



Committee for Family Forestlands Meeting September 22, 2021



Pursuant to public notice made by news release with statewide distribution, a 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 convened on September 22, 2021, as a virtual online meeting.

CFF Committee members participating:

Nick Hennemann, Interim Private Forests Deputy Chief
Josh Barnard, Interim Division Chief
Glenn Ahrens, OSU College of Forestry Ext. Ex-Officio
Wendy Gerlach, Citizen-At-Large (Voting)
S. Mark Vroman, Industry rep (Voting) Hampton Family Forests
Julie Woodward, OFRI Ex-Officio
Amanda Astor, Forest Policy Manager AOL Ex-Officio
Jim James OSWA Ex-Officio
Maurizio Valerio, EO Landowner Rep. (Voting)
Kaola Swanson, Conservation Rep. (Voting)
Gary Jensen, Southern Oregon Landowner Rep. (Voting)
Kate McMichael, Landowner-At-Large Rep. (Voting)
Barrett Brown, NW Landowner Rep. (Voting)

ODF Staff:

Scott Swearingen, Field Support Manager
Alex Rahmlow, Partnership & Planning
Nate Agalzoff, Incentives Coordinator
Amy Singh, Forest Legacy Coordinator
Ron Graham, Protection Division Ops Deputy Chief
Ryan Gordon, Family Forestlands Coordinator

DRAFT

Members not in attendance:

Janelle Geddes, USFS State & Private Forestry Ex-Officio

Guests/Public:

Dave T.
Rick Zenn, OSWA

1. New Member Introductions/Review of the Agenda

Chair Gerlach invited new members, Maurizio Valerio, new Eastern Oregon Representative; Gary Jensen, new Southern Oregon Representative, and Kate McMichael, new Landowner-At-Large to introduce themselves. Others were encouraged to provide more formal introductions during the roll call. Jim James was present filling in for Amy Jahnke who had resigned as Executive Director of OSWA. He introduced the newly hired Executive Director, Rick Zenn who joined the call. Rick Zenn, was formerly the Senior Fellow at the World Forestry Center, World Forestry Institute in Portland. He has a background in education and outreach and sees his new position as an exciting opportunity to work with non-profit boots-on-the-ground. He will be a new ex-officio member for the Committee from OSWA.

2. Roll Call [Noted above.]**3. Approval of May and June Meeting Minutes**

Gerlach moved that the minutes from the May and June meetings be approved. Brown and Vroman seconded those motions. All who attended those meetings voted to approve. New members and those absent from the May or June meetings abstained.

4. Public Comment

No public comment was offered.

5. Private Forests Division Update – Josh Barnard

Barnard began noting the interim leadership changes in the Agency to cover vacancies and to add capacity to the increased workloads resulting from the last legislative session. The State Forester position recruitment is still underway, with Nancy Hirsch, Acting State Forester. Lena Tucker, Deputy State Forester retired, and the Private Forests Division Chief Kyle Abraham is now the interim Deputy State Forester during the recruitment for that position. With that interim shift, Barnard was asked to fill in as Chief of the Private Forests Division through the end of this year. Nick Hennemann from Public Affairs is filling in as Deputy Chief and so Secretary to this Committee. Other changes, Ryan Gordon has been asked to fill in an interim role as the Partnership and Planning Director and Nate Agalzoff will cover Gordon's role as Family Forestland Coordinator. Also a permanent change in the Division with Adam Coble, Private Forests Monitoring Specialist hired as Monitoring and Forest Health Manager. He reported that the legislature added three permanently funded positions to the Private Forests Division, a Geotechnical Specialist, Roads Specialist and Aquatic Specialist. The Division is also in the process of adding some capacity to help with the post-fire and seedling work on the technical assistance side with two limited duration Landowner Assistance Foresters as another part of the legislative direction and funding.

Continuing he reported on the Board of Forestry meeting in September specifically noting that there was discussion of a draft Climate Change and Carbon Plan (CCCP) which will continue on their agenda working towards a final plan. That plan contained a few specific items to be undertaken in the near term, but mostly formulated prioritization and higher-level goals. He also noted that the Board of Forestry will be on retreat October 6th and 7th and that the Retreat will be streamed online but not open to public comment. *Gerlach expressed interest in hearing more about the CCC Plan development.*

In addition Barnard noted that Senate Bill 1602 (the implementation of the statute for the Timber and Conservation Agreement) functionality is due to be launched on December 15th. Virtual trainings are scheduled for November 3rd from 1 to 3 pm and November 4th from 9 to 11 am. Those will be open to anyone interested in registering to receive information and those wanting to notify for Helicopter Pesticide operations in the FERNs Notification system. Another piece close to wrapping up is the ODF/DEQ Memorandum of Understanding. That MOU is between the Dept. of Environmental Quality and Oregon Dept. of Forestry and focuses on the agencies working together to meet TMDLs based upon the Clean Water Act requirements. It explains each agency's authority for setting and implementing Total Daily Maximum Loads in water quality and clarifies the process to work on water quality rules and setting voluntary measure options. The opportunity to provide feedback closed on September 30th.

6. Fire Season Update – Ron Graham

Ron Graham, Deputy Chief of Operations for the Fire Protection Division provided members an update on the current fire season. He emphasized that it's been another challenging year and in many aspects another record year. At the time of the meeting although the state had received some precipitation there had not been a season-ending event. Many of the fires were still established and burning around the west slopes of the Cascades. He then reported on the most current information up to date for the season. The drought conditions in April were an early indicator of fire season, drought building in south central part of the state and early fire activity up near Bend which had the first qualifying Large fire on the landscape occurring the end of March and prompting some evacuations. Eventually, drought touched all parts of the state, all counties were in some level of drought, and severe drought and those conditions just continued to intensify. He reported they saw record fuels conditions; the big dead fuels were at record lows through much of the season. Live fuel moistures were at critically low levels. This was complicated early on with the heat dome and those conditions continued. The Bootleg Fire was the biggest example of that extreme fire behavior with extreme plume dominated fire activity, fire creating its own weather and 70,000 acre per burn periods. All those factors are becoming more common where drought is a key factor for fuels, lightning a key ignition factor starting fires instantly. He reported that in one storm two

recorded lightning strikes in the Klamath and Lakeview Districts that started fires instantly. One became the Fox Complex and the Bootleg Fire to the north of it contributing to over 600,000 acres burned in the Klamath/Lakeview area. Collins Pine lost over 30,000 acres of timbered land in those fires combined. But again human-caused ignitions were the highest factor. He offered that there are some indications that we'll see an active winter weather pattern with some additional moisture and low elevation snows eventually, but it's far too early to really tell. The state is still under drought conditions. He noted the national scope of the fires this year, with just over a million acres burned to date in just our geographic area. He went on to share a decade by decade look at fire statistics and noted that the trend has been movement of fire to the west side of the Cascades as well as the dry east side. He also noted that 'fire season' is an administrative declaration, emphasizing that fires happen year-round. Graham then described the patchwork of partner agencies in incident management, ODF, The State Fire Marshall, OSFM, USFS, FEMA, depending on whether there are structural threats and jurisdictions. For Oregon there were only 3 FEMA fires this year, but the low number is reflective of the changes to FEMA criteria focusing on threats to communities and more rural fires don't always meet their criteria. Again the OSFM deployed 57 of their structure protection taskforces across the state. They utilized the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (through the Governor's Office) 12 times to get help from adjoining states. Collectively they've seen over 121 fire agencies participating in the season with 821 people assigned and 394 pieces of apparatus and equipment. He reported over 802,000 total acres burned in Oregon to date. Klamath Lake District has been extremely hard hit with almost 600,000 acres with those three large fires and a few other smaller fires an extreme amount of activity for one of our districts to sustain in any given year. He reported that Chief Grafe and State Forester Nancy Hirsch were both over there meeting with the local elected officials, ODF District staff, discussing how the landscape will recover as well as meeting with Collins Pine. People have complete fire fatigue in that area and now they have to deal with how they respond and recover on top of all that. It was another significant year for structures threatened, nothing like last year but through the course of the fire season over 12,000 structures were threatened. ODF's task is to put out the wildland fire. OSFM is tasked with protecting structures. Unfortunately there were 166 residences lost and 265 other outbuildings. He reported that to date we are well above our 10-year average number of fires with around 1051 fires (predominantly human-caused) and those numbers are up. Our lightning numbers are a little bit less than average but typically lightning fires are attributed to more of the acres burned. Despite all of that and the challenges, ODF has been able to keep 94% of our fires at 10 acres or less to date on ODF-protection. The Agency's key performance measure (by the legislature) is 98% of fires kept at 10 acres or less. ODF is over \$120 -122 million in gross large fire costs this year with over \$65.5 million on our net costs. That has put us into our Catastrophic Firefighting Expense Insurance Policy by about roughly right now, over \$10, 11, 12 million into our insurance claim. Early fire season costs, where from April 15th through June 30 of this past fiscal year FY21 contributed almost \$12 million dollars to our overall costs impacting our insurance year. Fortunately, this challenge was met in January where the E-Board granted us some extra funding for capacity to bring seasonal firefighters on earlier, and we had some limited duration Fireline leadership positions to utilize the \$5 million dollars in funding for our Severity Aircraft and other resource programs. Of that over \$3 million was actually spent in the early season fires ending June 30th. That's pretty significant. Typically, the Fire Severity Program budget was \$5 million dollars to last us July, August, September, and October. One of the investments in our biennial budget going forward was a doubling of our Severity Program. So that \$5 million dollar Severity Program turned into a \$10 million dollar Severity Program with \$5 million dollars extra General Fund investment. And they are projecting that just from July 1 through the end of this fire season, whenever it ends, we are projecting to be around \$9.8 million out of that \$10 million Special Purpose Appropriation for our Severity Resources allocated. He shared that if we only had our standard \$5 million dollar Severity Program, we wouldn't have had the new next generation large air tankers contracted that were critical in checking a lot of fires up in that northern Central Oregon District and some of those other fires on under-protected lands that we had. With that modern aircraft they were able to reach all corners of the state much quicker a vital resource for our districts struggling to meet initial attack. So that General Fund investment doubling the Severity Program

was a worthy and cost saving investment. Along with that, he reported that SB 762 along with other bills has given ODF budget investments to sustain our fire protection, to add capacity. So many of the positions we got through the Emergency Board in limited duration positions they are able to actually secure and hire those positions full time. In addition to investments into our Severity Program there were also significant advancements in funding wildfire mitigation. The Governor's Wildfire Council and the newly formed Wildfire Advisory Council continued to look at really aligning and advancing what is needed to sustain the fire program and add investments to mitigate the increasingly costly and devastating wildfires that we are experiencing across the state. The Protection Program is just beginning to get all of those new position descriptions approved through the Dept. of Administrative Services and get these positions hired permanently. They are currently working on a lot of the rulemaking around a prescribed fire, a certified burner program, and the WUI work. He finished by emphasizing the Complete and Coordinated System of partners and explained the NW Fire Compact.

Astor inquired if the AOL push to get their member contractors to fill out the Incident Resource Agreements early in the season was successful and helpful in bringing the necessary resources to task on the fires. Graham agreed that they did a lot of off-season work in explaining the Incident Resource Agreement Program to forest partners and promoted the value of local industry in the fire efforts. Because of that work he reported they had a much better year in terms of our federal partners understanding, embracing and being able to use those resources that we are able to bring to bear where contractors didn't have Federal Virtual Incident Procurement Contracts. With the State of Oregon carrying that debt up front, we pay that vendor on our timeframe within 45 days of getting their invoice and then immediately seek payment from whatever agency is in charge of that fire. As there is a right and responsibility for landowners to engage in the fires on their lands, IRAs help smooth the acquisition and continued availability of resources by ensuring an efficient process for payment.

Woodward asked about documenting any successes achieved in the Klamath/Lake Partnership through the Good Neighbor Authority in restoration treatments comparing the levels of fire intensity versus untreated areas. Did those areas play a part in stopping the fire? Graham responded that there was significant work done there which typically does play a part, but the Bootleg Fire may be an exception as there was off-the-chart plume-dominated, fire tornado activity and nothing was stopping it, but they will be doing some post-fire analysis that may tell them more.

Ahrens inquired about the firefighting workforce situation and the availability of contractors. Addressing that Graham noted that there is definitely competition for a workforce that is in the same resource pool as our federal partners, surrounding states, private industry. It's very competitive, all are vying for the same high-quality people. Also, the numbers seem to be shrinking a bit in terms of people that want to go into this not so glamorous dirty, smoky, exhausting, physical line of work. So much so some of the surrounding states and federal agencies have moved away from so much reliance on seasonal work force and are transitioning to longer duration or even permanent full-time positions. Also various agencies have recalibrated their pay scales to attract people. Unfortunately the state has more stringent hiring practices than other entities which impedes some. Another significant factor which is intensifying is the availability and affordability of housing. Training in the offseason is problematic as well.

7. Landowner Assistance Update – Ryan Gordon, Family Forestland Coordinator

Before starting on the update Gordon announced that he has been asked to serve as the interim Program Director for the Partnership & Planning Program probably through the end of December. Much of his current efforts will be transferred to Nate Agalzoff, the Incentives Coordinator. He then reported on Post-Fire Restoration, starting first with the EFRP, the Emergency Forest Restoration Program. That program represents a really large investment coming through the Farm Service Agency (FSA) to assist landowners not just for the

2020 wildfires but also with the ice storm damage last year. He assumed there will be a rollout for some of the wildfire impacts that we've had this fire season as well. That is a pretty significant investment of funding to the Department for technical assistance, potentially several million dollars. So they are currently planning on how to leverage those funds, recognizing that the greatest need remains technical assistance for impacted landowners to help them walk through those programs and implement that work. He announced recruitments for two NRS2 limited duration positions that would be focusing most specifically on EFRP and noted that Sustainable NW has been supporting regional and local level organizations get the resources they need for the boots-on-the-ground capacity to pool landowners together and hire local forestry consultants to help them out. McMichael had a question as to whether EFRP will be available to help landowners who have lost seedlings and young trees due to the heat dome and extraordinarily dry summer. Gordon thought that if folks are already enrolled in EFRP and planted trees under that program and there were failures due to weather conditions there is a high likelihood they would be eligible for drought failures. He went on to note that the decision to hold a signup is a local decision at the county level by the County Executive Director and County Committee. Also that it is important to remember with a lot of these programs that landowners have to front the costs before they get reimbursed and that's definitely a financial challenge for many. Agalzoff added using the ice storm as an example one of the exercises early on is getting input to frame up expected demand and need because of the isolated nature of the damaged areas. So they are trying to frame up where the impacted areas are and the anticipated need and provide that to FSA to rationalize if the event was significant enough to initiate a signup.

Gordon then pivoted the discussion to update the group on forest seedling supply. The other outcome from the last legislative session was that HB 5006 (the Labor Day Fire Recovery bill) gave ODF \$5 million dollars to provide grants to increase the supply of seedlings for landowners impacted by the Labor Day Fires. OWEB received \$20 million in funding for riparian and upland restoration work related to the fires. The language in the legislation is a little bit vague and at face value, a little bit restrictive. But they have been working with the LFO to better understand how we can leverage it. He and Glenn Ahrens have been trying for the last 10 months or so to navigate this seedling conversation and do a lot of coordination in their spare time, so they are really pleased to add some capacity to take that on in the form of a couple of positions in Salem. One position will be working on the facilitation of conversation with all the partners that have been engaged to date on the best use of these funds. The second position would be a little bit more field- and operationally focused to help with all of the logistics and coordination around getting trees to people and working with nurseries etc. He also shared that American Forests are providing support for State Forests reforestation work on the Santiam State Forest. Including providing some support and investment down in Klamath with reforestation strategies on the Bootleg, Bratton, 242 and some of the other fire footprints down there. He has been talking with AFF on the development of a Statewide Reforestation Strategy and some carbon modeling work hoping that those efforts will help create some priorities for the State which in turn should make it easier for us to attract some investment from other partners like Arbor Day Foundation, possibly from American Forests, One Tree Planted and other organizations like that.

Ahrens asked for clarification on American Forests role in rebuilding seedling production capacity and those challenges. Gordon noted that there are mixed messages complicating the effort from nurseries saying they don't have space but then offering space if there is some assurance of continued orders in the future. At this point the window of opportunity is closing on getting additional orders in for this year.

Woodward added that she thought it would be a priority for this Committee to be kept in the loop on ODF's Reforestation Plan for Oregon as an important part of moving forward. Gordon agreed and shared his vision that it be an All-Lands plan with federal, state, and local participation and hopefully with help from American Forests they will have the capacity to facilitate that process. He asked Kaola if she would help explain Sustainable NW's partnership with the watersheds affected by the Labor Day Fires in 2020 and their efforts.

Swanson explained that their goal is to bring resources to bear in communities around reforestation and recovery and to identify tools that are working, like landowner outreach in assessing the land and gathering seedlings orders, tools that would be transferable to other places. She noted what they have found that by bringing those groups together around policy and funding, there is potential for programs like RCCP which can be valuable at the watershed level. She has found a ton of willingness among the real need for support. And they are trying to address those needs by piloting efforts and successes around seedling capacity, nursery capacity and contracting. Gordon expressed his appreciation for their ability and availability to help with some of that facilitation because the State hasn't had the capacity to engage there. Swanson added her enthusiasm for a partnership with AFF and the AOL workforce development in gaining some capacity thresholds for the volume of projects into the future.

Brown offered a reminder that it's up to us as the public, to fill in where private enterprise fails by their nature to fill unpredictable demand, such as with nurseries and fire and climate change. And he felt it important as well to paint a picture overall of the depth of impact labor has for the small landowner with the extensive fire demand pulling labor away during fire emergencies. Brown continued that from his perspective having been part of the seedling discussions years ago, it was fashionable to bash public efforts and privatize the solution but realized that private enterprise would never respond to the variable demands in a sufficient way. But with a realization of the Committee's lack of the ability to campaign on these issues, he hoped there would be some level of communication on these issues that could be supported. Gordon offered that he thought a place to start would be any policy and practical pieces of a Reforestation Strategy.

Valerio commented as a private landowner with years of investment in managing forestland, that the ecosystem calls for not just Douglas-fir, Ponderosa pine and other commercial species but having seedlings available and appropriate for a variety of areas and ecosystems. Gordon shared that is a big component of the conversations with American Forests. McMichael agreed and added that reforestation plans should respond to the realities of climate change, the whole 'right-tree/right-place' but that will be impacted by what seedlings are available.

Gordon continued by introducing and providing time to Alex Rahmlow in the Partnership and Planning Division to speak about their work as it intersects with SB 762 (Wildfire Omnibus Bill). He prefaced that by noting that there were three primary elements in that bill. One, the development of an All-Lands Wildfire Risk Reduction Program that's been funded for investments in wildfire risk mitigation on both forestland and rangeland. That's a component that Partnership & Planning is working on. Another piece is development of a 20-year Strategy operationalizing our commitments through the Shared Stewardship Agreement in terms of creating an All-Lands plan moving the bar on forest health and wildfire mitigation. And the third component, is the development of a Small Forestland Grant Program that was funded at the level of \$5 million dollars in the last legislative session. Rahmlow began that Section 24 of SB 762 is where the language is contained for the that grant program. That language pertains to how and where that needs to go. It directs that the Small Forestland owner is an individual, group or federally recognized Indian tribe that owns on the west side less than 160 acres of non-industrial private forestland and that is west of the crest of the Cascades. And then east of the crest of the Cascades up to 140 acres. That is the language that the Division will use to develop criteria for prioritizing projects in extreme high wildfire risk classes, ownerships with a forest management plan and proximity to current or past fuel mitigation efforts. The Partnership and Planning Program over the next couple of months is tying in Section 24 with Section 18 which is the large risk mitigation funding. The Small Forestland Grant Program will try and mirror the timeline for the larger Section 18 work being done and design the Grant Program criteria to ensure that both Programs complement one another. Rahmlow expressed hope that they can have some proposals received in January to implement the program in 2022. And hoped that the Committee would be interested in providing input on the criteria development process and offered to follow up with them as there are things to share and get input on. He added that they are producing a landing page for the

SB 762 work and there will be a place not only to provide comment but have materials shared so the public can track along with the process. *Hennemann noted that he and the Chair will save space on future agendas for that content and discussion. He also provided the link to the SB 762 Landing page: [Oregon Department of Forestry : Senate Bill 762 : State of Oregon](#)*

There was then some discussion on the Committee's Advisory capacity to the Board on all the various decisions associated with the Bill for example, definition of the Wildland/Urban Interface, regulation for defensible space, land use, building codes, etc. remembering how things may affect the small forestland population that this Committee represents. *Barnard commented that he doesn't have any flexibility in that as there are other Divisions involved but he can invite other staff to provide information to the Committee if there is interest to have those conversations in detail.* Gerlach echoed that it would be useful to get briefings from the Department to provide the members some footing on the issues ahead of decision timelines to engage in terms of rulemaking advice to the Board.

Hennemann summarized the takeaways on SB 762 and what input the Committee could provide and offered if possible, an update from Tim Holsbach on the policy related to Wildland/Urban Interface (WUI). Also further conversation with Alex Rahmlow on SB 762 and the Grant Program.

8. Work Plan Review

Gerlach suggested that the members review and discuss the issues documented in the 2021 Annual Report to the Board as they may inform their future workplan.

- Post-Fire Recovery – Seedlings, Fuels reduction and Reforestation – ongoing reporting linking federal assistance programs with landowner technical assistance.
- Seed/Seedling Availability – as discussed in monthly updates through incentive program updates.
- Workforce/Labor Pool/Contractor Availability – brought up in relation to the Protection update and individual examples and concerns as fire draws available labor pool from contracting with landowners. Noting part of the solution may be outreach in pooling of work contracts for reforestation activities. And as part of the need for a statewide vision of a Reforestation Plan across the landscape. *Brown noted that it's very hard to develop a model that is reliable enough for the private sector and individual landowner to rely on. He offered that insight from a member of the [Oregon Woodland Management Coop](#) may be valuable to the discussion.* Ahrens added that has been a key issue of what SNW has been working on with the watershed councils, to get landowners organized to provide clout in the marketplace through a coop model in aggregating seedling orders, contract planting, vegetation management.
- Database for Contacting Landowners/outreach – considered not a priority as that database is not ideal but available to member organizations of the Partnership for Forestry Education through the OSWA 501c3, [Family Forests of Oregon](#) and OFRI.
- Habitat Conservation Plan MOU for private lands – incomplete and private to the Timber & Conservation group at this time, but for the Committee to engage when appropriate.
- Wildland/Urban Interface (WUI) – everyone agreed that should be a priority as a geographic area tied so directly with their demographic.
- Eastern Oregon Specific Needs - The members wanted to learn more about Eastern Oregon infrastructure challenges and this topic was one of interest to the Board in the past. *There was interest in re-visiting the Eastern Oregon White Paper done by this group in years past as a basis to look at the current needs.* Valerio asked about the possibility of mapping the forest management infrastructure for eastern Oregon as a valuable visual and tool for assessing need and helping landowners. *James added that Sustainable NW has been very active in NE and SW Oregon on a lot of fire and collaboration issues so Kaola Swanson would be a good source of information on those efforts. Astor (for AOL) offered to try*

and create some spatial representation of their contractor directory in that mapping effort for their website.

- Prescribed Fire/Liability – again under Protection and legislative authority but members are still wanting updates and to have a voice where they are able as they are personally subject to liability issues and wanting to use prescribed fire as a forest fire mitigation tool. *Hennemann noted that would be addressed within SB 762 so those updates might help inform that part of the conversation.*

They then discussed some forward-looking issues that could be included on the workplan:

- Forestland tax structure, Severance Tax, changes to the Small Tract Program, etc. up for legislative consideration. It will be of real value to the Committee to keep informed on those bills and provide input as seems appropriate.
- Climate Change and Carbon Plan and provide recommendation to the Board prior to any approval. Gerlach added that often small forestland owners are more willing to adopt voluntary measures in their forest management so may be ideally suited to provide comment. Which Ahrens added considering science-based recommendations for assisted migration of tree species and seed sources, stand structure and silvicultural practices with respect to climate stresses.
- The Forest Plan For Oregon was another important BOF topic as well as the 20-year Strategic Plan.
- Senate Bill 1602 which could drive changes to the Forest Practices Act, which could be a key issue for recommendations.
- SB 762, all issues including WUI and Wildfire Risk mapping, and the Small Forestland Grant Program.

Brown noted there was a lot going in and it may become a crisis of care or triage model to best have an influence within the given time frames. So topics might be aligned for timelines of final decisions, processes, and priorities. Adapt to the urgencies of the day. Gerlach agreed that the group needed to figure out exactly how they can be proactive in scheduling their discussions to provide opportunities to comment. Barnard suggested a little work between meetings to prioritize a workplan and decide just where CFF can best provide input. Gerlach agreed and asked for an outline version of the topics and highlighting priorities (action items) versus informational items. Astor suggested a clearer process for getting the BOF agendas far enough in advance to be actively involved and informed on the issues. Valerio wanted clarity on the responsibility of the Committee as the Charter states, “the Committee *shall* advise the Oregon Board of Forestry” and it was troubling to him that due to the timelines and authorities the Committee was behind in those opportunities. Hennemann offered an explanation that some of the items are legislatively driven and outside the Committee’s and Board’s parameters. So things that are to be included in the Administrative Rules and drafted by the Board relating to family forestlands, that is where the Committee can have a voice in advising the Board in consideration of the impact of those rules on family forestlands. A note was made to add some orientation on how the Committee generally advises the Board and how that communication can be facilitated moving forward. McMichael was interested in how to be proactive between meetings and what members can and can’t do as members of the Committee.

Meeting adjourned.