


Board of Forestry Private Forests Work Plan Development

Purpose: Provide an updated draft of the Private Forests Work Plan for Board review, discussion, and approval.

- "Primary Board Issue" and background
- "Intermediate Board Issues"
- Recommended approach for moving forward on work plan issues.

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Primary Board Issue:

How will the Board clarify current Private Forests program policy governance—at the statutory level, Forestry Program for Oregon strategic planning level, or otherwise—to effectively address the current and emerging challenges on private forestlands in order to fully realize the FPFO vision of sustainable forest management across all Oregon's forestlands?

What, if any, changes to program funding sources and/or mechanisms are needed in order to best ensure desired outcomes are achieved?

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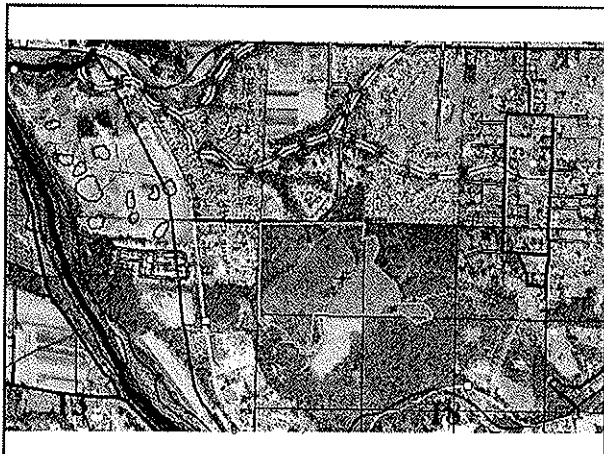
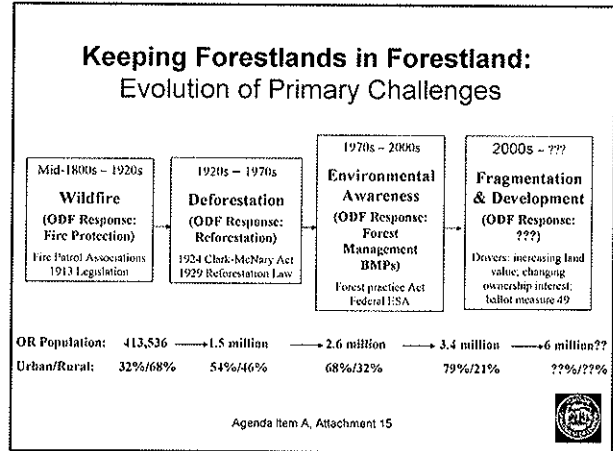
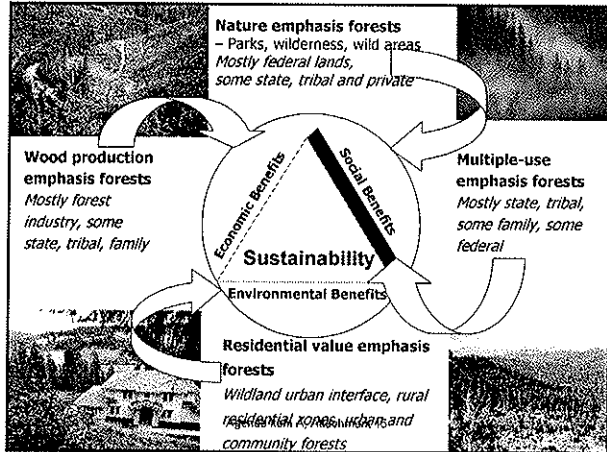
2003 Forestry Program for Oregon

Sets forth the Board of Forestry's eight-year strategic vision, based on three principles:

1. Widely recognized international criteria and indicators as a framework for achieving sustainable forestry in Oregon.
2. Sustainability requires maintaining a diversity of forestland ownerships and management objectives across the landscape and through time.
3. Cooperative, non-regulatory methods are strongly preferred in achieving public benefits on private lands.

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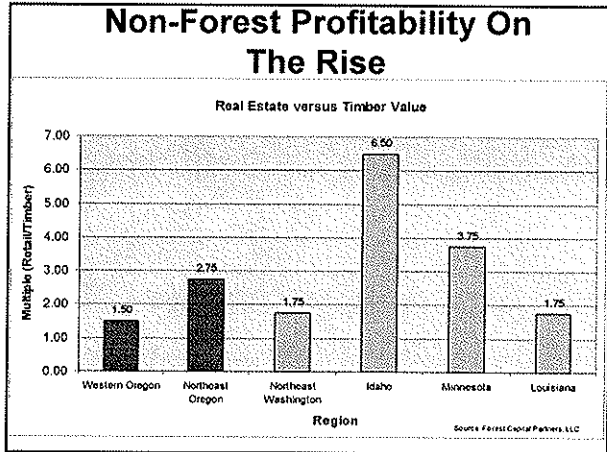




The National Context

- Between 1982 and 1997, the amount of land deforested was equal in size to all the forests in the state of Washington.
- More than 50 million acres of forestland are projected to be converted to developed uses over the next 50 years.
- The Pacific Northwest population is expected to grow faster than the national average.

Source: Alg. Ralph. 2009. Society's Choices: Land use changes, forest fragmentation, and conservation. Science Findings, Issues 8, November 2009, PNW Research Station, 5p.

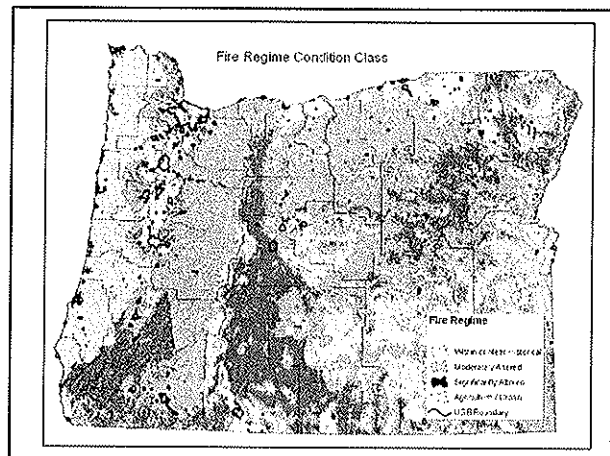
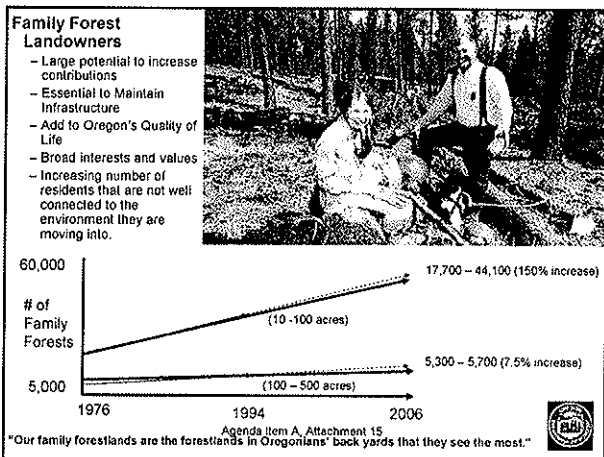


Trend: Changing interests and expertise of Family Forest Owners

- More than half Oregon's family forest owners are over 65, and many are in their 70s or 80s.
- Many acres of family-owned forestland are poised to change hands in the next few years.

"Most people who inherit forestland don't have a clue what to do with it, so it's easier for them just to sell it."
 Clint Bentz, Blue Den Ranch, LLC near Scio, Oregon.

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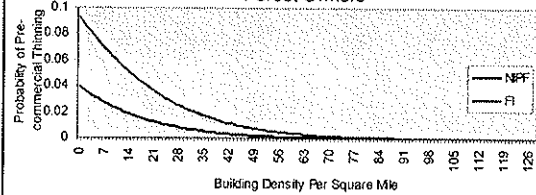
Interface Fire Issues

- Likelihood of human-caused fires increases with dwelling density
 - Sisters Unit: Compared to sections w/ no dwellings fires increased:
 - 1-5 = 2.6 times,
 - 6-10 = 5 times,
 - 21-40 = 21 times,
 - 40+ = 71 times
- Large fires that threaten dwellings are 48% more expensive to fight

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Building Density and Pre-commercial Thinning by Private Forest Owners

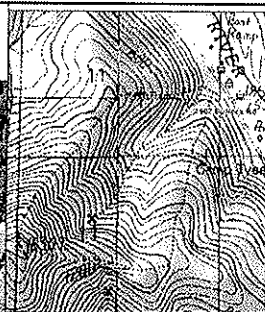
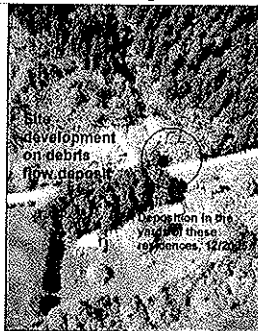


Notes: Based on relationship found by probit regression. Example is a forest stand; basal area=65; site index=70; slope=30.

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Landslides and Public Safety



1902 Bullock Road, Douglas County

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Fish and Wildlife Impacts

- Loss of habitat is generally permanent
- Fragmentation
- Invasive Species
- Infrastructure conflicts



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Fragmentation & Development

Compared to other states, Oregon is well-positioned to protect its forestland base:

- Pioneering land use laws
- Science-based forest practice rules
- Renowned forest growth and wood quality
- Premier "forest cluster" including forestry school, economic development infrastructure, conservation organizations
- Connection between forests, green space, and Oregonian's sense of identity

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Oregon Forest Cluster Contributions Economic Summary

- In Oregon's Economy:
 - Primary/secondary products employ 85,600 - 4% of Oregon jobs
 - Industrial output is \$12.6 billion - 6% of state's total output
 - With jobs multiplier of 2.2, direct + indirect employment exceeds 190,000 - 9% of jobs statewide
 - Total output exceeds \$22 billion - 11% of Oregon output value
- Economic Impact Summary (2000)

Forest Sector Grouping	Output*	Wage Income*	Jobs
Primary Products	\$7,162	\$1,756	35,300
Secondary Products	\$2,331	\$0,635	17,200
Forestry Services	\$3,148	\$1,078	33,100
Forest Sector Direct	\$12,641	\$3,469	85,600
Forest Sector w/ Indirect	\$22,373	\$7,646	190,400
All Economic Sectors	\$200,765	\$73,430	2,133,500

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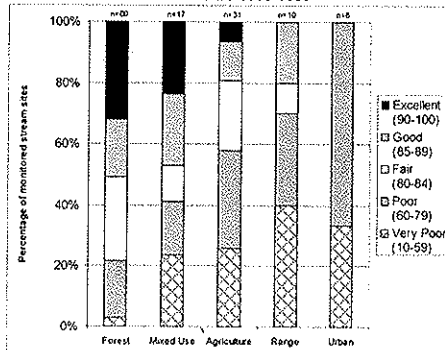
Ecosystem Services

- Forestlands provide a range of goods, values, and services, including clean water, biodiversity, and carbon sequestration.
 - Forestlands produce Oregon's highest quality water.
 - Approximately 50% of Oregonians get their drinking water partially or totally from surface water, most of which is forestland.

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Oregon Water Quality Status based on OWQI, by Land Use Type
Water Years 1990-1999*



*Oregon Progress Board, State of the Environment Report 2000, Oregon Department of Administrative Services (http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/ICPB/soer2000/index.htm#subheader15_Report_)



Maintaining Forestlands Provide Future Opportunities

- Carbon Sequestration
- Renewable energy through biomass electrical generation or bio-fuels

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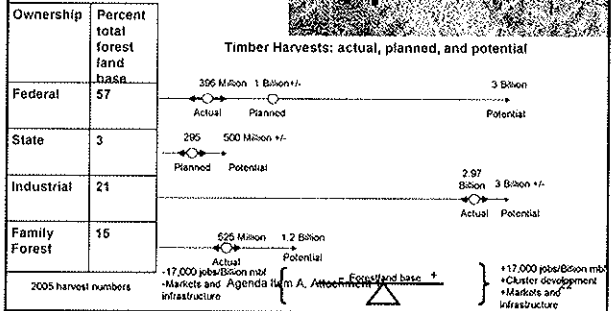


Private forestland conservation

Benefits include:

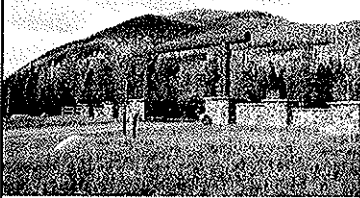
1. Forest sector infrastructure
2. Provide high water quality and fish and wildlife habitat
3. Healthy rural economies
4. Tax base (including harvest tax) for essential services

Forest Sector Opportunities



What's At Stake?

"30 years ago it was unpaved, a rock road, no infrastructure. Now it's a neighborhood"



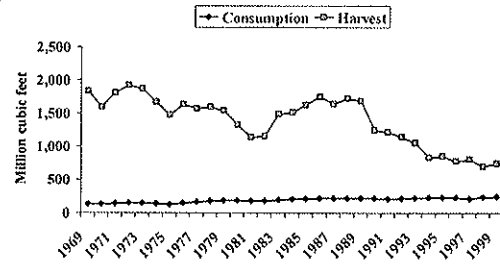
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Unintended consequences:

1. Loss of community livability.
2. Loss of ecosystem services and values, including clean water, biodiversity, and carbon sequestration.
3. Uncharacteristic wildfire.
4. Invasive species.
5. Loss of global competitiveness in the forest sector; changing ownerships.



Consumption of Timber Products and Harvest in Oregon¹



¹Personal communication, Richard Haynes, economist, U.S. Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station

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Major Department of Forestry objectives for Addressing Fragmentation and Development Issues:

1. To maintain the state's total forestland base to provide the multitude of forest benefits – social, environmental, and economic – desired by Oregonians;
2. To maintain the productivity of the forestland base with the continuous growing and harvesting of forest tree species as the leading use subject to the protection of soil, air, water, fish and wildlife values;
3. To promote active management of Oregon's forests by limiting conflicts to the commercial management of forestland for forest uses created by the siting of dwellings, related improvements and non-forest uses on forestland;
4. To reduce the costs and conflicts related to fire prevention and suppression caused by site dwellings and related improvements on forestlands;
5. To encourage thoughtful planning and oversight of development activities that convert forestlands to non-forest uses.



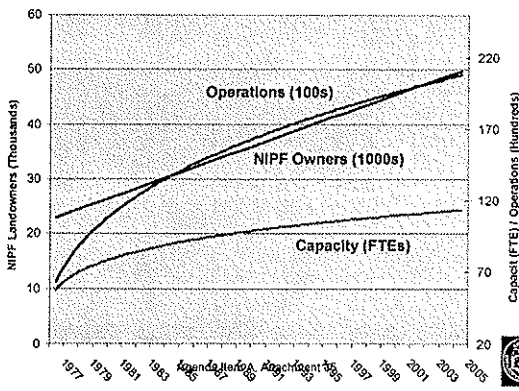
Four-part Framework of General Strategies to Meet Expectations of Public Benefits From Private Lands

1. Improve Timber Resource Economics	2. Improve Non-Timber Resource Economics
3. Compensate/Incentivize Landowners	4. Regulate/Restrict Landowners

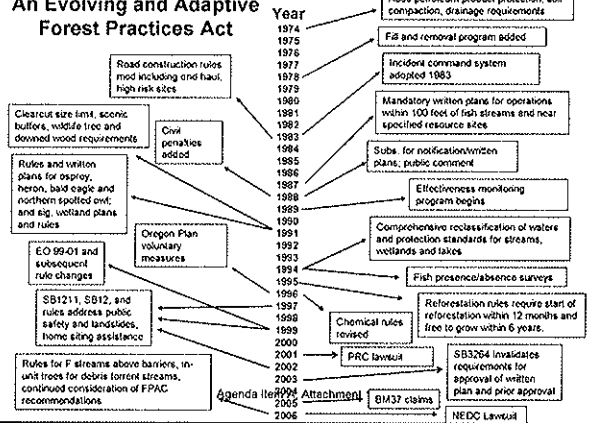
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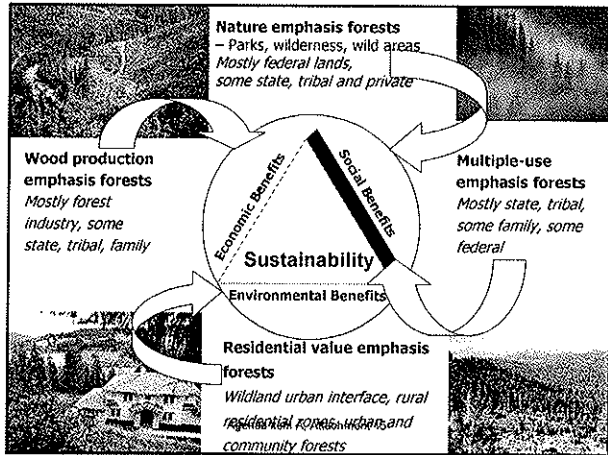


Private Forest Program Capacity



An Evolving and Adaptive Forest Practices Act





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Recommendation

- Approve Board of Forestry Private Forests Work Plan.
- Direct the Department to start work on the Board products, beginning with the development of a Private Forest issue paper for the March 2009 Board meeting.

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