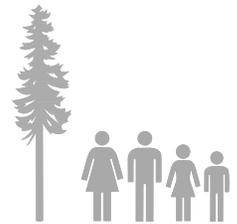




"STEWARDSHIP IN FORESTRY"

Committee for Family Forestlands Meeting Minutes November 17, 2015



Pursuant to public notice made by news release with statewide distribution, a committee meeting of the Committee for Family Forestlands [an advisory body to the Oregon Board of Forestry with authority established in Oregon Revised Statute 527.650] was held on October 17, 2015 in the Santiam Room, Bldg. D, ODF Headquarters, 2600 State St., Salem, OR

CFF Committee members present:

Ed Weber, Chair, Voting
Evan Barnes, Voting
Roje Gootee, Voting (on conference call)
Sara Leiman, Voting
Scott Gray, Voting
John Peel, Voting
Mike Cloughesy, OFRI, Ex-Officio
Peter Daugherty, ODF, Ex-Officio
Lena Tucker, ODF, Secretary

Members not in attendance:

Cindy Glick, USFS, Ex-Officio
Evan Smith, Voting
Janean Creighton, OSU, Ex-Officio
Rex Storm, AOL, Ex-Officio
Joe Holmberg, OR Tree Farm System, Ex-Officio
Scott Hayes, OSWA President, Ex-Officio

Guests:

Sherri Noxell, OSU
Andrew Yost, ODF Resources Planning
Jim James, OSWA
Meg Mitchell, USFS
Gary Springer, BOF, Starker Forests
Seth Barnes, OFIC
Bonnie Shumaker, Woodland owner, OSWA member
Marilyn Richen, landowner, OSWA member
Tommy Sheridan, OSU

ODF Staff present:

Susan Dominique
Kyle Abraham
Jamie Knight
Brian Dally

Call to Order

Agenda Items:

1. Welcome/Overview of the Agenda

We are going to meet and talk with two potential CFF member candidates; hear about the new BOF Riparian Rules decisions. Then do nominations and election for Vice Chair. Then Meg Mitchell, USFS will present information on the Good Neighbor Authority. We will have a presentation on Climate Change by ODF's Andrew Yost and Sherri Noxel will be here from OSU to discuss the educational efforts of the Austin Family Business Program.

2. Roundtable Introductions

3. Approval of the Minutes

Motion to Accept and Approve October 27th Minutes by Evan Barnes and seconded by John Peel. All in favor, none opposed. Motion Approved unanimously.

4. Public Comment

No formal public comment offered. Seth Barnes, Director of Forest Policy for OFIC asked when the NOAA discussion was scheduled.

5. Meet and greet CFF member candidates

Each candidate was asked to make a brief statement introducing themselves and what experience they could bring to the committee and during the course of the meeting, consider their availability to serve as the NW Representative. Sara Leiman asked to step down from the committee at the end of December.

Leiman expressed her appreciation for Shumaker and Richen agreeing to come as guests to meet the members. Her term is up in June but her obligations have grown and are making her commitments to CFF difficult.

Leiman: As an Advisory Committee to the BOF we try and keep up to date on issues of concern to family forestland owners. We have the ability as an advisory committee to make recommendations to the Board. Whether through reports, letters or live testimony. (Leiman provided some examples of CFF project accomplishments.)

Getting back to the nomination process, Tucker explained that members may step down before their term is up and as a courtesy the member generally would help find a successor. New members can start attending at any the time. A notification of the nomination will be put to the Board at their next meeting for approval.

Springer: I just wanted to say that this committee is one of the few statutory committees that the BOF has, the Advisory Committees, and it has been a really important one. We value the input from this committee a lot. I've noticed over the years it's been kind of a challenge to get people to serve, because it seems like we are always looking for people that are coincidentally really busy in their own lives and careers. It's been a really important committee and has done a lot of things other than just advising the BOF. This committee's work is really well known to the Board of Forestry. But not as well known by the family forestland owners around the State that you represent. It's always a challenge to get your 'face' known to landowners. I'm the third former member of this committee to be appointed to the BOF.

Cloughesy: The way this committee works is there are four representatives making up the East, Southwest, Northwest and statewide landowners. Then there is Industry and Environmental representation as the voting members. Then lots of Ex-Officios which come and go. But you are the ones that make a difference. You are representing the NW landowners. The Board set this up to represent the landowner community.

Tucker: We value all your voluntary efforts. The terms of membership are 3 year terms from July – July. Whenever, Leiman wants to leave us, your term would begin whenever she leaves until July. That term is added to the months you are filling in. Whatever you decide, anyone is welcome to come to listen to the discussions. It is another way to engage.

7. Vice Chair Elections – Ed Weber, PhD

As we reminded ourselves at the last meeting, the Charter calls for a Vice-Chair as well as a Chair. Today, perhaps we can find out who is interested. Self-nominations are allowed. There isn't any formal description of the Vice-Chair's role. But when I am unable to attend, the Vice-Chair would be designated fill in. My assumption is the Vice-Chair should also be willing to step in and help out with composing correspondence and recommendations. I would think that since Voting Members are appointed by the BOF and since the Vice-Chair represents official business of the committee it would need to be a voting member as well. Do we have anyone who is interested in serving as Vice-Chair?

Evan Barnes expressed interest in serving as Vice-Chair.

Tucker shared the process. If you select a nominee for Vice-Chair, then I can submit that to the Board as another Consent Agenda Item. If you do make that decision today, I can put it on the January Board of Forestry Meeting Consent Agenda.

Scott Gray Motioned for Evan Barnes to be the Vice-Chair.

Weber: I second the Motion for Evan Barnes to be Vice-Chair. All present voted in favor, passed unanimously. Thank you!

Tucker: Next steps, I will recycle your biography and put that report together for the Board. (Action Item)

Tucker asked if members wanted bios posted on the ODF external site. There was interest in doing so. (Action Item: Susan Dominique will post bios to the external site.)

BREAK

7. Riparian Rule Decision/Other Topics – Peter Daugherty and Kyle Abraham

[Handout: Board of Forestry Decisions on Agenda Topic 3 Forest Practices Act Riparian Rule Review]

Daugherty: The good news is that Water Quality Standards identified in CZARA for Small and Medium Streams, particularly temperature, have been met in forestry with the Board's decision. We still need to do the rulemaking. The Protecting Cold Water criteria do not apply except where Salmon, Steelhead and Bull Trout (SSBT) are present. For non-SSBT Streams and non-fish streams we are not clear what temperature standard would apply if any. What I handed out is a document detailing the Board's decision. Voting in favor of the final Riparian Rule package was Nils Christopherson, Sybil Ackerman, Cindy Williams and Tom Imeson. Against was Tom Inesco, Mike Rose and Gary Springer. The package had a number of components to it and amendments to the package were made through a process during the Board meeting. "*The stream extent to which prescriptions apply are Small and Medium Salmon, Steelhead and Bull Trout streams and extending up within the immediate harvest unit above the end of mapped SSBT streams along the main stem of Fish Bearing Streams.*" To be clear, said harvest units adjacent immediately upstream of SSBT including any harvest unit that encompasses SSBT you just run the coverage throughout the harvest unit. Operationally it should be a good approach, we'll see once we talk to the RFPCs regarding operability. The BOF passed either 60 - 80 ft. no-cut riparian management area for small and medium SSBT streams respectively and up to 50 % of perspective wildlife trees can be counted in the RMA. For option B the Variable Retention Option it begins the same with 60 & 80 ft. RMAs for Small and Medium SSBT streams respectively. With a 0 to 20 ft. no-cut as is in current rules.

The goal is to actively manage within set targets. 80 sq. ft. with basal area well-distributed throughout the RMA. We were trying to explain the well-distributed requirement. For clarification regarding requirements we have a Rule Advisory Committee that we are forming. While I'm not going to say we are going to reach consensus on any of these topics, we will document if there is more than one position quoted when we bring the rules back to the Board. The Board will then make those policy calls.

Active management within the 0-20' may become another point of discussion in the Advisory Committee. Having worked closely with the Sub-Committee members in developing these, they were pretty much thinking the 0 – 20 foot is the no-cut and would set targets for management in the 20-60. When you get to the minimum tree counts it *is* just set for the 20-80' or 20-60' zones. There is no question there about what those trees are and what the count is. I think the Advisory Committee will work with the Regional Forest Practices Committees to have the language be as clear as possible for operators.

Our targets must be met through trees *well-distributed throughout* the RMA both horizontally and width-wise. We have a definition for "well-distributed" for reforestation stocking. Some 80% of the area needs to meet the stocking level and no more than 10% is below the stocking. Whether that works or not, we need to come up with some way of determining distribution.

And then there are minimum tree counts. 30 trees in the 20-80' zone and 15 trees for the 20-60' zone. Diameters are not worked out yet. Probably 8" and 11". But again that will be worked out in the Advisory Committee. There is Option C which is to encourage early and mid-rotation thinning to promote wind firm trees and understory development. The Board recognizes this option exists under current rules, but they want to encourage its use under the appropriate circumstances, so we left that in and maybe it will become part of the purpose statement of this section. Option D, we adopted the one that DEQ's work documented, that beyond 40' on the northern side of streams running East /West within 30 degrees adds

no additional effective shade so there is no point requiring additional shade on the northern side. Details have to be worked out. It's not going to contribute to temperature, we could have left it out, but it doesn't make sense to require it.

You always have the option of using a Plan for Alternative Practice which is already on the books, which allows the landowners to pick the options that best suit conditions on the ground while focusing on riparian vigor and Desired Future Condition. All distances are slope distances for purpose of measuring. All current rules that apply to Small and Medium F Streams not mentioned above still apply. So we'll need to go through the current rules for potential conflicts.

Barnes: In Option D there is no mention of grade of slopes. The distance is measured by grade.

Daugherty: In the current rules, there is a different way of measuring when it is very steep. For temperature the steeper it is there probably isn't a temperature issue. It is less likely as SSBT tend to be lower gradients, but there are a fair amount of Mediums that are steep. I don't have data on the gradients throughout.

Abraham: My perception is that there could be lower gradient streams and wider valleys and meandering, there generally wouldn't be steep slopes.

Daugherty: The equity exemption is if the rules encumber more than 10% of the total ownership of any *parcel* the landowner may implement 50 or 70' no-cut buffers for Small and Medium Streams respectively. I think there are some policy questions there, is it additional or total encumbrance required under the SSBT Rules?

Springer: This came from an amendment by Nils. We didn't have a lot of discussion on it, it strikes me that a 50-70 no-cut was not much relief.

James: My sense is that this doesn't make it as a benefit.

Seth Barnes: If it really has been decided that there needs to be equity allowance then someone needs to revisit this concept. It doesn't allow clear relief. A greater conversation needs to occur on this piece.

Daugherty: This can come up in the Rule Advisory Board Sub-Committee. I think the majority of the policy decisions were made, so in the work of the Advisory Committee, where there is clear policy we shouldn't have debate. We need to honor the Board's intent. Some things are pretty clear, 60 and 80 feet. There will be questions of detail, but answering questions tend to creep into policy and we need to rely on the Board for any policy decisions that are unclear. Maybe we can get to consensus, but if we can't then we would decide how to take those questions back to the Board.

Springer: It's going to be important to watch out for mission creep on either side.

James: Our members are trying to figure out if they have an SSBT stream or not. I'm assuming the Department is going to provide them with ways to do that.

Weber: Is there a way for landowners to challenge a designation? There obviously is some uncertainty and potential that mistakes can be made.

Daugherty: We have an analysis layer that we are providing to people who ask that does show an amalgamation of our layers by size and SSBT from ODFW. The ODF&W layer was historic data pulled together through a variety of methods. It was eventually gathered together under the StreamNet layer (the official hydrologic layer for Oregon). So that's the best we have, but it is not a regulatory layer. The question becomes, how do we make adjustments without creating a parallel data layer to ODFW? We have had conversations with ODFW about their protocol for updating their layer. Landowners may say we need to go out and survey everything, but we don't have any money to do that. Updating will take resources. ODF&W only has one data steward for this layer. If we do it as a more dynamic thing, we may have to look at a MOU with Fish and Wildlife to document agreement on the standards for changing it.

For Fish and Non-fish there is a process in our rules for determining upper extent. We usually go out and walk it to the end of fish use. Especially, if there is a barrier that we haven't detected using our surveys. The problem comes with identifying species. It's more challenging to find the end of a particular species, especially all year round. At some point, in terms of the rules and process, the best information we have is the ODF&W layer. The simplest thing to do is adopt that, and let a process outside the rules for updates as appropriate. If there is a strong challenge, can we make an avenue into the review process with ODF&W.

Abraham: The SSBT as a single layer doesn't exist, it is the fish habitat distribution layer by species. On their website you won't see a combined SSBT layers but different species layers that make that up. The last updates were in the spring 2014.

Daugherty: Right now we are looking at rule completion some time in 2017. The project manager for this will be Angie Lane, Private Forests Policy and Ops Specialist. We do have policy questions and some involve ODF&W so I want to be sure that staff has time to work across agencies. The Board Rule Advisory Group probably won't meet until late January 2016 at the earliest.

If you look at this, if you followed the spirit of these rules you would end up with a riparian area that moves towards Desired Future Condition without overstocking. So the intent is clearer than what it was. On the last page, the BOF did approve the following Motions by voice vote unanimous:

The Board found that the adopted package insures that to the Maximum Extent Practicable, Forest operations will meet the EPA Protecting Cold Water criteria using the best available science and factors to:

- Maintain beneficial uses of impacted waters
- Mitigate effects of past forest practices
- Develop appropriate practices
- Consider technology, economic and institutional feasibility
- Consider natural variations in geography and hydrology

In July, Whitman (GNRO) made a clear statement that the BOF's decision to meet the Water Quality PCW to the MEP is a clearly different process than the staff's estimate from a scientific point of view of what technically you would have to leave to meet the PCW. But the Board needed to look at all of these things together to determine what is needed. The Board had always taken an, on average across the landscape view, and I think they held that. This is a different decision than whether or not a particular model or systematic review says, because there is uncertainty around the scientific decision.

Springer: The key term is Maximum Extent Practicable.

Daugherty: The Board finds the restrictions on packages and adopted package are set to prevent harm to the resource, in this case, Water Quality, and to substantially advance the rule objective. The resource benefits achieved by the package are proportionate to the harm caused by the forest practices. We have the authority to set up an Advisory Committee, but the BOF directed us to do so to ensure members represent the interests of those affected by the rule.

As for composition of the Advisory group, we were thinking, each stakeholder group would have a primary and alternate member to eliminate hold ups in scheduling. OSWA/Tree Farm will work together; AOL; OFIC; DEQ/ODFW; perhaps Tribal representation. The OR Stream Protection Coalition, who represent different interests, will only have one or an alternate, so I will work with them for appropriate representation. I have added CFF and RFPC to the list. We considered that we will come to you anyway so your direct participation is not necessarily needed. The RFPC are there to ensure that the rules can be implemented and so we will work with them on rule clarity as well. But one of the main reasons to have representation from the committees is not to have to have separate meetings. What are your thoughts on having a liaison? Should we include landowners? I've brought it here to ask you if you want to have a liaison and back up to the Advisory Committee.

Weber: I would like to see someone from CFF be involved. I think there is enough with the issues involved, which will have profound effects on small family forestland owners. So we should think about who should be involved, towards the end of January anticipating a year long process.

Daugherty: The first meeting will be focused on policy clarity, the second on drafting rule language then shaping it to bring it to the Board. Also to gain advice from the economic analysis and get feedback on that. So a year long process to file with the legislature and Secretary of State. There are public hearings throughout that process and response to comments that the Advisory Committee would be involved in. I can bring more details on the process by bringing Angie Lane to you. (**Agenda Item**)

James: I think it would be good to have landowners and Association folks would represent a large group of landowners and industry participation as well.

Daugherty: I'm hearing that you want to appoint a lead and alternate from this committee to participate. I will be sending out a formal request with a time schedule and how many meetings there will be.

Weber: Our next meeting is December 10th, can we use that meeting as a time to talk about that? (**Agenda Item**)

James: I compliment the Department again on all the work you put in on this, I couldn't find more dedicated people to find the answers.

Daugherty: I will convey your appreciation with the staff. I have a team: Terry Frueh, Kyle Abraham, Marganne Allen, Angie Lane, Lena Tucker, John Hawksworth, and Katie Morrison who have been just an exceptional team at producing high quality completed staff work.

Springer: I wanted to thank this committee for weighing in on the meeting and recommending package #2. What was interesting about the process is we got thousands of emails. Even when it was clear there were 2 packages on the table we were still getting messages about alternatives, right up to the decision. It was a tremendously divided issue.

Daugherty: That's why I won't be requiring consensus from the Advisory Committee.

Springer: The other thing that will be challenging is trying to reel people back in that want to get into the policy weeds and change the package into something it isn't intended to be.

Daugherty: We had a meeting to discuss the rulemaking team, we're considering using an outside facilitator to rein that tendency and maintain the parameters at the meetings.

Gray: It will be huge to the success of that committee to accept the role given, and not to add other agendas.

Daugherty: The role of the committee is to implement the Board's decision not to make policy decisions. But then we do have unresolved policy issues out there, so when there is lack of clarity the Advisory committee will make a recommendation to the Board to make policy. We are not going to be voting, we will only identify any differences there are.

Other Topics

Abraham: I'm going to update you with a couple of things we are doing with our partners. I think you have heard about the Voluntary Measures Survey that we have been working on with OFRI and OWEB. About a year ago, maybe more now, we met with OWEB and OFRI to talk more about the Voluntary Measures for the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds. Some of you might know what that means. But in the late 90's there was a big movement for private landowners to start doing voluntary projects to prevent a listing of Coho Salmon by NOAA Fisheries. There was a big effort by the Governor's office, and private landowners played a big role in that. The Department identified what those

voluntary practices would be and focused on the reporting. All that information goes to the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) which houses the Watershed Restoration Inventory that contains all of the reported projects voluntary and mandatory. There's sort of a gap now which we have been seeing. It could have been that projects early on were the 'low hanging fruit'; it could be lack of awareness of reporting; it could be that people don't know there are voluntary options. We talked a little bit about the Active Management and Wood Placement that is certainly one option under the Oregon Plan. There several others; one of the big ones early on was Road Inventories; Culvert Replacements; Road De-commissioning, and others. We have been touting this as something that Oregon wants to do, but we haven't seen those actions being reported to OWEB especially for the voluntary projects. We've been working with OWEB and OFRI, for the communication piece, as well as stakeholders. We have developed a survey of about 20 questions that we are hoping to launch by January 1st, 2016 that the BOF decision has been made.

There were about 10 questions that related to the Oregon Plan Measures and implementations in our Monitoring Strategy (2002) and it is one of our last remaining, high priority questions that remains incomplete. It would be nice to check off the 2002 strategies before we move on to a new one. Some of the trends that we are seeing from the 1998 period is about 500 projects per year were being reported to OWEB. In 2013 there were about 30 projects reported from private landowners. There is multiple reasons why that could be occurring. There is no pre-conception that we are going to change that trajectory either way but I think what we are trying to emphasize is landowner awareness of state reporting efforts and any inability to report if they have completed a voluntary project.

Daugherty: To have a voluntary program be recognized you have to have a mechanism for tracking actions. Good reporting on Voluntary Measures is not only good for the forestry community in terms of being able to talk about we do to protect resources, but also important in terms of having Coho de-listed and important for CZARA. It's going to be an online survey. We have worked with OFRI and Paul Barnum and DHM Contracting to make it as streamlined as possible.

James: We have a January newsletter and it would be ideal if when Nick Hennemann sends us the ODF articles one of them would include an explanation of that and how to access the survey. [Action Item]

Abraham: One of the questions will be if you *did* report a voluntary project how was the experience for you and how did that process work? Also, if you *did not* implement and did not report a project, why not? How can this process be better? Were you aware of the potential? Was it too arduous to report? So maybe we are trying to survey and request reporting from individuals who don't like paperwork to begin with.

Daugherty: To have a representative sample to get a good picture of why, or how to change behavior, you'd hate to only get the 'fully engaged' landowners as that would sway the answer.

Abraham: In OWEB's database there have been about 100 non-industrial landowners that reported projects. This is projects done over the last 20 years. We are struggling right now on how to target the right audience.

Springer: I think there might be some reluctance to overcome. There were a lot of voluntary efforts early on, to prevent a listing and that didn't happen. These same people are going to be asked for reporting to get a de-listing?

Daugherty: I think there is two reasons to do it aside from de-listing. I think being able to tell the story about Voluntary Measures by Landowners for Landowners. That document has made its statement. Making a commitment to Voluntary Measures is part of the third leg of our forest practice system. We have Land use, Forest Practice Act *and* Voluntary Measures. So I think it is just important to be able to tell that story in and of itself.

Leiman: Anything above the baseline conservation measure of the FPA is a voluntary measure. So when I leave trees along a non-fish stream, for instance, that would be something to report but I don't consider it a 'project'.

Daugherty: That is one practice listed in the OWEB database and hardly ever filled out. At least 50% of the time on our 2002 Compliance Audit, there was an indication of leaving extra trees in the RMA.

Abraham: We define voluntary actions as those are above and beyond the FPA.

The benefits of outreach are:

- Increased awareness of Voluntary Options and Reporting to OWEB.
- Providing information about who to talk to for Technical Assistance with those practices.

Abraham: Peter has talked about this with you before regarding the FIP Application with OWEB. So a bit of background, in 2013 OWEB approved a long term investment strategy, which included several components, one of them was a **Focused Investment Partnership (FIP) Opportunities**. So the FIP is targeted investment that addresses a Board-identified priority of significance to the State, and achieves clear and measurable ecological outcomes as implemented by a high performing partnership. In 2014 in October this group with others submitted a priority proposal area for Coastal Coho Habitat on Family Farms and Forests.

Daugherty: Cindy Deacon Williams, our OWEB liaison, she asked if we could do a FIP with Family Forestlands. I reached out to Joe Holmberg, and Jim James and then we came to this committee. We put that in as a specific FIP and that got rolled up with other ones for another Coastal Coho priority area. Ours is in the collection of priorities.

Abraham: There were 12 themes that OWEB developed based on solicitation of the proposed areas and one was rolled up into Coastal Coho Recovery. Spring of 2015 OWEB has two different tracks for project grants. One is a Capacity-Building Application; the other one, an Implementation Funding. So if you already have a developed high performing partnership and a strategic action plan you can apply for implementation funding to get projects on the ground. The path we chose at this time was to develop a Capacity-Building Grant Application which would give us the ability (with all the partners listed) to develop funding for a person to bring everyone to the table to develop the Strategic Action Plan in a couple of specific areas. Bring landowners, agencies, external stakeholders, everyone together to identify where the right places are, where is the momentum is. James mentioned a couple of landowners on the coast that are active. We want to target those areas where we can achieve some early success.

Daugherty: We will also bring AFF in with the outreach strategy they have been piloting on the East Face Project. They have been doing targeted outreach using marketing information. They will be interested once we get to that point. Some of it is working with Jim James and the Tree Farm to find core areas of engaged landowners, particularly if they are Master Woodland Managers, to be part of that outreach effort. There are a variety of paths we should go to become a fully functioning partnership.

James: I do believe there are family woodland owners out there who if they knew what to do, and had the wherewithal to do it, they would be the first in line to make improvements in their forest streams. What's missing is the knowledge of what to do and the finances to help them. At the end of the game, after Capacity-building we will apply for an Implementation Grant, to put projects on the ground, I see that as a real opportunity.

Abraham: One of the outcomes from the grant if we get it, is to create a list of restoration actions that could occur on family forestland. It could really show that these family forestland landowners just need a little bit of technical assistance and funding and they are willing participants to begin restoration.

James: Ideally, my vision is this money would fund an ODF staff person that would reach out with local landowners in an area and work with OSWA, ODF and everyone by making those contacts and beginning a plan. Then to apply for an Implementation Grant to get that work on the ground.

Cloughesy: Still the other aspect also is the TELE grant (I mentioned last time) which can be part of that. So what we will do through the TELE process is identify how to reach different landowners with different messaging.

Abraham: So next steps, we just submitted the application in the first part of November. OWEB is taking all those applications under review. There are 23 applications for Capacity-Building. OWEB set aside about 1 million dollars for the total capacity-building applications. Individual applications can ask up to \$150,000. If they get more applications than

they had money for, it will be competitive. Late January there will be an OWEB Board meeting and it would be helpful to have someone from CFF provide testimony. The OWEB meets January 26 and 27th. (**Action Item**) We don't have the agenda yet. But, it will be held in McMinnville, not too far. And probably a Public Comment period early in the meeting.

Tucker: When we get that information we will sent that out to the group. A letter will work as well.

Barnes: So I read, 'the Partnership will target family forestlands in areas of high intrinsic potential' so if you have an area where you can get good results and it runs off into other ownerships do you stop 'at the gate'?

Daugherty: No, we actually call it the Family Forestlands *and* Farms Partnerships. Grazing and timber commonly go together. We are generally not comfortable with other agencies and we need to get over that, and get smarter. Same owner or not, we do CREP on Ag land already, so I don't know why we wouldn't cover all non-industrial ownerships. We are willing to go beyond that boundary and talk about improvements to non-forest lands as well.

Weber: There will be a lot of legwork to be done to get parties to see themselves working together.

LUNCH

8. Good Neighbor Authority – Meg Mitchell, USFS Regional Forester Representative to the State of Oregon

Weber introduced Meg Mitchell who is a liaison from the USFS to ODF.

Mitchell explained her role as a liaison to the State of Oregon representing the Regional Forester of Region 6 Forest Service which includes units in Washington and Oregon. One of the most important relationships is between ODF and the Forest Service, so she has an office here at the department although she also works with other Natural Resources related agencies like DOGAMI, DEQ and ODFW. She is a guest today to speak about the Good Neighbor Authority.

This authority is something new that Congress gave the Forest Service and BLM about a year or more ago. And we are in the process of developing agreements with the states on how to use it. I've been working with Chad Davis to establish the Master Agreement that will then have projects associated with it. What the Good Neighbor Authority does is a very simple law that basically says the Forest Service and BLM have the ability to go out and work in a state relationship and actually pay the state to do work on the federal lands. To date we have not had that clear of an authority.

We have had agreements with the State of Oregon and its different agencies for a long time. But this is the first time the Congress said that irregardless of those other authorities, or cost-share, we want you to develop these relationships across ownerships. When the State is doing work on its own lands or private lands and we are adjacent to these lands it allows for cooperation across boundaries. This Good Neighbor Authority allows the Federal to bring the State onboard to conduct projects and actually allows us to pass the money to the State. We are in the process of working with the Governor's office to determine the Master Agreement. It would be an umbrella agreement that the Regional Forester would sign with the State Agencies. We know that ODF and ODF&W are very likely the first two agencies to be part of the Master Agreement. It doesn't just allow us to work with the State, but allows the State to be the broker for other relationships. What has to happen, is the State could contract or enter into a separate agreement with a third party, but as far as we are concerned our relationship dictates that the work occur under the leadership and supervision of the State. Where this starts to make sense, is during fuel treatments and disease control. Things that aren't subject to ownership boundaries, like wildlife habitat, and allows us to look at the landscape more holistically as opposed to whose land it's on. So it allows a lot of different relationships with fisheries, watershed management and wildlife management, not just with ODF. We've talked about DOGAMI and their LIDAR. It allows a cleaner mechanism to conduct business and does not require a 20% match anymore. This is really about giving the National Forest System which has the land, the ability to work directly with the States and share costs across boundaries on common interests.

Subjects of interest include Insect and Disease programs but Weed Management will be a hot area of cooperation as well, weeds don't respect boundaries. And then fire, fuels reduction, using it to do thinning across boundaries. So we do

treatments working with more natural boundaries mitigating fire and disease. There is interest in wildlife habitat projects crossing public and private land even some refuges. There are some people experimenting in their minds regarding the State taking over administration of the timber sales. This authority essentially allows us to turnkey over an entire timber sale to the State after we've done the NEPA requirements. But we are going about the new process gingerly, and are a still a bit nervous about that authority. In the Malheur, the State has been helping us with marking salvage after the Canyon Creek Fire. Some of those things are already going on. This will enhance that activity.

Peel: How long is this program going to last?

Mitchell: It is permanent authority. But one aspect of that authority is that you can't really build things and create infrastructure. It was really designed for restoration purposes, so it must have that bent to it. As the State and Federal agency offices both have capacity issues it's awfully nice when you want to make an impact on the landscape to do so together. To figure out how to add capacity to each other, be more seamless and more efficient because we are all having budget issues and we are all in the business of public service.

Project plans will be developed by the ODF Area/or District Foresters and District Rangers/Supervisors. Any actions on on Federal Lands still have to make go through the NEPA process. If it's a decision on private land or affecting private land that is going to be the responsibility of the State. Making suppression decisions on the landscape is one of the best uses of this. One contract could cover restoration effects. It's a nice tool that Congress has given us.

Gootee: We have a collaborative working at a watershed level in the John Day Basin. We are working not only with lands adjacent to the USFS but also as part of the John Day Basin Partnership which is trying to pull all lands together in a coordinated basin. One of the things that the collaborative has been thinking about is how we could work more closely with the Forest Service (Umatilla) for fire-ready projects, would we be able to work with the Umatilla National Forests to get thinning projects located near the private landowner boundary? How much lead time would the Board need to get a project through the planning timeline and ready for implementation? Is there any opportunity to accelerate that process?

Mitchell: We have been working on increasing pace and scale with the State of Oregon on restoration treatments. In the Blue Mountains there is a team working that's been looking at what efficiencies are there. The State has been interested in funding those ideas. Getting some Lidar data is helpful and is key to acceleration. Looking at scope and scale, in some cases, taking on a larger planning area would be good, when technology enables that. So yes, the Authority allows for a more efficient flow of money which can be a useful tool in some of the ideas that the collaboratives have had to increase pace and scale. This is not the key to the world. It's one more solution, one more tool that collaboratives have to use to do accomplish projects in a more efficient way for the landscape.

9. Climate Change – Andrew Yost, ODF Forest Ecologist

I'm a forest ecologist in the Forest Resources Planning Program, we started work on Climate Change in 2007. Beginning with a brief background and policy development, as well as the geography of plant species, our work on that and wildfire.

1990 is the first time ODF staff started work on climate change and Alan Kanaskie and staff members were part of the task force on Global Warming. In 1999, the Forest Resource Trust was established. 2001 the big HB 2200 came around which gave the State Forester the authority to enter into Carbon Offset Agreements with private landowners. 2003 the West Carb Organization was established and did analysis. In 2005 Joe Misesk, worked with the Forest Biomass Working Group, in 2006 the OFRI Report which Mike Cloughesy helped put together. 2007 the big HB 3543 came around, this was the big legislation that established the Global Warming Commission and Climate Change Research Institute at OSU. In 2008 Jim Cathcart worked on the Climate Change Integration Group, and they released a report, The Framework for Addressing Rapid Climate Change. In July 7th, 2008, ODF hosted a Natural Resources committee to the Global Warming Commission. In 2010, it got really busy. The BOF heard presentations from Philip Mote, PhD and Director of the Climate Change Research Institute and Angus Duncan, Chair of the Global Warming Commission. The BOF approved our involvement in the Forest Climate Change Working Group and we put together the forestry section on the Roadmap to 2020 which addressed how Oregon is going to meet its greenhouse gas reduction emission goals. We talked about how

forestry could contribute to the greenhouse gas reduction. In 2010 the Climate Change Research Institute released the Climate Assessment Report and we contributed to the forestry section to that report. And in 2010 we were also working simultaneously with other agencies on the climate change adaptation framework, and that framework had 11 sections that identified risks to the state's capacity and actions for addressing those risks. It pointed out all the information gaps and actions that different agencies could take to adapt to climate change. Two years later we came up with something everyone agreed to present to the BOF. The Board approved those recommendations.

The Climate Change Adaption Framework, looked at 11 risks:

- Higher average temperatures
- Heat Waves
- Droughts
- Changes in Hydrology and Water Supply
- More precipitation falling as rain rather than snow in upper elevations
- Rising sea levels
- Ocean temperature and acidity
- Extreme precipitation events and landslides

But two that ODF could work on were the:

- Changes in the geography of tree and plant species
- Increase in forest wildfires.

A study came from discussions I started with the Climate Change Research Institute and researchers with the PNW Research Station on how the forest inventory and analysis data could be used to any detect shifts in the geography of trees. Of course, we all agreed it would be very hard to account for why one species of trees changes its average latitude and elevation. There are a lot of reasons why plants are where they are and putting a climate signal on them is pretty tough. Nonetheless, they took on that challenge and published this report this year. We compared the distribution of seedlings and mature trees as a function of mean latitude, elevation and temperature. We compared the locations of seedlings that have grown at least enough to be established versus large older trees. The results show that the mean elevation of seedlings for 32 species of trees was 26.5 meters higher across these species out of 46, and the mean latitude was 11.2 kilometers north for 34 species of trees. So another way to look at it, is rather than elevation and latitude, was temperature. If there was a climate signal you would expect the seedlings to be in colder areas than mature trees, and sure enough that's what they have found. Seedlings were in a range that was .12 degrees C lower than the range of trees which the authors of the report said was consistent with the climate signal. Large trees would have been established in the past, as the temperatures warm you would expect the seedlings to move to a colder region than the trees. The temperature moves up, so the average temperature goes up in all elevations. The mature trees that were established where the temperature was lower in the past. The seedlings are the early propagators moving into new territories. But they are still getting established in expected range but also extending the range. But not for all species. It's a complex situation going on. There are a lot of different situations for why things are the way they are. Sometimes there are barriers to movement.

Fire, so I was fortunate to work with fine researchers. Zhiqiang Yang, Co-Director for Applications for Remoting Sensing and Ecology at OSU, Raymond Davis, OSU Monitoring Lead for Older Forests and Spotted Owls, and Cole Belongie, GIS Specialist with USFS Region 6. And we've titled this research, The Normal Fire Environment: Modeling Large Wildfire Suitability using Past, Present and Future Climate Normals. (Yost, presented maps of Oregon and Washington.) We wanted to build a simple model that was consistent with the fire environment triangle; air mass, topography and fuel. The role of modeling in this context is to help look at the plausible future conditions and highlight areas vulnerable to large wildfire to provide some insight into the range and variability of potential climate affects. This look at the general principles could be used for policy making in the future. So, according to the fire environment triangle; 'Slope and Elevation' were our topography; temperature and precipitation were our 'Air Mass' and our Forests are our 'Vegetation'. So, modeling in this context, we have a response variable which is our current data, and predictor variables for which we have GIS layers. Temperature was about 39% of the model, precipitation was 22%, slope was 10% and elevation was up at 28%. So we produced a baseline model and a map of probability values from a value of 0 to 1.

What this is showing us is that the model is performing very well. For areas that the model predicted as low suitability, very few fires happened. And for areas that the model predicted as high suitability, more fires happened. So it is performing as we expected a good model to perform.

So, the greenhouse effect. Greenhouse gases in the atmosphere trap heat. As temperatures go up, we have effects on different features on the landscape and we have our indicators: Sea level rise, water vapor, temperature, ocean acidity, snow cover, melting permafrost, melting sea ice and glaciers. This shows that CO₂ in the atmosphere keeps going up. The Keeling curve, which shows us the composition of greenhouse gas emissions. 82% is Carbon Dioxide, 9% is Methane (which is much more powerful in heat trapping), Nitrous oxide and fluorinated gases. Our sources: 32% from electricity; 28% from transportation; 20% industry; 10% from commercial/residential; 10% from agriculture. These are the things that the Global Warming Commission works on to bring down emissions from these sectors. This shows the global temperature change from 1970-2012, so at any one point in time it could look like temperatures are going down. But also going up in the long term. 2015 is going to be the hottest year on record. The changing composition of earth's atmosphere per unit of human activity indicates a transfer huge amounts of carbon from geologic sources to the atmosphere. We have one planet to do this experiment on and to think that nothing is going to happen is perhaps naïve. It looks like things have been increasing especially in respect to fire across the landscape.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Changes uses these new Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) for their greenhouse gas emission scenarios. They have 4 of these scenarios. RCP 2.6 is a Peak and Decline scenario, where humanity figures out how to be productive and have vibrant economies while reducing greenhouse gas emissions. RCP 4.5 are Stabilization scenarios but those increase the amount of heat by the end of the century. RCP 8.5 which many folks think that we are on right now, the temperatures just keep going up. Each of these RCP's are representative of the range across all publications in the scientific literature. The amount of very high suitability forests increases then levels off 2060 and 2100. For RCP 4.5 and 6 the percentage of very high and high suitability forests continues to increase. And we lose our moderate and low suitability forests. RCP 8.5 is that much higher.

Weber: You talked about variable vegetation, so you are building based on forest types and species we have now. Does your model take into account, that as you move forward and climate changes that vegetation types will change?

Yost: We've come up with the forest mass, the extent over Oregon and Washington that forest mass will shrink dependent on the temperature that forests will grow in. If you take the mass and the temperature across the landscape, you see that areas that reach a certain threshold of temperature won't grow forests anymore. So as temperatures increase the forest boundaries will be reduced. Some forest types, like the Ponderosa Pine moving in. So my hand-wringing is we know species are going to change. But how are we going to detect, quantify and communicate any changes that do happen and validate that there is climate change. I would like to see all agencies get together and pool their money, come up with some omnibus study and monitoring that does it, or is it going to be one researcher at one university, us and someone else and get it pieced together. We need some kind of synthesis.

Cloughesy: How about work on management implications? How do we change what we are doing because of this?

Yost: We are not there yet, one question is, do we want to do assisted migration (of tree species)? It's not going to get easier with respect to forestry and protection. How we fund our forest protection program is a very real issue. Fire season is extending 78 days longer than usual now.

Weber: Which assumptions did you build in in terms of temperature increases? Is one of these a best case scenario and the other worst case?

Yost: The Peak and Decline was the best case scenario. The worst case scenario is the 8.5. This is the first set of scenarios that integrates land use policies within their scenarios. It's a variety of things. It's very complex and each scenario was done by a different research group across 4 different locations on the planet. The Netherlands, Japan, PNW and Austria.

10. Forestland Ownership Barriers and Ties to the Land – Sherri Noxel, PhD OSU Austin Family Business Program

I was asked to talk about forest ownership barriers and Ties to the Land. But as you have Tamara Cushing coming in December, she can talk about the Ties to the Land curriculum. The project I do want to talk about is a project we put together with the Western Risk Management Education Group out of Spokane. When I was thinking about this curriculum particularly for the family farm and ranch owners I thought of it as a prequel to Ties to the Land. Also it might be a component and have connection to the Tax Symposium... We have been to several intensive Estate Planning umbrella sessions, and what we find at the end of the workshops, is when you present a soup to nuts program, participants become a bit paralyzed on how to proceed next. So this is specifically designed to provide tools to use to get started on. It focuses on two things: the transition of the management for day-to-day operations and that the participants will have a retirement date in their minds. Once that timeline happens it becomes very real. Then your calls to your accountant, your attorney, take on an urgency. So that is what this experience is for. To concentrate on timelines and stewardship. Thinking about the younger generations. We don't see things getting any easier. We hear that theme for any forestry or farm operations. They are taking care of the land very differently than their parents and their heirs will do it differently as well.

So we separated the generations and asked the younger generations who their parents would say is their most trusted advisor. For the older generation, we asked what the younger generations will say is their biggest challenge going forward in production. So we set up these experiences with them. We talked about family meetings and the role of family meetings in planning the future management of the enterprise. We wanted to give them a forum to talk about that together. They come to us and then have homework to do together. So all of this working together as a family, one of our underlying philosophies is a pot of coffee is as good as 3 lawyers. So you can go and take your workbook and move towards a Ties to the Land program. Emphasis is on timelines. We gave participants universal management functions that happen on a farm and ranch. As an individual exercise, who is responsible for those functions and areas? Selection of crops, hiring and firing, loan capitalization, etc. We asked who's responsible. It lines up some areas of responsibility that you will have to teach and engage. We felt it was better if we talked about the actual responsibilities of management as opposed to how does this roll into your estate plan. The families can really use this communication very concretely. What we measured for this initial round of grant funding is confidence with timelines, next generation consideration and retirement calculations. They came away from the workshops willing to plan. They met with a panel of farm and ranch owners and their experiences with succession. We brought in a retirement specialist on retirement funding. We are very excited about this. And you should see this as a prequel to Ties to the Land. We appreciate what you are doing on communications and connectivity. Family is the unit of analysis that you work with as well.

Daugherty: I was curious, with family forestlands sometimes the next generation doesn't want to take over. Is there a proportion of agricultural families running into the same situation?

Noxel: Yes, there are. So the point of this is to have a conversation and make sure. We have heard about transitions happening and kids giving it back. The other way we had a family here where the children participated and at the end of the session, the children said, that their parents are retiring sooner than expected and the children do want to come back to the family business. In some cases, there are no heirs. In that case, we look to a lot of the communications going on in the Ag community to connect the beginning farmers or other nearby families that might be interested in leasing.

Daugherty: Is the connection between entering new farming families and bringing that into forestry? The whole Ties to the Land seems to be the missing gap. I believe there is federal funding for farm startups and underrepresented farmers. So that seems to be the gap that there are no heirs, and you want to transition it to new interested landowners?

Noxel: USDA has put a lot of money out there. The Oregon State Board of Agriculture puts out an annual report. This transition is a key priority for them, up there with land use, labor, etc. When we surveyed the Century landowners their top concern was the next transition coming up. It would be a good idea to have that in the forestry community.

Leiman: Is there anything useful to our community?

Noxel: On the web, we have a resource page listing with an online checklist that helps you monitor your risk for succession problems. If you are looking for professionals that help in multi-generational planning we have benchmark data on how other families have participated and lots of opportunities to be involved.

Barnes: I think the biggest barriers are economic. The next generation isn't able to afford to purchase resource or agricultural lands.

Leiman: The one thing we have in our favor is timber is harvestable and replanted for the next generations. We have flexibility versus someone who has another type of small business.

Noxel: What you are talking about requires good conversations and planning. That's our bottom line for families.

11. Action Items/Adjournment

Cloughesy: Last meeting I passed out a paper about applying for a TELE workshop grant and the potential of putting on a Fire Risk Reduction and Education Program. I have now turned in the TELE workshop grant application because it was due last week, so we have formally applied for one. For background we have the AFF Report that you will hear about next meeting from Scott Hayes. A lot of information in that can inform a TELE workshop topic. Jamie Knight is here and has been working with My Blue Mountain Woodlands, they have been very successfully getting the word out in NE Oregon about forest health and fire resiliency as they work with AFF and others. There has been a lot of fires and that puts family forests at risk. So the idea here is that this will be led by the Partnership of Forestry Education, of which CFF is a member. We would do an outreach and education program for family and private landowners and would use the information from AFF has already gathered about where the at-risk places are. And use the information we have through ODF and Family Forests of Oregon on our database about who the landowners are, so we can develop a list of at-risk landowners to outreach. We would attend the TELE workshop if we get the grant to do a workshop to help develop the outreach messages and then do some kind of a mailing and depending on any funding, OSU publications, upcoming classes etc. We are going to ask OSU if they would lead development of some regional fire risk education workshops and have some money coming from OFRI to them and some money OFRI would use for outreach. I would hope we would have some regional workshops. There was an op-ed piece in the Oregonian today by Scott Hayes representing AFF as Congress needs to put money on the table to help for landowners to prepare for fire resiliency. Also the final thing, is the Starker Lecture Series are focused on fire. A lot of people are aware that this fire situation is there, but don't take it personally. What's the magic word to say to get people to pay attention? I think we are at a real teachable moment. Do you still feel you (CFF) wants to be involved? Or if there is anyone on the committee is interested in getting involved?

Barnes: Yes, definitely.

Weber: Unless there are objections, I would say that absolutely we support it.

Daugherty: The Protection program are the ones that are going to have the fire risk information, outreach and preparedness. When you get into resilience you bring in our Forest Health division.

Where does prescribed burning come into this? Mitigating risk especially in Klamath and Lake County is important.

Daugherty: It has been an agenda topic here, mitigating the risk of prescribed fire for landowners. I don't know if that issue has been resolved.

James: Klamath Falls folks don't think it has been resolved. There are loggers' broad form B that landowners can purchase to protect themselves against a \$300,000 they would owe ODF if a fire got away. It's a huge challenge.

Weber: Have we had presentations on fire liability to the group?

Cloughesy: Ned Livingston, who was the previous Eastern Oregon rep. was very interested.

Daugherty: His concern was liability to the Feds if landowners prescribed burns went onto federal lands.

James: Ned is working with Klamath Lake Healthy Forest Partnership and he is still beating the drum on that.

Cloughesy: It would be great to have him give a presentation. (Action Item)

Weber: Any other Action Items? Things that we want to hear about, and future meeting agendas, things that you think need to be addressed.

Leiman: One thing was we talked about was trying to get funding for a Riparian Specialist for landowner technical assistance.

Daugherty: So, that is part of our Family Forestland Strategic Initiative and we will be putting that forward as an initiative. With the Fire Review and Fire Funding issue, I'm not sure it will get priority this session. But we will still be talking about shaping that. One of the things is the ability to address riparian management for family forestlands. As we start developing that interest in Coho recovery, interest in water quality, I think we have a better opportunity to sell Family Forestland Assistance and providing capacity for that. Short answer, we will be bringing this back to this committee for your feedback.

Barnes: Also the seedling availability? You were going to invite Mike Taylor (IFA Nursery Manager)?

Cloughesy: Jamie Knight has strong experience in seedling co-ops.

Knight: We have a private non-profit organization housed in LaGrande tasked with locating seedlings for family forestland owners as well as providing cold storage for them and industrial owners. We house 1.5 million seedlings per year, mostly from industry. The last few years the private landowner participation has been slow, but things will get more chaotic in the springtime as the fires occurred there last summer. There is not just one thing that cause the shortage. Markets were a primary driver. The few nurseries that were planting speculative stock weren't selling them so they quit doing it. Right now for 2016 planting in NEO there were 57,000 seedlings available for private landowners to source out to people affected by the wildfires. In a perfect world, we probably would have been able to do 3-6 million in this year. But we had a lot of veg competition control. In what is and isn't available there are some issues. I'm not well schooled on Western Oregon species and seed production intervals are. But I know in EO our trees are producing seed every 4 years. Larch is 7-11 years. We don't have a huge backlog of stored seed available. So that will become an issue. One of my counties we have no seed for and they had the Grizzly Complex Fire. I've scoured for all available NE Oregon Seed. I know what the Seed Bank has and what private seed facilities have. The Private Lands Forest Network, I do some work for them through a cooperative agreement so we wrote an OWEB Grant for \$98,000 that was a seed collection grant as well as a seedling acquisition grant to be able to front in the cost of acquiring seedlings for 2017, 2018, 2019. The other big issue which is kind of a 'sleeper' issue is the fact that there is a finite number of places where you can actually grow trees in nurseries. They have greenhouses or bare-root beds but you still can only put so many seeds in each of those spots. There is not that many places to grow them. There are tiny roadblocks that we have to overcome on the seedlings. When the market conditions decline and these private small nurseries were losing money, a lot of people cut their losses and did something else. So we lost some capacity. The other issue is the big industrial nurseries, like Hancock in NEO is growing 1.6 million trees/year. Anytime a block of greenhouse space comes open they buy it. There is a certain number of nurseries in the tristate area. And every one of our states have had catastrophic wildfire. We are considering looking to California for trees for Oregon. You can't forecast natural disasters.

Daugherty: The other thing I would bring up, is one of the things that is *not* happening in NW Oregon is there is not a non-profit seedling cooperative with storage for family forestlands. Why did that get successfully established in the NE? It's on ODF property, am I correct?

Knight: It is, we actually have 2 facilities. So the main facility is in LaGrande. We have a 99 year lease with the Dept. of Forestry. It was built in 1994 and we have 79 years left on the lease. It's really, truly, a two month a year business. One of the things that make it work is that we have no employees. I'm paid for through a cooperative agreement, so they just pay for the time that I am over there working. My 'partner' over there is a retired Forest Service employee he works as an independent contractor who bills a nominal amount to them. And we still have a small facility at the Wallowa compound that isn't even used every year but we have the ability to use it if we need it. We work with the ODF Stewardship Forester up there, as there is only 4 or 5 landowners that use it and she can let them in to get their trees as needed basis. We are usually open from the end of March to the middle to end of May. And we are open M-W-F-Sat 7am to 10am. We have a very refined business model and very strict of parameters. But we also provide planting tools, we rent them for \$1/day. We can help you with that. We do a lot of work with Boy Scout Troops and Nature Conservancy, non-profits like that with doing service projects. Be able to donate seedlings to them or provide them at cost and donate the use of the tools.

Cloughesy: Another piece of the story is the seed story. Seed and the Seed Orchard is an important part of the issue as well. Mike Kroon may be willing to speak with us.

Daugherty: Possibly a site visit and have J.E. Schroeder host the January meeting.

Weber: For December we have an agenda with we've got the Coho Draft Recovery Plan; the Ritter Collaborative Strategic Plan; Bald Eagle Rule; Educational Outreach Discussion; the AFF Report; assigning member and alternate for the BOF Advisory Committee on Riparian Rule. Any other items?

Cloughesy: If we did a visit there we would have Don Kaczmerck and Mike Kroon. Perhaps Mike Taylor at the same time. (**Agenda Item**)

Leiman: How will we go forward with nominations for the NW representative?

Weber: My only thought was to ask if the guests are still interested in serving. But if Marilyn is saying she wouldn't have the time and Bonnie is interested, we could take up that business today as a Committee recommendation to the BOF.

Leiman: I Move that Bonnie Shumaker should be nominated to replace me filling in until the end of my term.

Gray: I second that Motion.

Weber: We will recommend to the Board that Bonnie Shumaker to be our NW Representative voting member.

Adjourned.

Action Items:

- Susan Dominique will post member bios to the external site.
- It would be ideal when Nick Hennemann sends OSWA the ODF articles one of them would include an explanation of that and how to access the Voluntary Measures survey.

Agenda Items:

- Ask Angie Lane to speak to the group about the Rule writing process.
- Talk about CFF representation on the Rule Advisory Committee.
- Invite Ned Livingston to discussion his experience with prescribed fire liability.
- Schedule the January meeting at J.E. Schroeder Seed Orchard. Have Don Kaczmerck, Mike Kroon and possibly Mike Taylor (IFA) as speakers.