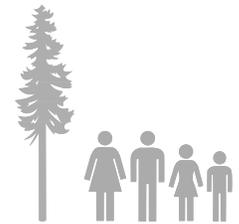




"STEWARDSHIP IN FORESTRY"

Committee for Family Forestlands Meeting Minutes June 26, 2015



Pursuant to public notice made by news release with statewide distribution, a committee meeting of the Committee for Family Forestlands [an advisory body to the Oregon Board of Forestry with authority established in Oregon Revised Statute 527.650] was held on June 26, 2015 in the Santiam Room, Bldg. D, ODF Headquarters, 2600 State St., Salem, OR

CFF Committee members present:

Susan Watkins, Acting Chair, Voting
Evan Barnes, Voting
Roje Gootee, Voting (conference call)
Sara Leiman, Voting
Evan Smith, Voting
Scott Gray, Voting
John Peel, Voting
Rex Storm, AOL, Ex-Officio
Mike Cloughesy, OFRI, Ex-Officio
Peter Daugherty, ODF, Ex-Officio
Joe Holmberg, OR Tree Farm System, Ex-Officio
Brad Withrow-Robinson, OSU, Ex-Officio
Lena Tucker, ODF, Secretary

Members not in attendance:

Cindy Glick, USFS, Ex-Officio

Guests:

Jim James, OSWA
Tamara Cushing, OSU Extension
Gary Springer, BOF, Starker Forests
Seth Barnes, OFIC

ODF Staff present:

Susan Dominique
Nick Hennemann
Jennifer Weikel
Mark Meleason

Agenda Items:

1. Call to Order/Welcome

2. Introductions

This was the last meeting for Susan Watkins and Brad Withrow-Robinson as they term out of the committee. Ed Weber PhD has been approved by the BOF as Citizen-At-Large and Chairperson, and Janean Creighton will be the OSU Extension representative coming on the committee.

3. Approval of the Minutes

Evan Barnes Moved to Accept May Minutes with correction. Seconded by Roje Gootee. All in favor. Motion approved.

4. Public Comment

No formal public comment offered.

5. RxRitter Update – Roje Gootee

Roje provided a brief update on the Private Forestland Owner Collaborative, a project spearheaded by the CFF. Gootee recapped the history of the collaborative for new members. The Collaborative Project Coordinator, Curt Qual has been holding regular operation committee meetings. Part of the Grant was to provide educational assistance for landowners; on June 9th they held one of their first workshops. A Forest Health Field Workshop was put on by OSU Extension's Steve Fitzgerald, Paul Oester and Bob Parker, an outstanding team of Extension foresters who work in the northeastern part of the state. The workshop was very favorably received. There were 9 landowners in attendance along with agency partners. On June 18th we hosted the USFS State and Private Forestry Team from the Regional office and Washington, D.C. along with ODF's Jim Cathcart for a tour of the Collaborative area. 7 landowners and guests toured 2 different properties and discussed the Collaborative's progress and landowner needs. There was very positive feedback during the tour.

The collaborative has hired a consulting forester who is collecting the field data with the assistance of a local forester. Data can be applied into the Woodland Discovery Tool. We had started out with a promise in the Grant to have a minimum of 10,000 acres engaged in this project. We already have 26,000 acres of land with data collection under way. And another 28,000 acres of land waiting and landowners are hoping to get signed up if we have enough funding to accommodate them.

We are also working on the development of a Strategic Action Plan (SAP). Grant Soil and Water Conservation District is handling the writing of the Plan and have promised to have that completed and delivered to us by early September. The field data collection for the Discovery Tool will also be delivered by that date as necessary for the completion of the action plan. The SAP is being drawn in accordance with the model used by OWEB. Using the OWEB model will provide a head start in applying for the Focused Investment Program that OWEB has. The State is selecting one or two projects per year to participate in this program. The deliverables in terms of funding are substantial so if the collaborative could be qualified for the FIP and chosen we could really begin to show impact to the John Day landscape. The Collaborative has an ask in with Grant Co. and the USFS under Title II funds. It's not anticipated that we would be awarded the total amount they are asking for, but the County was very receptive with the progress we were able to report. They came away giving our team some verbal assurance that we *could* receive a \$50,000 – \$100,000 share. That's extremely attractive to landowners, because Title II funding does not have a cost-share element, its whole scale funding. The projects that are being looked at to implement through that funding are: 2.6 miles of fencing of the main stem of the Little Fork of the John Day River; and funding to include additional landowners who have agreed to do riparian fencing and restoration work on additional miles of the John Day River. In the beginning we had 12 landowners with a target of 12,000 acres. The project area has been expanded to 105,000 acres which would be a total of 81 landowners. 26 landowners are actively involved now and another 35 landowners that have expressed interest and attend meetings. The numbers are climbing steadily but are fluid. We are even beginning to engage some of the very conservative owners in the area that initially didn't respond.

There really has been tremendous progress. As collaboratives go, it's a really complex project with a lot of human dynamics. Also the idea of a group of agencies working together collaboratively on a project, is fairly new. Especially in this very independent part of the country. We're very pleased for their initial willingness to consider this idea and to begin offering their time and resources to be part of this project. It's the only effort we know of where landowners are looking to restore the functional components of the landscape.

6. Legislative Session Update – Peter Daugherty/Jim James

The Legislative Session is getting close to the end. What we continue to monitor are our budget, pesticides, urban lumber, Food Plots and HB2588 Harvest Tax.

- The **Food Plot Bill** was signed by the Governor unchanged. We will have rule work assigned around that. The BOF has to adopt rules. There is an effective date of January 1, 2016 deadline. This committee will be used quite a bit on this as this is on forestland under 5000 acres. And the RFPCs will be engaged as well. The main things are expectations around defining what a food plot is and dealing with invasive species potentially coming in with seed mixes. We will work with ODFW and ODA.
- The other one, which had a policy implications was Rep. Parrish's **Urban Lumber bill** in Clackamas County. It was approved in our budget as our administrative responsibility. This is potentially a good project for urban and community forestry with positive aspects for family forestlands in the urban growth boundary. Harvest tax would apply but there are minimums which shouldn't be a large issue as there is a 25,000 bd. ft. exemption. Cities shouldn't pay to dispose of dead and diseased trees. Even if there is no profit, it may mitigate the cost of the Urban Tree programs.
- Our **Budget Bill** and Harvest Tax moved out of Ways and Means. And though the Governor's Recommended Budget did not move out we only were funded for one of our POPs, one time funding for the E-Notify System but not for continuous improvement. We did not get funded for the Biomass or Water Quality POPs. It is possible that the Biomass could be funded but we have no expectation that that will occur. A lot of the Water Quality programs suffered in this session. Fire got reduced funding and State Forests POPs were not funded. Rangeland did get funded with the Sage Grouse inclusion.

- As far as 3549 there is no hearing scheduled at this point. That puts in the 60' buffer for homes and schools, requires PARC to come up with SOP, doubling civil penalties, creating a new licensing system for pilots. The dash 4 amendments removed the requirement for ODF to do a study on the buffers.
- Jim James reported on OSWA's 'Day at the Capitol'. They had over 55 landowners visiting legislators. Legislators and members were happy with it.

7. Bald Eagle Technical Report - Jennifer Weikel

As background, the Bald Eagle was de-listed federally in 2007 and de-listed by the State in 2012. However we still have the FPA rules for Bald Eagles and are still administrating the rules under the Threatened and Endangered Section. We have to take action. In July 2014 we met with the BOF and formally begin the rule review process and then are using the RFPC for our official advisory group on this rule. Chapter 629 Division 680 that tell us how to consider making rules for bird sites. So we are following the process laid out there. One of the things those rules tell us is to create a Technical Report. We have completed the report and it has gone through a technical review by ODFW, USFW, Frank Issacs (OR Eagle Foundation) and is being reviewed now by ODF staff. Our meetings with RFPC are currently underway.

The BOF has a couple of decisions to make. One to determine if protections are still warranted. If they are not, then we rescind the eagle rules and we are done. If the protections *are* warranted then we need to develop new rules under the Sensitive Species Nesting, Roosting and Foraging sites of the FPA where we currently have rules for the Great Blue Heron and Osprey. That's the basic work. The Technical Report aids decision-making. The report has two sections. One has the material related to whether the protections are warranted and why, and the second part of the report provides rule recommendations.

Regarding the question of eagle biology and population trends, populations have been recovering quite nicely and are increasing across the state. Mostly in the Columbia and Willamette River Basins. Habitat use hasn't changed dramatically. They are still using big trees for nesting and are still nesting within 2 miles of water. One thing that has changed, is the proportion of nest trees that are conifers and the increasing use of deciduous trees as populations are putting pressure on nesting sites. In time the large trees will decline so protections are pertinent to save those we still have. We have over 1500 known nest trees and half of those are on private lands near water. Winter Roost sites and (Foraging) Perch trees are found in high percentage on private lands. Possible consequential impacts to sites from forest practices would be:

- Direct loss of nest sites by logging;
- Indirect loss (removing buffers or wind throw) of sites and
- Disturbance (during key use periods) which would create site abandonment or reduced productivity per nest site.

The Administrative Rules process for evaluating species requirements for protection requires answering the following questions:

1. Does the species require site specific protections to ensure the survival of the species throughout the range?
2. Does the species have a direct probability of being adversely affected by forest practices?
3. Do the sites meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - a) Where birds concentrate their use
 - b) Are the number of sites limited and used by species with specialized requirements?
 - c) Are the sites protected by the Eagle Act?

In order for a species to be added to the Sensitive Bird Rules, it has to meet 1 & 2 and one of the 3's. All types of sites (Nesting, Winter Roosting, Foraging sites) are analyzed separately in this report. And all sites met number 3 because of the Federal Eagle Act protections.

The logic laid out in the report is:

- Half of nest sites are on private lands.
- Nest trees need to be the old conifer/old cottonwoods, trees not easily replaced on the landscape, so there is a risk of loss over time.
- Roost trees, also use big trees but don't require the branch structure. The birds are flexible in this habitat use.

- Perch trees are really similar, just needed near foraging areas.
- With riparian management areas regulations maintain large trees in buffers that are then available as habitat.
- We already have a system in place for tracking and notifications.
- We have the network to make this happen rather than relying on Federal guidelines. Guidance on un-forested lands is through the Federal Eagle Act.

The recommendations in summary are:

1. Are rules still warranted? No for Roost sites, no for Perch sites, yes for Nesting Sites.
2. What would that look like? Maintaining the 330' structural buffers around nest sites measured at slope distance.
3. Maintaining protections around past used trees.
4. On seasonal restrictions, recommend getting rid of ½ mile line of sight, but keeping the ¼ mile distance.
5. Continued review of sites on a case by case basis, and if activity is not going to cause a conflict, accommodations can be created through the written plan process.
6. Looking at the ODFW Bald Eagle Management Guidelines. They have 660' distance from harvesting activities seasonally. Maybe we will just leave it. They also recommend 1000' buffer for aircraft.

In conversations during this process, I've learned a lot about the Federal Eagle Act. It is pretty limited. It really is just the active Nest trees being protected. We will be finalizing the report and meeting with the RFPCs. Then update the Board in November for a decision possibly in January.

Member: From a small landowner's standpoint. Having a one-stop shop for forest regulations it's a benefit. If ODF doesn't keep protections it would be a disadvantage for the landowner, looking for help and solutions.

Watkins: If you have comments or recommendation contact Jennifer Weikel.

Member: Make it easy to navigate the rules, and easy for the Department to administer.

8. Large Woody Debris - Mark Meleason, ODF State Forests Aquatic and Riparian Specialist

Meleason began this discussion with some 'Large Woody Debris 101' as this issue dove-tails into the work on the RipStream Study. So, *why* large wood, *how much* wood and *what* are the management limitations?

Why streams need Large Wood comes down to the hydraulic effects. Large Wood creates pools, gravel bars, bank armoring and bank erosion, alcoves, channels, sub-surface flows, flood plains, plunge pools. Meleason narrated a pictorial presentation of a variety of stream habitat conditions with and without Large Wood. It's not just fish habitat that is being created but habitat for micro-invertebrates as well.

As is typical on the wide unconsolidated flood plains there is a disagreement whether those wetter areas can support conifer growth (usually supplying the Large Woody Debris) or not. Noting that at the same time the flood plains can provide better diversity of habitat rather than bedrock.

How much do you need? What's the target or desired range? ODFW Aquatic Inventory protocol surveys were broken out by ownership. The current ODFW benchmark for wood, across all stream and forest types, suggests that a lot of our streams could use more wood. Urban and Agricultural uses provide the least amount of Wood and those areas historically were extremely important to Coho habitat, so we can't forget the aquatic system as a whole.

In the outermost tributaries or headwaters, the first order of streams— the power of the stream isn't sufficient enough to transport wood. As streams merge and grow larger only the larger wood pieces are relatively stable because of the increased force of the water. The largest streams move a lot of woody debris and show clumping, as debris is pushed up on the sides.

Wood is *one* component of riparian functions, we can't lose sight of other functions and the balance between those functions. Sometimes slides provide good gravel for fish spawning. Historically, there are records of streams choked by wood. It's impossible to return to that. Tributaries sometimes are powerful enough to push wood to the river. Upland wood sources are important as well as riparian zone sources. Stumps give clues to whether conifers are a natural occurrence or lacking show that soil that can't support conifers but can support Alder. We also need to consider the upland sources of wood. But a lot of debris flows don't get to the stream. A lot of wood currently in the streams is from the older decay classes. Those are the decay classes we would be losing and most of our forests are now made up of younger classes.

What are the management issues in Large Wood recruitment?

- The large wood loading varies by basin position, stream size, forest type, valley landforms. Disturbance regimes of large storms, disease and fire.
- Wood comes into channels from upslope sources as well as riparian zones.
- LW recruitment varies over 100s of years. Size does matter in wood!
- We have the ability to analyze the management strategies and corresponding influences on long term production of large wood.
- We can use modeling to predict how much wood is in the channel in terms of cubic meter/100' or the relative comparisons.

“What is a long term of implication of a riparian strategy on standing stock?” Standing stock is what is down and in the stream. There is also ‘reach stock’ trees that *might* fall into the channel. There are many factors; points of breakage, upslope sources, outputs, abrasion, decay, fluvial transport and blow outs from the system.

Each management plan will produce different outcomes. We want to know the treatment effects of various management strategies. The older the forest becomes the larger the range of possibilities there are. We can't take into account all the dynamics, but we can get information that will be useful. Wood is one of many riparian functions. *“It's large and woody but certainly not debris!”*

Meleason agreed to remain engaged and will team up with Kyle Abraham to provide additional information to the committee.

9. “One year down: what I know and what I want to know.” – Tamara Cushing, OSU Extension, Starker Chair.

As the CFF had provided feedback during the recruitment of Tammy into the Starker Chair position, after a year in the trenches members were happy to have an opportunity to get to know her and her role as she sees it in helping family forestland owners. To begin, members introduced themselves and identified their representation on the Committee.

What I know – Tammy began with her academic and work history in forestlands and taxation. As a Floridian, Tammy had an interest in Marine Science and environmental education. She did her undergrad work in forest economics & taxation. She did her Masters at Mississippi State in Estate Taxes in Forestry Ownerships. She then went to work for a southeastern TIMO organization where she ran cash flow analyses to determine when to optimize harvests and wrote massive management plans. She eventually, wound up at the University of Georgia to get her PhD in Forest Finance. While there she looked at Land Expectation Value approaches. She attended Clemson University as well for experience in Extension and ran a Tax School there. But as a forester, she had always looked at what Oregon State could do.

She won the recruitment for the Starker Chair position at Oregon State. Her position is 50% Extension, 25% Research, 20% teaching and 5% Service + managing the Cameron Tract. She did the Starker Lecture Series. Tammy shared her point of view that she had never seen the ownership patterns, topography and fire dangers that we have here with all the associated risks and opportunities. The regulatory environment here is scary compared to other states. She recognizes that the community is hungry for forest business information and has done multiple presentations throughout this year; at OSWA, American Tree Farm, Master Woodland Mangers, Tree School, Eastern Oregon Tour, Farm Appraisers and the CFF Tax Symposium. The Tax Symposium in January. The CFF Tax Symposium was a big deal and has received

National attention. She did a tax tip article for the Tree Farm magazine, and had to do quite of bit of research on the State Death Taxes. With Brad and Janean Creighton she is working on Ties to the Land as well as working on Swiss Needle Cast effects on management. She wants to put together decision tools to evaluate how to mitigate risk.

What I would like to know

What is influencing landowner decisions? What's holding them back from achieving their objectives? Her goal as an Extension Specialist is to help them meet their goals but she would like to know what tools they need and how she can make a difference.

Current Projects:

- Property Tax Valuation – sitting on the DOR Forest Valuation Advisory Committee to look at valuation methods.
- Economics of Genetics – use of genetically improved seedlings. Can you recover the extra cost?
- Thinning regimes – Assumptions, questions? Make into a tool, and publication.
- Cameron Tract – Educational management, no current inventory data, goal of doing a management plan and teaching local stakeholders
- Ties to the Land – Programming,
- Tax Education – (KnowYourForest.org)
- Tax Symposium follow-up (post-survey data, publish conclusions)
- Development of a Forest Business degree at the Master's Level

Future Projects -

- Certification of forests (Stamp of approval/no incentives for approval – FSC, FIS, Tree Farm) Foresters are the link in decisions made on certification.
- Comparative Advantage (between regions) What is the advantage of PNW wood versus Southern Pines)
- Business Strategies, Tax impacts. What happens?

To conclude, she expressed her appreciation for the welcoming atmosphere in Oregon and the Committee's support.

10. Riparian Rule BOF Report – Peter Daugherty

Watkins: One of the threshold questions we have to decide today is whether we want to weigh in on the RFPC recommendations or recommend additional items for the Board's consideration.

Daugherty: We are getting ready to bring the BOF technical information that they did not get in June. They have requested information on South-sided buffers (estimates for temperature) and also requested a completed matrix in terms of restrictions of land uses by georegions. We are bringing them additional analysis we did on Diminishing Marginal Return for temperature and Large Wood based on widths. We did additional analysis and discussion on upstream extent and geographic regions and have developed a policy analysis framework. This is a decision on establishing BMPs that meet the Water Quality standards established by the EQC to the maximum extent practicable. The discussions around this got expanded by stakeholders to include Fish, Desired Future Conditions, CZARA, Coastal Coho, Large Wood and unintended consequences and we have been working with Tom Imeson, Doug Decker, Nancy Hirsch and Peter regarding isolating the factors necessary to making a decision across the spectrum outlining the prescription options and consequences. It's been challenging to frame the discussion considerations across the spectrum of cause and effect in addition to the difficulty when trying to extrapolate data beyond the range of the model. As far as the positive/negative/neutral effects to fish we asked for professionals' judgment not personal opinions. As answers are generally dependent on the condition of the stream. We have good science on temperatures and buffer widths but little on downstream transfer of heat as it is too variable. There are no clear scientific answers to drive the policy choices. Interpretation of science can cause confusion. Governor's Natural Resources Office has been meeting with ODFW; DEQ and OWEB towards making a consensus recommendation. ODF will be issuing a staff report to frame and guide the discussion including policy recommendations.

Member/Guest comments:

- Hoping for the use of the Board's discretion in determining Maximum Extent Practicable.
- Trade-offs with multiple prescription choices.

- Encouraging active management with Variable Retention determined by Stand Condition not landowner preference.
- Concern that policy will impede goals of Desired Future Condition and Large Woody Debris recruitment.
- Information from neighboring states not congruent with Oregon land use laws and three tiered approach.
- Eliminate clumps and gaps in riparian cover.
- Small forestland owners' ability to handle complex rules.
- Add landowner costs into perpetuity.
- Policies simple to administer.
- The MEP is the part that CFF needs to consider.
- A more substantial monitoring program.
- No current language on the inequity of land uses and water temperatures.

Watkins: We will work on revisions to our letter and distribute to members for further comment.

Action Item: Distribute RFPC recommendations and letter revisions to members. (On BOF Website.)

11. Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT): Developing a Family Forestland Strategic Initiative – Peter Daugherty

We've talked about this whole construct of a Family Forestland Initiative as one of the Private Forests Strategic Initiatives. As the Chief Officer of the Private Forests Division, I think we should take some time to think strategically where we go with our Family Forestland program. Myself and the Private Forests Management Team did a SWOT Analysis and also worked on 5 Questions to Build a Strategy. In doing the analysis, Strengths and Weaknesses are internal to the Agency and Opportunities and Threats are external to the organization. Then we went to our State Forest Stewardship Coordinating Committee, which is our oversight committee for Federal Assistance Programs and asked for their input. Peter continued by providing examples of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats for strategizing the Work Plan.

We took our 5 Questions to the ODF Leadership Team for review and discussion to help us build our strategy.

1. What are our goals in providing assistance to family forestland owners?
2. Across the potential field available to us, where will we choose to play and not play in providing assistance to family forestland owners?
3. How can we be the best at providing assistance to family forestland owners?
4. What capabilities are necessary to be the best?
5. What management systems are necessary to operate to build and maintain the key capabilities for being the best at providing assistance to family forestland owners?

Internally, we even still struggle whether Private Forestry is a core businesses of the agency. That view goes back to the Service Forestry program being run out of Salem expanding and contracting to the whims of federal money. That carries on in terms of internal perception. Lena and I had spent a lot of time during reductions emphasizing that family forestland *is* core business.

You can see what we want to do. Focus time and energy, provide effective reporting of accomplishments with measurable outcomes. Balance funding with goals. We want to seek funds that meet our goals but we have to be adaptable because now funding agencies are more focused on what they want to fund. Coastal Coho habitat is a big interest in Western Oregon, so is a good goal that could attract funding. If we could get money under that goal we could provide assistance to improve riparian or upland conditions.

Members were concerned that potential funding shouldn't guide what you do if different than the Department's goals.

What's happening now with the funding is there is potential for federal funding and non-governmental funding and OWEB programs but they want to see results and drive the focus in priority areas where they have determined a resource problem exists. It's been easy on the eastside because there is a large agreement on fuels reduction and forest health

treatments. On the west side, there are concerns about Coastal Coho recovery, and improving Large Wood recruitment. So rather than having multiple goals, can we deliver on prioritized needs and still help family forestland owners. Daugherty reminded the members that we could stay principled and only provide technical assistance, but if we can't get funding we can't provide assistance. Right now all our assistance comes from outside funding. Not a single dime from the State of Oregon.

It's not an either/or now, NRCS is going to be partners in this and we can help by working with our District Foresters to get them at the local level NRCS meetings to get our proposals at the table and in alignment within a focused regional strategy. It's an interesting challenge for us and requires us to change our strategy. Right now I am only funded to give forest practices assistance. Our success with NRCS is being nimble and responsive and help NRCS interest align with the needs we see our family forestland owners have. We need to build a strategy about how we are going to do this. My management staff is struggling with this, because we are so tied to the one-on-one model that to build off the Focused Investment strategy sets us back. We need to adapt and deliver to those Focused Investments in order to keep services flowing to family forestlands.

Daugherty: Please read through this and the next steps are we will be taking this and start focusing on goals towards building a strategy. Jim, Kyle and myself will be putting together our Letter of Intent to sign up for a Focus Investment Partnership capacity building grant with OSWA and Tree Farm.

Tucker: We will bring this topic back to you in the fall. This Strategic Initiative is to guide us into the future.

12. Nominations for Ex-Officio Positions/new Voting Members – Susan Watkins

We have to decide who our Ex-Officios will be for next year. We have some members that are retiring. Susan Watkins, Rick Barnes, Joe Holmberg, Cindy Glick and Brad Withrow-Robinson are at the end of their two year terms. The proposals for replacement are:

- Janean Creighton, OSU Extension for Brad Withrow-Robinson. She has a background studying family forestland owners and fire. She has agreed to fill this role.
- Cindy Glick, she has agreed to stay for another two years providing the Forest Service perspective.
- Joe Holmberg will continue to attend but Jim James will represent the Small Forestland Owner Group for two years.
- Dr. Ed Weber will be replacing Susan Watkins and will be the Public-At-Large member and Chair the committee.
- Already announced, John Peel will be in place as the Landowner-At-Large position was vacated by Susan Watkins and,
- Evan Barnes is the new Southern Oregon representative as Rick Barnes' term was up.

James: Joe and I were chatting and another option for the Small Woodland Group would be Scott Hayes, past president of OSWA and future Chair of the Oregon Tree Farm System. He is a forestland owner in Washington County and is very involved in our issues. I will be here, but it would be an opportunity to add to the mix. We haven't actually asked Scott yet but is keenly interested in family forestland ownership policy.

Members agreed that Jim could ask Scott to stand in for him. Deferring this decision to the next meeting could have some merit.

Motion to Approve Janean and Cindy. All in favor. Motion passed.

13. Action Items/Fall Meeting Dates/Adjourn

We should pick fall meeting dates. We are looking at a tour on October 9th in Western Lane Office in Veneta. There was a date of September 22nd that Ed Weber could attend. October 27th date was also mentioned as a backup.

Action Item: Distribute RFPC recommendations and letter revisions to members. (On BOF Website.)