

**Forest Trust Land Advisory Committee Meeting**  
**Department of Forestry**  
**September 17, 2021**  
**9:30 am – 12:00 pm**

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://odf.zoom.us/j/97468422594>

<b>9:30 – 10:00 am</b>	<b>Chair Opening Remarks</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Introductions</li><li>• Public Comment</li><li>• Comments from BOF Chair and State Forester</li><li>• Approval of August 27<sup>th</sup> FTLAC meeting minutes</li></ul>	<i>David Yamamoto, Chair</i>
<b>10:00 – 10:30 am</b>	<b>Consortium for Research on Renewable Industrial Materials (CORRIM)</b>	<i>Mike Buffo</i>
<b>10:30 – 11:45 am</b>	<b>Draft FMP Goals</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• FTLAC Review and Input</li><li>• Planning Timelines and Continued Engagement with County Partners</li></ul>	<i>Mike Wilson and Sarah Lathrop</i>
<b>11:45 – 12:00 pm</b>	<b>FTLAC Upcoming Meetings and Closing Remarks</b>	<i>David Yamamoto and Liz Dent</i>
<b>12:00 pm</b>	<b>Adjourn</b>	

In order to provide the broadest range of services, lead-time is needed to make the necessary arrangements. If special materials, services, or assistance is required, such as a sign language interpreter, assistive listening device, or large print material, please contact our Public Affairs Office at least twenty-four hours prior to the meeting via telephone 503-945-7200 or fax 503-945-7212. Use of all tobacco products in state-owned buildings and on adjacent grounds is prohibited.

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**Department of Forestry**  
**August 27, 2021**  
**9:30 am – 12:00 pm**  
**Meeting Summary**

Link to Audio Recording:

*Meeting called to order at 9:37 a.m.*

Present Committee Members:

Dave Yamamoto, Chair, Tillamook County Commissioner  
John Sweet, Vice Chair, Coos County Commissioner  
Erin Skaar, Position 1, Tillamook County Commissioner  
Courtney Bangs, Position 2, Clatsop County Commissioner  
Margaret Magruder, Position 3, Columbia County Commissioner  
Craig Pope, Position 4, Polk County Commissioner  
Bob Main, Position 5, Coos County Commissioner

Present Others:

Will Tucker, Linn County Commissioner; Chair Kathryn Harrington, Washington County Commissioner; Jerry Willey, Washington County Commissioner; Evelyn Hukari, West Oregon District Unit Forester; Lianne Thompson, Clatsop County Commissioner; Mark Rasmussen, Mason, Bruce & Girard, Inc.; Kevin Cameron, Marion County Commissioner; John Tillotson, Astoria Management Unit Forester; Doug Cooper, Hampton Lumber; Melissa Cribbins, Coos County Commissioner; Nancy Hirsch, Acting State Forester; Jim Kelly, Board of Forestry Chair, Liz Dent, State Forests Division Chief; Mike Wilson, State Forests Acting Deputy Division Chief Policy; Danny Norlander, Forest Health Monitoring Specialist; John Tokarczyk, Acting Director of Partnership & Planning Program; Andy White, NWOA Area Director; Ron Zilli, State Forests Deputy Division Chief Planning; Mike Cafferata, Forest Gove District Forester; Sarah Lathrop, Forest Management Plan Project Leader; Kate Skinner, Tillamook District Forester; Tyson Wepprich, State Forests Adaptive Management Specialist; Laura Wilkeson, Hampton Lumber; Amanda Astor, Associated Oregon Loggers; Ralph Saperstein, Lobbyist; Mike Buffo, Mason, Bruce, & Girard, Inc.; Andrew Yost, Forest Ecologist; Brett Brownscombe, Wild Salmon Center; Ty Williams, NW Area District Operations Coordinator; Kyle Kaupp, Santiam Unit; Dan Goody, NW Oregon District Forester; John DiLorenzo, Attorney; Seth Barnes, Oregon Forest & Industries Council; Jodi Kroon, Fire Protection Operations; Kevin Cameron, Marion County Commissioner; Jason Hayzlett, Western Lane District; Harold Stevens, Tillamook District; Tod Haren, State Forests Resource Analyst; Jim Fairchild, Corvallis Audubon Society; Mike Totey, Oregon Hunters Association; Derek Bangs, State Forests Planning Specialist; Bill Ryan, Department of State Lands; Jason Cox, Public Affairs; Leana Dickerson, Executive Support; Lauren Smith, AOC Staff.

**Chair Comments and Public Comment**

Public Comment:

There was no public comment.

Comments from Board of Forestry Chair, Jim Kelly:

Board of Forestry Chair, Jim Kelly thanked the group for coming together and providing an open line of communication between the CFTLC and the BOF.

Chair Kelly guided the group's attention toward Climate Change and the Carbon Plan that will be discussed, stressing the importance of this work.

Comments from Acting State Forester Nancy Hirsch:

Nancy Hirsch recognized that all participants have many priorities and commended all for their leadership and participation in this meeting. Hirsch provided a brief update on the recruitment for the next State Forester, discussed the current focus on fire season, and expressed that the state forest's body of work that remains a priority to the entire department including the FMP. Hirsch explained that there is a new legislatively adopted budget including many expectations and updates to the department - largest investment in dollars and positions that has come to the department at one time with a 26% increase in funding.

#### Comments from FTLAC Chair, Dave Yamamoto:

Thanked the group for being there, and noted that there are many issues in front of this group including the uplifting of the Marbled Murrelet, Climate Change and Carbon Plan, HCP, as well as update to Forest Management Plan. All of these items discuss greatest permanent value, which is of concern to all counties.

#### Approval of May 28<sup>th</sup> FTLAC meeting minutes:

Kevin Cameron moved to approve the May 28<sup>th</sup> FTLAC meeting minutes. Craig Pope seconded. All in favor. Motion passes to approve minutes as they are presented.

#### **Climate Change and Carbon Paper**

Danny Norlander provided an overview and the development of the CCCP.

- John Sweet would like to see rural communities specifically included in groups that are affected by climate change. Would like to see benefits of building with wood in terms of storing carbon, instead of concrete or steel. Would like to see using wood as a building product as its own section instead of a subset of silviculture. John Sweet suggested including using more wood for building structures as one of the supporting actions. Expressed concern about the priorities of food security, and not with the housing crisis and capturing of carbon in building products.
- Courtney Bangs agreed with John Sweet about carbon sequestration. Would like more acknowledgement to wood products in this plan, and would like to see more comparison measurements of carbon stored in wood products vs what carbon is stored in the forestlands, and can that be included in the CCCP as part of the climate change initiatives.
- Lianne Thompson would like the economies of rural Oregon to be included before the time of the shift of the forest industry to tourism.
- Liz clarified that the CCCP is really a broad scope plan to frame the policy work of the division. Liz clarified that there is a recognition of the importance of the social factors in any decisions made in carbon sequestration. Also noted that climate change will be a part of this conversation with the board.
- Jim Kelly reminded the group that the BOF will be looking at the CCCP and will have a presentation on this work in September. BOF welcomes written and in person testimony on this subject. Kelly noted that we often miss the marginalized community of intergeneration poverty, and recognizes the value of that focus and we may want to tweak that statement.
- Kelly noted opportunity in afforestation, finding small parcels of farms in western Oregon and are not commercial forest lands or agricultural. Noted that those properties have a lot of opportunity to be planting trees that could be used commercially or left in order for carbon sequestration.
- Margaret Magruder added that the plan seems not as practical as she anticipated. The economic aspect needs to take precedence. Would like to see more emphasis on economic stability and practicality.
- Bob Main provided some facts about the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere and the need for it to exist for plants to survive.
- Courtney Bangs would like to see the rural element added to the BIPOC portion of poverty discussion in this CCCP. Concerned that the afforestation will be pushed to other communities with lesser stipulations and push the challenge onto other groups. Would like to acknowledge the productivity of Oregon landscape.
- Dave Yamamoto asked that the slide presentation be provided to FTLAC, and would like to have those prior to meetings. Also asked for the presentation of reports from ODF to FTLAC.
- Yamamoto would like to see the balance of the special districts and economic viability. Yamamoto noted lots of aspirational language with few specifics in this plan and would like to see the BOF address this; would like to see a stronger definition of climate-smart forestry.

- John DiLorenzo provided a critique to pick a new acronym- which is the symbol for the soviet union. Also noted that the policy does not seem coherent or a specific, direct plan.
- Nancy Hirsch noted appreciation for the discussion on this topic, and emphasized that having these meetings allows this ongoing dialogue. Hirsch noted that she recognizes that this is a draft of this document and we continue to encourage comments on the documents. Hirsch also offered that we note that there is a desire for more clarity, and assured the group that the plan is a pretty high level document.

### **FMP and HCP Development Process and Timelines**

Sarah Lathrop provided a timeline, and draft plan for the Forest Management Plan and Implementation Plans Project.

- John Sweet noted that he's discouraged with the draft goals that there is no mention of carbon storage in finished wood products. The plan suggests that Oregon is counting on the forest itself to be the main reservoir for carbon storage. Would like to see finished wood products included.
- Dave Yamamoto asked for the powerpoint presentation from Sarah Lathrop.
- Courtney Bangs asked about the projections of the departure for the counties and if they are still the same. Mike Wilson stated that the data for the draft EIS are still the same, and the geographic scope is also still the same. Additional modeling will be done for the FMP outcomes that look at different spatial (e.g., county) and volume flow (e.g. non-declining even flow vs. departure), so that the counties can evaluate the differences. These scenarios will be developed in conjunction with Mark Rasmussen. Liz clarified that this is a discussion with the counties and valuable to recognize how the counties want to receive the revenues, i.e., level of departure, if any.
- Mark Rasmussen clarified if the harvest within a county can be smoothed out without making any changes to the FMP and the HCP. If that's the case, then it will come back to the commissioners to see if there are any changes needed.
- Courtney Bangs noted that the process of harvesting, selling trees is continuing, and these changes are large, concerned that information may be outdated per counties and may no longer apply. Concerned that the issues within the counties are not being heard.
- Mike Buffo added that in Washington they're working on similar initiatives, and looks forward to insight from this group and process.
- Liz will email all documents to Laruen and she'll distribute to CFTLC members.
- Jim Kelly wanted to close that to note that although fires do contribute to CO2 in our atmosphere, the department has put out 927 fires and counting so far this year.

### **FTLAC Upcoming Meetings and FMP Topics**

- September 17<sup>th</sup> 9:30-12 pm
- December 3, 2-4:30 pm
- 2022 Schedule in progress

*Meeting adjourned at 12:01 p.m.*

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# Memo



**To:** Council of Forest Trust Land Communities  
**From:** Mike Buffo, Senior Forest Economist  
**Date:** August 23, 2021  
**Re:** Life cycle analyses of harvested wood products

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This memo provides information about the results of life cycle analyses comparing the use of harvested wood products to other building materials as requested at our meeting on August 20, 2021.

## Substituting harvested wood products in place of cement and steel has significant climate change mitigation benefits

Research by the Consortium for Research on Renewable Industrial Materials (CORRIM) identified replacing carbon-intensive building materials with harvested wood product as an implementable, near-term climate change mitigation solution.<sup>1</sup> Cement and steel are carbon-intensive materials. Substituting harvested wood products for these materials results in substantially less carbon emitted into the atmosphere (Figure 1).

Further CORRIM has found that:

- Continued investment in sustainably managed Pacific Northwest forests stabilizes forest carbon and can maximize carbon storage.
- Harvesting and replanting transfers carbon stored in the forest to wood products, increasing carbon stores year after year.
- Sustainable manufacturing of wood products can displace emission from fossil-fuel intensive manufacturing.

## The Carbon and Climate Change Plan lacks strategies for encouraging the use of harvested wood products

Oregon Department of Forestry's Climate Change and Carbon Plan (CCCP) states that long-live harvested wood products are "part of the carbon equation," and that the Department will encourage use of wood as a long-term mechanism for the storage of carbon," including "using wood in place of more resource-intensive and high carbon cost manufactured products like steel and cement."<sup>2</sup> However, the plan does not include strategies to encourage use of wood products in place of high-carbon materials. Likewise, the

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<sup>1</sup> CORRIM. 2020. Reducing carbon emissions by using wood products, Factsheet 2, October 2020. [https://corrим.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/CORRIM\\_Factsheet\\_October\\_2020-2.pdf](https://corrим.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/CORRIM_Factsheet_October_2020-2.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> CCCP pg. 13



plan acknowledges that Oregon’s forests and wood products provide opportunities for carbon sequestration and storage but lacks specific silvicultural treatments or strategies to be implemented under “climate-smart forestry.”

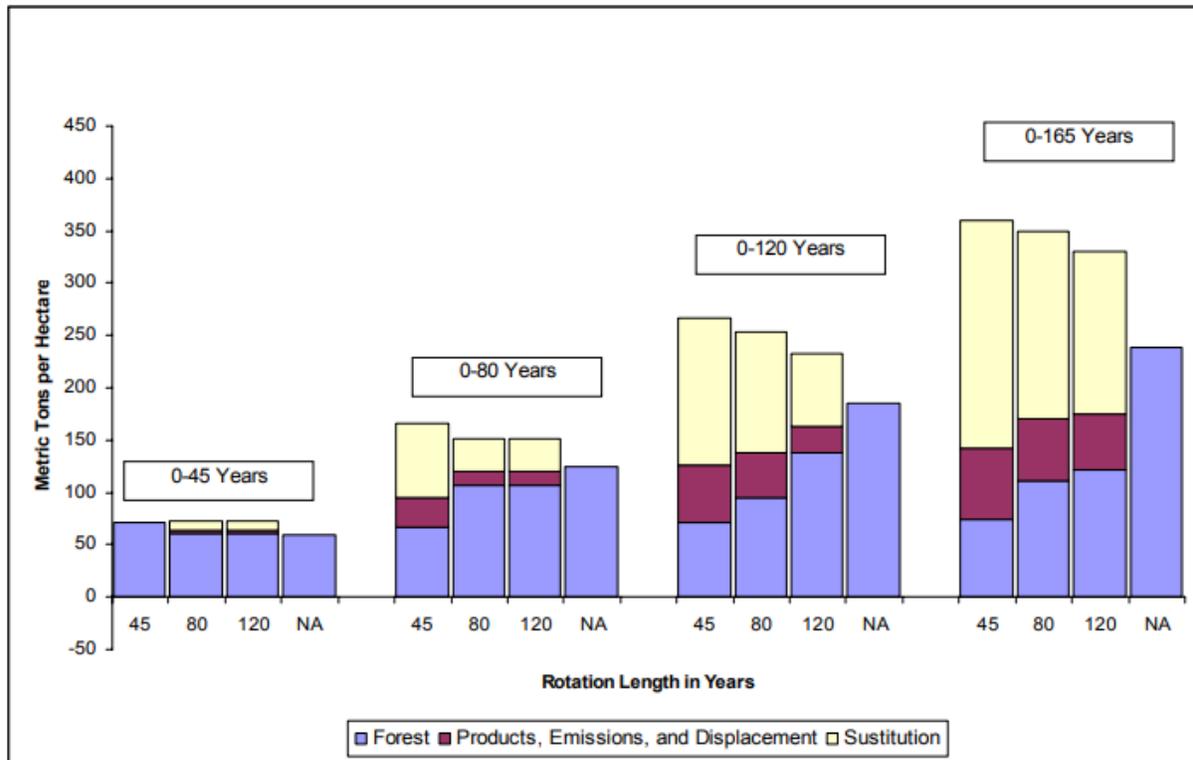


Figure 1. Average annual carbon in forests, products, and concrete substitution pools for different rotations and specified intervals.<sup>3</sup> Note that in all time intervals the no harvest option (the “NA” column) results in the least total carbon in these pools. In the 165-year interval, substitution alone reduces emissions to atmosphere nearly as much the no harvest option before considering storage in wood products and the forest. Within each time frame, higher total carbon is found in the scenarios with shorter rotation lengths.

The CCCP proposes to “slowly extend rotations to increase storage while maintaining wood fiber flow to the forest industry.” This proposal is at odds with the climate change mitigation benefits identified by CORRIM and shown in Figure 1, which show that the benefits of substitution outweigh the benefits of extended rotations. The plan does not state how this difference would be analyzed and resolved.

<sup>3</sup> Graph reproduced from P-G, J., B. Lippke, J. Cornnick, and C. Manriquez. 2004. Tracking carbon from sequestration in the forest to wood products and substitution. CORRIM Phase I Final Report. <https://corrim.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/tracking-carbon-from-sequestration-in-the-forest-to-wood-products-and-substitution.pdf>

## Follow up questions

Several analytical and policy questions remain regarding embodied carbon, carbon storage, and carbon sequestration on ODF-managed land, including:

- What strategies and practices comprise climate-smart forestry?
- How will ODF encourage use of wood products as a long-term mechanism for carbon storage and a substitute for carbon-intensive materials?
- When considering the role of ODF-managed lands in mitigating climate change, how does ODF account for harvested wood products and substitution?
- How does ODF resolve potential conflicts between carbon sequestration and storage activities and other draft forest management plan goals (e.g., timber production, climate change adaptation, wildlife habitat development)?
- Has ODF considered a life cycle analysis of the lands they manage, and the harvested wood products generated from those lands?

## Background information

### Terminology<sup>4</sup>

Embodied carbon – the sum of all greenhouse gas emissions released by use of a product as calculated in a life cycle analysis

Life cycle analysis – a method for environmental assessment of products covering their life cycle from raw material extraction to disposal

### What is CORRIM?

Fifteen research institutions formed CORRIM in 1996 as a non-profit research corporation to provide a scientific database of information for quantifying the environmental impacts of producing and using renewable wood materials. Their mission is to conduct and manage life cycle assessment research on environmental impacts of production, use, and disposal of forest products. Several Pacific Northwest institutions are in CORRIM including the University of Idaho, the University of Washington, and Washington State University. Federal entities involved in CORRIM include the US Forest Service Forest Products Laboratory, and the US Department of Energy. In addition to research institutions, several wood products industrial associations are in CORRIM (refer to Appendix 1 for a full list of CORRIM membership).

### CORRIM's research

CORRIM's research focuses on two objectives:

- Develop a database and modeling system for environmental performance measures associated with materials use

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<sup>4</sup> CORRIM Factsheet 2 October 2020, available at [https://corrim.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/CORRIM\\_Factsheet\\_October\\_2020-2.pdf](https://corrim.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/CORRIM_Factsheet_October_2020-2.pdf)

- Respond to specific questions and issues related to environmental performance and the cost effectiveness of alternative management and technology strategies

By comparing the results of life cycle analyses of different materials in different real-world uses, it is possible to determine the environmental effects and tradeoffs of using these materials. These analyses also allow for assessment of the effects of carbon policy alternatives that affect forest management investments and forest product use. For example, it would be possible to assess the effects of policies that change the supply of wood products.

## Appendix 1

### CORRIM affiliate organizations:

- State University of New York (SUNY)
- Oregon State University (OSU)
- University of Tennessee (UT)
- University of Idaho (UI)
- University of Washington (UW)
- FPInnovations
- Brooks Forest Products Center, Virginia Tech (VPI)
- FNR, Purdue University
- University of Maine (UMaine)
- State University of New York (SUNY)
- APA, The Engineered Wood Association
- WWPA (Western Wood Products Association)
- Global Institute of Sustainable Forestry, Yale University
- Louisiana State University (LSU)
- Northern Arizona University (NAU)
- Washington State University (WSU)
- Mississippi State University
- University of Tennessee (UT)
- University of Washington (UW)
- CPA (Composite Panel Association)
- North Carolina State University (NC State)
- Penn State University
- University of Minnesota

### CORRIM Advisors/Cooperators

- USDA Forest Service, Forest Product Laboratory
- Navarro Research & Engineering, Inc. US Department of Energy Golden Field Office
- American Wood Council (AWC)

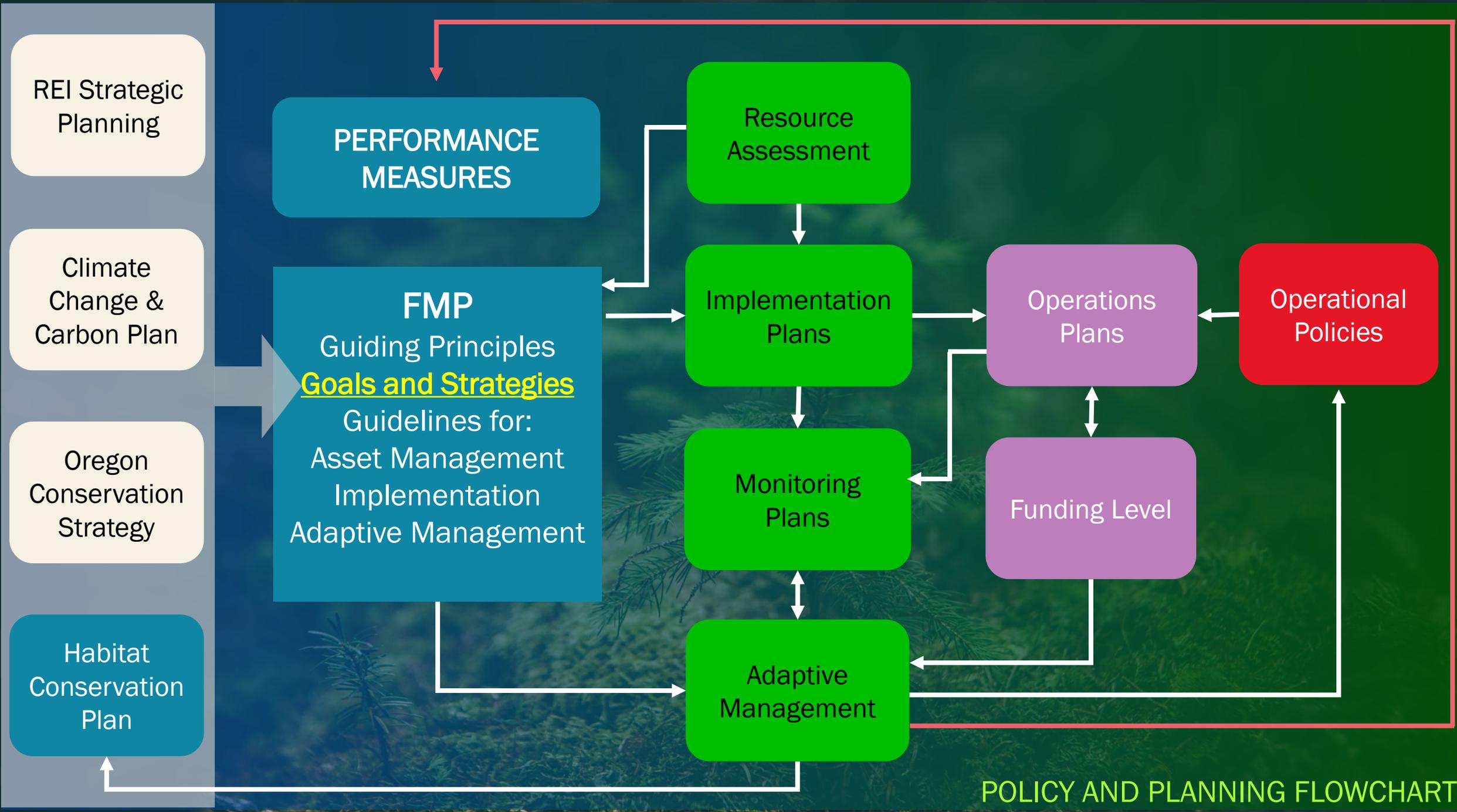
September  
2021

# Forest Management Plan FTLAC | Draft Goal Discussion

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Western Oregon State Forests





POLICY AND PLANNING FLOWCHART



# Forest Management Plan Draft Goals

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INTRODUCTION

# FOREST HEALTH

Ensure healthy, sustainable, and resilient forest ecosystems that over time help achieve environmental, social, and economic goals to benefit all Oregonians.

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# CLIMATE CHANGE

Lead by example in demonstrating climate-smart forest management that supports climate adaptation, mitigation, and the achievement of forest resource goals.



# WILDFIRE

Mitigate the risk of wildland fire effects on forest production, wildlife habitat, landscape function and to support wildfire resilience of local communities.

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## WILDLIFE

Maintain, protect, and enhance functional and resilient systems and landscapes that provide the variety and quality of habitat types and features necessary for long-term persistence of native wildlife species.

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# AQUATICS & RIPARIAN

Maintain, protect, and restore dynamic, resilient, and functioning aquatic habitats that support the life history needs of a full range of aquatic and riparian-dependent fish and wildlife species.

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Maintain and protect forest drinking water sources that provide high quality drinking water for private and public domestic use.

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## POLLINATORS & INVERTEBRATES

Provide suitable habitats across the landscape that contribute to maintaining or enhancing native, sensitive, and endangered pollinator and invertebrate populations.

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# PLANTS

Maintain understory vegetation representing a diversity of native vegetation associations and seral stages across the landscape including sensitive and endangered plant populations.



# TIMBER PRODUCTION

Provide sustainable and predictable production of forest products that generate revenues and jobs for benefit of the state, counties, local taxing districts and communities.

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Manage Common School Forest Lands to secure the greatest permanent value to the people of the State of Oregon and generate long-term revenues to the Common School Fund.

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# FOREST CARBON

Contribute to Oregon's carbon stores  
within State Forest lands.

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# AIR QUALITY

Maintain and protect healthy air quality standards.

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# SOIL

Maintain, protect, and enhance soils.



## RECREATION, EDUCATION & INTERPRETATION (REI)

Provide high-quality forest REI opportunities to create meaningful and enjoyable experiences which foster appreciation and understanding of forests and contribute to community health, forest stewardship, and economic wellbeing.

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Manage REI infrastructure and recreational use in an environmentally sustainable manner that seeks to minimize adverse impacts to natural resources and forest ecosystems.

# TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

Manage the transportation system to facilitate the anticipated activities in a manner which provides for resource protection, transportation efficiency, safety, and sound fiscal management.

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# SCENIC

Manage forests in ways that value scenery and forested settings that are visually appealing.



# SPECIAL FOREST PRODUCTS

Provide opportunities to  
obtain special forest products.



# MINING, AGRICULTURE, ADMINISTRATIVE SITES & GRAZING

Permit mining, agricultural use, administrative sites and grazing when resource use is compatible with other forest resource goals.



**CULTURAL**

The cultural goals are still  
under development.

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# Contact

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Sarah Lathrop, Project Lead

Project Website: <https://www.oregon.gov/odf/aboutodf/pages/fmp-companion.aspx>

971-283-0662

[Sarah.b.lathrop@oregon.gov](mailto:Sarah.b.lathrop@oregon.gov)

# Forest Management Plan Draft Goals

August 4, 2021



ODF has developed a set of draft goals to guide development of the FMP. The goals will enable ODF to provide the economic, environmental, and social values required of state forests over time. The goals are currently in draft form and the agency is seeking input on the goals internally and with stakeholders and the public. The FMP is being developed alongside a draft HCP that will form the basis for many of the strategies.

Resource Type	Goal
Forest Health	Ensure healthy, sustainable, and resilient forest ecosystems that over time help achieve environmental, social, and economic goals to benefit all Oregonians.
Climate Change	Lead by example in demonstrating climate-smart forest management that supports climate adaptation, mitigation, and the achievement of forest resource goals.
Wildfire	Mitigate the risk of wildland fire effects on forest production, wildlife habitat, landscape function and to support wildfire resilience of local communities.
Wildlife	Maintain, protect, and enhance functional and resilient systems and landscapes that provide the variety and quality of habitat types and features necessary for long-term persistence of native wildlife species.
Aquatics & Riparian	Maintain, protect, and restore dynamic, resilient, and functioning aquatic habitats that support the life history needs of a full range of aquatic and riparian-dependent fish and wildlife species.
Aquatics & Riparian	Maintain and protect forest drinking water sources that provide high quality drinking water for private and public domestic use.
Pollinators and Invertebrates	Provide suitable habitats across the landscape that contribute to maintaining or enhancing native, sensitive, and endangered pollinator and invertebrate populations.
Plants	Maintain understory vegetation representing a diversity of native vegetation associations and seral stages across the landscape including sensitive and endangered plant populations.
Timber Production	Provide sustainable and predictable production of forest products that generate revenues and jobs for benefit of the state, counties, local taxing districts and communities.
Timber Production	Manage Common School Forest Lands to secure the greatest permanent value to the people of the State of Oregon and generate long-term revenues to the Common School Fund.
Forest Carbon	Contribute to Oregon's carbon stores within State Forest lands.

# Forest Management Plan Draft Goals

August 4, 2021



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Air Quality	Maintain and protect healthy air quality standards.
Soil	Maintain, protect, and enhance soils.
Recreation, Education, and Interpretation	Provide high-quality forest recreation, interpretation, and education opportunities to create meaningful and enjoyable experiences which foster appreciation and understanding of forests and contribute to community health, forest stewardship, and economic wellbeing.
Recreation, Education, and Interpretation	Manage REI infrastructure and recreational use in an environmentally sustainable manner that seeks to minimize adverse impacts to natural resources and forest ecosystems.
Cultural	<i>*under development – written comments welcome</i>
Transportation System	Manage the transportation system to facilitate the anticipated activities in a manner which provides for resource protection, transportation efficiency, safety, and sound fiscal management.
Scenic	Manage forests in ways that value scenery and forested settings that are visually appealing.
Special Forest Products	Provide opportunities to obtain special forest products.
Mining, Agriculture, Administrative Sites and Grazing	Permit mining, agricultural use, administrative sites and grazing when resource use is compatible with other forest resource goals.

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