

BOARD ISSUES WORK PLANS

Title of Issue: Private Forests

Date Work Plan Approved: March 03, 2010

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BACKGROUND

The Oregon Department of Forestry provides resource protection and landowner assistance on Oregon's 10.7 million acres (35 percent of Oregon's forestland) under private forest ownership. Oregon's privately owned forests are diverse in size and character, including large industrial ownerships, family woodlands of many sizes, and treescapes in cities, suburbs and rural residential areas. To support such diverse ownerships, the Private Forest program provides landowner assistance in the areas of forest and stream health protection and enhancement, urban and community forestry, enforcement of forest management laws, research and monitoring, and incentive programs. These forests provide values for all Oregonians, including watershed protection, ecosystem services, economic activity, fish and wildlife habitat, and recreation.

Current Challenges to Keeping Forestlands in Forestland

Since the founding of the Department of Forestry in 1911, Oregon has seen a continuous evolution of the primary challenges to maintaining healthy, working forests on both private and public forestland. At the turn of the last century, wildfire was the greatest threat to forest sustainability, and the Department's primary mission was—and is today—to provide fire protection against this threat. Soon thereafter, deforestation became the next challenge to forest sustainability and the Department responded with robust reforestation laws and practices. Later in the 20th century, and precipitating the passage of Oregon's Forest Practices Act (FPA), was an increase in the public's environmental awareness and concern regarding natural resource protection. The FPA and associated best management practices was the response, with an emphasis on a strong regulatory approach to ensuring desired public benefits from private forestlands. Today we are facing the next evolution of challenges to healthy, working forests and forest sustainability in Oregon—the increasing trend in the conversion and fragmentation of forestlands. This Board work plan, and the Board products that result, will guide the Department's vision and direction in choosing the most effective response to address this new, primary challenge to maintaining healthy, working forests on private lands.

As Oregon grows and faces greater development pressures, increasing numbers of forest tracts are being converted to other uses, or face a heightened risk of such conversion. Nationally, the U.S. Forest Service and the National Association of State Foresters identified development and fragmentation as critical issues facing our forests today. Development and economic pressures on private lands are driving parcellation and/or conversion of forestland to other uses. Industrial lands close to expanding population centers and working family forests are particularly threatened by these trends.

Oregon is following a national trend away from industrial forest ownerships that manage their land to provide a continuous flow of wood to their own mills, towards timberlands that are either being managed as a separate profit center, or sold to Timber Investment and Management Organizations and Real Estate Investment Trusts. These organizational structures may be more responsive to market demand for land for development or other purposes. This trend may increase parcellation, shifting land from industrial to non-industrial owners. While many of the new non-industrial owners may have a broad array of values and objectives for ownership, they often lack the knowledge to implement their objectives and are generally less able to make long-

term investments in wood production. Furthermore, many family forestlands are now going through a shift of ownership to the next generation of family members. Studies indicate that the new generation often view the land differently than the previous generation and are much more likely to consider selling rather than managing the land for income.

Oregon's private forests at risk of parcellation and/or conversion have significantly expanded in recent years through land conversions to non-forestland uses and the conversion of large blocks of working forestland are divided into smaller parcels. As development pressures, population growth, and real estate values continue to increase, forestland will continue to be at-risk of conversion. It is estimated that over 300,000 acres of Oregon forest—about 5 percent of the state's private forestland—exist inside urban growth boundaries or other development zones. Another 1.8 million acres of private forest exist within one mile of developable areas.

Forest fragmentation provides a new set of challenges, which include:

- Fragmentation and parcellation of forests, combined with the development of roads and residences, can degrade the “green infrastructure” of a forested watershed, including clean water, the diversity of fish and wildlife species, and their habitat. Risks of forest fragmentation in Oregon are principally related to the growth in the number of rural residential structures on private forestlands and increasing building densities on those lands. This type of forest fragmentation can lead to the loss of working forests as well as increases in fire suppression costs. Since 1974 Oregon has seen a 239% increase in the number of structures on forestland.
- Conversion from forest to development dramatically changes the way the surrounding landscape is managed, limiting the range of traditional forestry practices. In many areas, the notion of wood production forestlands—even in the context of sustainable forestry practices—is no longer acceptable to residents.
- When formerly productive timberlands are converted to development, surrounding economies and supporting industries are affected, as forest-related jobs and infrastructure are no longer viable. Harvest taxes are no longer available to support local government services and education. With no workable return for their investment in forest management, some landowners sell the land for development or other non-forest land use, perpetuating the problem.
- The presence of development in forested areas changes everything about wildfire—creating a higher number of human-caused fires, placing homes at risk, making firefighting more complicated, and increasing firefighting costs.

These challenges are especially evident in central Oregon, where population growth and amenity values are high. Since 1990, about 60 percent of the industrial timberland in Deschutes and Jefferson counties has been sold or exchanged, and an additional 4,000 acres formerly owned by Crown Pacific Corp. have been optioned for development. Forestland has been divided into large lots (240 acres—the minimum ownership for placement of a dwelling in eastern Oregon zones) and sold for home sites. These changes could affect a broad array of forest values and cause further conversion of working forests to development.

These changes are also affecting the ability of the Department to deliver efficient and effective services to private forest landowners. ODF faces a significant task to administer FPA statutes and rules and provide wildland, urban, and community forest education and assistance given current program resources and the issues facing private forestlands in Oregon. ODF field staff spends an increasingly disproportionate amount of time dealing with natural resource situations and conflicts in forests at risk of conversion and fragmentation. The Department must ensure it continues to deliver a mix of services that meets the diverse needs of landowners, communities, developers, regulators and stakeholders across a broad diversity of forests while promoting and conserving forest land and forest values.

These forestland ownership changes in Oregon are likely to continue to affect the capacity of the Department to provide services, and highlight the need to develop new and innovative landowner and institutional strategies to address these challenges. In order to achieve the Forestry Program for Oregon vision of achieving sustainable forest management across all Oregon’s forestlands, the Private Forests program needs to strategically address these challenges. The outcome of the Board’s Private Forests Work Plan will ultimately guide how the Private Forests program will organize and respond to achieve the Board’s policy objectives for Oregon’s private forestlands.

Considering a four-part framework of general strategies to meet expectations of public benefits from private lands (Table 1), the Department has historically utilized strategy four—regulating/restricting landowners—to achieve such public benefits. In an environment where private forestlands are at greater risk of development and fragmentation due to increasing non-timber values, continuing to rely on regulations as the primary tool will be less effective in the future, if the result is reduced timberland values.

Table 1: Four-part framework of general strategies to meet expectations of public benefits from private lands (adapted from OFRI 2008¹)

Improve Timber Resource Economics	Improve Non-Timber Resource Economics
Compensate/Incentivize Landowners	Regulate/Restrict Landowners

Given these challenges, administering current statutory and rule mandates and providing forest landowner services in forest practices administration, forest education and assistance, and urban and community forestry services is increasingly difficult given current program resources. The diversification of tools, and increasing the use of strategies one, two, and three (Table 1), could become more important in the future if Oregon is to continue to derive expected public benefits from private forestlands.

¹Oregon Forest Resources Institute. 2008. “The Future of Oregon’s Working Forests”. Oregon Forest Resources Institute. Portland, OR. 13 pp.

Current Private Forests Program Governing Policies

At the broadest level, the current policies governing landowner services provided by the Private Forests program are embodied in the following Oregon Revised Statutes:

527.630 Policy; rules. (1) Forests make a vital contribution to Oregon by providing jobs, products, tax base and other social and economic benefits, by helping to maintain forest tree species, soil, air and water resources and by providing a habitat for wildlife and aquatic life. Therefore, it is declared to be the public policy of the State of Oregon to encourage economically efficient forest practices that ensure the continuous growing and harvesting of forest tree species and the maintenance of forestland for such purposes as the leading use on privately owned land, consistent with sound management of soil, air, water, fish and wildlife resources and scenic resources within visually sensitive corridors as provided in ORS 527.755 and to ensure the continuous benefits of those resources for future generations of Oregonians.

(2) It is recognized that operations on forestland are already subject to other laws and to regulations of other agencies which deal primarily with consequences of such operations rather than the manner in which operations are conducted. It is further recognized that it is essential to avoid uncertainty and confusion in enforcement and implementation of such laws and regulations and in planning and carrying out operations on forestlands.

(3) To encourage forest practices implementing the policy of ORS 527.610 to 527.770 and 527.990 and 527.992, it is declared to be in the public interest to vest in the State Board of Forestry exclusive authority to develop and enforce statewide and regional rules pursuant to ORS 527.710 and to coordinate with other state agencies and local governments which are concerned with the forest environment.

(4) The board may adopt and enforce rules addressing scenic considerations only in accordance with ORS 527.755.

(5) The board shall adopt and enforce forest practice rules to reduce the risk of serious bodily injury or death from a rapidly moving landslide only in accordance with ORS 527.710 (10). As used in this subsection, "rapidly moving landslide" has the meaning given in ORS 195.250.

(6) The State of Oregon should provide a stable regulatory environment to encourage investment in private forestlands.

ORS 526.425: Recognizing that nonindustrial private forests make a vital contribution to Oregon by providing jobs, products, tax base and other social and economic benefits, it is hereby declared to be the public policy of the State of Oregon to encourage management of nonindustrial private forestlands for tree production. Therefore, under the direction of the State Board of Forestry and to the extent funds are available, the State Forester shall:

(1) Provide for coordinated technical and financial assistance to the nonindustrial private forest landowner;

(2) Provide management planning for nonindustrial private forestlands;

(3) Advise and encourage nonindustrial private forest landowners to carry out young growth management activities, such as converting underproductive forestlands, reforestation, release, precommercial thinning and salvaging insect or disease damaged trees;

(4) Administer federal programs, such as the Agricultural Conservation Program or Forestry Incentives Program, that are designed to help encourage management of nonindustrial private forestlands;

(5) Advise and encourage nonindustrial private forest landowners to form cooperatives or aggregates for the purpose of more efficiently carrying out their young growth management activities;

(6) Periodically advise and recommend changes to the Legislative Assembly on laws conflicting with the intent of this statute; and

(7) In compliance with ORS chapter 183, promulgate rules consistent with law for providing management planning for nonindustrial private forestlands.

526.505 Policy. Trees not only are important to the economic and environmental well-being of Oregon, but also represent a significant component of the quality of life for urban residents. As a matter of policy, it is important to promote and protect the human habitat values that accrue from a healthy urban forest. Therefore, it is declared to be the public policy of the State of Oregon to encourage cities to plant and properly care for trees within the cities' urban growth boundaries and develop management plans to protect and promote urban forests.

The *2003 Forestry Program for Oregon* (FPFO), the Board of Forestry's framework for strategic planning, sets forth the next layer of Board policy and direction for the Department in the context of three broad guiding principles:

1. Widely recognized international criteria and indicators serve as a useful framework for discovering, discussing, and assessing the sustainability of Oregon's forests.
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.

The FPFO has seven broad strategies that provide the framework for establishing actions and for designing and implementing agency programs: FPFO mission, vision, values, and strategies viewed together describe the future the board is striving to achieve. FPFO objectives form a pathway for achieving the Board's desired future: work both within and outside state government to implement these actions to make this desired future a reality.

PREVIOUS BOARD WORK

The approved 2009 Private Forest Work Plan had the following primary 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 Forestry Program for Oregon 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?

2009 Primary Board Issue, part one

Over the 2009 meetings, the Board of Forestry reviewed and finalized a set of policy objectives for Private Forests for the next two years. These objectives represent the Board's policy guidance to the Private Forests program to effectively address the current and emerging challenges on private forestlands in order to fully realize the Forestry Program for Oregon vision of sustainable forest management across all Oregon's forestlands (Primary Board Issue, part one). The Board approved the following list of Private Forests Policy objectives at the September 2009 Board meeting:

1. Identify current and future risks of forest fragmentation (i.e., increasing density of structures and parcellation) and the conversion of forests to non-forest use as the primary, overarching challenge to sustainable forestry and keeping working forests working.
2. Explore alternative, more stable funding mechanisms for the public share portion of the department budget directed at keeping forests in forests (i.e., alternatives to state general funds).
 - a. Infestations of insects, diseases and invasive species remain ongoing concerns of private forestland owners. Ensure adequate resources to meet goals of the Forest Health (Insects and Disease) program, including the protection of private forestlands from non-human pests.
 - b. The credibility of Forest Practices Act requires monitoring the effectiveness of best management practices and prescriptive rules. At a minimum, ensure adequate resources to meet statutorily required forest practices research and monitoring. Develop adequate funding streams to ensure a robust monitoring program to support the continuous learning vision of the Board.
3. Utilize non-regulatory methods as much as feasible to achieve public-policy goals on private forestlands, and consider the use of additional regulatory methods as a least-preferred option. The primary concern is achievement of public-policy goals and adequate evaluation of achievement over time is needed, regardless of the method used (regulatory or non-regulatory).
4. Support land-use planning and policies to ensure a stable forestland base and to encourage long-term investments in forestland. Examples include but are not limited to: a) promoting a statewide no net loss of forestlands policy, and b) supporting an effective system of transferrable development rights.
5. Place a high priority on long-term strategic investments to support Oregon's forest industry to ensure that Oregon maintains the flexibility necessary to achieve a competitive advantage and a diversity of forest products and new markets like forest biomass for energy production. Support investments that maximize economic viability (e.g., focus on wood quality vs.

quantity). Oregon should continue to be a net exporter of wood product, and make a significant contribution towards meeting the nations wood product needs.

6. Place a high priority on dedicating resources towards the development and support of future non-timber markets that will increase forestland value, including biomass, carbon sequestration, and other ecosystem services.
7. Promote the development of a coordinated, statewide Oregon native plant and animal conservation policy addressing all land uses and ownership classes. The policy should clearly state public expectations for base-line resource site protection, as well as broader contributions of private forestland owners to achieve state conservation goals. The policy should also specify whether private forestlands would be held to an equal or higher standard as compared to other private land uses.
8. Rely on Forest Practice rule standards for resource site protections to meet the state of Oregon's contribution towards base-line public expectations of benefits from private forestlands (i.e., formally acknowledge existing levels of protection). Look to non-regulatory and market-based approaches to provide additional public benefits, combined with existing federal and state Endangered Species Act protections. Promote statutory changes and/or change Oregon Administrative Rules consistent with this objective.
9. Develop principles and standards, in collaboration with appropriate agencies and stakeholders, relating to the creation, measurement, accounting, marketing, verifying, registering, transferring, and selling of forestry carbon offsets from nonfederal forestlands (ORS 526.786).
10. Landslides and public safety: promote fulfillment of shared responsibility for any additional action to reduce public safety risks (existing statutes). Effective protection of the public requires the shared responsibilities of homeowners, road users, forestland owners, and state and local governments to reduce the number of persons living in or driving through locations prone to shallow, rapidly moving landslides during periods when they are likely to occur. Promote statutory changes consistent with this objective.

2009 Primary Board Issue, part two

Having completed the first part of the 2009 primary issue, the Board will provide direction on Private Forests Program budget and financing (Primary Board Issue, part two) in the context of the broader department-wide budget effort, with a goal of reducing vulnerability to economic cycles and increasing the consistency of funding and resources. For detail on this work, see March 3, 2010, Board agenda item 3, and associated Intermediate Board Issue 5 - Strengthen Links to Forestry Work Outcomes. The Board will address this new issue under Board Work Plan 1, Strategic Planning, Implementation and Monitoring.

BOARD'S PRIORITY SET OF ISSUES FOR 2010 AND 2011

At the November 2009 meeting, the Board considered Department of Forestry Leadership Team recommendations for procedures for Board strategic planning, implementation, and monitoring, consistent with the Board's Work Plan. The Board directed Department staff to clarify the expectations for Board actions in the procedures document. The Strategic Planning, Implementation, and Monitoring Work Plan and draft procedures documentation also calls for the Board to use this information as the basis for setting priorities and providing direction for other Board work planning for the following two calendar years. The resulting product is a Priority Set of Issues for Board of Forestry Work.

At the January 2010 meeting, the Board adopted the Priority Set of Issues for Board of Forestry Work in 2010 and 2011. The Board directed the Protection from Fire, State Forests, and Private Forests Division Chiefs to provide recommendations for adding, deleting, or modifying Board of Forestry Work Plans based on approved Priority Set of Issues for Board of Forestry Work. This work plan reflects the direction given by the Private Forests policy objectives and priority set of issues.

PRIMARY BOARD ISSUE

How will the Board monitor Private Forests program policy implementation to effectively address the current and emerging challenges on private forestlands in order to fully realize the Forestry Program for Oregon vision of sustainable forest management across all Oregon's forestlands?

Board Products

The Board will review current program delivery priorities and expectations with reduced resources, focusing on the following:

- Articulation of the program vision, ensuring future success and greater level of public support.
- Specific functions and actions directed at keeping working forests working.
- Customized program delivery:
 - Urban interface
 - Family forestland
 - Industrial and investment forests
- Assessment of the adequacy of current statutes and rules to support the program vision.

Based on the Board approved Private Forests policy objectives and priority set of issues, the department has developing the following guiding purpose for the private forests program:

The Private Forests program guiding purpose is to maintaining working forests and the social, economic and ecological viability of those forests into the future. This will be accomplish through the development and implementation of new and emerging innovative programs; effective administration, educational assistance, and enforcement of the Oregon Forest Practices Act; and the delivery of state and federal incentive programs.

Timeframe with Milestones

June 2010	Board review and discussion on Private Forests Program policy implementation, articulating the program vision, specifying functions and actions directed at keeping working forests working, and providing customized program delivery.
July 2010	Continued Board discussion on the Private Forests Program, including assessment of adequacy of current statutes and rules to support the program vision.
As needed	Continued Board review, discussion, and agreement on progress of Private Forests policy implementation, statutory / rule changes, and emerging issues.

Monitoring Achievement of this Primary Board Issue

During completion of this work plan for the Private Forests Program, the department will develop and report on the progress made over time on success. This process will use the agency Key Performance Measures and the Oregon Indicators of Sustainable Forest Management as starting points, with further development and refinement of specific program-level performance measures for evaluating success in achieving the Board's direction.

INTERMEDIATE BOARD ISSUES

Intermediate board issues include tasks carried out principally at a staff level, utilizing current Board policy and direction to-date. These issues require Board attention for implementation, but the policy basis of the work is considered to be in place. If during work on intermediate issues it is determined that additional Board clarification of policy / direction are needed to complete staff work, the issue will be elevated to the Board.

INTERMEDIATE BOARD ISSUE 1

The Board will conduct an overall rule enforcement policy review, including a focus on landslides and public safety, forest pesticides, and special resource site authorities.

Background

The Board identified this priority issue and specified three specific focus areas:

1. Landslides and Public Safety
2. Forest Pesticides
3. Special Resource Sites

Topic 1. Landslides and Public Safety:

Background

At November 2008 meeting, the department presented draft permanent rule language for the intermediate risk category for landslide and public safety rules. The proposed rule is intended to maximize operational flexibility within the constraints of providing for public safety. The Department also changed rule language for purposes of clarity, efficiency, and effectiveness. These changes included: (1) wording; (2) improving rule organization; and, (3) clarifying the roles of the operator and State Forester regarding shared responsibility, stated in OAR 629-623-0000(1). The Department did not modify the intent and purpose of the rules, as stated in OAR 629-623-0000(3).

The Board determined that the draft permanent rules implement the provisions of ORS527.710 (10) but do not result in new or increased standards for forests practices. Therefore, scientific-findings and economic-analysis under ORS 527.714 (5) and (7) are not required. However, given that analysis done in the process of developing the proposed rules indicates some potential for increased restriction and/or economic impact to landowners, the Board directed the Department to provide the Board with appropriate information on alternatives evaluated and economic impact prior to requesting formal rule making authority. The Board also directed the Department to meet with stakeholders, landowners and Regional Forest Practices Committees to ensure that the Department considers sufficient alternatives in developing the proposed rules.

In the process of compiling information for the Board in response to this direction, staff conducted discussions within the Department and externally with stakeholders. This process,

coupled with field visits to landslide sites in Oregon, has raised issues regarding the direction and scope of the rule revision process. The primary issues involve the scope of rule changes and the Department's interpretation that the proposed draft rules do not result in new or increased standards for forests practices. Issues raised about the process and rule changes suggest that the draft permanent rules presented to the Board in November 2008 may not "improve the intermediate risk rules and ... improve the overall clarity, efficiency and effectiveness of the division rules" as was originally directed by the Board in November 2006. In order to ensure greater success at meeting this original direction, the Department has determined that there is a need to broaden the scope of the rule revision process.

Board Products

The board will review information on alternatives approaches for broadening the scope of the rule revision process and addressing issues with the landslide and public safety rules. The Board will provide direction to the Department on how to proceed with rule revision.

Timeframe with Milestones

Significant reductions in geotechnical specialists in the Private Forests program have slowed the analysis of alternatives. The department will continue to work on the development of alternatives approaches and present to the Board when available.

Topic 2. Forest Pesticides:

Background

The department's 2007 Issue Scan Workgroup listed pesticides as one of seven "standout issues", though it was given a ranking of medium to low importance. The Board has discussed a third-party literature review of pesticide impacts and the department's ongoing participation in broader, interagency discussions on pesticide use statewide as requested by the Governor's Office. Based on these discussions, the Board requested the following information:

- A summary of current Board and Department responsibilities and commitments, including existing policies most relevant to topic.
- A summary of ongoing and future initiatives around pesticides, and the Department's role in those initiatives relative to forestry.

At the April 2009 meeting, the Department provided summary of Board and Department roles and responsibilities in terms of policy and monitoring, proactive participation, and maintaining current scientific information on pesticides.

As in 2007, a substantial number of comments in the 2009 issue scan addressed the topic of pesticide use on forestlands. Many comments were highly localized to Lane County. The work group recommended the Board and Department develop responses to the pesticide issues that have been raised, and to support those agency responses. Additionally, further clarification of the relationship established by a 1995 Memorandum of Agreement between the Board of Forestry and Department of Agriculture on the interagency approach regarding pesticide regulation in the State, would be helpful.

The Board approved the following summary of Board conversations over the last 18 months, focusing on the aspects of topics for which the Board has direct responsibility.

1. The Board has responsibilities related to pesticide use.
2. It is important to be mindful of what responsibilities we do have and do not have.
3. To fulfill responsibilities we need knowledge and it must be reasonably complete and up-to-date.
4. Staying current is complicated by divided responsibilities between State and Federal agencies.
5. We are not as current as we need to be.
6. We are committed to becoming current – either by working in cooperation with other agencies, or, if need be, doing the work within the Department, with support from willing, capable experts.
7. Results, in terms of updated knowledge, both now and into the future, are necessary. There is flexibility in how we get there; getting results is non-negotiable.

The Board directed staff to advise the Board where to best connect with work plans to ensure follow-through.

Board Products

The board will review a staff report outlining a process during 2010 and 2011 to ensure the Board and Department are current in its understanding of forest pesticides issues, the roles and responsibilities for policy and monitoring, proactive participation, and maintaining current scientific information on pesticides. The process will be designed clarify the current state of scientific knowledge, state and federal responsibilities for addressing issues, and the ongoing efforts related to pesticides.

Research and Information Needed

Staff will outline a Board process and schedule involving presentations by relevant state and federal agencies to allow the Board to understand and meet its responsibilities regarding forest pesticides.

Timeframe with Milestones

April 2010	Board review, discussion, and decision on process designed clarify the current state of scientific knowledge, state and federal responsibilities for addressing issues, and the ongoing efforts related to pesticides.
2010-11	To be determined by the Board.

Topic 3. Special Resource Sites:

Background

After more than a decade since the adoption of special resource site protection policies, Board review of such policies—related statutes and/or rules—is needed in light of changing circumstance for private forests in Oregon and species protection efforts. Changes include the development of a Federal recovery plan for spotted owl, effective implementation of the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife’s development of a statewide conservation strategy, and the development of a programmatic Safe Harbor Agreement for Spotted Owls.

A policy-level review of the current approach to special resource site protection should address the following topic:

- What is the most appropriate role of the state / department vis-à-vis the Endangered Species Act and federal regulations for species protection?
- Does the implementation of current policy remain appropriate given the evolution of economic, social, and environmental issues in Oregon since the policies were adopted?

During 2009, the Board approved two revised policy objectives (7 and 8 above) directly related to the work on special resource sites. The Department will use the policy objectives to review existing statutes and rules and their implementation.

Board Products

The board will review a staff report and issue paper analyzing the implementation of current policy in light of changing economic, social, and environmental conditions and changes in Private Forests program staffing. The Board will evaluate alternatives for meeting the policy objectives and possible statutory and/or rule changes needed to implement these alternatives.

Timeframe with Milestones

September 2010	Board review and discussion of implementation of current policy in light of changing economic, social, and environmental conditions and changes and alternatives for meeting the policy objectives.
November 2010	Continued Board review, discussion, and agreement on recommended alternative(s) for special resource sites policy implementation, statutory changes, and initial discussions on next steps.