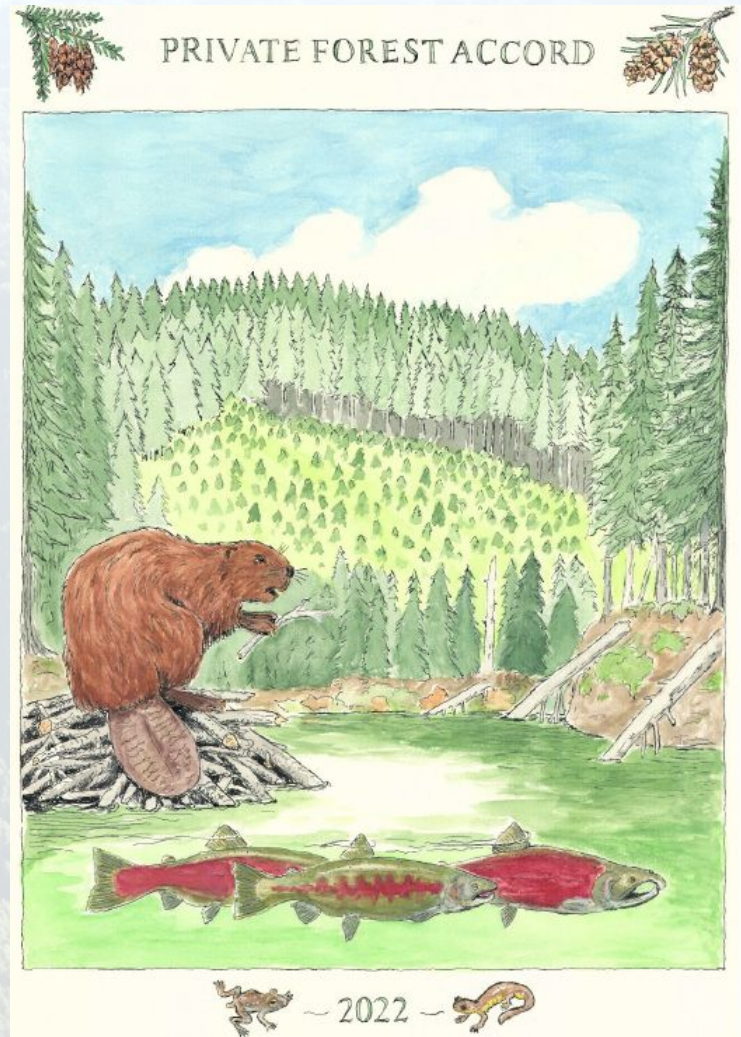


Private Forest Accord

A Panel Presentation to the House
Committee on Environment and
Natural Resources

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David Bechtold
Kelly Burnett
Bob Van Dyk

February 16, 2022



Presentation Outline

- Background
- Agreement
- Questions



Private Forest Accord Signatories

Forest Industry Coalition

Campbell Global
Greenwood Resources
Hampton Lumber
Lone Rock Resources
Manulife Timberland & Agriculture (Hancock)
Oregon Small Woodlands Association
Port Blakely
Rayonier
Roseburg Forest Products
Seneca Sawmill Co
Starker Forests
Weyerhaeuser

Conservation and Fishing Coalition

Audubon Society of Portland
Beyond Toxics
Cascadia Wildlands
Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
Northwest Guides and Anglers
Oregon League of Conservation Voters
Oregon Stream Protection Coalition
Oregon Wild
Pacific Coast Fed of Fishermen's Associations
Rogue Riverkeeper
Trout Unlimited
Umpqua Watersheds
Wild Salmon Center

Three Bills

- SB 1501
- SB 1502
- HB 4055



Agreement Components

Policy Goal: Federally Approved Habitat Conservation Plan by 2027

- Riparian management
- Stream classification
- Steep slopes
- Forest roads
- Compliance & enforcement
- Adaptive Management Program
- Beavers
- Mitigation
- Funding
- Small forestland owners



Aquatic Species Covered by Private Forest Accord

Fish

- All native salmon and trout
- Bull trout
- Pacific eulachon
- Mountain whitefish
- Green sturgeon



Amphibians

- Columbia torrent salamander
- Southern torrent salamander
- Coastal giant salamander
- Cope's giant salamander
- Coastal tailed frog



Conservation Goals & Objectives

Restore and maintain habitats for covered species and the processes that shape those habitats, emphasizing:

- **Temperature:** Protect cold water and prevent significant increases
- **Wood:** High level of long-range recruitment
- **Sediment:** Minimize increases over background in delivery rates and effects

Riparian Management



Stream Temperature

Maintain shade and surface flows to avoid human-caused increases with potential for negative consequences to covered species

- Increase physiological stress
- Reduce growth
- Increase susceptibility to parasites, diseases
- Disrupt life-cycle timing
- Increase predation and competition
- Lower survival and reproductive success



Temperature Response: Fish-bearing Perennial Streams

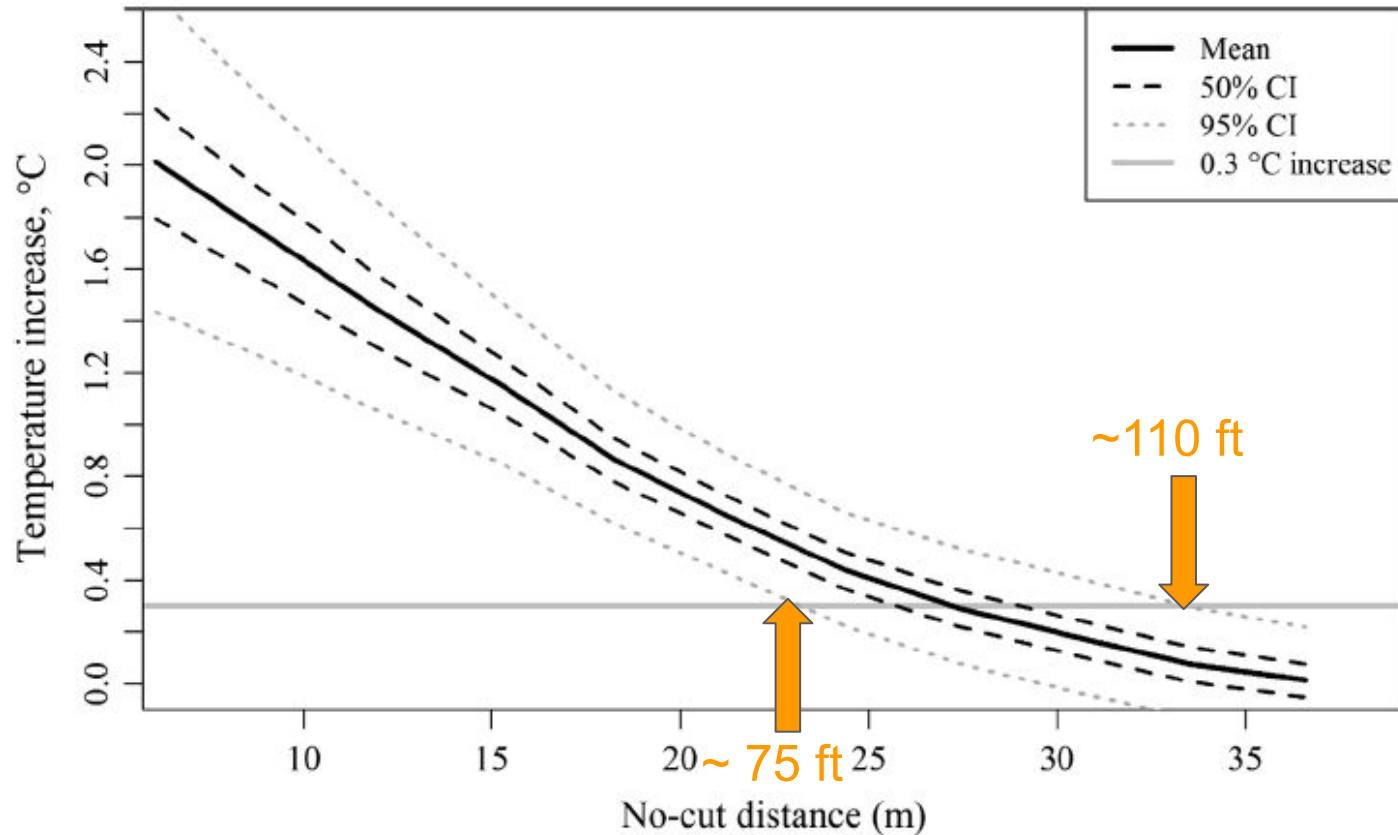


Fig. 11. Mean temperature responses to simulated harvests at set slope distances from the stream. The black line is the mean response, the dashed black line is a 50% Credible Interval (CI), and the dashed grey line a 95% CI. (Groom et al. 2018)

Large Wood

Maintain forests to avoid human-caused decreases in the availability and size of pieces available for delivery to streams

- Create complex habitat
- Form pools essential for rearing juvenile and migrating adult salmon
- Regulate downstream transport (e.g., fine sediments and food)
- Trap and store spawning gravel



Source Distance Curve: Riparian Large Wood Recruitment

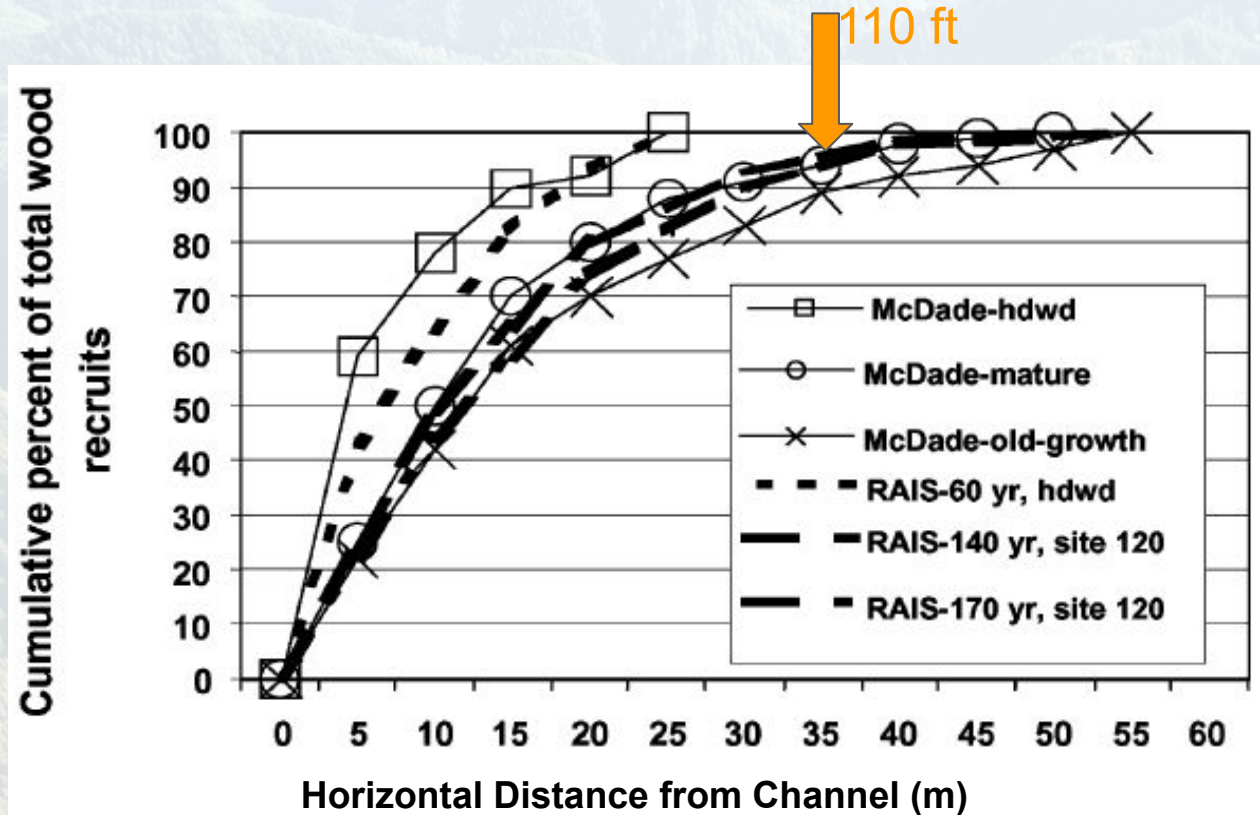
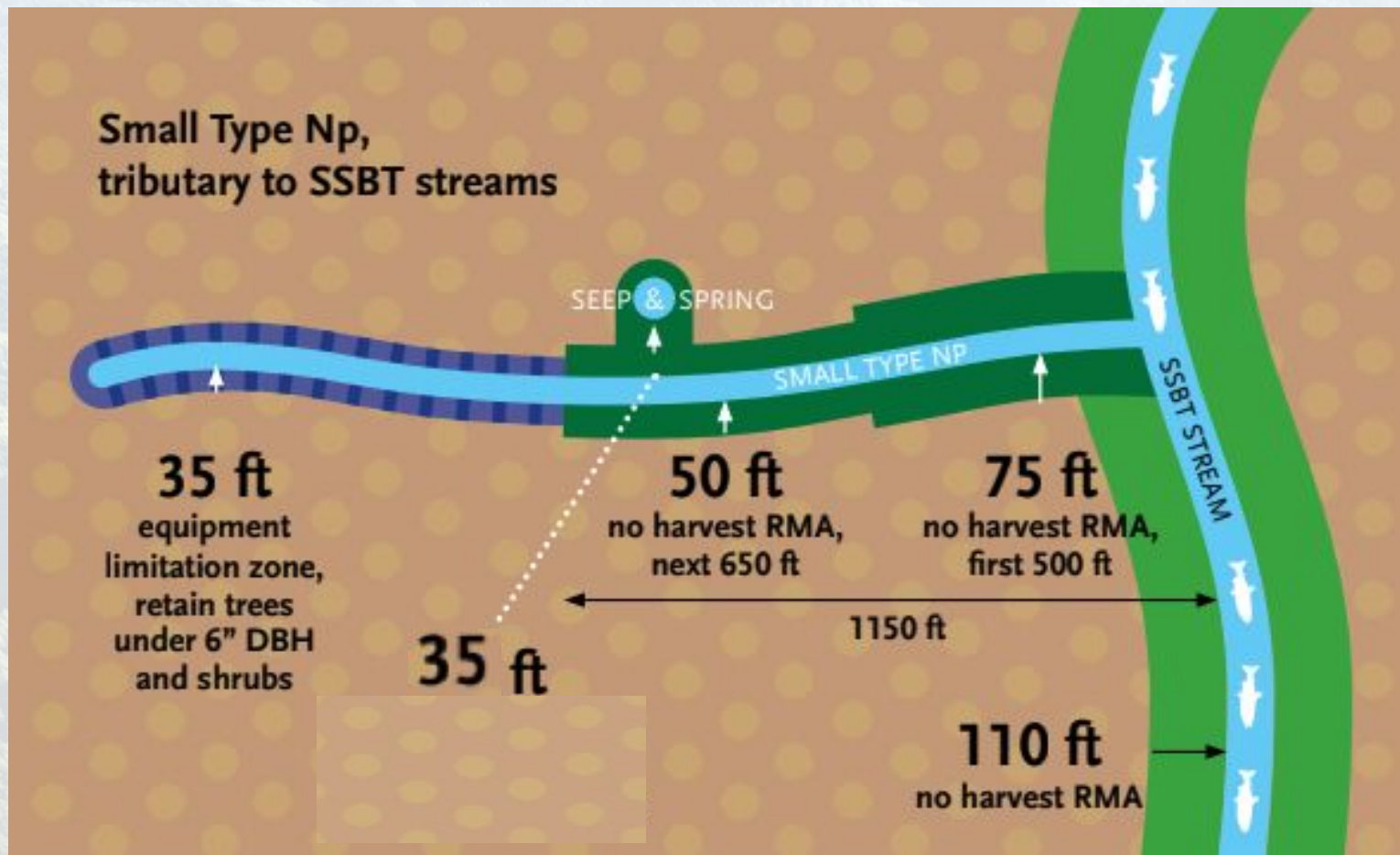
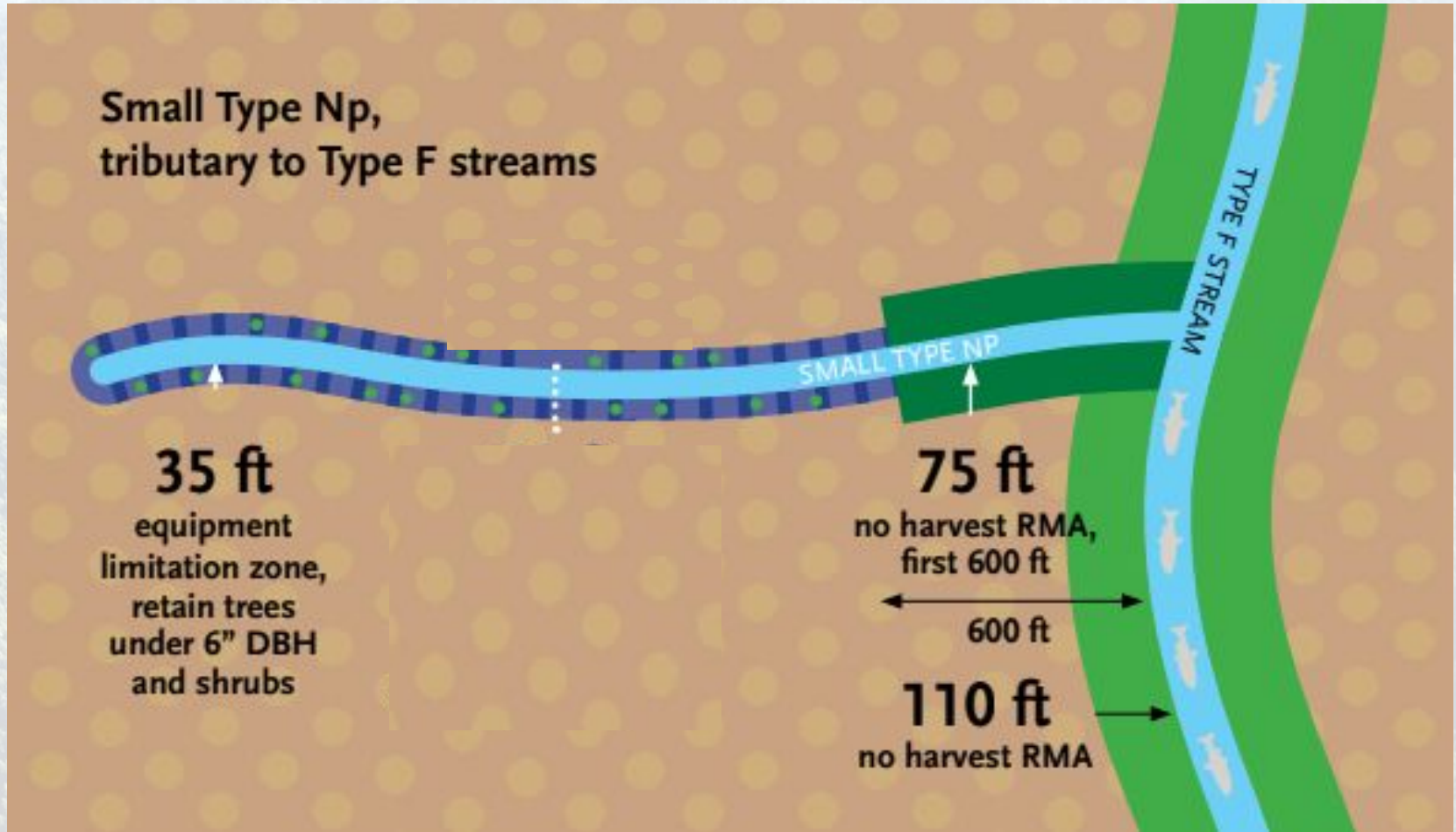


Figure 7 Welty et al. (2002)

Stream Buffers: Salmon Streams



Stream Buffers: Fish (but not salmon streams)



Steep Slopes

- Landslides & debris flows are natural processes
- Deliver large volumes of sediment & wood
 - Short term - destructive
 - Long term - constructive
- Timber harvest can:
 - Increase
 - Frequency and magnitude
 - Distance traveled
 - Decrease
 - Amount of large wood



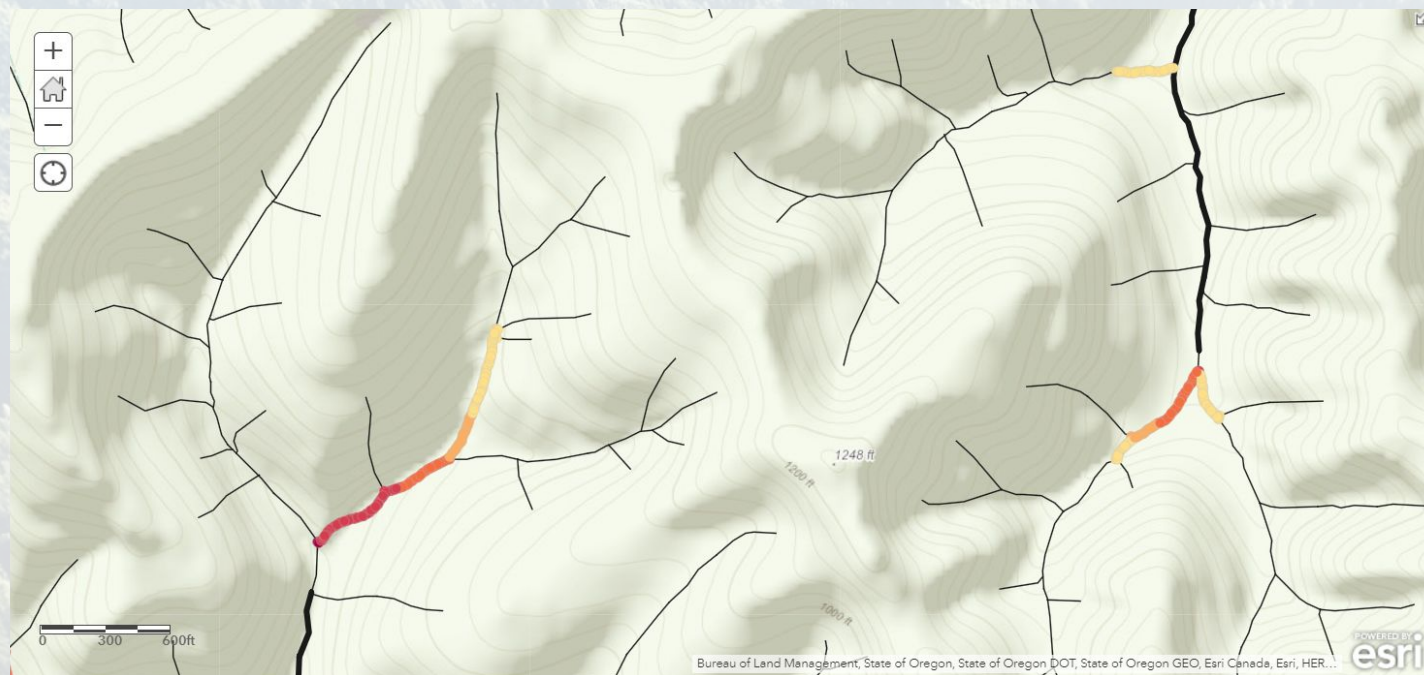
(e.g., Reeves et al. 1995)

Steep Slopes: Debris Flow Transport



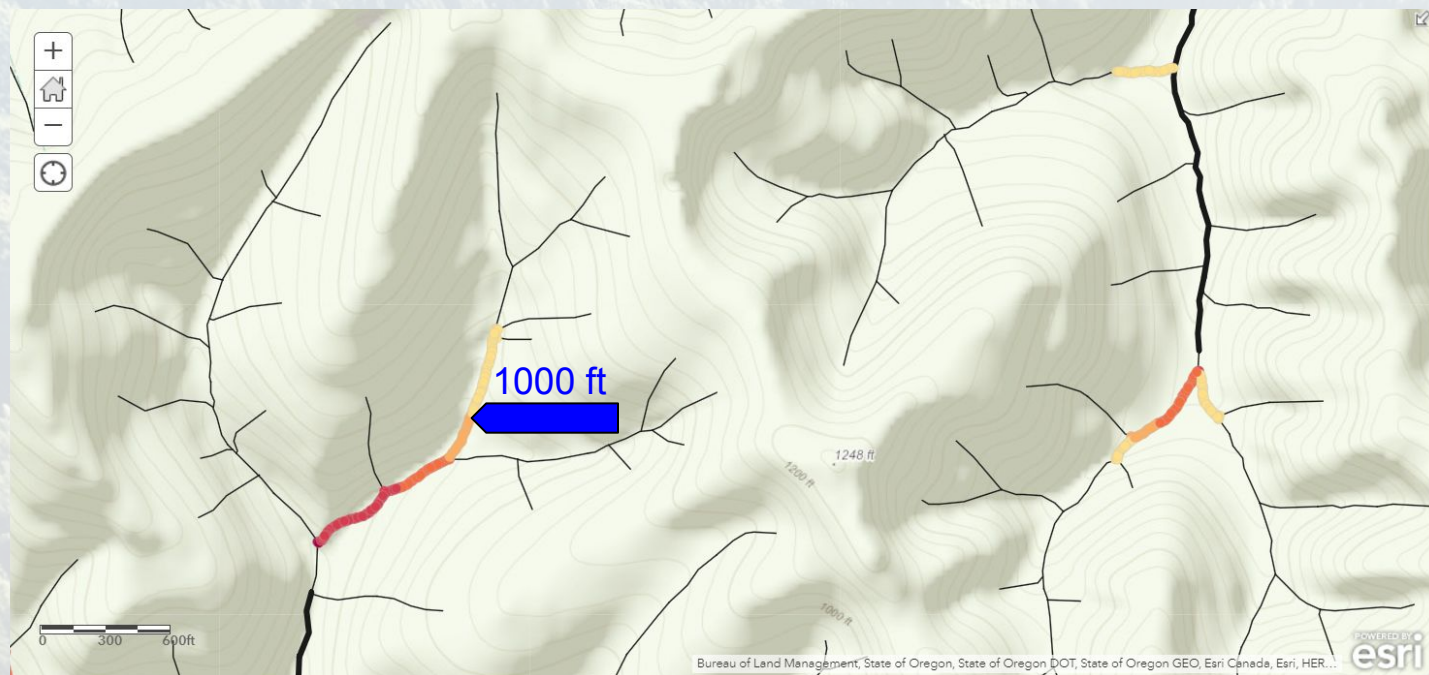
Designated Debris Flow Traversal Areas

- Miller & Burnett (2007, 2008) and Burnett & Miller (2007)
- Probability of being traversed by a debris flow on its way to a fish stream



Designated Debris Flow Traversal Areas

- Top 50% debris-flow traversal probability
- 25 ft no-harvest each side of stream
- 1000 ft upstream of junction with fish stream

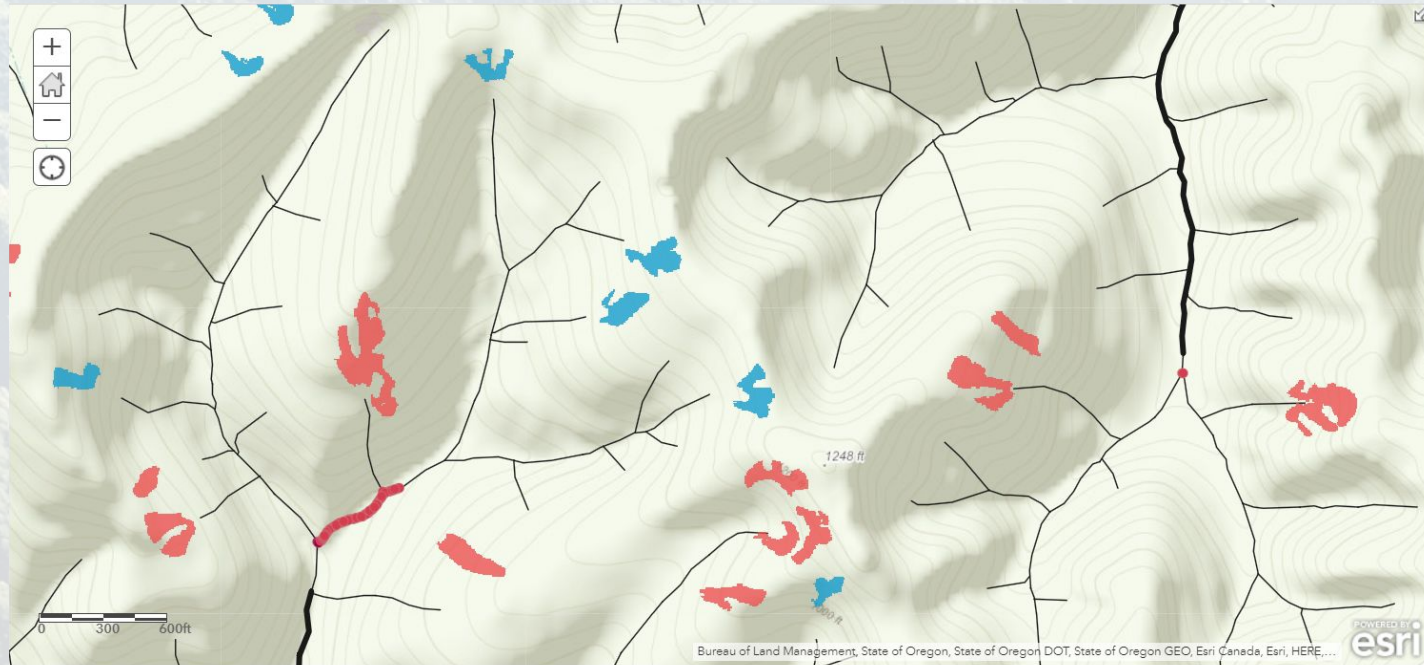


Steep Slopes: Landslide Initiation



Designated Sediment Source Areas

- Benda and Miller (*in prep*)
- Top 33% of sediment sources that deliver to fish streams
- Trigger sources (red) - Top 20% probability of initiating a landslide
- ≥ 0.25 acre



Slope Retention Areas

- $\geq 50\%$ selected from Designated Sediment Source Areas
- Prioritize largest patches and trigger sources (red)
- Field layout considers safety and operability concerns
- **No** timber harvest in any Slope Retention Area & **No** yarding through trigger sources



Roads: Inventory and Increased Standards

- Forest Road Inventory and Assessment: 20 year requirement to assess and upgrade roads
- Increased culvert sizing – 100 year flood
- Abandoned Roads



Monitoring and Adaptive Management

- New stakeholder advisory committee sets agenda
- Independent science committee that reports to Board of Forestry
- Access for compliance auditing
- Dedicated funding



Mitigation

- \$2.5 million/year from landowners, increasing to \$5 million when HCP complete
- \$10 million/year from the state

For high benefit habitat improvement projects.

New committee recommends, ODFW Commission decides



Small Forestland Owners

- New ODF SFO office with substantial staffing
- Alternative minimum practices for SFOs – more than current law, less than standard prescription
- Tax Credit program when SFO could harvest to minimum but instead use the standard approach. 50 year protection for tax credit.
- New fish passage program (SFISH). \$10 million year for passage and other high priority investments.

Beavers

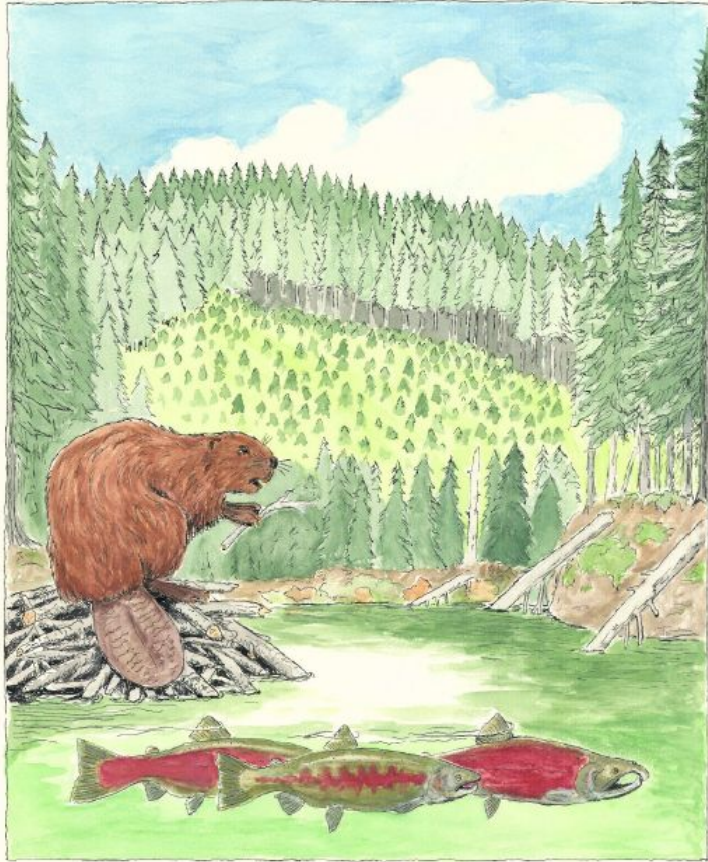
- Reporting of beaver trapped on all private forestlands
- No commercial trapping on industrial forestlands
- Industrial owners work with ODFW on relocation, alternatives



Next Steps for the Private Forest Accord

- Legislation in 2022 short session
 - Main bill (SB1501)
 - Tax credit bill (SB1502)
 - Mitigation funding (HB4055)
- Board of Forestry rulemaking (Nov. 30, 2022)
- State submits HCP application (2022)
 - 25 yrs amphibians
 - 50 yrs fish
- Rules and programs begin rolling out 2023 & 2024
- HCP and Incidental Take Permit issued by Dec. 31, 2027 or roll back!





Discussion & Questions?

<https://www.oregon.gov/odf/aboutodf/documents/2022-odf-private-forest-agreement-report.pdf>

