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STATE LAND BOARD MEETING

July 22, 2011

North Bend Public Library

1800 Sherman Avenue, North Bend, Oregon

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1 that are now included as part of Senate Bill 600. We'll also  
2 be doing removal-fill rulemaking at the same time, which is a  
3 department authority to do. So we'll be doing three  
4 rulemakings. We're going to do them all as a package so that  
5 people can testify on all of them, since they're all related to  
6 a single bill.

7 And we'll be doing the public part of that process  
8 after the first of the year. We'll be setting up Rules  
9 Advisory Committees between now and the holidays to do prep  
10 work for that. So the staff is seeking authorization for the  
11 Board to initiate rulemaking in our Division 122 rules.

12 **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Is there discussion or  
13 questions? See the motion?

14 **STATE TREASURER WHEELER:** So moved.

15 **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Is there objection?

16 **DIRECTOR SOLLIDAY:** No.

17 **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Hearing none.

18 **DIRECTOR SOLLIDAY:** Great. The next item is the  
19 major reason we came here today is we have our Draft Elliott  
20 State Forest Management Plan out for public comment. And we  
21 have Jim Young here with us today from the Department of  
22 Forestry. He's going to do some introductory remarks, review  
23 for the Board, some key strategies in the drafts of the forest  
24 plan, compare them to what we've been doing under the current  
25 Habitat Conservation Plan for Spotted Owls.

1           And I don't think I'll spend time going through the  
2 history. I think we did that at the last meeting. I think the  
3 Board members are aware of where we've been in terms of  
4 starting the current HCP management 1995 and having failed at  
5 our attempt to get a new multi-species HCP. We're now moving  
6 towards a take-avoidance strategy which will become effective  
7 January 1, 2012. With that I'm going to turn it over to Jim.  
8 Members, you have in front of you a copy of what Jim is going  
9 to be projecting above you, behind you. So you have the same  
10 thing in front of you to look at. So with that, Jim, I'll turn  
11 it over to you.

12           **MR. JIM YOUNG:** Good morning, Governor.

13           **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Good morning.

14           **MR. JIM YOUNG:** Secretary Brown, Treasurer Wheeler.

15           **STATE TREASURER WHEELER:** Morning.

16           **MR. JIM YOUNG:** My name Jim Young. I'm a District  
17 Forester for the Coos District Department of Forestry. And we  
18 manage the Elliott State Forest out of this office. Today I  
19 want to provide you a short presentation about the Draft  
20 Elliott State Forest Management Plan. And I'll be turning this  
21 on. I hope it doesn't blind you or something but the acreage  
22 of the Elliott State Forest is about 93,000 acres. And it's  
23 about 91 percent Common School Land, 90 percent Board of  
24 Forestry.

25           We also manage another about 2200 acres of Common

1 School forestland that's primarily in Curry County. So the  
2 total is a little bit over 95,000 acres. And the Department of  
3 Forestry manages this Common School Lands through an agreement  
4 with the Department of State Lands, being the Land Board.  
5 Currently forest is still managed under the 1995 HCP, which  
6 included a 60-year incidental take permit for Northern Spotted  
7 Owls, and a six-year incidental take permit for Marbled  
8 Murrelets, which expired in 2001.

9           A revision process for the plans began in about 2000.  
10 And we worked on that for quite some time. We're unable to  
11 come to an agreement on an HCP that would be consistent with  
12 the Common School Land mandate and also meet the federal  
13 issuance criteria for incidental take permit. We are directed  
14 by the Land Board to develop a take-avoidance plan that would  
15 be implemented in 2011. And that is the plan that we are  
16 currently looking at today. It uses a comprehensive multi-  
17 resource approach to forest management. And it's designed to  
18 achieve a balance of economic, environmental and social values.  
19 So I'm going to turn this on hopefully.

20           **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Okay. I'll move. I'll move  
21 over this way here.

22           **MR. JIM YOUNG:** Sorry.

23           **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** I see the light.

24           **MR. JIM YOUNG:** Try it again. Okay. I just have two  
25 slides here that has comparison of some of the key points of

1 the 1995 Habitat Conservation Plan and the proposed 2011 Draft  
2 Forest Management Plan. Under 1995 plan we were able to  
3 harvest about 25 million board feet per year on average. The  
4 proposed plan would increase that to about 40 million board  
5 feet. The amount of harvesting along with that increase in  
6 volume, the amount of harvesting would go up from about 500  
7 acres of clear cut that we do now annually to about 850.

8 In choosing harvest areas, the 1995 plan, about half  
9 the forest was constrained quite a bit from harvest. So that  
10 meant that harvest was concentrated in the remaining half of  
11 the forest. Under proposed plan, it would be different. The  
12 main constraints for the 2011 plan are the conservation areas.  
13 So harvest would be available as long as it's not constrained  
14 by conservation area. The '95 plan had gave us an incidental  
15 take permit for owls. And since 2001 we've been surveying for  
16 Murrelets.

17 Under the owl incidental take permit we were able to  
18 harvest in areas without surveying. Under the proposed plan we  
19 would be surveying for both owls and Murrelets for each timber  
20 sale to insure that they weren't being used by either of those  
21 species. Neither plan had specific strategies for other  
22 species that weren't listed. They both expected that the  
23 resulting arrangement of stand pipes (phonetic) would provide  
24 for native species.

25 The 1995 plan used age to define habitats. The

1 proposed plan uses the structure of the forest, such as tree  
2 size, snags, downed wood, size of limbs; those types of things.  
3 So it's a little bit different in that area. Under the  
4 proposed plan about 30 to 50 percent of the forest would be  
5 maintained in what we call advanced structured older-type  
6 forest. The 1995 plan defined the 80-year age class as owl  
7 habitats. And about 43 percent of the forest would've been  
8 maintained in 80-year age class.

9           Carbon sequestration; both plans with carbon storage  
10 would decrease on the forest. Under the proposed plan the  
11 expected amount of carbon storage would be about 60 percent of  
12 the maximum potential. Under the HCP it would be a range of 60  
13 to 68 percent. In terms of conservation areas, the 1995 plan  
14 had reserved areas for owls and Murrelets in riparian areas,  
15 and some additional acreage and reserves; about 22,000 acres  
16 total. The proposed plan would also have conservation areas  
17 for spotted owls that would include the home range management  
18 circle for spotted owls, Marbled Murrelet management areas,  
19 riparian management areas and some other reserves.

20           About 30 percent of the forest we estimate would be  
21 unavailable for harvest over time. The arrangement of stand  
22 structure for the 1995 plan used what was called a balance  
23 approach where it's designed to create larger blocks of habitat  
24 in the longer rotation basins. And most of the harvesting  
25 would occur in what was called shorter rotation basins. Under

1 the proposed plan there is no specific landscape design. But  
2 through modeling and what we know about where Murrelets and  
3 owls are in the forest, we expect that we'll maintain some  
4 larger blocks that will be well distributed and contribute to  
5 connectivity for species of concern.

6 In terms of legacy components, after a clear cut  
7 harvest, fairly similar; although a proposed plan would over  
8 time create more downed wood on harvest areas. Both plans  
9 would use active management to maintain forest health. And for  
10 riparian systems; under the '95 plan it was 100-foot no-touch  
11 buffer on fish streams as a slope distance, and 50 foot on  
12 perennial nonfish. Seasonal nonfish didn't require tree  
13 retention.

14 Under the proposed plan a fish stream, once the  
15 mature condition is reached and there's quite a bit of that on  
16 the forest already; there would be no harvest within 100 foot  
17 of a fish-bearing stream. And then there's additional tree  
18 retention variable after 160 feet. For small perennial nonfish  
19 streams it's a 25-foot no-harvest area, and additional tree  
20 retention up to 160 feet. We estimate that, the result of that  
21 additional tree retention will probably end up similar to the  
22 1995 plan with the 50-foot no-harvest area.

23 And then on seasonal nonfish streams, there is some  
24 tree retention requirements, especially on (unintelligible)  
25 streams. And that would be one of the differences between that

1 proposed plan and the 1995 plan. And that's all I have for the  
2 slides. I would be glad to take any questions.

3 **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Okay. Questions?

4 **STATE TREASURER WHEELER:** I've got just a couple and  
5 I know these were included in the body of the reports. But  
6 there were a couple that -- could you briefly explain the  
7 advantages of going to a structural classification in terms of  
8 H classification that was seen as an improvement? Could you  
9 just briefly explain why going to the structural format's  
10 better?

11 **MR. JIM YOUNG:** Yeah. But this structure is what  
12 species they're looking for like owls and Murrelets type of  
13 habitat that they have. So it's important for those species  
14 not so much to age. You can have, you know, an old stand which  
15 does not have those characteristics. It might be on foresight  
16 or in a tight spacing and would not really have the habitat  
17 characteristics for those species.

18 **STATE TREASURER WHEELER:** Thank you. And on the  
19 annual net revenue, I assume that's direct revenue from timber  
20 sales or is there something else working today?

21 **MR. JIM YOUNG:** No, timber sales.

22 **STATE TREASURER WHEELER:** And could I get -- maybe  
23 just email us for later. We don't need to go through it now.  
24 Could I just get a list of the assumptions that were worked  
25 into that?

1           **MR. JIM YOUNG:** Yes.

2           **STATE TREASURER WHEELER:** And then going from slope  
3 distance to horizontal distance; what's the advantage of using  
4 horizontal versus the direct slope distance?

5           **MR. JIM YOUNG:** The slope distance is going to result  
6 in a shorter -- essentially a shorter horizontal distance  
7 because you're measuring the slope rather than straight out  
8 horizontally from the stream bank. So it -- it ends up, you  
9 know, 100 foot slope distance is shorter than 100 foot  
10 horizontal distance. So it's wider, wider buffer.

11           **STATE TREASURER WHEELER:** And what's the practical  
12 implication of that? Why should we care?

13           **MR. JIM YOUNG:** Well, it -- it provides more tree  
14 retention in a larger riparian management area buffer by using  
15 the horizontal distance.

16           **STATE TREASURER WHEELER:** Okay. And then finally,  
17 Governor, thank you. Louise, this may be for you. Could I get  
18 the formal definition? I don't need it now but if you could  
19 email it to me, of reserve versus conservation, and what the  
20 specific differences are between those two types of  
21 conservation area. Thank you. Thanks, Governor.

22           **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Kate?

23           **SECRETARY OF STATE BROWN:** I think, Jim, the only  
24 question I would have is from a practical standpoint where do  
25 you see the major differences between these two in terms of

1 environmental perspective?

2           **MR. JIM YOUNG:** You know, the '95 plan, probably one  
3 of the big differences is, you know, the age; using age to  
4 define habitat versus structure. That's a major difference.  
5 And then the '95 plan had these fairly long rotation basins up  
6 to 240 years in some cases in about half the forest. And the  
7 other half of the forest; that's where the harvest was  
8 concentrated. Under this plan, you know, there will be more  
9 opportunities for harvest around the forest, depending on where  
10 the owls and Murrelets actually are. We expect the  
11 conservation areas to increase, especially for Murrelets.

12           **SECRETARY OF STATE BROWN:** You expect them to  
13 increase?

14           **MR. JIM YOUNG:** Yes, from where they are today. As we  
15 do surveys every year, the amount of acreage that are in these  
16 areas for Murrelets continues to increase. And right now it's  
17 about 11,500 acres. And we expect that to increase to, you  
18 know, 20,000 acres over time.

19           **SECRETARY OF STATE BROWN:** Thank you.

20           **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Jim, this is essentially the --  
21 I mean the basis for this is really structure-based management  
22 that was felt under Jim Brown?

23           **MR. JIM YOUNG:** Yes.

24           **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Is that correct?

25           **MR. JIM YOUNG:** Yes.

1           **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Are there any areas in the  
2 forest that are actually set aside?

3           **MR. JIM YOUNG:** The conservation areas, as an  
4 example, for Murrelets, it's unlikely that we'll be harvesting  
5 in those. They are mostly finding those Murrelet areas. They  
6 are essentially set aside indefinitely, consider occupied. The  
7 riparian management areas that are no touch; those would not be  
8 harvested. We have a little bit of old growth left on the  
9 forest that would not be harvested.

10           **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** And that's explicit in the plan?

11           **MR. JIM YOUNG:** It's explicit. And then there are  
12 also some very steep areas. Example is along Highway 38. And  
13 then other public safety areas around the forest that would not  
14 be harvested.

15           **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Yeah, I obviously was not in  
16 office when this all was going on. Well, for part of it I guess  
17 when it began. But I sent a letter to the Board of Forestry  
18 back in, I think, 2009. And my concern, and this was related  
19 to the Tillamook, but I think there's a parallel. And my  
20 concern was that were no clearly -- there were no clear set  
21 asides (phonetic) for in steep slopes or anchor habitats or  
22 headwaters or environmentally sensitive areas. And you're  
23 telling me that that's not the case here.

24           **MR. JIM YOUNG:** There are set asides definitely,  
25 especially the steep areas and the public safety areas and the

1 riparian management areas. And then the Marbled Murrelet  
2 areas; they're likely to be off limits indefinitely. Although,  
3 if we find that they were not -- no longer occupying the stand,  
4 it would be very difficult to, you know, actually do the  
5 surveys to -- to verify that.

6 **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Uh-huh (affirmative).

7 **MR. JIM YOUNG:** You know, they could go away but  
8 that's highly unlikely.

9 **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Anyone else? Okay. All right.  
10 Thank you very much. Were you going to stick around here in  
11 case we have more questions?

12 **MR. JIM YOUNG:** Yes.

13 **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** All right. Thank you. We've got  
14 11 people signed up here; want to make sure everybody gets an  
15 opportunity to be heard. We're not making any decisions on  
16 this at the moment. I think public comment is open until --

17 **SECRETARY OF STATE BROWN:** August 1st.

18 **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** --August 1st so we're anxious to  
19 get the perspectives of the folks who are here. So I'll just  
20 call you up one at a time and we've got -- I think we should  
21 have no problem getting everybody in. Ask you to be kind of  
22 fairly concise so that everybody has an opportunity to be  
23 heard. And let's start with Eric Farm.

24 **MR. FARM:** Good morning, Governor.

25 **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Morning.

1           **MR. FARM:** Members of the Land Board. My name's Eric  
2 Farm and I work at National Forest Products Corporation. We're  
3 a medium-size timber company and we own property throughout  
4 southwest Oregon. The National Forest Products is a timberland  
5 owner only. It does not purchase state timber sales. We  
6 strongly encourage you to support the adoption of the proposed  
7 Management Plan for the Elliott State Forest.

8           The state forest is a valuable asset of the Common  
9 School Fund. And during these tough economic times, they  
10 provide benefits to our state in a variety of ways. First, the  
11 direct employment that would result from the increased harvest  
12 on these lands would put workers in wood products -- in the  
13 wood products industry back to work. The logs produced from  
14 this forest would be available only for our domestic  
15 manufacturing facilities, and would bolster employment across  
16 southern Oregon.

17           Second, the revenue generated by the sale of these  
18 logs will help to fund the education of children across our  
19 state. In these lean times it's imperative that we responsibly  
20 utilize our abundant renewable resources to help pay for  
21 programs like education that we value so much. And finally, the  
22 active management of our public forest allows professional  
23 foresters with the Oregon Department of Forestry the ability to  
24 better manage the health and diversity of our forest.

25           We have all seen the outcome of federal sound

1 management plans, and I hope we can all agree that responsible,  
2 sustained management is a much preferred option. In so many  
3 ways the revised management plan is -- is good for the health  
4 of Oregon. Please fully support its adoption.

5 **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Thank you. Any further  
6 questions? Thank you very much. Timm Slater.

7 **MR. SLATER:** Good morning.

8 **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Morning.

9 **MR. SLATER:** My name's Timm Slater. I'm the  
10 executive director of the Bay Area Chamber of Commerce. The  
11 Chamber is a nonprofit business association composed of over  
12 640 members in Coos Bay, North Bend and Charleston area,  
13 representing every facet of our areas in common. We appreciate  
14 State Land Board bringing this proposed Elliott State Forest  
15 Management Plan to the community for comment and response as  
16 well as the excellent and extensive work that the Department of  
17 Forestry has done in its development.

18 The Elliott is an important asset of the Common  
19 School Fund. Establishing sustainable, predictable revenue  
20 sources for the Common School Fund is vitally important to the  
21 health of our education system. Increasing the fund's  
22 principle would generate higher distributions for schools. And  
23 in 2010 that amounted to about 500 -- or excuse me, 500; \$50.5  
24 million which was sent to Oregon schools.

25 Beyond school funding, the Elliott can be an economic

1 engine (phonetic) for our community, supporting jobs in  
2 harvesting, regeneration, forest management to manufacturing.  
3 In the purest sense, the sustainable annual harvest involves  
4 removing timber volume equal to the amount of growth that the  
5 forest exhibits. The Elliott has been managed very  
6 conservatively over the past few decades with less than a third  
7 of the annual growth potential being harvested.

8           The new management plan would still remove only  
9 slightly more than 50 percent of that annual growth. This is  
10 less than the average harvests in the '70s and the '80s.  
11 (unintelligible) part with that is they were also less than the  
12 annual growth on the forest at that time. So harvesting on  
13 your forest has always been more than sustainable. Elliott's  
14 proposed Management Plan brings a balanced and professional  
15 approach to management of all forest ecosystem values,  
16 including fish and wildlife habitat, clean water, sensitive  
17 species, recreation and timber.

18           We urge you to keep Oregon's forests like the Elliott  
19 producing sustainable harvest that will bolster the economies  
20 of rural communities while at the same time insuring a  
21 dependable source of increased revenue for Oregon's public  
22 schools. We ask you to support the Elliott State Management  
23 Plan currently before you for adoption and implementation.  
24 Thank you.

25           **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Thanks, Timm. Questions? Thank

1 you. Bob Main.

2           **MR. MAIN:** Good morning, Governor. Thank you for  
3 being here. I'm Bob Main, Chairman of the Board of Coos Bay  
4 Board of Commissioners. The new plan would not only enhance  
5 protection for steep slopes and for riparian areas, but also  
6 increase the harvest. As you're all painfully aware that Coos  
7 County is -- has an extreme high unemployment rate and the  
8 increase in the cut would put some more people back to work.  
9 And it would be greatly appreciated by all of us here on the  
10 south coast. Thank you.

11           **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Question? Thanks very much.  
12 James Nielson.

13           **MR. NIELSON:** Governor Kitzhaber, and the State  
14 Board, I'm James Nielson. I'm the policy and legislative chair  
15 of the Coos Chapter of Oregon Society of American Foresters.  
16 The Coos Chapter is composed of 58 active members residing in  
17 Coos and Curry Counties. And we represent all sectors of forest  
18 management, including family forests, private industry and  
19 federal, state government agencies. We have reviewed and  
20 formally commented or will formally comment on this version of  
21 the Draft Elliott Plan. And the following is a brief summary  
22 of our comments.

23           First, we feel this Draft Plan, as the first one in  
24 November, is comprehensive and well done. We are particularly  
25 supportive of it being goal driven, and its emphasis on

1 producing revenue for the Common School Fund in accordance with  
2 the Oregon Constitution. The concepts and strategies for  
3 sustainable forest ecosystem management are very good, and  
4 could serve as a model for other agencies. This particularly  
5 applies to the riparian management area strategies.

6           We are in full agreement that as part of the guiding  
7 principles that social, economic and environmental values will  
8 be integrated and balanced throughout this plan. The Oregon  
9 Society of American Foresters has developed a series of  
10 position statements covering various forest issues. The Draft  
11 Elliott Plan and the ten-year implementation plan are  
12 consistent with these position statements. And some of these  
13 statements include active management to achieve and maintain  
14 healthy forest, clear cutting, commercial timber harvest on  
15 public lands in Oregon, landslides on forest lands, and  
16 managing riparian forest, and also thinning on public lands in  
17 Oregon.

18           These are the position statements that we've had. We  
19 are very supportive of these plan's commitment to the Common  
20 School Fund mandate, which is the maximization of revenue to  
21 the Common School Fund over the long term consistent with sound  
22 techniques of land management. This is consistent with our  
23 position statement on commercial timber harvest on public lands  
24 in Oregon. The ten-year implementation plan projects a harvest  
25 of 35 to 45 million board feet per year, and an average of 40

1 million board feet.

2           This will entail an average of 850 acres of clear cut  
3 harvesting and 250 acres of commercial thinning. The Coos  
4 Chapter is supportive of this level of harvest, which we feel  
5 is consistent with the integrated resource management specified  
6 in this plan. Thank you for allowing me to comment.

7           **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Thank you. Any questions?  
8 Thanks very much. Tim Swenson. Morning.

9           **MR. SWENSON:** Morning. Yeah, I would like to  
10 address --

11           **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Tim, could you say your name for  
12 the record?

13           **MR. SWENSON:** Oh yeah, I'm Tim Swenson.

14           **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Great, thanks.

15           **MR. SWENSON:** Thank you for having this public  
16 comment. I would like to address two issues that have been  
17 spoken of already and -- and bring another issue to the table.

18           **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Okay.

19           **MR. SWENSON:** First, contrary to a lot of popular  
20 belief, a very small percentage of the Common School Board  
21 Funds, some estimate that's like less than one percent actually  
22 comes from the Elliott State Forest.

23           Much of the Elliott State Forest is native forest.  
24 And what I mean by native forest is it's never been cut other  
25 than the -- the huge amounts that have been clear cut already.

1 With less than five percent of native forest left in this  
2 country, it is not only illogical but just downright crazy to  
3 be cutting native forests now. These forests are growing back  
4 vastly different than they were before.

5           The -- these forests, also the Pacific Northwest  
6 temperate rain forests are some of the largest carbon sinks per  
7 mass on the planet. And we're cutting them, and we're clear  
8 cutting them. And we're removing that mass from the area and  
9 so shipping it overseas. The State Land Board should be  
10 looking at not logging these in the cut. They should be  
11 looking at turning these forests into carbon sinks. And the  
12 second -- and that's the issue I wanted to bring to the table.

13           The second issue I wanted to talk about is job loss.  
14 And people have talked about the Elliott State Forest and  
15 upping cut as increasing jobs. And if you want to increase  
16 jobs and keep timber -- timber industry jobs in the area, then  
17 the State Land -- the State should be looking at regulating and  
18 ending timber export. And I understand that the Elliott does  
19 not export timber overseas. But much of the state land does  
20 export timberlands.

21           If you want to keep jobs here, end that. Don't log  
22 the Elliott more. And lastly I -- I just want to say I have  
23 been to -- I've been to numerous national forests and state  
24 forests in the state. I've been through the Mt. Hood National  
25 Forest, through the Willamette National Forest, through the

1 Malheur National Forest, through the Deschutes National Forest,  
2 through the Ochoco National Forest, through the Walla Whitman  
3 National Forest. I've been through the Tillamook National  
4 Forest. I have been through the Clatsop State Forest. I've  
5 been to the Siuslaw National Forest, and I've been to the  
6 Elliott State Forest.

7           And the worst logging I have seen is in the Elliott;  
8 the worst logging, and the steepest slopes. Slopes in eastern  
9 Oregon that they wouldn't even dare cut on, not even with like  
10 -- not even with one person and a chainsaw are being clear cut  
11 in the Elliott right now. And it's not just -- Oregon is known  
12 for having checkerboard state forests and checkerboard forests  
13 in general. It's not even a checkerboard there. This strips a  
14 forest that aren't cut. It's disgusting. It is the worst  
15 forest management I've seen. And if you want to make a  
16 decision on how to -- how to manage this, you should go out  
17 there. And we'll take you out there today.

18           **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Thank you.

19           **MR. SWENSON:** We'll give you a tour. You should go  
20 out there before you make a decision because people should not  
21 be making decisions from offices. People should be there and  
22 they should see it, and they should see what's happening.

23           **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Thank you. Okay. Keep order in  
24 here. Keep it civil.

25           **STATE TREASURER WHEELER:** Could I ask some questions?

1           **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Yeah, please.

2           **STATE TREASURER WHEELER:** That raised a couple of  
3 issues --

4           **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Yeah. Want to come back up. He  
5 has a couple questions.

6           **STATE TREASURER WHEELER:** It's actually not for you.

7           **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Oh, sorry.

8           **STATE TREASURER WHEELER:** You raised them and I  
9 appreciate it. There were just a couple of concepts that were  
10 new to me. You'd mentioned earlier when you were talking about  
11 what would be set aside. And the answer to the Governor's  
12 question were specific examples; land that would be set aside.  
13 This gentleman, Tim raised questions about what he calls native  
14 forest. Has that been worked in or would that be worked into  
15 one of the four exception areas that you described?

16           **MR. JIM YOUNG:** Well --

17           **STATE TREASURER WHEELER:** I think Tim described it as  
18 lands that had never been cut. So I'm presuming that's old  
19 growth but --

20           **MR. JIM YOUNG:** Well, no, it's not old growth. It's  
21 mature forest. This forest came about from a fire in 1868 that  
22 burned most of the forest, not quite all of it, but a lot of  
23 it. So the mature stands out there are about 130 years old.  
24 And we are harvesting in those stands. We also harvest younger  
25 stands as they become harvestable over time. Some areas of the

1 forest have not been harvested. But other areas with these  
2 mature stands on have been thinned back in the '70s and in  
3 later years. So they're not necessarily, you know, never been  
4 harvested. But some are.

5 **STATE TREASURER WHEELER:** Okay. I appreciate that  
6 clarification and the second was just on this issue of timber  
7 exports. It's always been my understanding that we do not  
8 export off the Elliott. What is it specifically that prevents  
9 logs from the Elliott being exported but from other state  
10 forests it can be? What is actually the mechanism that would  
11 make that so?

12 **MR. JIM YOUNG:** No, you can't harvest or excuse me,  
13 can't export from other state forests either. You can't  
14 harvest or export from public lands in Oregon.

15 **STATE TREASURER WHEELER:** I see. Okay. Thank you.  
16 I appreciate it.

17 **MR. SWENSON:** Can I clarify my -- my definition of  
18 state -- native forests a little bit better?

19 **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** I'll tell you what, Tim. I'll  
20 let you do that. Let me run through the rest of the folks here  
21 and then if we got time I'm sure we'll have you back up. Fair  
22 enough? Emmalyn Garrett?

23 **MS. GARRETT:** I guess I can kind of speak today of  
24 issue --

25 **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** If you'd just put your name on

1 for the record, please.

2 **MS. GARRETT:** Oh, Emmalyn Garrett.

3 **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Thank you very much.

4 **MS. GARRETT:** I could address (phonetic) the issue of  
5 native forest in the Elliott because I've also been out there.  
6 Native forests are -- I mean there was a fire that passed  
7 through 130 years ago. So there's a lot of trees that are, you  
8 know, 130, 120 years old. But there are also like ancient trees  
9 out there, massive trees. So there are a few left of its kind  
10 left in that forest. I'm a lifetime resident of southwestern  
11 Oregon. I graduated from Oregon public schools. I appreciate  
12 Oregon. I -- I love southwestern Oregon. I appreciate Oregon  
13 schools.

14 A really small percentage of what funds the schools  
15 in this state comes from logging in public forests. And I  
16 don't see how 350 more acres of clear cutting in native forests  
17 is going to solve the school funding problems that we have in  
18 this state. I mean 400 to 25 -- I guess 25 million to four --  
19 40 million feet of timber; I'm not sure why -- why 25 million  
20 to 40 million in an increase changes -- I'm sorry, give me just  
21 a moment. I'm not sure why that -- that increase of logging is  
22 necessary under the Common School Fund mandate.

23 Somebody talked about logging putting a few more  
24 people back to work. The sustainable job creation in Coos  
25 County is -- is not going to be helped by putting a few more

1 people back to work. Sustainable funding for Oregon schools is  
2 not going to be helped by a very small amount of school fund  
3 land coming from logging in the Elliott. A sustainable way of  
4 life in southwestern Oregon is going to take a lot more than  
5 more logging in the Elliott State Forest.

6 It's probably going to take creativity. It's probably  
7 going to take all the creativity we have as Oregonians;  
8 creativity and leadership from our politicians. I think  
9 logging some of our few remaining native forests is logging our  
10 heritage as Oregonians. I think that those beautiful forests  
11 out there, some are the few forests of those kind. I mean you  
12 go up and down this coast range you -- you see what's happened  
13 in just the past 200 years since white people have been here.  
14 That's -- that's our natural resources and it's also our  
15 heritage. I don't think it should be cut.

16 **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Thank you very much. Questions,  
17 Kate?

18 **SECRETARY OF STATE BROWN:** I actually have a  
19 question. So under the current -- the 1995 Forest Management  
20 Plan, ideally we were to be cutting about 25 million board feet  
21 a year. And this new plan amps up the harvest levels up to 40  
22 million. So could you talk -- are you concerned about the  
23 increased level of harvest or the different types of criteria  
24 that we're going to be using under which to harvest? So or is  
25 the 1995 management plan of concern at well?

1           **MS. GARRETT:** I mean I suppose that I -- like I've  
2 been out to the Elliott Forest and I've seen the 1995  
3 Management Plan. I'm not sure why increasing, almost doubling  
4 the amount of logging in the Elliott why -- why that's  
5 necessary under a new management plan. If 25 million board  
6 feet of harvest satisfies the Common School Fund management  
7 mandate, then why it has to go up to 40 million board feet of  
8 harvest. And I don't -- I don't think that was particularly  
9 addressed why they want to almost double -- double logging in  
10 the Elliott.

11           **SECRETARY OF STATE BROWN:** Thank you.

12           **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Thank you. Do you want to come  
13 up? Did that kind of answer the question? The question was,  
14 was the rationale for increasing the cut from 25 to 40 million.

15           **MR. JIM YOUNG:** Oh. Well, as some folks have  
16 mentioned, you know, the forest is growing quite a bit more  
17 than what the harvest level is. And you know, it's well within  
18 a sustainable level. And with the constitutional mandate to  
19 maximize revenue to the Common School Fund, you know,  
20 increasing that, of course it's a Board -- Board choice. But  
21 increasing that will -- will put more revenue in the Common  
22 School Fund yet, you know, manage the forest sustainably over  
23 the long term.

24           **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Okay. Thank you. Jonathan --  
25 is that Batchelor?

1           **MR. BATCHELOR:** Yes.

2           **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Sorry. Gotcha. Welcome.

3           **MR. BATCHELOR:** My name is Jonathan Batchelor. I'm  
4 currently pursuing a Master's Degree in the Environmental  
5 Science Department of Portland State University. And I  
6 represent a small coalition of Portland State University  
7 students. Obviously this plan increases the board feet,  
8 increases the clear cutting amount. Those are all sort of  
9 things that are obvious. The things I'm sort of concerned  
10 about is sort of the riparian buffer. I appreciate the fact  
11 that it's been changed to horizontal versus sort of vertical or  
12 land based.

13                   That in stances of steep slopes could increase the  
14 buffer of other riparian areas, which is predominantly what the  
15 Elliott State Forest has very steep slopes. In areas that  
16 do -- do not have steep slopes that could dramatically decrease  
17 the buffering of riparian areas to the point where we should  
18 concern -- obviously concern about fish-bearing streams is very  
19 important. But if you're in a -- if you're in one of the few  
20 areas that are -- do not comprise steep slopes, then you  
21 decrease the riparian buffer dramatically.

22                   Even in nonfish-bearing streams you're definitely  
23 running the risk of increasing the sedimentation loading within  
24 the streams that are fish bearing. Sedimentation loading  
25 increasing in fish-bearing streams can have detrimental affects

1 as gravel bars and other elements that are critical for the  
2 salmonid egg propagation. And that -- and going back to the  
3 steep slope element of the Elliott; there are some -- I've been  
4 some -- on pretty much I think all the national and state  
5 forests in Oregon.

6 I've lived in the Cascade region for 21 years.  
7 They're some of the steepest slopes I've seen that have clear  
8 cuts on them are in the Elliott, without question. Like just  
9 driving in here from town, the majority of our drive is through  
10 younger stands of trees. It's the clear cut areas that was --  
11 it looked like almost a shear vertical drop on the side with no  
12 trees standing. These are recent clear cuts within the last  
13 few years.

14 The -- the -- with -- with these such steep slopes  
15 you are dramatically increasing the risk of landslides.  
16 With -- once those -- once the root masses of those stumps  
17 deteriorate you're looking at nothing holding the banks  
18 themselves and slips and slopes and -- sorry. And that once  
19 the rain comes, heavy rains come, once again you've run the  
20 risk of dumping those -- those steep slopes into the stream  
21 beds, increasing sedimentation loadings and sort of that whole  
22 thing compounds itself once again.

23 This -- sort of the coastal range is some of the last  
24 temperate rain forests in this country on some of the last  
25 remaining areas like the -- the in-tact native forests are some

1 of the last of their kind pretty much on this continent. We  
2 can talk about numbers but really numbers are sort of an  
3 abstraction. And they don't really sort of put things into  
4 true perspective. Like so this -- my wing span is about six  
5 feet. We just walked through a timber sale that is proposed to  
6 being logged. There were trees this big diameter.

7           So you want to draw a circle, this as a simple point;  
8 this diameter on slopes that are probably greater than 50  
9 percent slopes. So that's greater than 45 degree angle. And  
10 these are some giant trees on incredibly steep slopes that are  
11 slated currently to be logged in the Elliott. I mean that  
12 is -- that is not anything I would think of being sustainable  
13 management; maybe sustainable perhaps in the economic sense.

14           But we're talking about education and education  
15 funds. This is the great opportunity to sort of perceive, like  
16 so what do you want -- so what values do you want to instill in  
17 some of the next generations? Do you want to instill the  
18 values that natural resources are only to be looked at in  
19 dollar signs and how sustainable levels are and how can we  
20 maintain sort of a cut? Or do you want to start -- start  
21 instilling in the next generation of Oregonians the idea that  
22 we need to preserve these last remaining areas of six-foot  
23 diameter native forest trees on giant steep slopes?

24           So -- so we can talk about like getting -- increasing  
25 the education -- the fundings to education fund, which may

1 increase the overall school fund that may be .02 percent  
2 perhaps. But I think there's a larger educational question  
3 here about what we want to instill the values. The -- and just  
4 a quick -- quick note about the annual growth percentage; a few  
5 people have talked about the forest is growing faster than  
6 we're cutting it.

7           Apex native forests (phonetic) do not have annual  
8 growth percentage. They are -- by definition they are apex.  
9 They have reached the maturity. So a giant forest is not  
10 increasing in board feet. It's maintaining a stable level. So  
11 when talk -- people talk about annual growth percentage,  
12 they're talking about tree farms. They're talking about an  
13 area that had been cut and are regenerating. And so areas that  
14 have small diameter trees that are growing in a larger diameter  
15 or like a larger growth rate are having their annual -- a  
16 larger annual growth percentage.

17           So ideally -- ideally a well managed forest will have  
18 very low annual growth percentage. And any harvest that comes  
19 will be selected tree harvesting and not clear cuts, which  
20 increase the annual growth percentage. And so -- and as  
21 stated, clearly stated, there are no protections for those  
22 native forest stands. There's nothing to prevent, aside from  
23 perhaps the presence of an endangered species, these large --  
24 few large remaining trees from being cut down. So this is not  
25 a plan that I would support. And this is not a plan that

1 anyone here who has a conservation-minded approach to it like  
2 with actual ecological perspectives in mind should be like  
3 approving. So that's all I have to say.

4 **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Thank you very much. Are there  
5 questions? Thank you. Shannon Wilson?

6 **MR. WILSON:** Hi there.

7 **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Good morning.

8 **MR. WILSON:** My name's Shannon Wilson from Eugene.  
9 Okay. I took some notes here. I didn't have anything  
10 prepared. I just found out about this a few days ago. I grew  
11 up in southwest Oregon, went to middle school and elementary  
12 school down in Josephine County. Subsequent to that I worked  
13 in a mill for a few months, was injured. And I figured well,  
14 you know, I don't want to die in a mill so I should go back to  
15 school and get an education.

16 And so after that I worked for the forest service as  
17 a spotted owl surveyor and a Marbled Murrelet surveyor for the  
18 BLM, the forest service. And you know, so I've been more or  
19 less in that world trying to protect species and what I see as  
20 my community, which includes, you know, not only my family but,  
21 you know, my neighbors, my friends, my relatives, and anybody  
22 who pretty much lives in the Northwest. And as well as all the  
23 species that -- that I live with that I, you know, share a  
24 community with.

25 And so you know, I -- I looked at this plan and I --

1 I hear the numbers. And I look at some of the things that have  
2 been said regarding reducing the riparian zones or riparian  
3 protections from 100 feet down to 25 feet. And that's on a  
4 fish-bearing stream. So I mean I don't understand the  
5 perspective we're -- we -- at one -- at one hand we're saying  
6 we need to protect our salmon in our streams in -- and for  
7 future generations. And on the other hand we're saying well  
8 now, we're not going to do that. We're going to reduce the  
9 riparian buffers to less than a third of what they currently  
10 are. And that's going to protect salmon and our legacy and all  
11 the other wildlife and such that -- that needs that habitat?  
12 And then increase the cut on top of that?

13 I -- I -- it's -- you know, for a few dollars to  
14 supposedly some school fund land -- school fund. And I don't  
15 understand it. And I know that the State and -- and you are,  
16 Mr. Kitzhaber, are proud of putting together a salmon  
17 conservation plan when you were governor in the 1990s. And I  
18 just see that as flying in the face of -- of that whole plan of  
19 protecting salmon and protecting our legacy and protecting our  
20 community as Oregonians. So and -- and regarding the  
21 endangered species, say, the Marbled Murrelet and spotted owls;  
22 obviously the numbers are declining.

23 I mean everyone knows that whose -- who pays  
24 attention to those things. So the more logging we do the less  
25 habitat there is, where -- where are they supposed to

1 reproduce? Where are they -- you know, I just see it as pushing  
2 the species further towards extinction instead of protecting  
3 those species. I think that the real answer is we need to  
4 strengthen the Oregon Forest Practices Act. We should not  
5 allow -- and -- and if -- if people are going to sell raw log  
6 exports like they do right here in this bay.

7           Last time I was here there was a ship loaded down  
8 with five million board feet of timber ready to be shipped out.  
9 Today for some reason there's not a ship out there. But  
10 there's plenty of logs waiting for the ship. Maybe we should  
11 be taxing those raw log exports and using that money to fund  
12 the schools and fund other things that the State needs. Maybe  
13 there would be a lot less raw log exports if that was the case.  
14 So you know, how many jobs would that create if these logs  
15 stayed here in the state?

16           There's a couple good guest opinions published in the  
17 Oregonian, the Register Guard, and more recently the Roseburg  
18 News Review written by Roy Keen (Phonetic). And he has the  
19 numbers. He's got the numbers crunched. There's hundreds of  
20 millions of board feet of timber on public lands, state lands  
21 and national forest lands and BLM lands that are under contract  
22 by a plethora of timber companies that aren't being cut right  
23 now. But yet, the timber industry says, "Oh, we don't have  
24 enough logs."

25           And yet, there's boatloads of raw logs going over on

1 ships to China or wherever. And yet, they're saying, "Oh, we  
2 got to lay off millworkers because we don't have enough logs."  
3 But they're selling their logs to people overseas, unmilled.  
4 So I mean, you know, there's all these conflict -- these  
5 discrepancies about what we're being told by the timber  
6 industry and politicians and leaders that, you know, we need  
7 more raw logs. We need more logging.

8           But I seen -- seems there's a lot of answers and --  
9 and a lot of solutions out there that we could be working on,  
10 especially addressing raw log exports and the Oregon Forest  
11 Practices Act and strengthening that to really protect our  
12 community and our salmon and wildlife, and our legacy. Thank  
13 you.

14           **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Thank you very much. Questions?  
15 Thank you. Katy Weidman, pronounce that right? Katy.

16           **MS. WEIDMAN:** Hi.

17           **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Welcome.

18           **MS. WEIDMAN:** I'm Katy Weidman. Thanks for letting  
19 me talk today. I grew up in Astoria, where I was surrounded by  
20 commercial logging all my life. I (unintelligible) really ever  
21 seen a coastal rain forest as large and beautiful and still in  
22 tact as the Elliott. And I think it's really a shame that we'd  
23 be willing (phonetic) to cut it down so fast. I mean there --  
24 I'm sure there will be little bits left. I've been working in  
25 the conservation field for like the last four years.

1 I work for the Nature Conservancy Park National Fire  
2 (Phonetic) Service and I work for the Forest Service. And I  
3 can see that it takes a lot of work to put an ecosystem back  
4 together. It's a lot harder than keeping it the way it is now.  
5 And it's really sad to see that we might continue to shrink the  
6 amount of habitat we have left for the Marbled Murrelet and the  
7 spotted owl and -- and the salmon. And there's a lot of other  
8 smaller species that go into this. So I would urge you to  
9 support the -- the old plan or maybe something better, not  
10 something that takes longer (phonetic).

11 Maybe -- I mean client -- climate change is going to  
12 be a huge threat to the future. Education's important too but  
13 we need to leave our children a livable climate. And these  
14 forests hold a lot of carbon so we need to see like a carbon  
15 sink established or some kind of way to store more carbon, not  
16 let -- not let a lot of -- yeah, I'm terrified of public  
17 speaking.

18 **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** You did a pretty good job. We  
19 are too so --

20 **MS. WEIDMAN:** So yes, please don't cut down all our  
21 forests.

22 **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Thank you. Philip McKay.

23 **MR. MCKAY:** Hello.

24 **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Welcome.

25 **MR. MCKAY:** Thank you. My name is Philip McKay. I'm

1 a concerned citizen and avid recreationalist. I enjoy and plan  
2 to continue to enjoy a variety of recreational activities on  
3 both state and national forestlands in Oregon. I want to  
4 address two things that I feel have not yet been sufficiently  
5 addressed in this meeting. The first is about wildlife. I  
6 appreciate the conscientious and seemingly very aware  
7 management strategy that seems to be used to protect wildlife  
8 in this new draft plan.

9 I also want to voice my concern that the reality on  
10 the ground out there in the Elliott might be quite different  
11 than what is desired in this plan. So people have already  
12 spoken about the riparian areas. In terms of the Marbled  
13 Murrelet management areas, I mean surveyors will find  
14 Murrelets. They will establish management areas for those  
15 Murrelets to live in. And oftentimes those areas will still be  
16 surrounded by clear cuts or partially surrounded by clear cuts.

17 You know, a good portion of the surrounding area will  
18 have been either very recently clear cut or clear cut within  
19 the past like, you know, 50 years minus. And that's just not  
20 Murrelet habitat. And the management areas have been set aside  
21 as Murrelet habitat but the Murrelets are not going to want to  
22 live there if they're surrounded by clear cuts and are not  
23 bordered by contiguous forest, which the birds can then use to  
24 range all the way out to the ocean.

25 So I appreciate the setting aside of these management

1 areas. I appreciate the fact that an effort is being made to  
2 give the Murrelets and other endangered species areas in which  
3 to live, and yet feel that they might not actually be living  
4 there if these areas are then surrounded by clear cuts and, you  
5 know, what are essentially tree plantations. And in terms of  
6 these endangered species like Marbled Murrelets and spotted  
7 owls, while they do have inherent value in and of themselves,  
8 like the reason that we do focus on these species in terms of  
9 forest management is because they are indicator species for the  
10 overall health of the ecosystem. And most foresters know this.

11           So if these species are confined to, you know,  
12 certain areas of like a few hundred acres, I mean and those  
13 acres are then surrounded by clear cuts and tree plantations,  
14 that basically amounts to ecological ghettos for not just these  
15 birds but for basically like all species that are dependent on  
16 old-growth ecosystems as a whole, which does not include every  
17 species that lives in the Elliott but certainly includes, like  
18 a lot of the threatened species which are dependent on that  
19 kind of ecosystem.

20           And I would say that that same line of thinking also  
21 applies to these riparian areas because in this new plan no  
22 harvest within 25 feet horizontal distance from fish streams,  
23 from 100 to 160 feet maintain ten to 45 trees per acre. And  
24 I'm sure that a lot of research went into that. It was like  
25 conscientiously developed and if the area along the stream

1 remains healthy within 160 feet of that stream, that's great.  
2 But if there's a clear cut 160 feet away from that, I mean  
3 you're going to have all kinds of silt flowing down the  
4 hillside into the stream.

5           And it's not going to make so much of a difference  
6 what is going on within 160 feet of the stream as it is all the  
7 silt and downed logs and debris and everything else flowing  
8 from down the hill and then clogging up the stream. And I  
9 believe Mr. Young spoke about remaining old-growth areas within  
10 the Elliott, of which there are not many because most of it was  
11 burned in that fire back in 1868.

12           And I believe he said that this new plan does work to  
13 protect those remaining old-growth areas; probably creates some  
14 kind of a buffer around those areas whereby they do not clear  
15 cut directly next to those. However, if there is a clear cut  
16 500 feet away, 1000 feet away, it will still severely affect  
17 the integrity of those areas. Any clear cuts on the  
18 neighboring hillside will affect the integrity of ecologically  
19 sensitive areas, including these wildlife management areas,  
20 including riparian areas, and including the few remaining old-  
21 grown ecosystems in the Elliott.

22           It will affect those in an incredibly dramatic way.  
23 And so while I appreciate the effort to create these buffer  
24 zones, I feel like it's not enough. And I feel like if the  
25 management plan really is serious about preserving these

1 endangered species, more importantly preserving the ecosystems  
2 that they live in, then those areas should be like not only set  
3 aside themselves, but also protected by untouched land in such  
4 a way that it preserves their ecological integrity. That's the  
5 first issue. And then the second issue is --

6 **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Well spoken.

7 **MR. MCKAY:** Yeah, is simply about the type of sales  
8 that I have been seeing out in the Elliott. So I'm going to  
9 use an example. There is one sale that's called the Elkhorn  
10 Ranch timber sale. And it's on the east bank of the west fork  
11 of the Millacoma River. The west fork flows into the  
12 Millacoma. The Millacoma I believe eventually meets up at the  
13 Coos River, which flows right out here in Coos Bay.

14 Now, this timber sale is 80 to 100 acres. It's a  
15 clear cut. It's on a rather steep slope. And it's right above  
16 the west fork of the Millacoma River. There is not much buffer  
17 between the sale and the river. So obviously the same concerns  
18 about, you know, silt flowing down the hill, woody debris  
19 affecting the integrity of the river; those all apply. And  
20 also directly across from this sale is an RV park where people  
21 like myself go quite often throughout the year because it's  
22 totally accessible throughout the year to ride quads around,  
23 camp out, have fun, fish in the river.

24 And it's like one of the best recreational areas that  
25 is currently left in the Elliott. Now, I'm aware that under

1 the current management plan, and it looks like under this  
2 management plan too, recreation in the Elliott is not and will  
3 not be a priority. As a recreationalist I'm interested in  
4 making it a priority. But more important than that, I'm  
5 interested in not having giant clear cuts directly across from  
6 some of my favorite recreational areas, especially because, you  
7 know, if we're going to be fishing in that river and it's going  
8 to be completely silted, there's not going to be any fish.  
9 Right?

10 Or if we're going to be, like, riding quads around  
11 the woods and suddenly we look directly across from us and  
12 there's no longer any woods, like, that's a huge downer and,  
13 you know, could potentially like it's -- it's a dramatic  
14 decrease in the recreational value of the Elliott. And I would  
15 add that any -- any campground or like valuable recreational  
16 site that is directly adjacent to clear cuts in the Elliott  
17 will lose a lot of its value if those clear cuts proceed. I  
18 think that's all I have for now.

19 **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Very good, thank you. Any  
20 questions? Thank you very much. Grace Warner?

21 **MS. WARNER:** Hi.

22 **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Welcome.

23 **MS. WARNER:** My name's Grace Warner. I lived in  
24 (unintelligible) for about five years. I plan on living in  
25 Oregon for a long time. I'm going to keep it brief because I

1 think a few folks have already said the things that I was  
2 thinking. But I just wanted to say that, like, this  
3 administration -- I supported this administration like my  
4 friends voted for a lot of you. And if like this plan is  
5 approved as it is I -- I mean I'm not going to forget that.

6 Like I spent a lot of time in the Elliott in the last  
7 year. And the plan as it was, the 1995 plan was completely  
8 atrocious. I mean the entire northeast corner of the Elliott  
9 now is -- is -- it's just clear cut. I mean there's clear cuts  
10 around every corner. And I -- I really urge you to go out and  
11 spend some time there and see what is happening to that forest  
12 because the things that you're being told about it being some  
13 sort of sustainable forestry are in my opinion complete lies.  
14 That's all I want to say. Thank you.

15 **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Okay. That completes our list.  
16 Tim, did you want to come back up and --

17 **MR. SWENSON:** Yeah, just --

18 **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Come on back up and finish  
19 your -- you had a comment about your definition of --

20 **MR. SWENSON:** Yeah, I just wanted to clarify some of  
21 the things surrounding my use of the term "native forest" and  
22 my -- and the definitions with that. And primarily address  
23 that when I say "native forest" and forests that haven't been  
24 logged, that's different than a forest that's seen a fire. You  
25 log a forest; you take those -- those -- the -- the trees out.

1 You're -- you're removing a huge amount of nutrients that gets  
2 back into the soil. And you're removing a layer of -- of time  
3 from that forest that it's had.

4           You're sectioning off. You're -- you're dissecting  
5 the continual growth and accumulation of nutrients that bio-  
6 cumulate in that forest. And you're completely cutting out a  
7 section from allowing that forest to -- to continue its growth.  
8 And so doing that disrupts that. We have -- we haven't been  
9 able to study how great an impact that has for a long enough  
10 period of time because we've only been doing this for 1(00) to  
11 200 years, you know. And on the scale and scope we've been --  
12 we've been able to log in the last century, that's not enough  
13 time to see how it impacts a forest that's been continually  
14 growing like that for longer than humans have been on this  
15 continent. So that's the clarification I wanted to make.

16           **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Okay. Thank you very much.

17           **MR. SWENSON:** Thank you.

18           **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Okay. This is the last agenda  
19 item, right?

20           **DIRECTOR SOLLIDAY:** Yes.

21           **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Yes. Well, I appreciate  
22 everybody who testified today. And I want to assure you that I  
23 will in fact, I can't do it today, but I will in fact go out  
24 and visit the Tillamook -- the Elliott. And I'm sure the other  
25 members will before we make a final decision on this. And is

1 there any further business that comes to mind?

2           **STATE TREASURER WHEELER:** Might remind people that  
3 the deadline for comment is August 1st. And Louise, you might  
4 repeat how people can make public comment.

5           **DIRECTOR SOLLIDAY:** So those comments go to the  
6 Department of Forestry. They can send them to us and we'll get  
7 them to the Department of Forestry. But they go directly to  
8 the Department of Forestry. They can be emailed or mailed  
9 and/or faxed and August 1st is the deadline.

10           **STATE TREASURER WHEELER:** Isn't there a place on the  
11 Department of Forestry website where you can click on a button  
12 or something --

13           **DIRECTOR SOLLIDAY:** Yes. Yes. And I was trying to  
14 remember if we have it in the material that we put on the back  
15 table so that the address is on there.

16           **STATE TREASURER WHEELER:** Okay.

17           **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** Okay. Very good.

18           **DIRECTOR SOLLIDAY:** Yes, August 1st.

19           **GOVERNOR KITZHABER:** August 1st. All right. Very  
20 good. If there's no further business, we stand adjourned.

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CERTIFICATE

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Jayne Rosamond, Transcriptionist

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