

State Forest Managers Meeting

Pasadena Office

September 13, 2017

10am – 3pm



ATTENDANCE

1. Don VanHassent (DNR-MFS)
2. Kenneth Jolly (DNR-MFS)
3. Kip Powers (DNR-MFS)
4. George Eberling (DNR-MFS)
5. Scott Campbell (DNR-MFS)
6. Biff Thompson (MDA-Forest Pests)
7. Craig Kuhn (MDA-Forest Pests)
8. Mark Beals (DNR-MFS)
9. Mike Schofield (DNR-MFS)
10. Alex Clark (DNR-MFS)
11. Rob Feldt (DNR-MFS)
12. Jack Perdue (DNR-MFS)

AGENDA

1. MDA forest pests update
2. Feed-A-Bee grants
3. Western Maryland state forests conifer component :: Rob Feldt
4. AWP updated acres
5. HCVF redefined / re-evaluation
6. CAC - policy review; member representative categories review; member appointments, status, changes, and removals; un-appointed nonmember involvement
7. MFS Volunteer webpage (dropped)
8. SFI 1.1.1.d. - biodiversity at landscape scales
9. Project Review - SFM discretion
10. Sustainable Forest Management Plan updates
11. Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) procedural modifications
12. State Forest Annual Summary Report
13. Timber Sales Online review
14. Forest Certification
 - Review of certification standards & compliance
 - 2016-17 CARS/OBS/OFI Review
 - 2016 Obs / 2017 Minor CAR: ESA site level plans Western MD
 - Meetings with Natural Heritage Program
 - 2016 Obs / 2017 Minor CAR: Historic role of conifers WMD
 - Addendum to SFMPs
 - 2016 Obs: Funding for trails (closed)
 - 2017 Major CAR: Use of Trademarks (closed)
 - SFI annual reporting — deadline to SFI March 31

- 2018 Auditor expectations

15. State Forest Metrics & Quarterly Reports

16. REMINDER: AWP approval procedures (no printed copy, just signature page)

17. Next audit – Week of April 23 — Western Maryland

18. State Forests Internal Silvicultural Audit — **GR (4/3) PG (4/4) SR (4/5) ES (4/11)**

19. Next SFM meeting date – **Wed, March 14, 2018**

REMINDER

SFI certificate number has been changed, online contract docs have been updated

2010-2014 certificate number :: 0Y301-SF1

2015-2019 certificate number :: 0Y301-FM1

State Forest Managers Meeting

Pasadena Office

March 29, 2018

10am – 3pm



ATTENDANCE

1. Don VanHassent (DNR-MFS) – State Forester
2. Kenneth Jolly (DNR-MFS)
3. Shenika Dyson (DNR-MFS)
4. Kip Powers (DNR-MFS)
5. George Eberling (DNR-MFS)
6. Scott Campbell (DNR-MFS)
7. Mark Beals (DNR-MFS)
8. Mike Schofield (DNR-MFS)
9. Alex Clark (DNR-MFS)
10. Rob Feldt (DNR-MFS)
11. Jack Perdue (DNR-MFS)

AGENDA

1. DNR property boundary marking
2. Rec Trail Grants - tracking salaries (Shenika @1pm)
3. AWP updated acres, etc.
4. HCVF redefined / re-evaluation
5. CAC - policy issues
6. SFI 1.1.1.d. - biodiversity at landscape scales
7. Project Review - SFM discretion
8. Sustainable Forest Management Plan updates
9. Timber Sales Online – on-hold
10. Forest Certification
 - Review of certification standards & compliance
 - HCVF monitoring
 - 2016-17 CARS/OBS/OFI Review
 - 2016 Obs / 2017 Minor CAR: ESA site level plans Western MD
 - Meetings with Natural Heritage Program
 - 2016 Obs / 2017 Minor CAR: Historic role of conifers WMD
 - Addendum to SFMPs
 - 2016 Obs: Funding for trails (closed)
 - 2017 Major CAR: Use of Trademarks (closed)
 - SFI annual reporting — deadline to SFI March 31
 - 2018 Auditors – Mike Ferrucci & Beth Jacquain
11. State Forest Metrics & Quarterly Reports
12. REMINDER: AWP approval procedures (no printed copy, just signature page)
13. Next audit – Week of April 23 — Western Maryland
14. State Forests Internal Silvicultural Audit — **GR (4/3) PG (4/4) SR (4/5) ES (4/11)**
15. Next SFM meeting date – **Wed, September 12, 2018**

ADDITIONAL

Harvest: actual vs planned table

In addition, SCS requests that you provide the following information to help our auditors prepare for your audit:

- Any updated responses to any open Corrective Action Requests and Observations (this evidence may be supplemented by additional information provided during the audit);
- An updated Forest Management Plan, if any updates have occurred within the past year (digital copies preferred);
- Updated stakeholder list (name, title, organization, home, office, and/or cell phone numbers, and email if available), including:
 - One or more active loggers on your FMU(s).
 - Other contractors on the FMU(s), such as timber inventorying firms.
 - Regulatory personnel.
 - Any new key stakeholders.

REMINDER

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2010-2014 certificate number :: 0Y301-SF1

2015-2019 certificate number :: 0Y301-FM1

FSC 2018 audit

See also mandatory Criteria;

5.1. Forest management should strive toward economic viability, while taking into account the full environmental, social, and operational costs of production, and ensuring the investments necessary to maintain the ecological productivity of the forest.

5.1.a. The forest owner or manager is financially able to implement core management activities, including all those environmental, social and operating costs, required to meet this Standard, and investment and reinvestment in forest management.

5.1.b. Responses to short-term financial factors are limited to levels that are consistent with fulfillment of this Standard.

5.2. Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.

5.2.a. Where forest products are harvested or sold, opportunities for forest product sales and services are given to local harvesters, value-added processing and manufacturing facilities, guiding services, and other operations that are able to offer services at competitive rates and levels of service.

5.2.b. The forest owner or manager takes measures to optimize the use of harvested forest products and explores product diversification where appropriate and consistent with management objectives.

5.2.c. On public lands where forest products are harvested and sold, some sales of forest products or contracts are scaled or structured to allow small business to bid competitively.

5.3. Forest management should minimize waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.

5.3.a. Management practices are employed to minimize the loss and/or waste of harvested forest products.

5.3.b. Harvest practices are managed to protect residual trees and other forest resources, including:

- soil compaction, rutting and erosion are minimized;
- residual trees are not significantly damaged to the extent that health, growth, or values are noticeably affected;
- damage to NTFPs is minimized during management activities; and
- techniques and equipment that minimize impacts to vegetation, soil, and water are used whenever feasible.

5.4. Forest management should strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product.

5.4.a. The forest owner or manager demonstrates knowledge of their operation's effect on the local economy as it relates to existing and potential markets for a wide variety of timber and non-timber forest products and services.

5.4.b The forest owner or manager strives to diversify the economic use of the forest according to Indicator 5.4.a.

6.4. Representative samples of existing ecosystems within the landscape shall be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps, appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations and the uniqueness of the affected resources.

6.4.a. The forest owner or manager documents the ecosystems that would naturally exist on the FMU, and assesses the adequacy of their representation and protection in the landscape (see Criterion 7.1). The assessment for medium and large forests include some or all of the following: a) GAP analyses; b) collaboration with state natural heritage programs and other public agencies; c) regional, landscape, and watershed planning efforts; d) collaboration with universities and/or local conservation groups.

For an area that is not located on the FMU to qualify as a Representative Sample Area (RSA), it should be under permanent protection in its natural state.

6.4.b. Where existing areas within the landscape, but external to the FMU, are not of adequate protection, size, and configuration to serve as representative samples of existing ecosystems, forest owners or managers, whose properties are conducive to the establishment of such areas, designate ecologically viable RSAs to serve these purposes.

Large FMUs are generally expected to establish RSAs of purpose 2 and 3 within the FMU.

6.4.c. Management activities within RSAs are limited to low impact activities compatible with the protected RSA objectives, except under the following circumstances:

a) harvesting activities only where they are necessary to restore or create conditions to meet the objectives of the protected RSA, or to mitigate conditions that interfere with achieving the RSA objectives; or

b) road-building only where it is documented that it will contribute to minimizing the overall environmental impacts within the FMU and will not jeopardize the purpose for which the RSA was designated.

6.4.d. The RSA assessment (Indicator 6.4.a) shall be periodically reviewed and if necessary updated (at a minimum every 10 years) in order to determine if the need for RSAs has changed; the designation of RSAs (Indicator 6.4.b) is revised accordingly.

6.4.e. Managers of large, contiguous public forests establish and maintain a network of representative protected areas sufficient in size to maintain species dependent on interior core habitats.

C9.1. Assessment to determine the presence of the attributes consistent with High Conservation Value Forests will be completed, appropriate to scale and intensity of forest management.

9.1.a. The forest owner or manager identifies and maps the presence of High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF) within the FMU and, to the extent that data are available, adjacent to their FMU, in a manner consistent with the assessment process, definitions, data sources, and other guidance described in Appendix F.

Given the relative rarity of old growth forests in the contiguous United States, these areas are normally designated as HCVF, and all old growth must be managed in conformance with Indicator 6.3.a.3 and requirements for legacy trees in Indicator 6.3.f.

9.1.b. In developing the assessment, the forest owner or manager consults with qualified specialists, independent experts, and local community members who may have knowledge of areas that meet the definition of HCVs.

9.1.c. A summary of the assessment results and management strategies (see Criterion 9.3) is included in the management plan summary that is made available to the public.

C9.2. The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof.

9.2.a. The forest owner or manager holds consultations with stakeholders and experts to confirm that proposed HCVF locations and their attributes have been accurately identified, and that appropriate options for the maintenance of their HCV attributes have been adopted.

9.2.b. On public forests, a transparent and accessible public review of proposed HCV attributes and HCVF areas and management is carried out. Information from stakeholder consultations and other public review is integrated into HCVF descriptions, delineations and management.

C9.3. The management plan shall include and implement specific measures that ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of the applicable conservation attributes consistent with the precautionary approach. These measures shall be specifically included in the publicly available management plan summary.

9.3.a. The management plan and relevant operational plans describe the measures necessary to ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of all high conservation values present in all identified HCVF areas, including the precautions required to avoid risks or impacts to such values (see Principle 7). These measures are implemented.

9.3.b. All management activities in HCVFs must maintain or enhance the high conservation values and the extent of the HCVF.

9.3.c. If HCVF attributes cross ownership boundaries and where maintenance of the HCV attributes would be improved by coordinated management, then the forest owner or manager attempts to coordinate conservation efforts with adjacent landowners.