority 3. Enhance Public Benefits from Trees and Forests

Objective 3.C. Communities plan for and reduce their risks from wildfire

| OPPORTUNITY | GOAL | STRATEGY | PROGRAMS |
|---|---|--|--|
| The increase in frequency and severity of wildland fires has outpaced funding for wildfire mitigation, suppression, and recovery. | Stable funding mechanisms are in place to support high performing fire protection, mitigation, and recovery efforts at a scale that meets need. | Explore and pursue improvements to the structure and funding of the Oregon Department of Forestry's budget. | GCWR, SFA, VFA S2, FEMA, NCWS |
| | | Seek legislative remedies and opportunities to create efficiency and increase funding. | |
| | | Strategic outreach can build synergy and scale around planning and selection of projects for competitive funding. | |
| Wildfire mitigation, suppression, and recovery provide opportunities for forest product utilization. | Develop a variety of end use markets for forest products and environmental services. | Utilize biomass opportunities to develop end use markets for small diameter trees, slash, and other forest residue as a means to encourage fuels management activities. | BU, LSR S2, JCLRP |
| | | Pursue options of BioChar, torrefied products, cross-laminated timber, chipping, and firewood as possible opportunities for fuels management and end use markets for forest products. Engage other state and federal partners to maximize opportunities. | |
| | | Foster a biomass industry that scales in tandem with forest restoration efforts. | |
| Community planning and action can reduce wildfire risks | Assist farm, ranch, and family forest landowners in their management of wildfire risk. | Provide technical and financial assistance in Community Wildfire Protection Planning. | WSFM, n-FWUI, SFA, VFA, LSR, GCWR, FFR NCWFS, S2, GNA, NRCS |
| | | Promote defensible space programs and principles. | |
| | | Support fire departments and rangeland associations through training, collaborative planning, and providing equipment. | |
| | | Use technical and financial assistance to support forest management and planning practices. | |
| | | Support the protection of drinking water sources and fish and wildlife habitat through wildfire prevention outreach. | |
| Pursue legislative opportunities that support community wildfire risk reduction. | | | |
| Planning and building fire-adapted communities can mitigate wildland fire risk in the WUI. | Planning for fire-adapted communities occurs during the planning stage of development. | Provide training targeted to city planners and associated disciplines at biennial fire prevention training conference on how to plan for fire-adapted communities both in cities and in the WUI. | WSFM, n-FWUI, VFA, UCF, LSR, GCWR, FFR NCWFS, S2, GNA |

National Priority 3. Enhance Public Benefits from Trees and Forests

Objective 3.D. The economic benefits and values of trees and forests are maintained or enhanced.

| OPPORTUNITY | GOAL | STRATEGY | PROGRAMS |
|---|---|---|--|
| Innovative use of forest products in building materials creates new demand and a new forest sector dynamic. | Forests provide renewable, low-carbon building alternatives. | Support development of information on the environmental performance, sustainability, and carbon impacts of Oregon’s forests to mass timber stakeholders. | BU, SWET, IWP, FSP, LSR, FFR |
| | | Support research and development to use restoration byproducts in mass timber construction products. | |
| | | Support production, utilization, construction and research to develop additional mass timber product manufacturing in Oregon. | S2, GNA, JCLRP |
| Low-carbon bio-energy fossil fuel alternatives offer benefits that support utilization. | Maximize understanding of the benefits of low-carbon products from forests. | Raise awareness with partner agencies, communities and stakeholders of opportunities. Partner with economic development agencies to ensure adequate infrastructure necessary for competitiveness in global markets. | BU, IWP, SWET, FSP, LSR, FFR |
| | | Develop and disseminate information on the environmental performance, renewability, and carbon impacts of Oregon’s forests on low-carbon products like biofuel, export pellet, and wood-fired electricity. | |
| | | Utilize research partnerships to ensure accuracy of information. | S2, GNA, JCLRP |
| There is market potential for forest residues and small diameter material. | Increase demand for low value biomass to provide outlets for forest management and fuels reduction. | Evaluate opportunities associated with forest residues and small diameter material to inform stakeholders, market members, and new entrants. | BU, IWP, SWET, FSP, LSR, FFR |
| | | Support research and development to identify improvements and challenges in utilizing and processing biomass, as well as viable opportunities for low value wood products. | |
| Markets can be developed for forest products to support landscape scale fuels reduction and forest restoration. | Offtake support to high priority fuels reduction and restoration areas. | Link market development efforts with priority landscape treatments. | BU, IWP, WSFM, n-FWUI, SWET, FSP, LSR, FFR |
| | | Raise awareness of potential business development opportunities in priority landscapes. | |
| | | Support entrepreneurs and decrease risk of biomass based businesses and commercial ventures. | S2, GNA, JCLRP |
| Forest Sector Entrepreneurship. | Improve availability and awareness of entrepreneurship resources. | Leverage available funding to amplify impacts. | BU, IWP, FSP, SWET, FFR, GNA, LSR |

National Priority 3. Enhance Public Benefits from Trees and Forests

Objective 3.D. The economic benefits and values of trees and forests are maintained or enhanced.

| OPPORTUNITY | GOAL | STRATEGY | PROGRAMS |
|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| Information on emerging wood utilization opportunities is not readily available to forest landowners. | Increase forest landowners and industry participants' awareness of emerging opportunities. | Develop and disseminate information on market opportunities, technology, and novel business approaches. | FSP, IWP, SWET, FFR |
| | | Provide technical assistance to forest landowners, stakeholders, and entrepreneurs relative to resource and markets. | S2, GNA |
| Oregon's Forest Products infrastructure can be updated and improved. | Increase the pace and scale of modernization of Oregon's Forest Products infrastructure. | Collaborate with economic development agencies and industry to support modernization efforts. | BU, IWP, SWET, FFR |
| | | Promote and support investment and development of sector infrastructure. | S2, GNA |
| When cities recognize the opportunities available in urban wood utilization, removed trees begin finding new use in specialty wood markets. | Strategic Market development for urban wood products. | Explore possibilities for urban wood utilization and support interest in developing urban wood cooperatives and marketing. | BU, SWET, IWP, UCF, LSR S2 |

National Priority 3. Enhance Public Benefits from Trees and Forests

Objective 3.E. Wildlife or fish habitat are protected, conserved or enhanced

| OPPORTUNITY | GOAL | STRATEGY | PROGRAMS |
|--|---|--|--|
| Conservation resources are limited. | Leverage conservation efforts to protect natural resources. | Support and align Oregon Conservation Strategy on a state and federal level. | FFR, FSP, FLP, LSR, FLA, FFR, REI S2, NRCS, LWCF, JCLRP |
| | | Increase coordination between states to address issues of common concern. | |
| | | Involve citizens in conservation through REI and other programs. | |
| | | Promote the ecosystem services provided by conserving fish and wildlife habitats and protecting drinking water sources. | |
| | | Demonstrate and highlight Oregon's commitment to conserve its species and habitats. | |
| Connected urban and rural forest cover can support critical wildlife habitat. | Ensure active management of forests to enable connectivity and preservation of critical habitat. | Foster understanding of the importance of Oregon's forests habitat along streams, wildlife corridors, parks, and other open space. | UCF, FSP, FHM |
| | | Support conservation and management of green space and corridors. | S2, NRCS, LWCF, JCLRP |
| | | Support inventory, planning, tree care, management, and monitoring. | |
| Maintain and enhance important fish and wildlife habitats on forestland and riparian ecosystems. | Conservation actions from private family forestlands are consistent with regional and statewide conservation plans. | Promote understanding and compliance with the Forest Practices Act. | HCP, FSP, SOD, FHM, LSR, WSFM, n-FWUI, FLP, UCF, WBB, FPA. FFR, OWEV |
| | | Seek innovation in Habitat Conservation Plan development. | |
| | | Encourage the use of incentive programs to achieve conservation outcomes on private forestlands. | |
| Fragmentation of the landscape increases the need for common management goals and practices that protect critical wildlife habitat and resistance to stand replacement wildfire. | Improve conservation outcomes on private forestlands. | Effective administration, educational assistance, enforcement, and landowner recognition of Oregon Forest Practices Act resource protection measures. | FHM, FSP, FLP, SFA, LSR, WSFM, FPA |
| | | Seek common goals for wildlife and habitat on a landscape scale. | |
| | | Encourage retention of post-disaster biological legacies crucial to fish and wildlife (e.g. standing and downed dead wood, surviving trees) and judicious use of salvage practices to prevent further resource damage. | EFRP, CRP, CREP, JCLRP, VFA, n-FWUI, S2 |
| | | NRCS statewide agreement and partnership such as AFF sub-recipient agreement for management plan development. | |

National Priority 3. Enhance Public Benefits from Trees and Forests

Objective 3.E. Wildlife or fish habitat are protected, conserved or enhanced

| OPPORTUNITY | GOAL | STRATEGY | PROGRAMS |
|---|---|--|--|
| Maintain and improve programs that support voluntary conservation actions. | Improve data management, coordination, and sharing among various conservation partners to support voluntary conservation. | Conduct a voluntary measures survey to identify improvements made to aquatic, riparian, and upland habitat, as well as roads and stream crossings under the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds. | FSP, LSR |
| | | Determine the types of voluntary measures that are most frequently implemented. | S2, CRP, CREP, CIG, AFF |
| | | Identify barriers to implementation/reporting. | |
| | | Share success stories of voluntary measures on forestlands in Oregon. | |
| Innovative conservation mechanisms can support the ecosystem. | Enhance ecosystem conservation through ecosystem services markets. | Participate in the development of innovative, market-based, ecosystem services programs. | BU, FLP, CCMA |
| | | Collaborate across state drinking water programs and public water systems to fund forest protection, conservation management, and restoration. | S2, LWCF, CFLRP |
| Preventing stand replacement wildfire can prevent the loss of critical fish and wildlife habitat. | Maintain and enhance important fish and wildlife habitats on forestland and riparian ecosystems. | Provide technical and financial assistance in forest fire protection and fire use planning. | LSR, FFR, SFA, VFA, n-FWUI, WSFM S2, JCLRP, GNA |
| | | Gain compliance with the FPA through an effective balance of science and technology-based rules, incentives, educational and technical assistance, and uniform enforcement. | |
| | | Use education and outreach to help landowners meet their objectives and comply with the rules. | |
| | | Use compliance audit data to demonstrate how well forest operators are complying with the rules, and to indicate the implementation of the Forest Practices Act across the landscape. | |
| | | As new rules are developed and new operators/landowners become active, ODF's foresters will work with landowners, operators, and educational partners to support a high level of compliance. | |
| | | Seek cross-boundary cross-resource approaches to conservation. | |
| | | Utilize mixed funding, resources, and agreements to maximize treatment areas. | |
| | | Seek innovative approaches and authorities to streamline efforts to restore forests. | |
| | | Periodic and regular review of additional BMPs and rules to include in the audit. | |
| | | Conduct long-term (>15 years post-harvest) paired watershed studies throughout Oregon that evaluate the environmental effects on water and fish of contemporary forest management practices now in use on younger intensively managed forests. | |
| | | Seek comprehensive support for private NIPF landowners post fire. Conduct fire area rehab, including downstream stakeholders. | |
| Support landowners dealing with a dramatically changed landscape due to the impacts of wildfire damage. | | | |

National Priority 3. Enhance Public Benefits from Trees and Forests

Objective 3.E. Wildlife or fish habitat are protected, conserved or enhanced

| OPPORTUNITY | GOAL | STRATEGY | PROGRAMS |
|--|--|--|---|
| Disturbance is beneficial to upland and aquatic habitats in resilient forest ecosystems. | Increase the pace, scale, and quality of forest restoration work to improve the resilience of federal forests managed by the Forest Service and BLM across Oregon. | Develop forest management actions consistent with geomorphologic and ecological processes, such as flooding and landslides that result in desired aquatic habitats. | FFR, TASS, PACE, LSR, WSFM, FLP GNA, S2, JCLRP |
| | | Plan, conduct, and monitor landscape scale thinning, slash treatment, prescribed burning, and other treatment projects on private and public lands to restore the role of wildfire in forest ecosystems and to improve forest health and resiliency. | |
| | | Encourage retention of post-disaster biological legacies crucial to fish and wildlife (e.g. standing and downed dead wood, surviving trees) and adhere to FPA to prevent further resource damage. | |
| | | Use the FFR, GNA, TASS, and PACE programs to accomplish work across ownerships and align management toward Shared Stewardship of ODF priorities. | |

National Priority 3. Enhance Public Benefits from Trees and Forests

Objective 3.F. People are connected to trees and forests and are engaged in environment stewardship activities

| OPPORTUNITY | GOAL | STRATEGY | PROGRAMS |
|--|---|--|--------------------------------|
| Active tree advisory councils or commissions can help promote best management practices in urban tree care. | Increase the number of communities that create community forestry advisory committees. | Provide resources to enhance tree advisory committee effectiveness, such as Tree Board University. | UCF, LSR |
| | | Encourage participation in Tree City USA program and related recognition programs. | |
| Underserved urban and rural populations that connect stewardship of their community forests to meeting their needs are most likely to engage in urban forest stewardship activities. | Increase underserved community and rural community engagement in stewardship of their community forests. | Facilitate forums and opportunities for underserved communities to express their needs prior to engaging in community forest stewardship. | UCF, LSR |
| | | Target Oregon Forest Pest Detector, community tree mapping training in underserved and rural communities to enhance community engagement with their community trees. | |
| | | Target training opportunities for becoming an ISA certified arborist or related credential to underserved/rural residents. | |
| | | Provide financial incentives for arborists in target areas to attend annual urban forestry conference or PNW-ISA's annual training conference. | |
| Community members that use and understand the benefits of forests can be advocates for forests. | Enhance Recreation, Education, and Interpretation opportunities to increase public benefit. | Refer to Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Oregon Recreation Plan for related strategies. | REI, LSR, FLP, FFR S2, LWCF |
| Great American Outdoors Act fully funds LWCF and creating conservation resources. | Increase opportunities for people to connect to trees and forests and engage in environmental stewardship activities. | Leverage ODF's Recreation, Education and Interpretation program on state lands and Tillamook Forest Center. | LSR, LWCF |
| | | Integrate success/outcome measures into outreach, education and interpretation activities in order to validate their effectiveness. | LSR, WSFM, n-FWUI |

National Priority 3. Enhance Public Benefits from Trees and Forests

Objective 3.G. Trees and forests are managed and restored to help mitigate or adapt to changing conditions

| OPPORTUNITY | GOAL | STRATEGY | PROGRAMS |
|---|---|--|---|
| Increase the amount of private forestland in carbon offset markets. | Increase technical assistance and outreach related to carbon sequestration and storage in private forestlands. | Develop capacity and administer ORS 526.700 the Forest Resource Trust to provide assistance to private and local government forestland owners for stand establishment, improved forest management, habitat, water quality, and marketing carbon offsets. | LSR, GCWR, CCMA |
| | | Provide forest inventory and carbon estimation assistance to private forestland owners enrolled or interested in enrolling in carbon offset markets through the Forest Resource Trust. | S2 |
| Tree growth, climate and atmospheric carbon enrichment are interrelated. | Optimize carbon sequestration in trees and forests. | Seek improved understanding of future climate impacts related to net carbon uptake (CO2 fertilization) in order to adapt management practices to optimize future outcomes. | LSR, GCWR, CCMA S2 |
| Many forests lack the resilience to withstand climate change and large high-intensity wildfires. | Increase forest resiliency and prevent forest degradation from increased frequency/intensity of fire related to climate change. | Identify regions vulnerable to increased suitability of large wildfires and allocate protection resources accordingly. | FSP, UCF, WSFM, n-FWUI, LSR, FHM, BBM, FFR, CCMA, GCWR S2, GNA, JCLRP, CWS |
| | | Adapt forest management strategies to account for expected increases in large wildfire potential. | |
| | | Adapt forest management strategies for priority areas to mitigate potential loss, and integrate restoration practices that increase the resistance to the loss of forest productivity. | |
| | | Manage at the scale appropriate with the resource and management challenge. | |
| | | Manage across ownership boundaries recognizing that wildfire, wildlife habitats, streams, and forests span across public and private lands. | |
| | | Cooperatively identify the priority, location, and boundary of focused project areas for landscape level cross-boundary restoration. | |
| | | Engage with local communities on forest restoration, fire, smoke, and safety to increase understanding and to gain stakeholder support for increased forest restoration and use of fire as an ecological process. | |
| | | Implement science-based forest restoration consistent with agency goals and private landowner objectives. | |
| Use mechanical fuel reduction treatments, prescribed fire, and other tools to restore ecological integrity, appropriate density, structure, and species composition to Oregon's forests and maintain stocks of fire adapted tree species. | | | |

National Priority 3. Enhance Public Benefits from Trees and Forests

Objective 3.G. Trees and forests are managed and restored to help mitigate or adapt to changing conditions

| OPPORTUNITY | GOAL | STRATEGY | PROGRAMS |
|--|---|---|---|
| Forest managers can prepare for compositional changes in the geography of trees and other forest vegetation. | Identify forested areas most vulnerable to shifts in the composition of trees and other species of vegetation. | Implement management alternatives that improve the resistance to compositional changes. | FSP, UCF, LSR, FFR, GCWR S2, FFR, GNA, JCLRP |
| | | Identify species better suited to new normal climatic conditions for assisted migration. | |
| | | Modify the expectations of forest productivity in areas vulnerable to compositional changes. | |
| More frequent episodes and length of severe drought is increasing tree mortality. | Reduce the loss of present and long-term forest productivity due to new climate conditions. | Adapt forest management plans to align with new climate conditions. | FSP, UCF, LSR, FFR, GCWR S2, FFR, GNA, JCLRP C |
| | | Provide technical assistance to private forest landowners in developing management strategies focused on increased mortality of trees from extended droughts and elevated instances of insect and disease infestations. | |
| | | Promote the principles of adaptive management that integrate analysis from monitoring and research to inform and adjust systematic conservation planning and forest management to new conditions. | |
| More years with reduced snowpack and earlier onset of spring runoff. | Integrate long-term trends in snowpack and annual stream hydrology data into forest management plans and policy. | Emphasize monitoring and analysis of SNOTEL network and stream hydrology data. | FSP, UCF, LSR, FFR, GCWR S2, FFR, GNA, JCLRP, EFRP |
| | | Communicate long and short-term trends in snowpack and stream runoff in context of the effects on forest productivity and biodiversity in terrestrial and aquatic habitats. | |
| | | Utilize trend and effects data to inform forest management policy development. | |
| | | Integrate analyses of long-term climate monitoring of snowpack, stream flow, and drought in communicating actual trends to private forest landowners and forest policy deliberations. | |
| Support cities and communities in recovering from disaster related damage to community trees. | Strategies, resources and processes are in place to support landowners and communities in planning and responding to forest disaster. | Readiness and use of Office of Emergency Management's response protocol for All Hazard type disasters. | All, UCF, GCWR, LSR EFRP, S2, FEMA |
| | | Identify and adopt existing successful recovery models. | |
| | | Collaborate and leverage resources for disaster recovery. | |
| | | Utilize existing programs to assist with disaster recovery. | |
| | | Seek partnerships with small woodland owners, industrial landowners, and other stakeholders. | |