

# National Efforts

Michael Goergen

Executive Vice President and CEO

Society of American Foresters



# Personnel

- Christopher Whited – Membership and Marketing
- Corey Hughley - Membership
- Rita Perchikova – Finance
- Steve Wilent – Forestry Source
- Erica Rhoad – Policy

(please be patient with us as we learn these new jobs)



# Property

- Recap
- Next step
  - County
  - RNRF Strategy
- Outlook



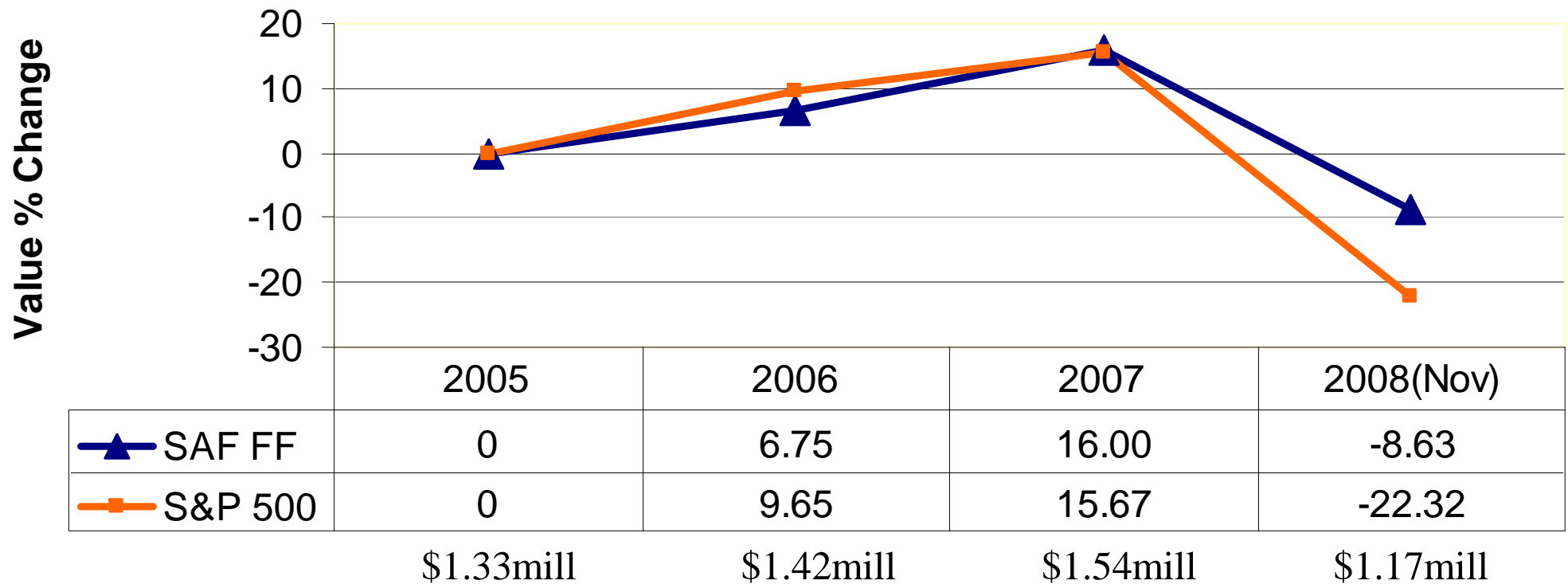
# 2008 Budget

- Too early to give an estimate
- Convention in Reno looks to have been a major success (building off Portland) this happened just after the financial crisis
- Due to the stock market, we will show a loss in 2008
- Close to budget projection (\$50k positive in net operations)

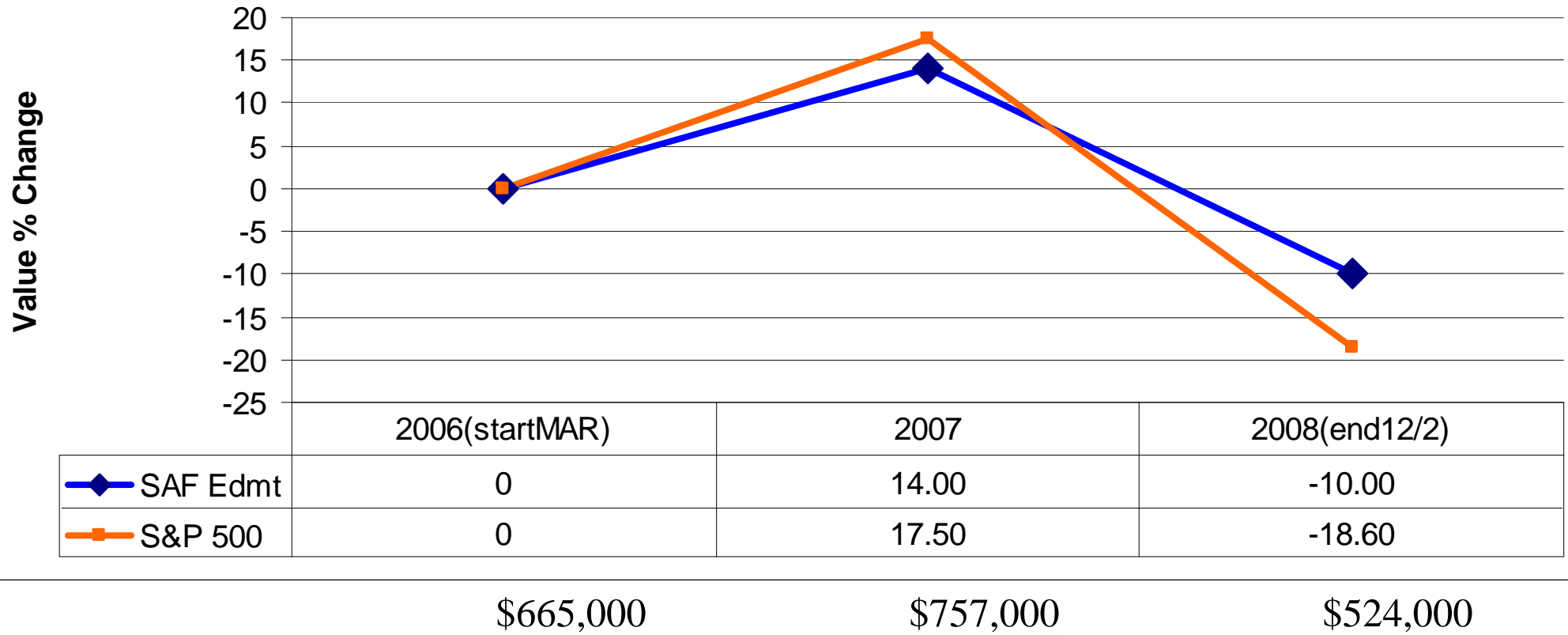


# Foresters Fund

## Gains/Losses Forester's Fund



# Endowment Fund



# Getting Insurance Coverage

- Provide our insurance broker with a copy of the program
- Detail any travel plans for members, participants or spouses
- If using contracted transportation the SAF members will need to provide the contractors' evidence of insurability, certificate of insurance, and the SAF unit would need to be listed as an insured party.
- **All of this should be provided 60 days in advance of the meeting**

*Avoiding guns, boats, alcohol, fun runs and other athletic event and activities with children will further reduce the risk of additional insurance premiums. Providing this information and avoiding these activities won't guarantee the need for additional premiums, but certainly will reduce the need, and make help SAF units provide programs that are safer as the insurance companies will sometimes detail any objections that can be removed or clarified to secure coverage under our traditional premiums.*



# New Initiatives for 2009

- Trees are the answer campaign
- Significant upgrades in communications technology that should help us reach out to members, and provide additional services to state societies and chapters
- Resources for Local Units including template websites
- Student-specific website including an online resume database
- Reinvigorated Strategic plan for SAF
- Association Ambassador program
- Membership Kits for Faculty Reps and Units
- New Member Reception
- Brochures and materials





## How Can a Certified Forester Help?

A Certified Forester will be your advocate as you assess the options for your forest, helping you:

- Define your goals and objectives and develop a plan to meet them
- Adhere to regulatory requirements
- Identify government financial incentive programs and eligibility
- Provide management alternatives and timeframes
- Attract diverse and abundant wildlife
- Improve water quality
- Assess the value of your forest
- Be aware of tax liabilities and deduction opportunities
- Reduce the risk of wildfire
- Prevent or control harmful insects and diseases
- Potentially save or make money

*"The forester we hired was concerned about how the land would be after the harvest and the possibility of natural regeneration, as well as my visions and desires for the land. Our recognition as National Tree Farmers of the Year came largely because we hired a forester who has been our advisor and mentor."*

*Rachel Jordan, landowner  
Dodgeville, Wisconsin*

## Resources and More Information

Visit [www.certifiedforester.org](http://www.certifiedforester.org) to learn about the Certified Forester program and discover more online resources:

- National Online Directory of Certified Foresters
- How to Become a Certified Forester
- Learn More about the Value of Certification
- Certified Forester Standards of Practice

If you have questions or would like to speak to someone about this program, send an e-mail to [cf@safnet.org](mailto:cf@safnet.org) or call (866) 897-8720.

## Certified Forester is a Program of the Society of American Foresters

The Society of American Foresters (SAF) is the largest national scientific and educational organization representing the forestry profession in the United States.

SAF members include forestry and natural resource professionals, who work in public agencies (state and federal) and private businesses (corporate and consulting). Members are also involved with research, education, public relations, policy, and more.

SAF is committed to educating natural resource professionals through peer-reviewed scientific publications, workshops and training sessions, continuing education opportunities, and credentialing.

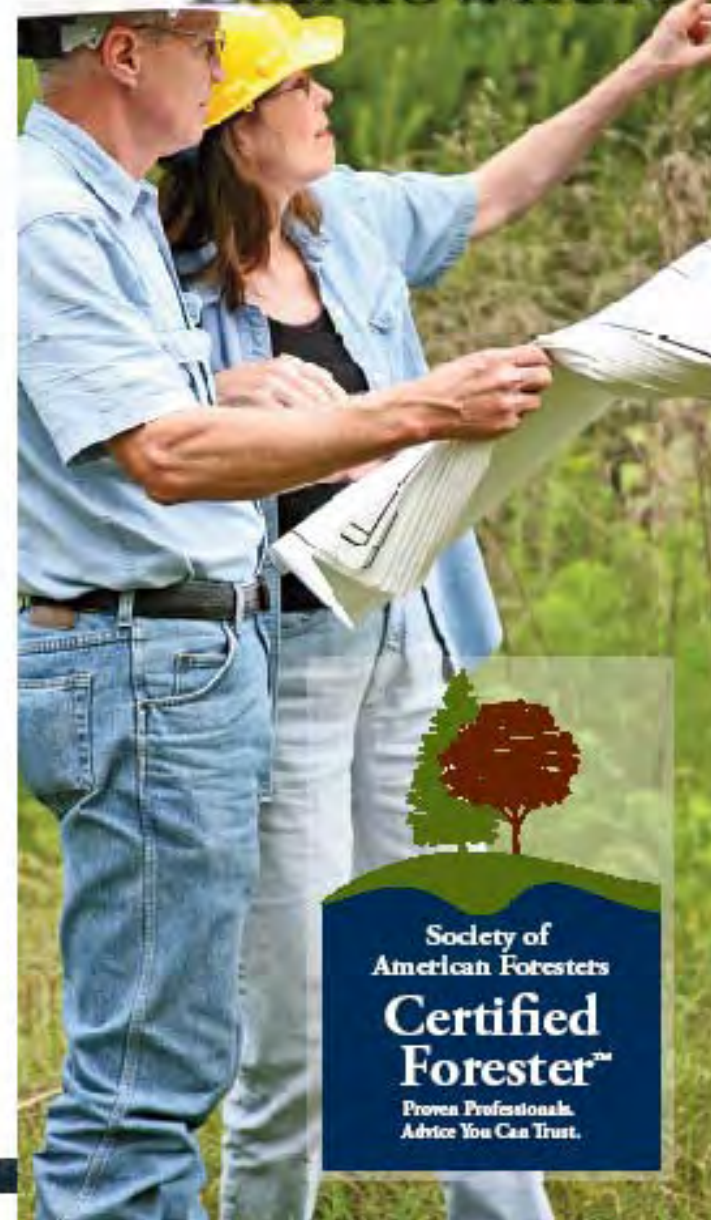
SAF is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization.

Society of American Foresters

5400 Grosvenor Lane, Bethesda, MD 20814-2198

(866) 897-8720, [www.safnet.org](http://www.safnet.org)

# A Trustworthy Resource for Landowners



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company? Find out every week through the Policy Update E-newsletter. The SAF staff actively participates in the world of forest policy on behalf of the profession. Make SAF your single source for all things policy related.

### **Join Now and Save**

Membership brings you access to hundreds of opportunities available in this dynamic profession. Sign up your employees today and get discounts on the resources, merchandise and events you need to meet forestry's challenges. Connect with vibrant people all across the country who deal with the issues and challenges you face each day. Visit [www.eforester.org](http://www.eforester.org) to learn more.

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# **Give Your Team The Best Tools in the Profession**



Society of  
American Foresters

# New Website Design and Development

- Better organized for members
- Easier navigation
- Additional content
  - More information from Source articles
  - Web specific content
  - Better public site
  - Blogs, social networking, innovation



# Online Education

- Software solutions
- Video from Convention with a quiz
- Journal quiz
- Additional quizzes in the regional publications



# Orlando 2009

- Keynote, 1941's author Charles Mann
- Negotiating management activity on Disney property during convention
- Disney is an opportunity for SAF to attract additional participation, we need to start early



# Carbon Activities

Two Collaborative Efforts specifically on forestry

- Forest Carbon Working Group (large effort environmental, conservation, industry)
- Forest Carbon Standards Committee (ANSI process)
- <http://www.forestcarbonstandards.org/>







# Managed **Forests** and **Climate** Change







# Forests

take up atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> and store (sequester) it for decades or centuries in:

- Live and dead trees, both above and below ground
- Understory growth and forest floor
- Forest soils
- Long-lived wood products

U.S. forests sequester over 200 million metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per year. This represents about 10% of U.S. industrial emissions.

Forest owners should have strong market incentives to provide forest ecosystem services and associated public benefits. Improved carbon sequestration through managed forests should become a tradable commodity under any working cap and trade system.

## Creating Climate Policy

### For forests

to participate in a cap and trade program, there must be rules that:

- Define eligible forest practices and projects
- Define the parts of the forest (carbon pools) to be measured (precision, accuracy), and how often
- Define how net carbon changes are to be calculated (baselines, additivity, leakage)
- Establish rules for assuring that forest carbon changes are equivalent to industrial emissions (permits, discounts, etc.)

### Eligibility

Eligible projects should include:

- Afforestation – planting trees after January 1, 1990 on land that had been non-forest for 10 or more years
- Reforestation – planting trees after January 1, 1990 on land that had lost forest cover and was now regenerating
- Forest management
- Harvested wood products
- Forest conservation or protection

### Sustainability

Carbon stock accounting should recognize the significant advantages of sustainably managed forests. Forest certification is the best indicator of sustainable management, though other methods may also be appropriate in some conditions. Certification auditing can be expanded to cover carbon reports, reducing costs.

### Inclusion of Forest Pools

All pools that will be significantly affected by forest management should be measured, such as:

- Live trees – above-ground volumes are measured; below-ground volumes are estimated from published factors by species
- Standing dead trees
- Woody debris, litter, and needles
- Understory vegetation
- Carbon in mineral soil
- Harvested wood products

### Reporting

Reporting should be regular, transparent, and verifiable. Project conditions should be reported annually. Carbon measurements should be taken every 5–10 years or at the end of the contract; greenhouse gas reporting should be limited to CO<sub>2</sub>; change and credible methods of measuring other gases are developed.

### Baselines and Additionality

Baselines and additionality are the most difficult and controversial rules because they control the responsible amount of carbon from any activity. BAU (business as usual) is an estimate of the carbon that would be sequestered in the absence of the project.

- BAU requires an estimate of future forest management and growth conditions – very uncertain
- It is open to suspension and question
- Establishing a measured baseline, then measuring change on a periodic basis, is a more accurate and scientifically sound approach

### Leakage

Activity-shifting leakage occurs when a project's activity causes a carbon-impacting activity to be done elsewhere. Market leakage is where a project affects outside markets and thus influences the marketing activity of others. If all forest land within an ownership or management unit is measured and reported or if the forest is sustainably managed, neither activity-shifting nor market leakage should be a significant factor.

### Permanence

Buyers must be assured that the carbon credits they purchase will remain valid for the contract period. Forest ecosystem dynamics make guarantees of "permanence" difficult. Limited-length contracts can protect both buyer and seller, as can other techniques such as:

- Banking or reserving a credit pool to protect against risk in loss
- Insurance
- Pooling large numbers of projects to spread risk
- Best management techniques



In order for forest landowners to participate in climate programs, the rules must be technically practical, scientifically sound, and economically feasible.

# Forest Management Solutions for Mitigating Climate Change in the United States

**Robert W. Malmshiemer, Patrick Heffernan, Steve Brink, Douglas Crandall, Fred Deneke, Christopher Galik, Edmund Gee, John A. Helms, Nathan McClure, Michael Mortimer, Steve Ruddell, Matthew Smith, and John Stewart**

## About the Authors

### **Robert W. Malmshiemer**

*Task Force Co-Chair, Associate Professor of Forest Policy and Law, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse, New York*

Malmshiemer has been a professor at SUNY ESF since 1999 and teaches courses in natural resources policy and environmental and natural resources law. His research focuses on how laws and the legal system affect forest and natural resources management, including how climate change and carbon sequestration policies affect forest and natural resources. Prior to becoming a professor, Malmshiemer practiced law for six years. He has a Ph.D. in forest policy from SUNY ESF, a J.D. from Albany Law School, and a B.L.A. from SUNY ESF. He was the 2007 chair of the SAF Committee on Forest Policy and served on the committee from 2005 to 2007. He has served on numerous national and state SAF committees and task forces.

### **Patrick Heffernan**

*Task Force Co-Chair, President, PAFTI, Inc., Hungry Horse, Montana*

Heffernan began his career in forestry in 1976 and graduated with a national diploma in forestry from the Cumbria College of Agriculture and Forestry in 1981. He has

enjoyed a variety of forestry employment in Great Britain and the United States and is now part owner and manager of an experimental private forest in New Zealand. He has been an SAF member since 1990, served as chapters and state chairs in Montana, and is currently on SAF's National Policy Committee. He was involved during the formative years of what has become the National Carbon Offset Coalition, where his interest in promoting inclusive solutions to forest carbon sequestration posited an approach for scientific net primary productivity calculations as a sound basis for forestry carbon credit markets.

### **Steve Brink**

*Vice President-Public Resources, California Forestry Association, Sacramento, California*

Brink has been with the California Forestry Association since July 2005. He represents most of the remaining solid wood mill infrastructure and many of the remaining biomass powerplants in the state. His focus is on timber and biomass wood supply from the national forests, which manage 50 percent of the state's productive forestland. Since 2007, Brink has focused on forest carbon sequestration, carbon life-cycle modeling, forestry protocols, and the potential of renewable energy credits for forest landowners, wood manufacturing facilities, and bio-

mass for power generation. He graduated from the University of California at Davis with a degree in civil engineering. Prior to joining the California Forestry Association, he spent 36 years with the US Forest Service.

### **Douglas Crandall**

*Director of Legislative Affairs, U.S. Forest Service, Washington, DC*

Crandall is currently director of Legislative Affairs for the US Forest Service. Previously, for eight years, he was the staff director for the US House of Representatives Subcommittee on Forests and Forest Health, with jurisdiction over most legislation and oversight concerning the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management. He also served with the Society of American Foresters as policy director, the National Forest Foundation as vice president, and the American Forest and Paper Association as director responsible for national forest issues. Earlier in his career, he spent 10 years managing a lumber company in Livingston, Montana, and four years on the Brazilian Amazon, first as a forester and float-plane pilot, then as a plywood mill manager. Doug graduated with a B.S. in forestry from Oregon State University. He has been a member and officer of numerous forestry, industry, conservation, and community organizations.



# Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007

- Renewable Fuels Standard
  - Incentives for development and use of various advanced biofuels, including cellulosic ethanol
  - RFS definition: excludes public lands and non-plantation private forests
  - Efforts to amend the definition
- Increased competition between pulp and bioenergy producers?
- Land use implications?





# Farm Bill

- Incentives for commercial-scale advanced biofuel refineries (cellulosic ethanol)
- Incentives for landowner production of advanced biofuels
- Note: Growing discontent with corn ethanol



# Renewable Energy

- \$1 billion for renewable energy—trees and switchgrass
- Includes products from family forests
- Building renewable energy industry
- New Biomass Crop Assistance Program



# Forestry Eligible Programs Now Include:

- Environmental Quality Incentives Program: \$7.5 Billion
- Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program: \$85 million annually
- Conservation Stewardship Program: 1.2 million acres
- Conservation Reserve Program = cost share for forest maintenance



# Additional Policy Activities

- Joint Letter to Senators Bingaman and Domenici on Renewable Biomass Definition
- Joint Letter to Senators Lieberman and Warner Regarding Climate Legislation
- Comments on “Forest Certification and its Implications for America’s National Forests” 73 Fed. Reg 53820
- Joint Letter from SAF and **OR SAF** to Senator Wyden regarding proposed Oregon federal land management legislation
- Tom Thompson’s testimony before the House National Parks, Forest and Public Lands Subcommittee on the Forest Landscape Restoration Act
- Comment letter regarding the U.S. Department of Interior’s Proposed NEPA rule-making
- Comments on the Forest Landscape Restoration Act
- Comments on the BLM’s **Western Oregon Plan Revision**
- Joint Letter to Senators Appropriation Committee Members Byrd and Cochran Urging Supplemental USFS and DOI Wildland Fire Funding
- SAF President Tom Thompson’s letter to House Natural Resources Chair Nick J. Rahall regarding the FLAME ACT



# House Economic Stimulus

- National Park Service - \$2 billion (\$9 billion backlog) mostly for facilities and maintenance
- \$325 million for the Bureau of Land Management for hazardous fuels projects, and maintenance
- The Forest service would receive:
  - \$650 million for deferred maintenance
  - \$300 million for hazardous fuels reduction
  - \$550 million for state fire assistance and other S&PF programs





# Obama Transition

- SAF selected to speak about forests during an environmental/conservation NGO session
- Continue to be engaged
- Sent priorities for transition including:
  - Renewable fuel standard definition
  - Carbon policy
  - Hazardous fuel reduction
  - Farm Bill implementation
  - Maintaining private forests as working lands
  - more



# Opportunities in 2009

- Bio-fuels have a major role
- Stimulus package opportunities
- Green jobs
- Climate policy
- If the public wants to do something about Carbon, we have a solution

