

**Oregon Board of Forestry  
Federal Forestland Advisory Committee Charter**

<b>Goal</b>	<p>The goal of the Federal Forestland Advisory Committee is to assist the Governor and the Board of Forestry (Board) by developing a vision and implementation recommendations (guidance document) for achieving the vision for how federal forestlands can better contribute and support Oregonians' economic, social, and environmental values. To achieve the goal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Advisory Committee will articulate a desired future state of Oregon's federal forestlands and the key goals to reach that state. The goals will support review of federal forestland management related to the state's vision.</li> <li>• The Advisory Committee will identify the strengths and weaknesses in today's approaches, and emerging issues relative to the management of federal forestlands. The Advisory Committee will consider national, state, and local interests and impacts.</li> <li>• The Advisory Committee will develop implementation recommendations for improvements in federal forestland policies and resource allocations necessary to achieve the state vision while meeting national and local needs. The Advisory Committee will report its findings and recommendations to the Board, the Oregon Congressional delegation, and the Governor.</li> <li>• The Advisory Committee will work together collaboratively to produce the guidance document and seek consensus whenever possible, although complete consensus is not the primary goal. The collaborative process will support, rather than hinder, a rich, deep dialogue and exploration of the issues.</li> </ul>
-------------	---

<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Engage a broad-based, representative working group in a collaborative, agreement seeking process to identify solutions that meet the interests for all members.</li> <li>2. Interact openly and in good faith to identify common ground.</li> <li>3. Identify key policy issues that currently impact the potential for federal forests to meet the vision, including identifying forces helping to meet the Advisory Committee's vision and forces hindering attainment of the vision.</li> <li>4. Identify emerging issues that could be important to meeting the Advisory Committee's vision in the future.</li> <li>5. Create a short list of key issues for changes to federal forest policy to achieve the vision.</li> <li>6. Develop a common understanding and engage in joint fact-finding about the issues using existing data to the extent possible while recognizing the importance of monitoring and the need for additional research.</li> <li>7. Identify points of agreement and disagreement on federal land policy issues.</li> <li>8. Engage federal decision-makers and managers to assure that their interests are met by the process and to assure that recommendations are implementable and have federal support.</li> <li>9. Draft a guidance document for policy changes to achieve the vision.</li> <li>10. The guidance document is finalized and adopted by the Board and Governor. The Board uses the information and recommendations from the Advisory Committee to develop informed decisions on the issues.</li> </ol>
-------------------	---

<p><b>Milestones and Process Map</b></p>	<p>2006</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• November: Advisory Committee Kickoff Meeting</li> </ul> <p>2007</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• February: Charter finalized by Advisory Committee; brief report to the Board</li> <li>• March: Draft vision developed by Advisory Committee</li> <li>• May: Draft list of key issues created by the Advisory Committee</li> <li>• June: Board holds work session with Advisory Committee on vision and selected issues and, if necessary, to address any obstacles to moving forward</li> <li>• June to December: Exploration of approximately 10 key issues in depth, information development and gathering, presentations by technical experts, preparation of draft policy options and recommendations (one meeting, one issue per month)</li> </ul> <p>2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• January through March (one meeting per month): Continue exploration of key issues</li> <li>• April: Draft policy recommendations on issues completed and submitted to the Board</li> <li>• June: Board work session on policy recommendations</li> <li>• July: Advisory Committee revisions to policy recommendations based on Board review</li> <li>• August: Draft State Guidance Document prepared</li> <li>• September: Draft State Guidance Document sent out for public review and comment</li> <li>• November: Board and Advisory Committee review public comments and finalize Guidance Document</li> </ul> <p>2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• January: Board adopts State Guidance Document and sends to Governor for approval</li> </ul>
--	---

<p><b>Key Factors</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Federal forestlands make up 57 percent of Oregon's forests. While federal lands are generally managed for a national constituency, there is a complicated governance relationship that divides responsibilities on federal forestlands between the state and federal government. The federal government has general management authority, and the State has reserved rights and delegated authority to manage many of the resources.</li> <li>2. State and local governments provide protection for health and safety and access from our highway system. In exchange, the State and counties share in the revenues produced from federal forestlands. This money provides a very important revenue source that is used to support roads and schools. Historically revenues for schools and roads were provided through harvesting timber, and more recently the funding has been through appropriations from the Secure Rural Schools Act, which ended in 2006.</li> <li>3. Counties with Oregon and California Railroad and Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant lands (O&amp;C lands) also receive unrestricted funds from the O&amp;C lands, which are managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The O&amp;C Lands Act requires the Secretary of the Interior to manage O&amp;C lands for permanent forest production and in accord with sustained-yield principles. The O&amp;C Land Act also requires that management of O&amp;C lands protect watersheds, regulate streamflow, provide for recreational facilities, and contribute to the economic stability of local communities and industries. The Secretary has discretion to determine how to manage the forest on a sustained-yield basis that provides for permanency of timber production over a long-term period. O&amp;C lands must also be managed in accordance with environmental laws such as the Endangered Species Act and the Clean Water Act.</li> <li>4. As described in the Record of Decision adopting the Northwest Forest Plan, the congressionally directed purposes for managing the National Forests and the Bureau of Land Management-administered lands include both conserving the ecosystems upon which species depend, and at the same time providing raw materials and other resources that are needed to sustain the health and economic well-being of the people of this country. The Northwest Forest Plan was adopted to balance these sometimes conflicting purposes and plan for management of ecosystems that cross the administrative boundaries of both the major federal land-managing agencies, and to both maintain the late-successional and old-</li> </ol>
---------------------------	---

	<p>growth forest ecosystem and provide a predictable and sustainable supply of timber, recreational opportunities, and other resources at the highest level possible.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. The implementation of new approaches to managing federal forestlands, and the lack of implementation resulting from controversy over some of those approaches, has caused conflict within the state. Some of the approaches also may not have achieved as much as people desired, and the resulting conflicts have impacted state lands and adjacent private forestland owners. The forests in Oregon have been subject to extensive management practices over the past century (fire suppression, grazing, logging, mining, recreational use, road building, etc.) that have contributed to the existing condition of the forests, and the Advisory Committee believes it is important as part of its work to understand the existing condition of our forestlands. In recent years, Oregonians have learned a lot about forest restoration and are beginning to learn how to work together more collaboratively. Many groups and individuals are now participating constructively and collaboratively, and some collaborative approaches, particularly those focused on the common goals of forest restoration and forest health, are working well. After decades of controversy, developing new forestry approaches and rebuilding public trust will take time and effort. Initiatives to foster agreement are needed to reduce conflict and identify workable solutions and practices.</li> <li>6. In October 2004, the Governor charged the Board to: create a unified vision of how federal lands should contribute to the sustainability of our state forests, share that vision with the public, come up with proposals to make this vision a reality, make the vision action-oriented – and comprehensive going to the last step, including implementation. The Governor encouraged the Board not to shut the door on strongly held views of stakeholders, and instead to listen and integrate their views – especially when those views are based on sound science and promote sustainability. In doing so, he said, “our challenge is to balance the economic, environmental and social values that are dividends we earn from living in a place with some of the world’s most magnificent forests, and that is the best way to sustain our forests for posterity.”</li> <li>7. In SB 1072 (2005), the Legislature has charged the Board to: Create a forum for interagency cooperation and collaborative public involvement regarding federal forest management issues. Provide guidelines for the State Forestry Department and State Forester to follow that contain directions regarding the management of federal lands and that specify the goals and objectives of the board regarding the management of federal lands. Participate, to the extent allowed by federal law, in the development of federal forest policies and the forest management planning processes of federal agencies. And, to provide guidelines for the department to follow in implementing this section.</li> <li>8. A coordinated strategy is needed to increase the effectiveness of the Board of Forestry, Governor’s Office, Legislature, Congressional delegation, state agencies, and federal agencies when dealing with federal forest policy issues in Oregon.</li> </ol>
--	---

<p><b>Success Indicators and Product</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A comprehensive vision of how federal lands should contribute to sustaining forest values in Oregon is recommended by the Advisory Committee, finalized by the Board of Forestry, and adopted by the Governor.</li> <li>2. Strong, well-supported positions are developed to address each of the key federal land management issues in appropriate venues.</li> <li>3. The intended product is a written agreement among all Advisory Committee members describing (a) the vision and recommendations, (b) the basis for all of the recommendations, and (c) any disagreements among the Advisory Committee members about any of the issues or recommendations and potential ways to address the differences.</li> </ol>
--	--

<p><b>Commitments</b></p>	<p>Advisory Committee members accept responsibility to:</p>
---------------------------	---

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Engage in a thoughtful, thorough deliberation.</li> <li>2. Provide their individual view and ideas, and to broaden and strengthen the chances for success by bringing the views of their constituents and others with similar interests to the Advisory Committee process.</li> <li>3. Keep their constituents informed and engaged as appropriate.</li> <li>4. Participate in good faith to present their views and to identify mutually beneficial solutions for all interests.</li> <li>5. Attend all meetings fully prepared to discuss the issues on the agenda.</li> <li>6. Share relevant information with other Advisory Committee members.</li> <li>7. Work to identify promising options and openly discuss and evaluate those options.</li> <li>8. Address issues openly with other Advisory Committee members and refrain from undermining the Advisory Committee.</li> </ol> <p>The Board will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use the information developed by the Advisory Committee to make informed decisions.</li> <li>2. Provide technical resources and support to the Advisory Committee to ensure the Advisory Committee can complete its work in a timely manner.</li> </ol>
<b>Feedback Plan</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Advisory Committee members meet periodically with the Board to review the work being done and to receive input to strengthen the chances for adoption of the Advisory Committee's recommendations by the Board.</li> <li>2. Advisory Committee members regularly provide updates on Advisory Committee activities to constituents and other interested parties, and bring concerns from constituents to the meetings.</li> <li>3. Board of Forestry will hold work sessions and receive public testimony on the vision and key issues addressed by the Advisory Committee.</li> <li>4. The Advisory Committee will obtain public input as described in the Public Involvement/Outreach Plan. The draft vision and guidance document will be available for public review and comment before adoption by the Board.</li> </ol>
<b>Procedures and Meeting Frequency</b>	<p>The Advisory Committee will set the schedule for meeting dates.</p> <p>See attached Operating Procedures, and Public Involvement/Outreach Plan.</p>
<b>Decision Making Process</b>	<p>The Advisory Committee will strive to make decisions by consensus. Consensus is a process for reaching agreement that does not rely on voting. A consensus is the strongest decision making process a group can use because it means that all members agree that they have had an opportunity to share their opinions, the decision was arrived at fairly and openly, and that they will support or not oppose the decision – even if it is not their preferred choice.</p> <p>A consensus decision is built by identifying and exploring all Committee members' interests and by creating solutions or a package agreement that satisfies these interests to the greatest extent possible. A consensus is reached when all Committee members agree their major interests have been taken into consideration and addressed satisfactorily. In conveying consensus recommendations to the Board, it will be incumbent upon the Committee and Chair to accurately describe the level of consensus that has been achieved.</p> <p>A consensus does not necessarily mean unanimous agreement among all Advisory Committee members. Some Committee members may strongly endorse a particular recommendation or</p>

	<p>solution while others may accept it as a workable agreement and be wiling to "live with it." This situation may still constitute consensus. Each Committee member participates in the consensus without embracing every element of the agreement with the same fervor as other parties, or necessarily having each of his or her interests satisfied to the fullest extent. However, given the combination of gains and trade-offs overall, a consensus is the strongest agreement that the Committee members can make given current circumstances and alternative options available to them.</p> <p>The Advisory Committee wants to ensure that the views of all members are captured and presented to the Board. If a consensus is not reached on a given issue, a Committee member has several options:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A Committee member who does not agree with the general opinion in the Committee may "stand aside" and not block the consensus. This may be done through silent approval (i.e., by letting a proposal stand without spoken support or approval) or by verbally noting that he or she is not in agreement with the rest of the Committee members, and will stand aside and allow the Committee to reach a decision or take an action.</li> <li>2. A Committee member or group of members may stand aside, allow the rest of the Committee to reach a consensus and request that a minority report(s) detailing the other view or views be added to the final document.</li> <li>3. A Committee member who does not agree with the general opinion in the Committee on a particular question, issue, or recommendation may request the Committee announce there was not a consensus agreement. In which case, the Committee's final document will contain a detailed explanation of the basis of the disagreement and the associated reasons for the differences of opinion, a description of the interests that must be satisfied, a description of the options considered and not agreed upon, any areas of agreement, and if possible, ways to address the differences.</li> </ol> <p>Any Committee member may include as an addendum to the Committee's final document additional information, recommendations, or materials.</p> <p>When the Advisory Committee makes consensus recommendations, the Board may consider adopting the recommendations as written. If the Board does not adopt them as written, the Board will provide an explanation for any changes to the Advisory Committee's recommendations. In the absence of consensus by the Advisory Committee, the Board will weigh the information received from the Advisory Committee, consider additional public input, and develop its own recommendations. Advisory Committee members will be able to present information to the Board as part of this decision making process.</p> <p>The Advisory Committee also will strive to make procedural decisions by consensus, such as structuring work sessions, and concluding discussions.</p>
<p><b>How Decisions Are Communicated Publicly</b></p>	<p>At meetings, in published documents, by email and on the web -- <a href="http://egov.oregon.gov/ODF/BOARD/FFAC.shtml">http://egov.oregon.gov/ODF/BOARD/FFAC.shtml</a>.</p>

<p><b>Members</b></p>	<p>Ralph Bloemers Crag Law Center</p> <p>Allyn Ford Roseburg Forest Products</p> <p>Chuck Graham Retired</p>
-----------------------	--

	<p>Steve Grasty Harney County Judge</p> <p>Steve Hobbs, Chair Oregon Board of Forestry and Advisory Committee</p> <p>Russ Hoeflich The Nature Conservancy</p> <p>Annabelle Jaramillo Benton County Commission</p> <p>Bill Kluting Carpenters Industrial Council</p> <p>R. Wade Mosby Collins Companies</p> <p>Zane Smith, Jr. Fish and Wildlife Commission</p> <p>Tim Vredenburg Coquille Indian Tribe</p> <p>Ken Williamson Environmental Quality Commission</p>
<p><b>Role of State and Federal Agencies</b></p>	<p>The Board of Forestry, Environmental Quality Commission, and Fish and Wildlife Commission representatives will participate as full members of the Advisory Committee.</p> <p>State and federal agencies will serve as a technical resource and provide staff support and information for the Advisory Committee.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Staff will attend meetings as non-voting members.</li> <li>b. Staff will gather and present information, and answer questions, as requested or needed by the Advisory Committee.</li> <li>c. Staff will prepare the initial drafts of documents for consideration by the Advisory Committee.</li> </ul>