



Informational Hearing on Forest Resources Protection and Water Quality

House Energy and Environment Committee

Oregon Department of Forestry
April 30, 2019



Topics

- Roles and responsibilities for water quality management on state and private forestlands.
- Cooperative mechanisms established by the Oregon Legislature.
- Board of Forestry approach to water quality protection including implementation of Oregon's Forest Practices Act.

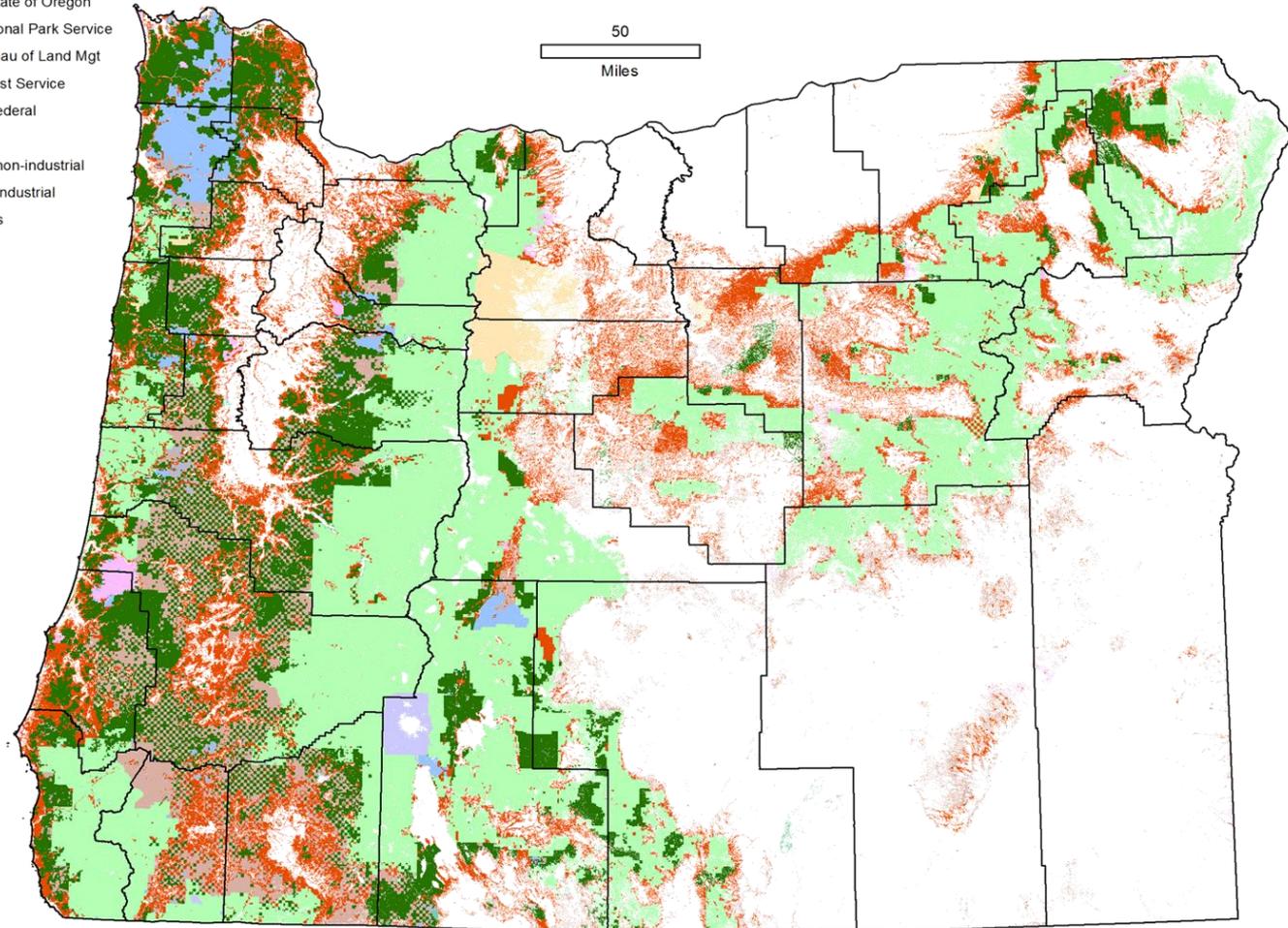
Forest Land Management



Oregon Forest Land Management

- LandManager**
- Oregon Department of Forestry
 - Other State of Oregon
 - US National Park Service
 - US Bureau of Land Mgt
 - US Forest Service
 - Other Federal
 - Tribal
 - Private non-industrial
 - Private Industrial
 - Counties

50
Miles





Board of Forestry Roles and Responsibilities

- Supervise all matters of forest policy and management under the jurisdiction of the state ...(ORS 526.016)
- Under the Forest Practices Act (FPA), continuous growing and harvesting, and vesting in the Board exclusive authority to adopt and enforce rules ...(ORS 527.630, 527.755)



Board of Forestry Water Quality Regulatory Authority



- Board required to adopt best management practices to maintain water quality and meet Environmental Quality Commission (EQC) standards (ORS 527.765)



Cooperative Mechanisms Between BOF and Environmental Quality Commission (EQC)



Oregon statutes create a unique cooperative relationship between the Board and the EQC that ensures water quality protection on forestland.

- The EQC has primary responsibility for implementing with the federal Clean Water Act (CWA), and state water quality law.
- The BOF has exclusive responsibility for regulating forest practices.
- Providing each body with a formal process to request that the other consider its concerns.



BOF Approach to Water Quality Protection



- Maintain regulatory FPA framework.
- Support an effective, science-based, and adaptive FPA.
- Use of non-regulatory tools.
- Existing land-use laws to maintain forestland (Statewide Planning Goal 4)
- Efforts under the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds.



BOF Approach to Water Quality Protection Forest Practices Act

 **Oregon Forest Practices Act:**
Adaptable and informed by sound science

The Oregon Forest Practices Act reflects Oregonians' desires to use and enjoy Oregon's forests and protect its natural resources. It was the first law of its kind in the U.S. when the state Legislature passed it in 1971, and the Act and its rules have been changed many times in response to new scientific findings and evolving public needs and interests.

In a process that incorporates public input, the Board of Forestry - a seven-member citizen board appointed by the governor and confirmed by the state Senate - approves detailed rules to implement the Act's requirements. Here is a list of significant changes in the Act and its rules, which regulate forestry on private and state-owned lands.

2020

- Sept. 2017 Revised bald eagle rules to match science and their successful recovery!
- July 2017 Increased buffers around many salmon, steelhead, and bull trout streams.
- Jan. 2016 Set no-spray buffers for aerial pesticide use around homes and schools.
- Mar. 2015 Enhanced wildlife habitat by allowing people to make small open areas in forests to grow food for wildlife.
- July 2014 Set rules to help connect landowners and people wanting to harvest special forest products, like truffles, Christmas trees, or knapweed.
- Sept. 2013 Changed written plan requirements for streams and wetlands.
- Mar. 2012 Revised rules for tree planting along state roads to improve safety and traffic visibility.



Questions

