

Oregon Dept. of Forestry/Oregon Dept. of Energy  
**Forest Biomass Workgroup Charter**

Revised September 2006

<b>Chartering Group</b>	<b>Sponsors</b>	<b>Forest Biomass Workgroup Co-chairs</b>	<b>Kick Off Date</b>	<b>Committee Type Sunset Date</b>
<i>Oregon Biomass Coordinating Group</i>	<i>Depts. of Forestry/Energy</i>	<i>TBD – ODF TBD-Private Interest</i>	<i>October 12, 2005</i>	<i>Ad Hoc Sunsets June, 2007</i>

<b>Vision</b>	Oregon enjoys healthy forests, clean air, expanded economic opportunity, and greater energy independence because of thriving industries that make the best use of the state's forest biomass.
<b>Goal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To achieve the vision by addressing the barriers that exist for sustainable use of forest biomass in Oregon</li> </ul>
<b>Background Drivers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over 21 million acres of Oregon's forestlands are overstocked, in Fire Condition Class II or III, and subject to catastrophic wildfire, drought stress, and insect and disease outbreaks which impact forest productivity, air quality, and the safety of rural communities.</li> <li>Federal, state, and local initiatives are resulting in ongoing, long-term forest health and fuel reduction projects. Offsetting costs of these projects would extend limited funds.</li> <li>Federal land management agencies have been given stewardship contracting authority, which allows for the long-term exchange of goods for services and which can be used to establish a sustainable supply of biomass raw material.</li> <li>Oregon annually produces in excess of 9 million bone dry tons of biomass from forest residues.</li> <li>Disposal of forest residues by open burning is increasingly restricted because of concerns about air quality, public health and visibility. Alternatives-to-burning strategies are now mandated by federal regulations, and in-state smoke management programs.</li> <li>Providing non-traditional markets for forest biomass will increase forest management options for landowners and encourage forestland ownership.</li> <li>Protection of forestlands and their environmental, economic and social values from catastrophic disturbances, and maintenance of the forest landbase are key elements of Oregon's forest policy.</li> <li>Rural communities hurt by the decline in traditional forest products industries will benefit at multiple levels from forest biomass energy and biochemical industries.</li> <li>Increasing costs, supply reliability and sustainability of fossil fuels, coupled with concern about global warming, encourage the development of renewable energy alternatives.</li> <li>The Governor's Renewable Energy Action Plan identifies specific targets for the development of biomass facilities in the state.</li> <li>Current state and federal policies do not provide adequate incentives that promote the sustainable use of forest biomass for energy production.</li> <li>Lack of coordination resulting in diverse stakeholder consensus is a barrier which is key to address.</li> </ul>
<b>Success Indicators</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oregon has healthy forests and the state is on-track to meet, or has met or exceeded the biomass energy targets in the Governor's Renewable Energy Action Plan and Oregon Strategy for Greenhouse Gases.</li> <li>The public understands the benefits and consequences of using forest biomass for products and energy production, and supports strategies that are environmentally, economically and socially balanced.</li> <li>Oregon makes maximum use of federal and non-governmental grant dollars that promote the use of forest biomass as a source of renewable energy and other value-added products.</li> </ol>

<p><b>Milestones &amp; Deliverables (bold)</b></p>	<p>2005</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>October: Draft <b>Charter</b> developed by workgroup</li> </ul> <p>2006</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>January: Strategic issues identified, “<b>critical path</b>” developed</li> <li>February: Consolidated web information on-line</li> <li>March – November: Subcommittees/ full committee meet to address issues</li> <li>November – December: Begin pulling aspects of <b>written report to submit to Biomass Coordinating Group</b>. Biomass Coordinating Group to submit report to Legislature covering Forest, Agriculture, and Urban aspects to Bioenergy development needs.</li> </ul> <p>2007</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>January – June: Subcommittee and committee work to address issues</li> <li>June: Prepare to sunset group and make <b>recommendations on resources and actions needed to address the work that remains</b>.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Commitment</b></p>	<p>The Forest Biomass Workgroup accepts responsibility to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Keep stakeholders informed and engaged when appropriate,</li> <li>2. Facilitate decisions at the appropriate level on a timely basis to address key barriers</li> <li>3. Monitor and coordinate with the other Biomass Workgroups and the state Biomass Coordinating Group</li> <li>4. Perform quality control of all outputs</li> </ol>
<p><b>Stakeholders</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest Landowners</li> <li>• Forest Products Industry</li> <li>• Public Utilities</li> <li>• Power Companies</li> <li>• Local Governments/Districts</li> <li>• Environmental and NGO groups</li> <li>• Community groups</li> <li>• State Agencies</li> <li>• Federal Agencies</li> <li>• Tribal Governments</li> <li>• The Governor’s Office</li> <li>• The Legislature</li> <li>• Universities and research centers</li> <li>• Citizens</li> <li>• Congressional staff</li> </ul>
<p><b>Decision-making Process and Decision Communication</b></p>	<p>The Working group will strive to make decisions by consensus. Failure to participate will not be grounds for blocking consensus. If consensus cannot be attained the co-chairs may elect to use other decision making methods. Communication is through meetings, meeting summaries, in published documents and by email. Meeting frequency will be set as needed by the group.</p> <p>The co-chairs may appoint subcommittees for specific aspects of the group’s work.</p>
<p><b>Selection of Co-chairs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One co-chair shall be an agency representative appointed by the state Biomass Coordinating Group.</li> <li>• One co-chair shall be a Workgroup member representing the private sector and selected by the Workgroup.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Membership</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Scott Aycock - Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council</li> <li>2. Representative Chuck Burley – District 54</li> <li>3. Linc Cannon - Oregon Forest Industries Council</li> <li>4. Nils Christofferson – Wallowa Resources</li> <li>5. Mike Cloughesy – Oregon Forest Resources Institute</li> <li>6. Greg Corbin – Stoel Rives</li> <li>7. Martin Desmond – Lane Microbusiness</li> <li>8. Brian Finneran – Oregon Dept. of Environmental Quality</li> <li>9. Jim Geisinger – Associated Oregon Loggers</li> <li>10. Jon Germond – Oregon Dept. of Fish &amp; Wildlife</li> <li>11. Mary Gautreaux – Senator Wyden’s Portland staff</li> <li>12. Jim Hallberg – BLM</li> <li>13. Doug Heiken – Oregon Natural Resources Council</li> <li>14. Russ Hoeflich - The Nature Conservancy</li> <li>15. Dr. Loren Kellogg – Oregon State University</li> <li>16. Mark Kendall – Oregon Dept. of Energy</li> <li>17. Bill Kluting – Western Council of Industrial Workers</li> <li>18. Sandy Lonsdale – Silvan Power Co.</li> <li>19. Tad Mason – TSS Consultants</li> </ol>

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