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College of Forestry

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Elliott Forest Listening Sessions Summary

Background

As part of the Oregon State University-led exploratory phase to assess the feasibility of transforming the Elliott State Forest into a research forest, the College of Forestry conducted three public listening sessions in the surrounding local communities of North Bend, Reedsport and Roseburg to gather input, ask questions and identify opportunities relating to OSU's process.

The three sessions were conducted with a uniform process and ran from 6:15 until 8:00 p.m., at the North Bend Library, the Umpqua Discovery Center and the Douglas County Extension Annex. Doug Zenn, of Zenn Associates, designed and facilitated the sessions. Representatives from the College of Forestry presented a 15-minute overview of the College, discussing the various programs, accomplishments, and current research forests managed. The presentation was delivered by Geoff Huntington on June 4, Jim Johnson on June 5, and Katy Kavanagh on June 6. The audience then divided into four groups, each designated to different discussion topics roughly aligned with public values the Land Board has articulated as important to consider in the design and management of a research forest. Those include: Recreation and Public Access; Research and Education; Timber, Economy and Forest Management; and Conservation. Each group discussion was facilitated by an OSU staff member and was structured to capture input from the audience on their perspective regarding the opportunities, issues and concerns associated with addressing the particular public value.

Attendees spent 30 minutes in their first discussion group and were asked to select a different topic area for a second small group discussion that lasted 20 minutes. The second session focused on capturing new comments that were not yet covered or further elaborating upon those already listed in the first round. In the third and final segment of the evening's sessions, the groups dispersed and the attendees had the opportunity to visit all of the topics' stations to review the comments captured and contribute additional ideas; to visually note the topics that they felt were the highest priority for them personally; and ask the OSU facilitators questions, or engage in discussion with other participants.

Participation at all three sessions were as follows: 64 participants in North Bend, 44 in Reedsport, and 36 in Roseburg. The audience represented a wide cross-section of interests, from a strong environmental focus to heavy emphasis on traditional forest

management. Many of those who engaged reside on properties neighboring the Elliott Forest, or are routine users of the forest.

Notes from the Facilitated Discussion

Research & Education

The Research & Education sessions generated vigorous discussion of suggested research topics and areas of interest, such as carbon sequestration, alternative logging practices, soil and water health, fire disturbance, and recreation impacts. Many suggested comparative studies; for example, investigating the outcomes under the current Oregon Forest Practices Act compared to outcomes using non-traditional approaches to forest management, such as ecological forestry. At the two locations closest to the forest there was strong interest in utilizing the forest for local education projects, connecting to public schools and the local community college, as well as offering educational tours for the general public and tourists along Highway 101. There was also strong expression of interest in having OSU develop a research campus near the forest and establish a long-term presence in the community. There was a great deal of interest in research projects focused on at-risk species present on the Elliott Forest, and ensuring that the habitats for these species are not further degraded. It was noted by several that presence of these species offers great opportunity to study the relationship between restoration of at-risk populations in relation to active forest management.

Of the concerns expressed, most related to how the research would be funded and opposition to having funding needs for purchase and management of the forest drive harvest volume up beyond what is necessary to protect at-risk species. Some questioned whether how managing a research forest that needs to make debt service payments would be different from having the Elliott Forest provide annual revenue to the Common School Fund. Some also felt that because of the size, complexity, and terrain of the Elliott Forest, management may be too expensive to also allow for the funding of research. A number of commenters expressed the opinion that appropriate harvest revenue may just be sufficient to cover the management costs associated with the forest and not much else. Some participants expressed concern about governance, and who would decide what research agenda would be pursued over time (whether OSU would form a local management committee, or a balanced advisory board for instance).? Other concerns included clearcutting, use of herbicides, potential introduction of genetically modified organisms, and the number and location of reserve areas.

Local Economy, Timber, & Forest Management

This topic area drew a large percentage of participants over the three nights. One of the consistent themes was interest in carbon sequestration and the sale of carbon

credits as a source of revenue. Many participants were enthusiastic about this approach, although it was clear that there was a lot of uncertainty and most did not have a clear understanding of what the economic potential of carbon markets might be. There were also many strong opinions expressed to keep the Elliott Forest as a “working forest” that would provide a steady supply of logs to local mills, and be a source of employment in the local economies.

There were mixed opinions expressed about the potential approaches to forest management. Some participants expressed strong opinions opposed to an industrial model and reliance on clearcutting and rotation age to boost revenue, while others embraced this as the most efficient and economical approach. Many participants were in favor of exploring alternative approaches to management, wanting to try novel systems, or rely on partial cutting, thinning, variable retention harvesting, etc. Some expressed an interest in further developing non-timber forest products and wildcrafting, as a revenue source.

Many were concerned about the impacts of harvesting on wildlife habitat, water quantity and quality, and soil health. In all, 46 concerns or issues were raised by participants, with some strongly opposed to utilizing clearcutting even in the context of research -- often citing the nearby privately-owned forests as providing more than enough opportunity to study clearcutting practices. Other concerns expressed included soil erosion, roads, pesticide use, and funding. As with other groups, a substantial number of participants in the topic area expressed concern about the need to harvest to generate research funding. One person indicated that if the research is intended to benefit the citizens of the state, the state should provide the research funding in a separate line in the state budget, and not rely on harvest revenue. Finally, there were concerns expressed about the ability of a research forest to supply a reliable year-to-year flow of logs to local mills.

Recreation & Access

There was widespread interest in the array of opportunities to support recreation on the Elliott. Among the areas highlighted by participants were fishing, foraging, kayaking, birding, and hunting as well potential for developing infrastructure and/or management to support activities like camping, mountain biking, motorized trail biking, photography, hiking, horse riding and more. Many participants saw opportunity for creating partnerships with businesses, schools, recreational organizations, as well as increased tourism and potential employment and volunteer positions.

The predominant concern brought up in this topic area was ensuring continued access for the public. There was uncertainty of how and which recreational opportunities could be created, and how they would be supported financially in relation to OSU’s first management priority for research. Although not uniform, a general sentiment was expressed by many that public access did not have to include

access to all places at all times if research and management constraints required otherwise, but it was clear that management planning will need to clearly address this issue.

Also raised by some were concerns regarding how University ownership of the forest would affect private landowning neighbors, and potentially change their ability to use or access the public forest. Fire danger was raised in a variety of aspects, predominantly noting an increased fire risk coming along with increased recreational use in the forest. In general, safety was a concern and the acknowledgement that with increased visitation there would be a need for infrastructural development, well-marked roads, public communications, adequate zoning for mixed recreational opportunities, surveillance and enforcement on the forest with a level of attention not currently present. The roads were also a high priority topic – both because of their current and potential use for recreation, and because of concerns regarding the current presence of degrading and dangerous roads.

Conservation

A prominent comment raised at all sessions regarding opportunities for conservation in an Elliott State Research Forest centered on the presence of multiple at-risk species listed under the federal Endangered Species Act, , and the need to protect these populations and their habitats now and into the future. Additionally, there were a number of comments expressing a variety of habitat issues including a desire to create and maintain adequate habitat for deer and elk with early successional forest, studying the recent return of wolves to the coast range and helping them remain there, and seizing the opportunity to create and promote the Elliott as being a “biodiversity bank.” Another high priority was the preservation of the oldest trees in the Elliott, particularly stands in the Silver Creek Heritage Grove, and researching carbon sequestration.

A large number of the attendees were interested in OSU taking an active management strategy that was rooted in ecological values, demonstrating how to maintain natural ecosystem functions with the presence of sustainable, minimally impacting timber harvest to create a resilient landscape against climate change and natural disturbances (fire, landslides, storms, etc). Many suggested that OSU could go beyond the established minimum requirements for Endangered Species Act and Oregon Forest Practices Act and demonstrate how to repair intensively managed “plantation” forestlands back to natural systems, ensuring that conservation remained the first priority, above economic output.

Top concerns encompassed across all three sessions included potential loss of old growth trees, environmental impacts of the extensive existing road system, future degradation of habitat and water quality, and fire susceptibility of the forest and surrounding communities. Along with these,, concerns were expressed about

whether funding sources for research might “slant” the type of research OSU would conduct, and whether OSU will establish transparency and long-term reliability for management decisions over time in support of conservation values that might be at odds with pressures to harvest.

Conclusions

Oregon State University committed to continuing outreach efforts related to the potential for establishing an Elliott State Research Forest. Additional interviews will be conducted throughout the summer of 2019, and follow-up outreach events are being planned in partnership with the Department of State Lands for the fall of 2019. Additional information about the process, outreach efforts, and updates on the planning process can be found at the University’s website here:
<https://www.forestry.oregonstate.edu/elliott-forest>

Appendix

<p>June 4, 2019 North Bend</p>
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Recreation & Access Opportunities

- Creating and providing open areas for deer and elk through thoughtful harvest planning. (3)
- No locked gates (being mindful of public safety) (4)
- Maintaining an already established road network (2)
- Primitive campsites (Elk Horn area)
- Trail maintenance for hiking and horse riding (3)
- Balancing opportunities for both motorized and non-motorized recreation, separated by zoning or tied into existing OHV infrastructure. (3)
- Link to trail biking business model (with potential sponsorships). (4)
- Fishing - opportunities to link local community to steelhead (4)
- Photography business
- Eco-lodges (3)

Recreation & Access Concerns & Issues

- No present signage throughout the forest and without visible directions, it is easy to get lost.(3)
- Dangerous roads (unkept, exposed ridges, etc). (3)
- Necessary infrastructure required to manage the people and traffic with potential future development
- Fire danger (4)
- Public safety (requiring law enforcement, sheriff, surveillance, management). (8)

- Any recreation opportunities created may need to be done in relation to the priorities of research and harvest
- Management and accessibility required for adequate hunting
- Handicap access (2)
- Balanced recreational use in relation to economic feasibility requires harvest (5)

Conservation Opportunities

- Learning how to better protect endangered species that live in the Elliott region (coho salmon, marbled murrelet, northern spotted owl).
- Preserving old growth trees (4)
- Demonstrating the ecological value of carbon sequestration
- Creating early successional habitat for deer and elk (2)
- Showing how to sustainably manage a forest for the preservation of multiple habitats with the mitigated impact of harvest (currently the coast range forests do not demonstrate this) (1)
- Preserving the historical value of the forest (2)
- Presence of a coho hatchery in Allegheny
- Better management for fire prevention (1)
- Researching herbicide: alternative material methods or how to use it in a more sustainable way, without any aerial spraying. (1)
- Revival of ethnobotany
- Studying the effects of climate “chaos” on the forest (1)
- Establishing a biodiversity bank (4)
- Management for vegetational diversity with an emphasis on native plants
- Positive impacts from the return of wolves to the area
- Studying and protecting endemic dace fish that live in the Mellicoma
- Removal of invasive species
- Adoption of a management strategy that puts conservation first (1)
- Protecting the Silver Creek Heritage Grove (2)
- Restoration of previous logging and management impacts (2)
- Sustainably decommissioning roads and removing their impact from the forest

Conservation Concerns & Issues

- Waste disposal, from potential visitors and from any research that may occur
- Current status and well-being of the coho salmon habitat and populations (4)
- An unreliable funding stream for research and conservation that may leave projects unfinished or not done as robustly and thoroughly as possible (1)
- Research could potentially put excess stress on the ecosystem (2)
- Presence of algae bloom
- The management structure and balance of OSU’s decision-making process for receiving partnership funding, choosing research projects, etc.

- Putting economic output above conservation values
- The currently unused roads and continued degradation's impacts on the forest (damaging slopes, water quality, etc).
- The future of fire susceptibility in the forest and surrounding communities (1)
- Impacts of off-road vehicles

Economy, Timber & Forest Management Opportunities

- Develop an incubator to tie research to new product development and engage students in the process. This could be a good connector to economic development. (3)
- Students who come to the Elliott Forest to study and conduct research contribute to the local economy. (1)
- Innovative harvesting methods could be employed on the Elliott Forest. (3)
- Cell phone tower at the Cougar Pass Lookout could supply revenue. (1)
- Local operators could benefit from having work projects on the Elliott Forest. There is an advantage in proximity to the work site. (1)
- Clean up the Elkhorn Ranch, the 8000 road, and other popular camping spots. (1)
- There is an old girl Scout Camp that could be used for student lodging. This could also be a source of revenue.
- Get community buy-in to the research and forest plan.
- Produce high quality logs and do not export logs. (1)
- Carbon sequestration could be a revenue source. (1)
- Wildcrafting and non-timber forest products could be a revenue source.
- Recreation should be considered as an industry and a revenue source. (3)
- Management should allow the forest to serve as a refuge for spotted owls, marbled murrelets, and salmon. (2)
- Consider fishing as an industry and a revenue source.
- The forest could serve as a testing ground for new management regimes, forest habitats, extended rotations, jobs, and materials.
- Create new markets for new products and multi-use. (2)
- Locally produced logs should be processed locally to add economic value to the community.
- There is an opportunity for learning about more riparian needs and protections for fish. (1)

Economy, Timber & Forest Management Concerns & Issues

- There should be no fees or gates, and 100% open access. (3)
- Revenue from timber harvest may be needed to fund the research.
- What is the definition of old growth?
- Rotation age of the forest.
- Use of genetically modified seedlings.
- What comes first, the Habitat Conservation Plan or the Timber Harvest Plan? (6)

- If there is no harvest the forest won't contribute much to the local economy. (2)
- Safety concerns during harvest and road closures. (1)
- Signage of roads for safety. (1)
- Predictability of timber harvest from a forest devoted primarily to research. Public understanding of this.
- Protection of water systems, springs, etc. of neighbors. Concerns about herbicide pollution. (2)
- Lack of infrastructure to handle large logs.
- Lack of research infrastructure, for example, no research facility exists to serve the Research Forest.
- Status of fire protection. Is the status quo acceptable? (1)
- Expanded research and recreation may increase fire danger, whereas traditional operations with people and equipment provide a measure of fire protection.
- Prioritize local contractors over outside contractors. (1)
- This area has seen mega-fires in the past, such as the 1868 fire. What is next? (1)
- With a lack of harvest, roads deteriorate, leading to increased fire risk. (2)
- If there are no fees and open access that could lead to increased fire risk. (2)
- There may not be enough revenue generated from timber harvests to fund the research, therefore, it may be necessary to start small and build over time.

Other Economy, Timber & Forest Management Considerations

- The Elliott Forest needs to provide inventory information.
- The Elliott Forest needs to provide maps.
- The Elliott Forest needs easy access information.
- Volunteer organizations could be used to assist with research and infrastructure.

Research & Education Opportunities

- A research forest may offer a measure of protection from single uses, such as industrial forestry. (1)
- Carbon sequestration in forests represents a research opportunity as well as a potential source of income through the sale of carbon credits. (1)
- Research opportunity: impact of contemporary federal forest management practices on water quantity and quality. (4)
- Research opportunity: impact of private forest land management practices on the fate of wood in headwater streams. (1)
- A research forest could offer outreach and study opportunities to students at Southwest Oregon Community College (SWOCC). (5)
- Possibility to construct a forestry research facility like the Oregon Institute of Marine Biology (OIMB) on or near the Elliott Forest, to help maintain a strong local presence. (6)

- It is important to conduct research collaboratively with other agencies and organizations, like Watershed Councils.
- A research forest could serve as a reference site for forest restoration projects. (1)
- It is important to maintain interaction with the local communities.
- Research opportunity: study the use of intercropping (for example, hemp) as cover crops following harvesting to reduce the need for herbicide spraying. (4)
- Research opportunity: impact of forest management practices, especially herbicide spraying, on habitat for deer and elk and on aquatic ecosystems. (2)
- Utilize the Elliott Forest as an outreach resource to educate the public and tourists along Highway 101 about forestry practices. Conduct tours for the public and tourists. (8)
- Research opportunity: study fungal mycelia to develop new products for bioremediation and replacement for unsustainable products like Styrofoam. A company on the East Coast, Ecovative, is working in this area and may be looking for West coast university partners. (5)
- A research forest provides the opportunity to establish, study, and maintain long term research plots. (1)
- Use the Elliott Forest to establish a “Forest School”, a special type of Outdoor School focused on the forest. (2)
- Research opportunity: study natural succession after timber harvesting, that is, without normal practices, including planting. Also, conduct studies of prescribed burning in coastal forests. (1)
- Research opportunity: study the full cycle of a forest, from regeneration through old growth, as well as disturbances, like fire, that occur in the forest. (2)
- Develop research partnerships with other entities like the OSU Department of Fisheries & Wildlife, the Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife, the University of Oregon, Watershed Councils, etc.
- Research opportunity: The connection of the coastal forest to the estuary on a landscape scale. (2)
- Research opportunity: spawning gravels in streams. (1)
- Research opportunity: invasive species, such as brome grass and Johnson grass, in forests.
- Research opportunity: erosion from recreational trails experiencing different uses, like mountain biking, hiking, and horseback riding, across different forest types. (1)
- Research opportunity: study phenology in the Elliott Forest, especially in relation to climate change. (2)
- Design small scale research projects that could employ the service of small scale operators and contractors from the local community. Establish small scale forestry research.
- Research opportunity: quantify the economic benefits of the Elliott Forest. (4)

- Research opportunity: recreational aspects of hunting and fishing. For example, impacts of changing seasons, bag limits, etc.
- Research opportunity: forest certification and the production of small scale certified wood products.

Research & Education Concerns & Issues

- Overall risks associated with experimentation. For example, research into genetically modified organisms could lead to a release of GMOs into the environment. (3)
- Governance and local citizen involvement into the research conducted on the Elliott Forest. Would there be a local management committee comprised of citizens, or an advisory board? (2)
- Research conducted on the Elliott Forest should serve the needs of the citizens of the state of Oregon and not be controlled by special interests who have funding. Therefore, the state needs to provide adequate funding to support the research.

<p>June 5, 2019 Reedsport</p>

Conservation Opportunities

- Creating and supporting habitat for salmon to better understand and protect their populations and maintain resiliency (4)
- Protecting endangered species (3)
- Management approach encompassing for multi-species (flora and fauna)
- With the size of the forest, it could be a core “bioregion” for conservation in the coast range (1)
- Carbon sequestration
- Learning and showing how to grow forests, not just tree crops (6)
- Showcasing how to repair industrial managed forests back to natural ecosystem functions and preserving those ecological functions with the presence of sustainable timber harvest (2)
- Incorporating historical uses/practices on the land (ethnobotany)
- Managing the land similarly to a wilderness area, using research as a tool to transition it back to a more natural state (1)
- Discovering new approaches to maximize the amount of interior forest (1)
- Opportunities to see and use the forest in a new way, never done before
- Demonstrating new approaches previously set by the Oregon Forest Practices Act (with potential influence in the future to rewrite it) (1)

- Incorporating active management to protect from natural disasters, support future use of the landscape and resiliency

Conservation Concerns & Issues

- The amount of acreage designated for habitat conservation vs logging
- Loss of old growth trees (2)
- Human impact on the wildlife and plants
- Invasive species (2)
- Lack of watershed level recovery conservation approach
- Impacts of extensive road system
- Fragmentation of the forest (1)
- Role of carbon storage (1)
- Transparency and sourcing surrounding research funding (2)
- Only managing to the minimum required amount (under Oregon Forest Practices Act) and not actively doing more
- Limitations on manipulative research and the impacts of research on local community and its resources (4)
- Putting a greater emphasis on fundraising and revenue than in conservation
- Lack of trust in the College of Forestry

Public Access & Recreation Opportunities

- Kayaking (1)
- Foraging (mushrooms, etc) (2)
- Camping (dispersed with no pit toilets)
- Hunting and fishing (1)
- Loon Lake, Golden and Silver Falls (1)
- Birding (1)
- Photography
- Hiking
- Creating trail access and maintaining/adding new trails overtime (1)
- Clean-up from snow storm damage
- Road maintenance for continued public access with rotating road closures (1)
- Non-consumptive recreation (3)
- Gold panning
- Wood cutting
- Employment and volunteer opportunities (rangers, docents, etc) (1)
- Local school fieldtrips

Public Access & Recreation Concerns & Issues

- Upkeep of road and trail maintenance
- The need for easements to be maintained

- Deciphering how the public will be communicated with regarding happenings in the forest (trail information, notices, etc). Maybe an interpretive kiosk? (1)
- Poaching (1)
- The potential effects of new ownership in the Elliott on the private lands next to BLM
- Diseased deer and elk potentially impacting hunting opportunities and water quality
- How to fund sustained road maintenance when not connected to a timber sale (3)
- Ensuring that the forest always stays open (no closed gates) with unrestricted access because it has always been open. (1)
- Illegal dumping (3)
- Due to the remote location, if resources were needed like search and rescue, who would be responsible? (i.e Douglas or Coos County)
- The currently unmarked roads can easily get people lost in the forest (1)
- Fire safety (who's responsibility will prevention and protection be?) and the question of clear cuts and potential fire liability (1)
- How the new ownership of the forest would impact private neighbors and change their ability to use their land (1)
- Lack of wildlife management due to lack of timber harvest
- Maintaining employment opportunities so there are more people there with a purpose and can discourage illegal activities (2)

Research & Education Opportunities

- The Elliott Forest is one of the most productive forests in the world. There is an opportunity to study the interrelationships between production forestry and the protection of native habitats. (5)
- Study the sequestration of carbon in 80 year rotations, and the economic value of sequestered carbon through the sale of carbon credits. (4)
- The Elliott Forest affords the opportunity for local students to study and conduct research without having to leave the community.
- Conduct research related to endangered species such as the northern spotted owl, marbled murrelet, coho salmon, and salamanders. (1)
- Study water quality since streams and rivers in the Elliott Forest are on the Clean Water Act 303d list.
- Focus research on biodiversity and native ecosystems rather than studying practices of working forests. (3)
- Study the cause and effect of historical pesticide spraying in forests, particularly on small mammal populations.
- Study the re-wilding of the forest and transfer the forest from an industrial forestry model to a natural system. (4)
- Establish a mechanism to fund forestry research without having to rely on timber harvest revenue, since reliance on harvest revenue provides an economic incentive to over-harvest just to fund the research.

- More outreach and Extension is needed in the Reedsport area. The Elliott forest could provide opportunities for more local programs related to forestry and educational programs for the general public as well.
- Oregon State University could/should construct a forestry research facility and/or a visitor center or education center in proximity to the Elliott Forest. (1)
- Study the comparative advantage or disadvantage that Oregon has in the global market for wood products from small diameter timber. Oregon had a competitive advantage back when we produced large logs, but now that Oregon only produces small logs, like other regions of the U.S. and other countries, our competitive advantage may be gone. (2)
- Oregon State University has the opportunity to become a leader in the management and economics of forest carbon in both research and education. We should educate students to become “carbon foresters.” (6)
- Question: what does Oregon State University need from the local community, Reedsport, in order to be successful in transforming the Elliott Forest into a research forest? (1)
- Use the Elliott Forest to study old assumptions regarding forest management in light of the new reality of markets for forest carbon.
- Study the whole forest, including both flora and fauna, in the context of creating and maintaining a healthy forest. (1)
- Conduct insect and disease research to inform forest management. (1)
- Incorporate the information contained in the Oregon Global Warming Commission Report into the plan for the Elliott Forest, particularly the forest-related research needs contained in the report. (2)

Research & Education Concerns & Issues

- The growth potential of different classes of land, as all are represented in the Elliott Forest. (1)
- The transfer of funds from the local area where they are produced (for example, timber receipts from the Elliott Forest) to a statewide Commons School Fund (CSF), and then the redistribution of a smaller sum back to the local area.
- The Forest Carbon Accounting Project, which involved College of Forestry researchers appears to be ignored in this process. (1)
- There could be an economic incentive to over-harvest the forest just to generate funding to support research. (1)
- Over-reliance on the sale of carbon credits, when we should be reducing emissions of carbon into the atmosphere.
- Over-reliance on the harvesting of timber to produce revenue to support K-12 education.
- Inclusion of a wilderness area into a research forest. This could also be an opportunity. (3)
- Oregon State University and a research forest could become a surrogate for the common School Fund. Instead of harvesting timber to support the fund,

the harvesting will be needed to support the research. What has changed in this model?

Economy, Timber & Forest Management Opportunities

- A research forest could allow the opportunity for students to learn the trades.
- Active management and research could provide for some local jobs and better stewardship of the forest. (5)
- A research forest would allow for road maintenance and access. (6)
- An actively managed research forest would provide a source of logs to local mills. (7)
- An opportunity for local school districts to work with Oregon State University. (2)
- An opportunity to build a local Extension campus and create a partnership with Southwest Oregon Community College. (2)
- Research into how to successfully harvest older age classes.
- A research forest would allow for fire management to reduce fire risk. (1)
- Think outside the box. A research forest would provide the opportunity to do something different to balance needs. (4)
- The sale of carbon credits could be a source of revenue for schools.
- Allow for active forest management in the research forest.
- A research forest could allow for proper road maintenance and healthy ecosystems. (2)
- A research forest could help maintain mill infrastructure.
- A research forest could allow for sustainability and balanced management.
- Ecotourism and providing local tours into the forest could provide a source of revenue. (1)
- Forest management and research could enable additional employment and require a skilled workforce.
- Communicate other successful Oregon State University management models as related to this project.

Economy, Timber & Forest Management Concerns & Issues

- What would be the effect of research on the flow of timber into the local economy? (4)
- A research forest could remove the forest control from the local area. (1)
- What about the need to provide revenue for the Common School Fund (CSF)? Where would the revenue from timber harvesting go?
- Will logging continue to be shut down due to legal challenges?
- There is a concern that access will be restricted for hunting and other activities. (4)
- Will Oregon State University continue to maintain roads for the neighbors with easements?

- A research forest could remove a source of funding for the county and for schools. (3)
- How will Oregon State University pay or refund the Common School fund? (1)
- A research forest will not allow a revenue flow to the local economy through taxes.
- What will be the impact of a research forest to the local schools?
- What are Oregon State University's expectations from the local community towards success and campus needs? (1)
- How can the partnership between Oregon State University and the community succeed? Communication is key.
- Is it possible for a research forest to be self-sustaining?
- State funding will still be needed. What is different, funding research or funding the CSF?
- Do the economics of sustainability take into account ecosystem services like clean water and non-commodity products?

<p>June 6, 2019 Roseburg</p>
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Research & Education Opportunities

- Study experimental logging practices.
- Test different thinning techniques to re-introduce diversity. (2)
- Study hydrologic impacts of harvest and roads since this has not been done in the Coast Range. (1)
- Focus on studies pertaining to thinning as an alternative to ecological management and clearcutting
- Study the interruption of surface aquifers by roads. (1)
- Study the impact of herbicides.
- Study the fire history of the area.
- Explore carbon markets and set aside reserves for the marbled murrelet and simultaneously sell carbon credits from the reserved lands. (2)
- Involve Umpqua Community College students in Elliott Forest research projects. (1)
- Make the Elliott Forest the world's leader in forest carbon science. (5)
- Research Biochar and the incorporation of logging slash into soils.
- Increase integration in research, for example, recreation. Note: even at this meeting the audience is segregated into four separate groups. (1)
- Study carbon sequestration in forests (5)
- Utilize the Elliott Forest for education at all levels, K-12, community colleges, colleges and universities, and the general public. (1)
- Study beaver restoration. (2)
- Study outcomes from the Oregon Forest Practices Act.

- Compare forest practices as conducted under the Oregon Forest Practices Act with ecological forestry, particularly cumulative effects over space and time. Conduct continuous monitoring. (1)
- Establish baseline data and a monitoring capability. (1)
- Mirror some of the experiments on the H.J. Andrews Experimental Forest on the Elliott Forest to establish a fog zone comparison. (1)
- Compare industrial forestry, tribal forestry, and ecological forestry. (1)
- Conduct research with a specific management question in mind.
- Establish paired watershed studies. (1)
- Establish paired studies the impacts of management on birds.
- Conduct long-term studies. (2)
- Study post-harvest treatments on soil health. (2)
- Determine the optimum tree age and stand structure preferred by the marbled murrelet.
- Study the impacts of buffers or no buffers on headwater stream, especially with respect to temperature. (2)
- Study the natural recovery of the forest following wildfire. (2)

Research & Education Concerns & Issues

- Do not establish new clearcuts for the purpose of studying clearcuts. (4)
- Harvesting timber to generate funds for research. (2)
- What is the cost to taxpayers if the Elliott Forest does not continue to generate revenue? (1)
- Accessibility, distance, and rough terrain all pose problems and issues to management.
- Management costs for the Elliott Forest may be too great to allow its use as a research forest.
- Studying the impact of no buffers on headwater streams with focus on water temperature (2)
- Study natural recovery following forest fires (2)

Economy, Timber & Forest Management Opportunities

- The Elliott Forest should remain a working forest and supply timber to local mills. (1)
- The Elliott Forest must generate revenue to be self-supporting. (2)
- Conduct research on how to generate revenue while also recovering species like the marbled murrelet.
- Think outside the box and develop non-traditional approaches to forest management. (2)
- Conduct research on carbon sequestration and carbon credits.
- Conduct research into logging safety and secondary careers for displaced employees. (1)
- Allow for the production of non-timber forest products on the Elliott Forest as a source of revenue and conduct research on non-timber forest products.

- Conduct research on local value added opportunities for wood products. (1)
- Conduct forest restoration for marbled murrelet habitat.
- Conduct research on carbon sequestration. (2)
- Manage the forest with selective harvesting rather than clearcutting, which also benefits stream water flow. (1)
- Collaborate with the Forest Protection Associations to provide off-season employment for firefighters. (1)
- Manage the Elliott Forest for both healthy forests and healthy communities. (3)
- Study variable retention logging. (1)
- Study various levels of management and their impact on the economy and habitats, from no harvesting to clearcutting to establish the range, and also monitor a wide variety of ecosystem parameters.

Economy, Timber & Forest Management Concerns & Issues

- Timber harvest and conservation are not separate, the act in concert with each other. (3)
- Why is the Elliott Forest unique and how would it be managed?
- Clearcut harvesting is a concern.
- The Elliott Forest has some inoperable areas, and they could become reserves to serve as reference areas.
- Mitigate the adverse impact of the loss of Common School Fund dollars.
- The loss of mill infrastructure reduces research opportunities related to marketing timber.
- Inoperable areas may not make good reference areas because they are unique and not representative of other areas.
- The loss of local mills may be more due to global markets than the lack of log supply.
- What will be governance structure for Elliott Forest management? (1)
- Pesticide use on the Elliott Forest should follow federal agency guidelines and be reduced to zero. This includes both herbicides and rodenticides. (2)
- Thinning plantation stands could be a source of revenue.

Public Access & Recreation Opportunities

- Establishment of hiking trails
- Continued access for current use of hunting, fishing, etc (1)
- Limitations imposed on motorized vehicles (4 wheelers, dirtbikes, ATVs)
- Better road markings returned
- Mountain biking development as a tourist destination (1)
- Opportunities for job creation around new recreation

Public Access & Recreation Concerns & Issues

- Impacts of spraying herbicides near areas of recreation

- Hunting opportunities will decline if we don't clearcut to create early seral habitat that supports deer and elk (1)
- Beaver dams affect fish habitat
- How to pay for large scale disasters and who will pay for the repairs? (1)
- More people present out on the landscape who are not being stewards of the land
- Over access for users may increase potential for negative human impacts
- Human destruction (erosion, trash)
- How much will remain accessible for hunting and fishing, with the desire to retain access for these.
- ATV's are currently driving through creeks and sensitive areas and there need to be regulations to prevent this from happening
- Road improvements are necessary for safety with increased recreation (1)
- Increased fire risk

Conservation Opportunities

- Opportunity to identify restoration of marbled murrelet habitat in the coast range (2)
- Monitoring of spotted owl populations and seeing the importance of their density (1)
- Interaction of barred owl and spotted owls in the Elliott (1)
- Optimizing lamprey habitat conditions, which serve as a food source for salmon) and understanding the history of that species in the area of the Umpqua (1)
- Identify and enhance coho habitat
- Consideration of the landscape and habitat post fires
- Protect and observe forest stages (particularly old and mature) with the effects of climate change on the forest
- Effect of natural disturbance on varying age stands and monoculture species
- Better understanding marbled murrelets and what age and species of trees do they need and prefer (1)
- Preservation of coastal fog zone for salmonid consideration and water temperature control (2)
- Preservation of coast forests as an optimum carbon sequestration potential, which needs more research done (2)
- Adaptive management for co-existence of multiple sustainable objectives (1)
- How to restore clear cut areas (particularly in regards to stream rehabilitation), with applying and discovering new restoration methods and projects (2)
- Protection of previous restoration work (Dean, Luder and other creeks)
- Preserve old growth forest (1)
- Exploration of agroforestry in woodlands (2)
- Understanding how mature forests impact water quality and quantity (12)
- Preservation of natural wildlife
- Long term impacts on economic activity from harvest vs conservation

- Responses from different wildlife on different landscapes in response to different management and prescriptions (1)
- Incorporation of indigenous practices, with historical conservation and education

Conservation Concerns & Issues

- Limitations of the landscape, particularly its steepness
- If natural fire occurs, how will the forest regenerate and the soil react (with or without management)?
- Importance of consideration to ecosystem management, not just species specific
- This area is the last temperate rainforest in the Oregon Coast (3)
- Studying the Elliott's role for migratory birds as an island of habitat (1)
- Potential loss of biodiversity due to spraying
- Potential for positive impacts from logging
- Monoculture and industrial influence
- Methods of forest management (intensive logging) to obtain profit for funding itself
- Range of research approaches being too narrow or industry heavy
- Post-logging practices on a piece of land to allow for flexibility and for restoration to be incorporated