Responses to Outreach Survey

This document lists all responses to the question below, from the outreach survey open from January 25, 2021 through May 3, 2021.
The survey was made available on the Oregon Global Warming Commission's webpage on Natural and Working Lands.
For more information on the Commission's work, see https://www.keeporegoncool.org/

Q1 What should we propose as a goal for reduced emissions and increased sequestration in natural and working lands?

Answered: 114 Skipped: 8

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	50% reduction in emissions in the first 10 years, followed by additional 50% decreases in subsequent 10 year periods. 25% increased sequestration in first 10 years, followed by additional 25% increases in subsequent 10 year periods.	5/3/2021 4:16 PM
2	We recommend both an emissions reduction goal and an activity-based goal. An emissions reduction goal is important for determining whether we are making progress toward the state's emissions reduction goals. The Commission should consider whether to recommend both an emissions reduction and carbon sequestration goal separately, or at least clarify how sequestration is calculated into an emissions reduction goal if it is part of that goal. And an activity-based goal will provide an opportunity for natural and working lands stakeholders, including farmers, ranchers, and foresters to engage. It can help to determine whether new programs, policies and practices have been effective and are resulting in measurable changes. An example of an activity-based goal is: Increase adoption of practices that have the potential to reduce emissions and/or sequester carbon in the soil. Without both emissions reduction and activity-based goals, it will be difficult to determine that the programs, investments, and policies and practices have resulted in emissions reductions. The Executive Order (20-04) calls for a 45% reduction in emissions by 2035 and an 80% reduction by 2050. Forests: A parallel effort in forest carbon storage and sequestration could be a 20% increase in carbon storage over 1990 levels by 2035, and an 50% increase by 2050. This level of ambition is achievable according to recent studies (Law et al 2018), but would still require significant modernization of Oregon's forest policies. Further, we should seek to reduce emissions in the forestry sector by at least 15% by 2030. Climate-smart forestry offers a unique opportunity to both sequester carbon and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in our state.	5/3/2021 3:54 PM
3	Increase by 20% carbon sequestration of current forest carbon inventory by 2035.	5/3/2021 10:56 AM
4	There is a critical need to express the goals in terms that are consistent and commensurate with those used at the national and international levels. Goals like 50% less than 2000 or 90% less than 1990, leave citizens not knowing what that has to do with reaching net zero by e.g. 2035. Further, our condition is now so dire that there is no goal that is too aggressive. Returning the atmospheric CO2 level the pre-industrial level in 30 years may in fact be achievable now. Rather than expressing the working and natural lands goal in carbon terms, a better approach is to express it in terms of forest age and disturbance regimes. For example, no harvest of trees over 40 years of age until the average age is 120 years, no forest actions that increase the atmospheric temperature above them, no forest activities that increase stream temperature. This forces change in how buildings are designed and constructed, and how paper is produced. Similarly for agricultural lands, it is the activities that matter. Carbon sequestration will be the best it can be if ecologically informed agriculture is implemented in ways that make ranching and farming more resilient.	5/2/2021 11:04 PM
5	To begin with a goal of amount of agricultural and forest to be working to sequestering carbon. That goal would be set for each year. Also consider limiting to eliminating clear cut forests. That practice heats up the soil and the atmosphere.	5/2/2021 7:53 PM
6	While many are advocating for a goal of 15% reduction of emissions in the forestry sector by 2030, I urge you to propose a more ambitious goal.	5/2/2021 7:06 PM
7	The goal should be accelerated gathering of sound and scientific data on area-specific best practices for highest sequestration outcomes, followed by the development of area-specific recommendations of best practices for landowners, then education, tax incentives and financial resources to help land owners/farmers implement these practices.	5/2/2021 10:08 AM
8	For forest carbon storage and sequestration a 20% increase in carbon storage over 1990 levels by 2035, and an 50% increase by 2050. This is achievable according to recent studies (Law et al 2018), but would still require significant modernization of Oregon's forest policies. Further,	5/2/2021 8:35 AM

	we should seek to reduce emissions in the forestry sector by at least 15% by 2030. Climate-smart forestry offers a unique opportunity to both sequester carbon and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in our state	
9	As with any stated goal, you must establish a baseline year. The executive order uses the year 1990, so I believe this is a good place to start. Along these same lines, it seems reasonable to follow the directive of the EO when establishing targets for reduced emissions and increased sequestration. Reduce emissions from the forestry and agriculture sectors by 45% below 1990 levels by the year 2035 and by 80% below 1990 levels by the year 2050. Reducing emissions by changing management practices in both forestry and agriculture will simultaneously increase sequestration ability. But this too needs to have quantifiable targets and a means of measuring whether targets are being reached. At the outset, it makes sense to increase sequestration in natural and working lands by 45% above 1990 levels by 2035 and by 80% above 1990 levels by 2050. This is achievable. Both reduced emission goals and increased sequestration targets must be ambitious.	5/1/2021 2:26 PM
10	45% of protected lands should be carbon sequestration focused. For private forests, start at 20% and work towards 45%	5/1/2021 12:56 PM
11	1 - Reduce and eliminate the dependence of the working lands sector on fossil fuels 2 - Shift stewardship practices to significantly increase both the catching and holding of carbon on working lands and adaptability and resilience of these lands to changing conditions.	5/1/2021 11:37 AM
12	We need major land reform on both public and private forest lands. Our forest lands need to be valued as much or more for their sequestration potential than their short term profit potential (we don't even manage for board feet or quality, as both would increase under a longer rotation).	5/1/2021 9:57 AM
13	Today I heard Jerry Franklin and Norm Johnson, two renown and respected Forest Scientists say we should leave the old Forest alone and concentrate on restoration of all areas impacted by human disturbance. The Coast Range Forest of Oregon are capable of greater carbon sequestration than any Forest on Earth if allowed.	4/30/2021 9:51 PM
14	Protecting old growth forests, protecting trees over 24” from logging, land reform proposal towards social benefit enterprise as found in the “coast range proposal”... I would also want to see a self sufficient subsidy to support small scale permaculture and gardening initiatives for both small farms and massively expanding intensive gardens on private property to localize the resource chain as close to home as possible... also this subsidy should help cover the cost of home solar and insulating homes by up to 80% of total cost...	4/30/2021 2:30 PM
15	enhanced forest restoration, community forest buyback from corporation with incentives for managing forests in a way that extends the current life cycle of plantation trees. We need to keep trees living longer and eliminate the current clear-cut methods of large corporations.	4/30/2021 2:17 PM
16	We should have land reform for our industrial timber properties. These lands have the potential to sequester more carbon and reduce green house gas emissions but they are currently being managed in a way that degrades the land, impacts important municipal watersheds, negatively affects rural communities by not providing stable jobs (most timber jobs are contract jobs), and harvests trees on short cycles, not allowing for bigger carbon sequestration potential, important habitat, and a reduction in GHG emission.	4/30/2021 1:30 PM
17	Any goal(s) for reduced emissions and increased sequestration must acknowledge that working forests and wood products are part of the climate solution. Forest landowners (including the federal forest estate) and wood manufacturers play a vital role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, by sequestering carbon in soils, grasses, trees, other vegetation and in wood products. Working, resilient forests can also help reduce harmful emissions from catastrophic wildfires. Whatever goals are proposed for emissions and sequestration should also acknowledge and incentivize existing net benefits of working forest and wood products. This will require a bottom-up approach to maximize flexibility to ensure that local land managers can implement them effectively.	4/29/2021 2:13 PM
18	Eliminate or severely restrict burning of wood debris in rural Oregon. Every spring and fall, landowners burn piles of wood debris causing local air pollution problems and unnecessarily emitting carbon into the atmosphere. In most cases, that wood debris would be beneficial to the soil by letting it decay naturally and return that carbon to the soil for healthier plants, better water retention of the soil and sequestration of carbon. This practice is a habit that should be adjusted through better management of fire permitting, more availability of chipping equipment	4/29/2021 11:15 AM

	and education programs to inform landowners of the benefits of leaving wood debris on the ground.	
19	Forests: A parallel effort in forest carbon storage and sequestration could be a 20% increase in carbon storage over 1990 levels by 2035, and an 50% increase by 2050. This level of ambition is achievable according to recent studies (Law et al 2018), but would still require significant modernization of Oregon's forest policies. Further, we should seek to reduce emissions in the forestry sector by at least 15% by 2030. Climate-smart forestry offers a unique opportunity to both sequester carbon and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in our state.	4/28/2021 10:47 PM
20	Incentivize longer rotations and encourage reforestation that preserves older trees, wildlife habitat and species diversity, both multi ages and mosaics of vegetation.	4/28/2021 9:21 PM
21	Goal 1 (Sequestration) : Utilize the full potential of the Oregon Natural and Working lands to sequester carbon to mitigate climate change impacts, and realize other benefits associated with improving natural resource functions and values Goal 2 (Emissions) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions arising from use of natural and working lands and natural processes accelerated by climate change.	4/27/2021 10:01 PM
22	Extend timber rotations to 80 year minimum, reduce acreage / year of allowed harvest both public and private lands, reduce wood burning as biomass and ban biomass as a renewable energy, mandate methane capture at CAFO’s, mandate species variety planting after clearcuts to increase canopy height variations, reduce monoculture plantings to reduce wildfire fueling	4/27/2021 9:31 PM
23	Oregon's most effective strategy to realize this goal is to significantly reduce logging on Oregon's forests. Carbon credits can be provided to Forest landowners in order to ensure their continued economic viability. Oregon forests are now even more valuable than the wood product they produce. Scientists recognize that Oregon forests are the most powerful carbon sequesters on the planet and Oregon must protect this amazing asset.	4/27/2021 9:26 PM
24	Adopt a goal at least as aggressive as the Biden administration.	4/27/2021 8:00 PM
25	We recommend both an emissions reduction goal and an activity-based goal. An emissions reduction goal is important for determining whether we are making progress toward the state’s emissions reduction goals. The Commission should consider whether to recommend both an emissions reduction and carbon sequestration goal separately, or at least clarify how sequestration is calculated into an emissions reduction goal if it is part of that goal. And an activity-based goal will provide an opportunity for natural and working lands stakeholders, including farmers, ranchers, and foresters to engage. It can help to determine whether new programs, policies and practices have been effective and are resulting in measurable changes. Without both emissions reduction and activity-based goals, it will be difficult to determine that the programs, investments, and policies and practices have resulted in emissions reductions. We recommend that the Oregon Global Warming Commission propose a goal to: Increase adoption of agricultural practices that have the potential sequester carbon in the soil and reduce GHG emissions.	4/27/2021 5:32 PM
26	Goals should include emissions reduction and sequestration metrics as well as activity or process goals. There should be metrics for forests and agriculture. Forest targets could be 20% increase in carbon storage over 1990 levels by 2035 and 50% increase by 2050. Emissions reductions could be achieved through electrification and other practices - 15% by 2030. Activity goals should be centered around providing education and promoting the adoption of forest and agricultural practices that have the potential to reduce or sequester carbon.	4/27/2021 11:16 AM
27	We should propose to get to net zero emissions by 2030, as in The Green New Deal, meaning that we are not emitting more carbon dioxide than we are drawing down. As far as increased carbon sequestration, we should propose that Oregon sign onto the "4 for 1,000" Initiative which seeks to increase the carbon content of soil by 0.4% per year, as that is the amount of carbon humanity emits each year.	4/26/2021 9:57 PM
28	Better education and funding of general public.	4/26/2021 9:14 PM
29	Use best science to improve natural carbon uptake by soil. Also to improve soil content for natural growth and diversity.	4/26/2021 8:26 PM
30	We recommend both an emissions reduction goal and an activity-based goal. An emissions reduction goal is important for determining whether we are making progress toward the state’s emissions reduction goals. The Commission should consider whether to recommend both an emissions reduction and carbon sequestration goal separately, or at least clarify how	4/26/2021 7:55 PM

	sequestration is calculated into an emissions reduction goal if it is part of that goal. And an activity-based goal will provide an opportunity for natural and working lands stakeholders, including farmers, ranchers, and foresters to engage. It can help to determine whether new programs, policies and practices have been effective and are resulting in measurable changes. An example of an activity-based goal is: Increase adoption of practices that have the potential to reduce emissions and/or sequester carbon in the soil. Without both emissions reduction and activity-based goals, it will be difficult to determine that the programs, investments, and policies and practices have resulted in emissions reductions. The Executive Order (20-04) calls for a 45% reduction in emissions by 2035 and an 80% reduction by 2050. Forests: A parallel effort in forest carbon storage and sequestration could be a 20% increase in carbon storage over 1990 levels by 2035, and an 50% increase by 2050. This level of ambition is achievable according to recent studies (Law et al 2018), but would still require significant modernization of Oregon's forest policies. Further, we should seek to reduce emissions in the forestry sector by at least 15% by 2030. Climate-smart forestry offers a unique opportunity to both sequester carbon and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in our state.	
31	Reduce or eliminate timber harvest. The timber industry is the largest source of green house gas production in Oregon according to OSU scientist Beverly Law.	4/26/2021 4:39 PM
32	I don't know enough to be specific here but would focus on sequestering carbon by forest management (selective cutting, allowing longer growth, etc). Emissions can be decreased by attention to the use of fossil fuels as well as regenerative agriculture and innovative farming practices which reduce methane.	4/21/2021 8:35 PM
33	Honor Governor Brown's Executive Order (20-04) by striving to meet its goals for reduced carbon emissions over the next 15 and 30 years. More aggressive policies for reining in the forestry industry's direct and indirect contribution to greenhouse gases in Oregon. More emphasis on the carbon storage and sequestration potential of older growth forests and timber lands that are better managed by keeping global warming in mind.	4/19/2021 8:06 PM
34	As much sequestration as possible in addition to meeting emission caps set by DEQ	4/17/2021 11:01 AM
35	Follow the science and best practice information while FUNDING the necessary tools toward these goals for the forestland home owners.	4/17/2021 9:17 AM
36	We should have a 20% increase in carbon storage over 1990 levels by 2035, and a 50% increase by 2050. This level of ambition is achievable according to recent studies (Law et al 2018), but would still require significant modernization of Oregon's forest policies. Further, we should seek to reduce emissions in the forestry sector by at least 15% by 2030.	4/16/2021 12:18 PM
37	As a member of Southern Oregon Climate Action Now (SOCAN), I have read the answers to these questions submitted by SOCAN's co-facilitator Professor Alan Journet & I approve them & will copy his answers to each question. "Since the Governor’s Executive Order targets emissions reductions of ‘at least 45% below 1990 level by 2035’ and ‘at least 80% below 1990 levels by 2050’ it would seem reasonable to apply a similar approach to sequestration. Since sequestration projects must be monitored, certified and quantifiable and represent an increase over some measured baseline, it would seem reasonable to adopt an interim carbon sequestration target for our forests and agricultural lands of at least 45% above the baseline by 2035, and at least 80% above the baseline by 2050."	4/14/2021 3:12 PM
38	All farmers, ranchers, vintners, orchardists and working landowners engage in regenerative agricultural practices that sequester greenhouse gases. Refer to Soil Symposium 2020 and Regenerative Ag Resource Guide at www.cultivateoregon.org and www.drawdown.org	4/11/2021 8:57 AM
39	50% below 1990 levels by 2035 and 100% by 2050	4/10/2021 10:11 PM
40	Timber harvest rotations for private forests should be at least 80 years. Responsible forest management practices Need to be adhered to at all times. Clear cut timber harvest should be prohibited. Post fire logging(salvage lumber) should have to go through the same permit process and “ commercial thinning” should be from the community or home out to a fire wise safe distance. Mid forest “commercial thinning” should be prohibited. Aerial spraying in timberlands should be prohibited in order to protect watersheds. No till agriculture practices should be implemented.	4/10/2021 4:32 PM
41	Natural and working lands don't emit excessive carbon. No goal is needed.	4/9/2021 8:32 AM
42	a stepwise solution to a long term problem	4/8/2021 1:25 PM

43	30% total US acreage set aside for wilderness or no harvest wildlands. Incentivizing negative carbon emission agriculture.	4/7/2021 1:26 PM
44	We should encourage longer rotations to help sequester carbon.	4/7/2021 10:28 AM
45	Qualitative goals: To increase harvest rotation durations on private lands from the current 30 - 40 years that many utilize to 80 years or more. To increase the number of acres of private lands that are suitable for growing forests (convert from other uses such as recreational farming, prposed development, etc.)	4/7/2021 7:49 AM
46	A rebate on electric cars. Stop cutting down trees. Re-plant clear cut areas.	4/7/2021 5:37 AM
47	To protect our environment so my grandchildren and great grandchildren are able to enjoy our environment and be able to breathe healthy air and to eat healthy food!	4/6/2021 12:28 PM
48	I think this needs to be addressed based on an ecosystem approach (e.g., coastal forests, Ponderosa forests, sagebrush steppe, etc...).	4/6/2021 12:11 PM
49	Decreasing disproportionate cumulative impacts and risks	4/3/2021 1:31 PM
50	Since the Governor's Executive Order targets emissions reductions of 'at least 45% below 1990 level by 2035' and 'at least 80% below 1990 levels by 2050' it would seem reasonable to apply a similar approach to sequestration. Since sequestration projects must be monitored, certified and quantifiable and represent an increase over some measured baseline, it would seem reasonable to adopt an interim carbon sequestration target for our forests and agricultural lands of at least 45% above the baseline by 2035, and at least 80% above the baseline by 2050.	4/2/2021 1:50 PM
51	The goal should be specific and tied to the IPCC report on global warming, with targets for % reductions in emissions and acres of land cover types.	4/1/2021 4:08 PM
52	Forest management is the largest carbon emitter in the state. Accordingly, the state must institute a goal to modernize and reduce forestry practices, including all forms of active management, statewide in order to reduce this harm.	4/1/2021 9:58 AM
53	Due to the size, scale, and urgency of the climate crisis we should attempt for an increase of 50% in carbon storage by 2039, and an overall reduction of emissions in the forestry sector by at least 50% by 2030.	4/1/2021 9:44 AM
54	20% change	3/31/2021 7:16 AM
55	I don't feel like I can effectively answer that question without more context. Are you looking for specific numbers regarding emissions levels from activities on natural and working lands? The question is too vague as posed and could only conceivably be answered by people already steeped in this work. If you want input from regular people then you need to pose the question differently.	3/30/2021 9:15 AM
56	1990 levels by 2040	3/29/2021 9:09 AM
57	For sequestration, I'd propose buying advertisement that educated folks on the economic and ecological benefits of farming and forestry practices that sequestrator carbon, increase wildlife habitat, filter water etc. try and make taking care of the earth look really cool in the adds. Also, pay educators to teach these practices for free in communities.	3/18/2021 1:51 PM
58	I believe that Oregon's goals should acknowledge the tremendous potential of our landscape - with proper management - to sequester carbon. See https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0230424 for a review of working land opportunities. I believe that our goal should go beyond simply trying to offset Oregon's own current emissions. We should set ourselves up to take advantage of the carbon sequestration market that is already emerging (with California and Quebec at the forefront).	3/16/2021 11:12 AM
59	Match our fossil fuel emissions with sequestration by natural systems - - older trees in forests and organic material buildup in agricultural lands.	3/14/2021 9:55 PM
60	Reduce carbon emissions by 10 percent per year while increasing carbon sequestration by 10 percent per year.	3/14/2021 3:42 PM
61	I don't think that the scientific data exists to defend a hard number for emissions and especially for sequestration. A vague goal should be to reduce emissions and maximize long-term sequestration to the extent possible.	3/14/2021 11:38 AM

62	Reforesting under utilized pasture/grassland. Incentivize all farms to adopt compost use, less or no-till methods, and recycling urban organic waste to compost facilities, then to farms.	3/10/2021 5:04 PM
63	Long term pollinator habitat on utility scale solar fields	3/10/2021 2:04 PM
64	Retain every old growth tree that lives in Oregon	3/6/2021 12:33 PM
65	Maximize permanent green cover on all natural and working lands; promote and support no-till agriculture	3/5/2021 12:42 PM
66	The State of Oregon would be remiss to ignore the opportunities of blue carbon and teal carbon. Blue carbon must be a priority. this would need to also address revisions to statewide planning goals 16 and 17 (estuarine resources and coastal shorelands). There are many other coastal state examples of blue carbon strategies. Please do not ignore in your report!	3/5/2021 12:21 PM
67	The Executive Order (20-04) charges a 45% reduction in emissions by 2035 and an 80% reduction by 2050. A parallel effort in forest carbon storage and sequestration could be a 20% increase in carbon storage over 1990 levels by 2035, and an 50% increase by 2050. This level of ambition is achievable according to recent studies (Law et al 2018), but would still require significant modernization of Oregon's forest policies. Further, we should seek to reduce emissions in the forestry sector by at least 15% by 2030. Climate-smart forestry offers a unique opportunity to both sequester carbon and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in our state.	3/4/2021 9:01 AM
68	First of all we need to build on the GHG reducing gifts created by Covid. We have learned that we can limit our travel when it's necessary. There could be a very specific conservation program established by government that addresses consumption and waste of all kinds. It seems possible that we could all reduce our waste and energy consumption easily by 33% - the old school way. Please visit The Gentle Rebellion on Facebook where my ideas are presented in a simple and entertaining way. As a fundraising volunteer for Southern Oregon Pachamama Alliance/Project Drawdown and other grassroots climate action groups, I think our next best chance and most feasible goal for reducing emissions in Oregon is in adopting the right practices for forestry and agriculture. The funding mechanisms from large agencies need to be addressed; for example Oregon Department of Environmental Quality seems to only offer "reimbursement grants" instead of making resources available directly to climate actions headed by responsible community-based operations. The Federal Government via USDA could provide financial incentives for working landowners to sequester carbon and could reverse the trend of spending billions of dollars on farm subsidies and market supports in favor of regenerative ag practices. Grassroots groups and non profits who've studied the amazing work of Project Drawdown and understand the science and long-term economic benefits of the top 80 climate change solutions are stymied by lack of financial support to implement these practices. Project Drawdown has an entire chapter on Regenerative Agriculture solutions, but State and Federal funding seems to lag behind in supporting development of carbon marketplaces and other incentives to implement practices to reduce emissions One major goal, in light of recent fires in Oregon, could be to revisit State Planning procedures to see where rezoning could preserve more open space and EFU (exclusive farm use) where carbon sequestering could take place. Providing tax incentives for landowners who adopt regenerative ag practices and finding the means for investors to purchase carbon credits could help finance and mobilize reduction emissions. Oregon is one of the few states that still has a chance to limit the "cancer of growth" in building in favor of conservation and returning some lands to nature. Reference David Attenborough's recent film 'Life on Our Planet" on Netflix where he recommends we return 50% of land to nature! In addition, if you consider dumps and landfills under the "working lands" category, a great deal of GHG could be reduced by changing the way certain waste disposal companies are operating. Recology is the model for best practices, in my opinion, but recycling, composting, waste reduction of food and materials programs are limited everywhere else in the State who doesn't have Recology as their waste management company. Also changing State and County regulations in the areas of waste management and pollution related to allow better options for soil building, carbon capture etc. would be very helpful to our climate action tasks. And of course creating very strict and expensive fines for the worst business and other polluters in the Oregon would really help!	3/2/2021 6:21 PM
69	1. What should we propose as a goal for reduced emissions and increased sequestration in natural and working lands? It is dramatically clear Oregon has not kept pace with voluntary goals to reduce ghg emissions as envisioned originally in the Roadmap to 2020 report of the OGWC. It is also clear that since the 1997 Kyoto conference, the promises of nations to reduce emissions have failed. Actually there has been a net global increase of 50% in ghg	3/2/2021 11:08 AM

	emissions over these last 24 years. So, the first thing is that goals should no longer be voluntary. A goal is a goal but now the consequences of missing the goal have increased risks tremendously for continuing more significant droughts and catastrophic fires along the Western regions of North America, and slow moving storms (hurricanes) packed with excess moisture that flood inland places especially in the South and Eastern United States. Impacts upon crop production are also being recorded. These effects will worsen as time goes on when emission goals are not met. Furthermore, scientists are growing increasingly concerned over the trends of slowing and changing ocean currents in the North Atlantic that can impact and cause extreme weather events in Western Europe and Eastern North America. Other similar weather trends have also been recorded in other regions of the globe as well. Carbon dioxide amounts to about 2/3 of the total ghg emissions. Concentrating on the reduction of only CO2 therefore does not alone solve the entire global warming issue and makes it even more essential to have a goal that "sticks", is achievable, and will be met. All ghg emissions must be controlled and reduced! GHG emission goals must be reset and the sooner the better because the goal becomes more difficult to achieve the longer we wait to achieve a specific reduction. Recently, Spratt et al. from Australia's 'Breakthrough - National Center for Climate Restoration' argued in a 2020 report (https://469804a7-ae0f-4ba4-926a0f4778d88216.filesusr.com/ugd/148cb0_c4cb345518ad4669bafa7c31d205edf4.pdf) that achieving net zero emissions by 2050 is inadequate. Rather, they suggested, we will have achieved the 1.5°C target above pre-industrial conditions by 2030, some 10 years before the IPCC original projections, and therefore need to be at net zero emissions by 2030. The Oregon Governor's Executive Order is overly optimistic in stating the effectiveness of its 2050 goals. It is most disturbing that other Oregon Agencies do not seem to be taking even the inadequate level of emission reductions in the EO seriously or perhaps worse, do not know what steps to take to achieve significant emission reductions! This makes it even more important for the OGWC to set strong goals and realize now that a strong stand, including a very public educational role, and publicly defensible professional stand is required with a 2030 GOAL of zero emissions must be offered up.	
70	protect farmland; fund the Oregon Agricultural Heritage Program and commit to protecting 30% of Oregon's land by 2030.	3/1/2021 3:53 PM
71	This question asks for recommendations concerning emissions reduction goals and soil carbon sequestration. However, Oregon and the world have demonstrated persuasively that setting emissions goals as the basis for preventing runaway temperature increase is a failure. We missed the emissions thresholds, and temperature and the processes driving it are running away. They have been since 2007-2008 coincident with the establishment of the Commission. Reality has overtaken planning and execution. We can change the role that quantitative measures of greenhouse gases and temperatures perform in the development of public policy. They are not useful as measures of how hard we should work but rather how well we are doing when doing absolutely everything we can. Our condition will not be determined by goals but rather by achievements.	2/26/2021 8:18 AM
72	Transition to all-electric economy and transport system by 2030; increase the carbon in Oregon natural and working soils by 0.4% per year starting now. Transition to all-electric lawn and yard equipment by 2030. Transition 80% of agricultural and forest lands as well as urban yards, to regenerative agriculture practices by 2030.	2/26/2021 8:05 AM
73	real zero emissions by 2030	2/25/2021 8:36 PM
74	Whatever the science supports as an ambitious, but feasible goal.	2/25/2021 3:00 PM
75	The Executive Order (20-04) charges a 45% reduction in emissions by 2035 and an 80% reduction by 2050. A parallel effort in forest carbon storage and sequestration could be a 20% increase in carbon storage over 1990 levels by 2035, and an 50% increase by 2050. This level of ambition is achievable according to recent studies (Law et al 2018), but would still require significant modernization of Oregon's forest policies. Further, we should seek to reduce emissions in the forestry sector by at least 15% by 2030.	2/24/2021 3:41 PM
76	Creating better forestry practices	2/24/2021 3:19 PM
77	The Executive Order (20-04) charges a 45% reduction in emissions by 2035 and an 80% reduction by 2050. A parallel effort in forest carbon storage and sequestration could be a 20% increase in carbon storage over 1990 levels by 2035, and an 50% increase by 2050. This level of ambition is achievable according to recent studies (Law et al 2018), but would still require significant modernization of Oregon's forest policies. Further, we should seek to reduce emissions in the forestry sector by at least 15% by 2030. Climate-smart forestry offers a	2/24/2021 2:45 PM

	unique opportunity to both sequester carbon and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in our state.	
78	We should move toward maximizing carbon storage in natural lands, especially by protecting and growing more large trees and protecting all remaining intact forest landscapes on public lands. For private forest lands, longer rotations would help accumulate more carbon, and larger stream buffers will store more carbon.	2/24/2021 1:23 PM
79	Biochar production should be integral to land management plans.	2/24/2021 9:42 AM
80	The highest goal possible. Climate change is upon us. We have to do as much as possible.	2/23/2021 7:51 PM
81	As much as is possible. We are out of time. Lots of good science to help improve forest practices and their effectiveness in carbon storage. We need to put those practices in place based on what is scientifically possible, not simply politically easy.	2/23/2021 5:15 PM
82	100% renewable energy by 2030. Our working and forest lands should sequester MORE than Oregon's fair share of carbon.	2/23/2021 4:21 PM
83	Maximize our efforts, both across the spectrum of possible focuses and deeply into each problem area, in order to educate ourselves about the breadth and depth of the challenge that global warm poses to life on this planet.	2/23/2021 3:01 PM
84	The Executive Order (20-04) charges a 45% reduction in emissions by 2035 and an 80% reduction by 2050. A parallel effort in forest carbon storage and sequestration could be a 20% increase in carbon storage over 1990 levels by 2035, and an 50% increase by 2050. This level of ambition is achievable according to recent studies (Law et al 2018), but would still require significant modernization of Oregon's forest policies. Further, we should seek to reduce emissions in the forestry sector by at least 15% by 2030.	2/23/2021 2:58 PM
85	Oregon needs to look at unbiased science and at least aspire to carbon neutrality with significant, measurable, meaningful, and rapid declines in net carbon emissions over specific time scales.	2/23/2021 1:55 PM
86	Maintain old-growth forests, can we look into Niwaki as a way to produce useable lumber without killing trees and erasing their carbon sequestration capacity?	2/23/2021 1:07 PM
87	Sequestration on natural and working lands should not be thought of as a way to hide fossil fuel emissions that are to go down by 80% by 2050 (100% will hopefully become the goal). Natural sequestration should have as a goal to bring the atmospheric CO2 concentration back to 350 ppm (Oregon's portion) or to a 1.5 C temperature rise (rather than higher) over pre-industrial levels.	2/23/2021 1:07 PM
88	https://coastrange.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/A-GND-for-Industrial-Forests-FINAL-1.20.21.pdf	2/23/2021 12:26 PM
89	Management actions should not reduce/retard natural rates of carbon accumulation and storage on public land. Private land managers should manage for timely/ significant/continuous increases in carbon storage on lands that are below their biological potential for carbon storage.	2/23/2021 12:02 PM
90	20% increase in carbon storage above 1990 levels by 2035, and a 50% increase by 2050. The forestry sector by at least 15% by 2030	2/23/2021 11:42 AM
91	Increase in carbon storage over 1990 levels of 50% by 2050, with an interim of 20% by 2035. Also reduce forestry sector emissions by 15% by 2030.	2/23/2021 11:32 AM
92	Reduced Emissions: 15% decline in forestry sector emissions by 2030 and 30% decline by 2040. Increased sequestration: 20% increase in carbon storage over 1990 levels by 2035 & a 50% increase by 2050.	2/23/2021 10:08 AM
93	Policies should encourage, recognize and reward private sector partnerships that advance the carbon potential of sustainably managed forests and forest products at scale. Market and incentive based approaches that help capture the potential of private forests and forest products to sequester more carbon, while ensuring sustainable forest management to maintain and improve forest health and resilience, boost private sector investment in rural communities, and help keep forests as forests	2/12/2021 11:07 AM
94	Carbon neutral by 2035 and substantially carbon negative by 2050.	2/6/2021 10:44 AM

95	Zero net emissions	2/4/2021 7:49 PM
96	A goal that is science-based with measurable benchmarks against which progress can be readily assessed on a bi-annual basis. Goals should be across all lands and ownership types.	2/4/2021 3:34 PM
97	the state should focus on forest land management, helping prevent large wild fires, reducing the amount of carbon being released, and leading to less wildfires. allowing state forestry organizations to manage the forestry lands of Oregon would allow for sustainable forestry practice such as taking out fuel for forest fires, but allow these industries to harvest trees creating revenue streams, while practicing sustainable forestry renewal programs, creating healthy habitat for wildlife wildlife, and making these industries less reliant on tax dollars.	2/4/2021 3:08 PM
98	active forest management	2/3/2021 10:19 AM
99	10% in two years, 15% in following years, of the total GHG	2/2/2021 8:01 AM
100	Temporarily, we should target no net increase from natural and. working lands, because the programs to promote and account for such emissions are still in development. However, we should push hard on developing the programs and ten set realistic goals.	2/1/2021 4:35 PM
101	Thin federal forests to remove fuel from wildfires while retaining the younger trees for an increased level of sequestration.	2/1/2021 4:26 PM
102	Encourage increased acreage of active forest management that promotes healthy fast-growing trees, which captures carbon at high rates.	2/1/2021 3:42 PM
103	The goal should be to increase soil carbon by 1-2% across the landscape.	2/1/2021 10:56 AM
104	Increase overall sequestered carbon 10% toward soil sequestration potential in the next 5 years. Reduce estimated nitrous oxide emissions by 20% through improved nutrient management over the next 5 years.	1/31/2021 10:12 AM
105	Return to 1990 emission levels, or less, by no later than 2050. Allocate state resources to emphasize that reforestation of forest lands occur promptly in order to maintain forest ecosystems on forest land.	1/30/2021 3:42 PM
106	The state should commit to preserving ag land in the state by funding the Oregon Agricultural Heritage Program. A 30x30 (protect 30% of land by 2030) goal should be set, similar to the Biden administration and California.	1/30/2021 3:14 PM
107	All new vehicles and equipment used on and related to natural and working lands be zero polluting by 2040.	1/29/2021 8:39 PM
108	Currently, we in agriculture and timber are leaders in carbon sequestration through the crops we grow, the trees we plant, and the overall management of our land. We continue to do conservations practices on our own for the betterment of our land as well as the economics of our operation. The goal should be for the State to understand what each landowner does and the benefit it has in terms of sequestration as well as providing food and fiber for the people of Oregon as well as lumber for their homes, buildings and projects.	1/29/2021 7:25 PM
109	Depending upon which set of studies one wants to accept, Oregon public and private forests sequester anywhere from 30 to 45 million metric tons of carbon annually. This sequestration amounts to approximately half of the carbon dioxide emissions. Public forests sequester far more carbon that private forest lands. However, wildfires represent a very serious threat to sequestration of carbon on both public and private forest lands. I would propose that the state of Oregon adopt as a goal to better measure the amount of sequestration and figure out ways to significantly increase the amount of sequestration by a factor of 50% or more. One possibility would be to pay private forest land owners to lengthen the harvest level by the amount of carbon that they sequester.	1/29/2021 2:37 PM
110	Reduce emissions by 50% by 2030. Increase sequestration to cover twice the CO2 by 2030.	1/26/2021 1:56 PM
111	We know that we need to be at net zero emissions by 2050 to avoid the worst of the climate crisis. Our natural and working lands should be an integral part of that effort by sequestering more carbon than they emit. This could be accomplished with natural lands by extending harvest cycle years in our forests to at least 80 year cycles for timber. Working lands need to use no till practices with as many deep root and natural plant alternatives as possible.	1/26/2021 11:46 AM
112	It is difficult to propose a goal for carbon sequestration in terms of of carbon without knowing what the current tonnage is and what constitutes a reasonable increase. Since the EO charges	1/25/2021 5:50 PM

	a 45 reduction in emissions by 2035 and an 80% reduction by 2050, a parallel effort in sequestration would be a 45 increase over 1990 levels by 2035, and an 80% increase by 2050. Since we cannot go back in time and assess 1990 levels, I suggest 2021 levels would be a reasonable baseline against which to measure the future. Unfortunately other agencies seem to not be taking the EO goals seriously, which means somewhere we have to pick up the slack. Maybe this can be achieved in our natural and working lands with a much more ambitious goal. However, this demands that we know what the current carbon content of natural and working lands is. This effort needs to acknowledge also that 1 tonne of carbon captured in the soil or vegetation is equivalent to 3.67 tonnes of atmospheric carbon dioxide removed.	
113	Four principles should be incorporated into a goal including 1)mitigation of GHG; 2) adaption to climate impacts and 3) resilience and ultimately 4) recovery from the damage already done. I also think that in addition to the Goal, there should be developed policies and action measures. For example polices regarding resilience could be developed for different categories, i.e. social-economic resilience of rural communities; water resources resilience; resilience of terrestrial systems, etc. Following policies would be implementing measures - how does one implement the policies.	1/25/2021 3:48 PM
114	Working with industry to lengthen time harvest rotations to 80+ years in Western Oregon forests.	1/25/2021 2:21 PM

Q2 What are the biggest opportunities for sequestering more carbon on natural and working lands in Oregon?

Answered: 120 Skipped: 2

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Protect all mature and old-growth forests and extend harvest rotation period on plantations, reduce overall logging. Agricultural practices that sequester soil.	5/3/2021 4:16 PM
2	Forests: Our forests are huge stores of carbon, both in the standing biomass (trees and other vegetation) and the soils. Unfortunately, current timber management results in soil degradation (particularly as a result of clearcutting) as well as reduction in the above-ground biomass as a result of short rotation harvests. By extending the harvest rotation and placing more value on protecting mature and intact old growth forests so that they can continue to store and sequester carbon, we can substantially increase the carbon sequestration capacity of our forests. For agriculture: Agricultural practices that have the potential to sequester carbon in the soil such as rotational grazing, reduced tillage or no-till, cover cropping, compost application, hedgerow and riparian plantings, silvopasture or agroforestry, dryland farming, reduced and selective chemical inputs, diversified cropping systems, and other organic and regenerative practices.	5/3/2021 3:54 PM
3	Recent scientific research (Graves et al. 2020) evaluated the potential for 12 natural climate solution activities on natural and working lands in Oregon to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The natural and working lands sectors included forests, sagebrush-steppe, coastal wetlands, grassland, and agriculture. 1. The highest contribution to potential greenhouse gas reductions was changes in forest-based activities, which included: deferred timber harvest, riparian reforestation, and replanting after wildfires. Deferring timber harvest had the single largest mitigation potential for any natural climate solution activity studied. 2. The next highest contribution was changes to agricultural management through no-till, cover crops, and nitrogen management, with greenhouse gas emission reductions primarily attributed to increased cover crops. Despite evidence that cover crops can provide both environmental and yield benefits, less than 2% of Oregon's total cropland is currently planted to cover crops. 3. Tidal wetland restoration, which has high per unit area carbon sequestration benefits, has limited possible geographic expansion, resulting in low potential of state-level greenhouse gas reduction contributions. However, tidal wetland restoration provides significant co-benefits such as providing raw materials and food, maintaining fisheries, and providing coastal protection and erosion control. The authors believe these important co-benefits warrant including tidal restoration in statewide conservation climate strategies. Similarly, restoration of sagebrush steppe from invasive annual grasses and prevention of additional conversion, both of which contribute lower greenhouse gas reductions than other activities, maintain habitat quality for a number of sagebrush-dependent species, as well as limits the loss of other important rangeland ecosystem services. Graves, R. et al. 2020. Potential greenhouse gas reductions from Natural Climate Solutions in Oregon, USA. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0232651 Blue Carbon 1. "What is Blue Carbon? Pacific Northwest Blue Carbon Working Group" This document was submitted as part of the meeting materials for the April meeting of the OR Global Warming Commission. 2. At this same meeting, Dr. Steve Crooks, Principal, Wetland Science and Coastal Management, Silvestrum Climate Associates gave a presentation on blue carbon ecosystems in Oregon. His take-home message was =Conserve remaining coastal habitats (OR coasts are carbon rich (in the world)) =Restore fresh marshes =Restore forested tidal wetlands, salt marshes and sea grass – sequester =Create space or wetlands to migrate with sea level rise =Space is limited so every opportune is important =Opportunities with kelp, science in progress. 3. Testimony given to Oregon State Legislature by Laura Brophy Director, Estuary Technical Group / Institute for Applied Ecology, Corvallis College of Earth, Ocean and Atmospheric Sciences, Oregon State University Pacific Northwest Blue Carbon Working Group. Summary of her testimony: • Oregon’s tidal wetlands store very large quantities of carbon (early results of research: PNW tidal marsh soils store 1.5 to 4 times the global average* (1500 - 4000 metric tons CO2 equiv./ha, *refs) • Tidal wetland restoration and conservation can maximize this storage, helping to mitigate climate change -- and providing many co-benefits • The PNW Blue Carbon Working Group is working to fill data gaps • Working	5/3/2021 10:56 AM

	Group projects include feasibility studies for bringing wetland carbon projects to market, helping coastal communities reach their conservation and climate change adaptation goals 4. The capacity for coastal sequestration needs to be clarified. It is not just the lineal extent of the shoreline, but the estuary and associated shelf areas. There is more potential given restoration efforts for kelp forest and also seagrass communities. We would like to see a stronger emphasis regarding this restoration opportunity. Blue carbon can help reduce the effects of ocean acidification that are challenging the survival and growth of many species. Below are links to three resources that could be used to support this. Blue carbon is very important. -Seagrass Recovery Following Marine Heat Wave Influences Sediment Carbon Stocks https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmars.2020.576784/full -Abstract This paper provides new conceptual understanding and proposes innovative approaches to 'bringing blue carbon to market'. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0921800914002304?via%3Dihub -Indicators of Coastal Wetlands Restoration Success: A Systematic Review - https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmars.2020.600220/full	
4	Preserving trees older than 80 years to continue collecting and sequestering carbon.	5/2/2021 11:21 PM
5	Increasing the age of forests and helping farmers and ranchers make the transition to regenerative practices.	5/2/2021 11:04 PM
6	Eliminating clear cuts in the forests. Just look at Google maps to see the extent of that practice. And work with the farmers and ranchers to begin and then to build toward total soil sequestering practices.	5/2/2021 7:53 PM
7	Protect mature and old growth forest across the state from all logging and end post-fire logging. Extend rotations on private timber plantations to 80 year minimum. Do fuels reduction projects only adjacent to homes and communities.	5/2/2021 7:06 PM
8	Less bare fields and farmland, practice of rotational grazing, reduced tillage or no-till, reduced or eliminated herbicide use, dryland farming, cover cropping, compost application in lieu of chemical fertilizer, hedgerow and riparian plantings and agroforestry. Increased application of solar and wind energy generation.	5/2/2021 10:08 AM
9	Current timber management results in soil degradation (particularly as a result of clearcutting) as well as reduction in the above-ground biomass as a result of short rotation harvests. By extending the harvest rotation and placing more value on protecting mature and intact old growth forests so that they can continue to store and sequester carbon, we can substantially increase the carbon sequestration capacity of our forests. For agriculture: Agricultural practices that have the potential to sequester carbon in the soil such as rotational grazing, reduced tillage or no-till, cover cropping, compost application, hedgerow and riparian plantings, silvopasture or agroforestry, dryland farming, reduced and selective chemical inputs, diversified cropping systems, and other organic and regenerative practices.	5/2/2021 8:35 AM
10	Concerning forests, the biggest opportunities lie in the following: - Retaining and protecting old growth habitats. The science on this subject is clear- old growth trees are storing huge amounts of carbon and continue to sequester each and every year. - In working forests, employ longer rotation schedules so that we have the benefit of increased sequestration and storage. - Employ more careful and selective extraction processes during logging operations. This approach should permanently ban clearcutting and other destructive methods. This is not only critical to leaving trees and herbaceous growth for sequestration purposes, but it is also important for soil protection. Because soil sequesters carbon as well, keeping the soil viable is critical. Concerning agriculture, - Employing cultivation methods that reduce soil disturbance should be priority. - Reduce the use of chemical pesticides.	5/1/2021 2:26 PM
11	Long range forests 200+ years, minimizing quick harvesting. Leave burned areas to self-recovery and nurse tree processes. Diversified corporate forests. Double the thickness requirement for " beauty strips," which will also help with high wind durability, as trees support trees.	5/1/2021 12:56 PM
12	Forests - Shift stewardship to catch and hold more carbon (grow older, bigger trees) and increase their adaptive capacities. Farms and Ranches - Shift stewardship to catch and hold more carbon	5/1/2021 11:37 AM
13	#1- the Coast Range, which can sequester as much carbon per acre as anywhere in the world! Specifics of forest land reform include longer harvest rotations, a moratorium on public lands mature forest logging and an outright ban on logging old-growth, more areas set aside for conservation/sequestration, etc.	5/1/2021 9:57 AM

14	So while everyone seems to think we should plant more trees, as a person who has personally planted over three quarters of a million trees, the solution is to let them grow and not cut them down in forty or even a hundred years. The longer the better and the more carbon stored without doing much at all.	4/30/2021 9:51 PM
15	Allowing diverse species of forest trees to reach climax ecosystem stage, allowing trees to get older than 80 years and never cutting them again... our forests alone can accomplish almost all of Oregon's sequestration goals. Why would you not do that? Money obviously To address the economic issue preventing us from using forests to sequester almost all of the carbon Oregon citizens release you simplify have to 'absolutely and completely' protect old growth ecosystems with legal protection and transfer control of Oregon private timberland from Wall Street controlled investment corporations to small Scale eco forestry operations. These smaller operations can become much more viable economic model producing a diversity of outputs, employing many more rural Oregonians, and sharing the profits equitably to coop owners and increasing taxation on forestry profits. This ends the potting of Oregons forest and tax system by out of state millionaire investment foresters and can reach almost the entirety of Oregon's carbon neutrality goals. Here is an example of what can be done in coast range and cascade forestry landscapes ; https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=Bw7mQZHfFVE	4/30/2021 2:30 PM
16	Keeping trees growing! Especially around waterways as that will cascade down to protecting other flora and important fauna i.e. salmon.	4/30/2021 2:17 PM
17	Reforming the industrial timber landscape!	4/30/2021 1:30 PM
18	Oregon can increase the use of several authorities that can increase the pace and scale of forest restoration, with a focus on reducing hazardous fuel loads, improving forest health and vigor, and subsequently increase rates of carbon sequestration in forests and wood products. About 50 percent of Oregon is federal lands. National Forest System lands are regarded as being at moderate to high risk of catastrophic wildfire, and the management of these overstocked stands can help increase carbon storage on the landscape and in long-lasting wood products, reduce fossil fuel emissions by supplying needed, carbon-neutral biomass energy, all while reducing the risk of unwanted greenhouse gas emissions from catastrophic wildfire. We encourage the state to rely on tools like Good Neighbor Authority (16 U.S. Code § 2113a), which can help increase the pace and scale of forest restoration on federal lands.	4/29/2021 2:13 PM
19	Forests: Our forests are huge stores of carbon, both in the standing biomass (trees and other vegetation) and the soils. Unfortunately, current timber management results in soil degradation (particularly as a result of clearcutting) as well as reduction in the above-ground biomass as a result of short rotation harvests. By extending the harvest rotation and placing more value on protecting mature and intact old growth forests so that they can continue to store and sequester carbon, we can substantially increase the carbon sequestration capacity of our forests. Omit salvage logging post fire to increase carbon sequestration For agriculture: Agricultural practices that have the potential to sequester carbon in the soil such as rotational grazing, reduced tillage or no-till, cover cropping, compost application, hedgerow and riparian plantings, silvopasture or agroforestry, dryland farming, reduced and selective chemical inputs, diversified cropping systems, and other organic and regenerative practices.	4/28/2021 10:47 PM
20	Preserving older forests and again, incentivizing longer rotations.	4/28/2021 9:21 PM
21	Agricultural soil carbon sequestration including on rangelands. Wildfire prevention to protect soils especially on rangelands impacted by invasive species such as cheat grass Support of Oregon 's Land Use Planning Program to prevent conversion of working and natural lands to non-resource uses. Estuary and tidal lands protection and restoration Watershed restoration t o ensure healthy aquatic and terrestrial systems capable of sequestering carbon in soils and bio-mass. Forest policies and practices oriented toward forest health and climate mitigation.	4/27/2021 10:01 PM
22	Mandate selective harvesting instead of clear cuts in public and private timberlands, ban monoculture plantation timber plantings, no till farming, plant cover crops.	4/27/2021 9:31 PM
23	Oregon forests provide by far the biggest opportunity to both sequester and retain carbon. The science is there, we just need to move in that direction. The notion that logging does not add huge amounts of GHG is pure fiction, we need to move toward the science. Carbon credits can make forest protection an economically viable option.	4/27/2021 9:26 PM
24	Converting cropland, pasture, and weedy areas to diverse native forest.	4/27/2021 8:00 PM
25	Agricultural practices that have the potential to sequester carbon in the soil such as rotational grazing, reduced tillage or no-till, dryland farming, cover cropping, compost application,	4/27/2021 5:32 PM

	hedgerow and riparian plantings, silvopasture and agroforestry.	
26	Forests are number one, but agriculture and livestock raising are also opportunities. Forests - longer rotation cycles, preserving riparian areas, soil conservation, protecting old growth. Agriculture - rotational grazing, reduced tillage, cover cropping, composting, silvopasture, reduced chemical inputs.	4/27/2021 11:16 AM
27	Reforestation with the goal of restoring the land to its old growth state on all natural lands and legislating the timber industry to do the same on all lands they cut timber on, private, etc. Halt the cutting of timber on any publicly owned national or state forests. As far as agricultural lands, we must assist farmers in the transition from chemical farming to regenerative agricultural practices--organic farming methods (restoring humus/organic matter to soils, all natural fertilizers, cover-cropping and no synthetic fertilizers or pesticides) PLUS no plowing or tilling of the land. Incorporation of trees on agricultural land, allowing cattle to rotationally graze to prevent overgrazing.	4/26/2021 9:57 PM
28	engage rural communities	4/26/2021 9:14 PM
29	Change “modern” farming techniques to end use of artificial fertilizer and pesticides. Stop tilling that destroys natural soil. Natural soil will draw down lots of carbon and produce better, healthier food and other crops.	4/26/2021 8:26 PM
30	Forests: Our forests are huge stores of carbon, both in the standing biomass (trees and other vegetation) and the soils. Unfortunately, current timber management results in soil degradation (particularly as a result of clearcutting) as well as reduction in the above-ground biomass as a result of short rotation harvests. By extending the harvest rotation and placing more value on protecting mature and intact old growth forests so that they can continue to store and sequester carbon, we can substantially increase the carbon sequestration capacity of our forests. Oregon's Forest Practices act should be strengthened to provide protections equal to or greater than Washington State's. For agriculture: Agricultural practices that have the potential to sequester carbon in the soil such as rotational grazing, reduced tillage or no-till, cover cropping, compost application, hedgerow and riparian plantings, silvopasture or agroforestry, reduced and selective chemical inputs, diversified cropping systems, and other organic and regenerative practices.	4/26/2021 7:55 PM
31	No till agriculture. Sequestering forest carbon.	4/26/2021 4:39 PM
32	Avoiding clearcutting, allowing continung growth of old forests, promoting selective logging and conscientious timber management.	4/21/2021 8:35 PM
33	Roll back clear-cutting significantly if not completely – there are many good ecological reasons for this - and increase harvest rotation cycles where commercial logging does takes place so that trees can grow older, larger, thus enhancing their positive impact on carbon storage and sequestration.	4/19/2021 8:06 PM
34	using the technical assistance of the soil and water conservation districts to work with constituents all over the state to share practices and procedures to accomplish the work	4/17/2021 11:01 AM
35	To provide forestland owners with the information and assistance from state foresters to increase carbon sequestration on their properties. To reduce or eliminate tax credits, breaks from corporations/developers (timber) to be used toward homeowner land management to improve sequestration.	4/17/2021 9:17 AM
36	By extending the harvest rotation and placing more value on protecting mature and intact old growth forests so that they can continue to store and sequester carbon, we can substantially increase the carbon sequestration capacity of our forests.	4/16/2021 12:18 PM
37	Alan Journet's answer is mine too: "In our forests, the most obvious steps are to: (1) reduce logging of old growth forests which not only represent huge carbon stores, but also continue to capture and store carbon throughout their lives. (2) extend the harvest rotation in logged forests (3) acknowledge that greenhouse gas emissions impose a social cost on humanity that should be accounted in assessing the value and determining the best management goal and tactics for our natural and working lands. (3) recognize that standing, growing healthy trees have intrinsic value based on their carbon sequestration that could challenge the short-term dollar value of them as timber products. In our agricultural lands, the most obvious approach is to promote regenerative agriculture that restores soil health and soil organic matter (SOM) by encouraging: (1) no till management replacing tillage with all-year cover crops (2) biodiversity in the crops and soil fauna (3) avoidance of a chemical-based management approach"	4/14/2021 3:12 PM

38	Helping the public to support and the landowners to participate in a Carbon Marketplace for Oregon. Visit www.nori.com - a company working with Cultivate Oregon, Friends of Family Farmers and other ag related groups to provide measurement of carbon sequestered on Oregon working lands and providing the path to financial compensation for those climate actions.	4/11/2021 8:57 AM
39	Regenerative Agricultural practices - cover cropping, no till, rotational grazing, attention to soil organic matter in every way. Forest Stewardship Council certification required of state forests. Also on those private forests who want harvest/severance tax relief.	4/10/2021 10:11 PM
40	The protection of older growth forests should be required and clear cut harvesting practices should be prohibited. The PNW forests have the largest carbon sinks and when we face a crisis of too much carbon, the forests need to be protected to store carbon. Oregon needs to be on parity to Washington State and California logging rules for stream buffers, herbicide and pesticide applications and the size of clear cuts.	4/10/2021 4:32 PM
41	No/reduced tillage options.	4/9/2021 8:32 AM
42	active forest managment and wildfire prevention	4/8/2021 1:25 PM
43	incentivizing negative carbon emission agriculture.	4/7/2021 1:26 PM
44	By joining the California and Canadian carbon sequestration program	4/7/2021 10:28 AM
45	34% of the forestland in Oregon is in private hands. By developing and implementing incentive-based public policy to get these landowners to enroll in an effective carbon storage and sequestration program to not only increase the amount of time trees remain growing but to also develop more diverse and robust forests is huge. To get 50% of private landowners to sign on would be a success.	4/7/2021 7:49 AM
46	Less concrete - more trees	4/7/2021 5:37 AM
47	I would say cutting the amount of cattle grassing would be tremendous saving!	4/6/2021 12:28 PM
48	Maintaining rangelands by reducing fire potential through removal of fine fuels by grazing.	4/6/2021 12:11 PM
49	Excited to learn about this.	4/3/2021 1:31 PM
50	In our forests, the most obvious steps are to: (1) reduce logging of old growth forests which not only represent huge carbon stores, but also continue to capture and store carbon throughout their lives. (2) extend the harvest rotation in logged forests (3) acknowledge that greenhouse gas emissions impose a social cost on humanity that should be accounted in assessing the value and determining the best management goal and tactics for our natural and working lands. (3) recognize that standing, growing healthy trees have intrinsic value based on their carbon sequestration that could challenge the short-term dollar value of them as timber products. In our agricultural lands, the most obvious approach is to promote regenerative agriculture that restores soil health and soil organic matter (SOM) by encouraging: (1) no till management replacing tillage with all-year cover crops (2) biodiversity in the crops and soil fauna (3) avoidance of a chemical-based management approach	4/2/2021 1:50 PM
51	Estuary restoration and conservation will be a huge opportunity through blue carbon storage. In addition, grassland conservation and restoration will contribute massively to carbon sequestration.	4/1/2021 4:08 PM
52	Increasing tree harvest rotation periods through OFPA amendments; designating all mature and old-growth forests, wherever they are found, as carbon reserves and putting them off-limits to any but the most light-touch restoration management. The state should immediately begin scoping for a network of forest carbon reserves on state-owned lands and should incentivize private landowners to maintain their older and mature forest stands intact, perhaps through a tax credit or a targeted carbon credit.	4/1/2021 9:58 AM
53	The biggest opportunities for sequestering more carbon in our forests. Our forests are huge stores of carbon, both in the living trees and vegetation and the underground in the soils. Unfortunately, current timber management results in a massive reduction of carbon storage through soil degradation, particularly as a result of clearcutting, and a significant reduction in the above-ground biomass as a result of short rotation harvests. To increase carbon storage we must extend the harvest rotation to at least 80 years, and put in place more significantly more protections on mature and old growth forests so that they can continue to store and	4/1/2021 9:44 AM

	sequester carbon. Through these methods we can substantially increase the carbon sequestration capacity of our forests.	
54	Incentives, by working with land owners.	3/31/2021 7:16 AM
55	Providing incentive for landowners to employ specific practices known to sequester carbon. Using a carrot method and not a stick will gain acceptance of new practices. A stick method will only create more resistance. Again, this is a very vague question that expects the person answering to be very knowledgeable in methods of sequestering carbon.	3/30/2021 9:15 AM
56	Partnerships with public lands managers to supercharge wildfire mitigation and other serious management backlogs that have negative carbon impacts. Look at more diverse incentive structures to work with producers in exchange for more carbon sequestering management practices. Agricultural Revolving Loan Funds to do things provide extremely low interest loans, with a forgiveness infrastructure for beneficial practices.	3/29/2021 9:09 AM
57	Recent scientific research (Graves et al. 2020) evaluated the potential for 12 natural climate solution activities on natural and working lands in Oregon to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The natural and working lands sectors included forests, sagebrush-steppe, coastal wetlands, grassland, and agriculture. 1. The highest contribution to potential greenhouse gas reductions was changes in forest-based activities, which included: deferred timber harvest, riparian reforestation, and replanting after wildfires. Deferring timber harvest had the single largest mitigation potential for any natural climate solution activity studied. 2. The next highest contribution was changes to agricultural management through no-till, cover crops, and nitrogen management, with greenhouse gas emission reductions primarily attributed to increased cover crops. Despite evidence that cover crops can provide both environmental and yield benefits, less than 2% of Oregon's total cropland is currently planted to cover crops. 3. Tidal wetland restoration, which has high per unit area carbon sequestration benefits, has limited possible geographic expansion, resulting in low potential of state-level greenhouse gas reduction contributions. However, tidal wetland restoration provides significant co-benefits such as providing raw materials and food, maintaining fisheries, and providing coastal protection and erosion control. The authors believe these important co-benefits warrant including tidal restoration in statewide conservation climate strategies. Similarly restoration of sagebrush steppe from invasive annual grasses and prevention of additional conversion, both of which contribute lower greenhouse gas reductions than other activities, maintain habitat quality for a number of sagebrush-dependent species, as well as limits the loss of other important rangeland ecosystem services. Graves, R. et al. 2020. Potential greenhouse gas reductions from Natural Climate Solutions in Oregon, USA. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0232651	3/21/2021 9:48 AM
58	Managed grazing of ruminants. Disincentivize Doug fir plantations, which loose all their carbon and turn into ecological deserts every 40 years and incentivize forestry practices that promote intact multi century ecosystems such as silvopasture.	3/18/2021 1:51 PM
59	See https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0230424 - riparian reforestation is the single biggest opportunity. And this article only looked at floodplains, not the wider network of riparian areas along streams and rivers that lack floodplains. If we consider this larger network of riparian areas, the opportunity that riparian areas represent would dwarf all other opportunities combined.	3/16/2021 11:12 AM
60	No logging old and large trees Organic farming techniques	3/14/2021 9:55 PM
61	Using cover crops and no-till methods on Oregon's farmland and allowing trees to grow longer in Oregon's working forests.	3/14/2021 3:42 PM
62	To my knowledge, forests provide the greatest opportunity for sequestering carbon. Increasing the rotation time of harvests and managing to reduce fire risk stand out as opportunities.	3/14/2021 11:38 AM
63	Reforestation as much as possible and put the new forests into a management plan that allows them to stand for 100 years minimum. Change Oregon Forestry practices from clear-cuts to selective harvest based on 80 year age minimums.	3/10/2021 5:04 PM
64	Allowing expanded utility scale solar on farm land	3/10/2021 2:04 PM
65	Wildliife habitat. Honeybee forage. Allow Any EFU zoning to convert to perennial flowering pasture for wildlife bees, grassland birds and livestock. Allow any farm or forest land to be set aside in a revolving system 10 year planting plan. Incentivize by property tax breaks, and by hiring staff to help actual implementation, drilling seeding fencing. Buy seed and nursery stock from oregonian business. Solar panel gardens. pasture to trees conversions, beyond conifers.	3/10/2021 3:34 AM

66	Retaining all old growth trees	3/6/2021 12:33 PM
67	Promote and support no-till agriculture with appropriate incentives and technical assistance	3/5/2021 12:42 PM
68	estuaries and coastal shorelands. change language to natural and working lands and waters.	3/5/2021 12:21 PM
69	Our forests are huge stores of carbon, both in the standing biomass (trees and other vegetation) and the soils. Unfortunately, current timber management results in soil degradation (particularly as a result of clearcutting) as well as reduction in the above-ground biomass as a result of short rotation harvests. By extending the harvest rotation and placing more value on protecting mature and intact old growth forests so that they can continue to store and sequester carbon, we can substantially increase the carbon sequestration capacity of our forests.	3/4/2021 9:01 AM
70	Offer incentives or offer financial support for planting cover crops on all open fields, private and public gardens, and areas including vacant city, county and state lands. Restrict paving everywhere and restore natural landscapes. Find funding for rooftop gardens and support empty buildings being used for hydroponics. Create talking points that let ranchers understand how herd management can actually support health soil and carbon sequestration. Offer direct education, possibly through local TV programming, bring the practical climate solutions possible to working lands into the living rooms and minds of all Oregonians. Help tie together the climate activists, the farmers, the foresters and those who recognize the importance of water conservation, soil health and carbon sequestration. We at the grassroots level, trying since the 1960s to bring solutions to fruition, have waning energy and little fiancial means to move forward. Pressure the U.S.D.A. by insisting they establish an agriculture carbon bank using the Commodity Credit Corporation spending authority to provide incentives for farmers and ranchers to participate. https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/commodity-credit-corporation	3/2/2021 6:21 PM
71	2. What are the biggest opportunities for sequestering more carbon on natural and working lands in Oregon? A great deal of attention has come to the role of working lands commanding a strong role in beginning the immediate process of removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. This can be achieved by adopting practices that lead to carbon sequestration via photosynthesis with a process referred to as regenerative or conservation agriculture practices. Previously we offered examples of how this process works and how effective soil carbon sequestration can be properly carried out in agricultural fields. https://www.cultivateoregon.org/video_gallery#inthenews DEQ has estimated that Oregon agriculture emits some 6 Mmtons of carbon dioxide per year. Using the numbers in the book published by Toensmeier http://carbonfarmingsolution.com/bio, I have estimated that even if only 20% of Oregon ranchers and farmers sequestered the bare minimum 0.5 tons of carbon per acre of land, sufficient carbon dioxide is removed from the atmosphere annually to make agricultural emissions in Oregon net zero! In addition land owners also benefit at least in 11 agronomic ways by adding natural fertility to their soils as summarized here https://www.cultivateoregon.org/granges_can_become_part_of_regenerative_agriculture_movement Carbon sequestration practices can be put to work this 2021 crop year.	3/2/2021 11:08 AM
72	see #1	3/1/2021 3:53 PM
73	With respect to natural and working lands and our use of emissions reduction targets, please review this first installment of a Pulitzer Prize winning series published by the Washington Post in 2019: https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/2019/national/climate-environment/climate-change-america/ Scroll down to the map titled Temperature change, 1895-2018 and look at Oregon. Temperatures in areas in the south-central and southeast regions of the state already had increased 2.5 – 3.0 deg. C by 2018.	2/26/2021 8:18 AM
74	1) Reforest to old-growth state all forests which have had forest fires and all publicly-controlled forest lands; force the timber industry to responsibly reforest to old growth state all lands they have clear cut; 2) prohibit tree cutting by timber industry on public forest lands; 3) create a project to employ people to remove brush and debris from forest floors that provide kindling for forest fires to rapidly spread; 4) then make the brush and debris into biochar via a system like Black Owl farm in Everson, Washington uses--they have a carbon-negative high-quality biochar production system--they capture all emissions, gases and oils from their pyrolysis process that burns at 1000 degrees F--they then make the heat generated into electricity which they feed back to the grid. Then the biochar could be added to the soil with compost when trees are planted to reforest. 5) in the agriculture sector, do a massive public and farmer education program that informs of how soil works, what it needs to be healthy and how plowing and tilling harm the soil and contribute to global warming. 6) Incentivize the transition of	2/26/2021 8:05 AM

	farmlands from conventional agriculture to regenerative agriculture; 7) farmers will need financial help during the transition period, but once they regenerate their lands, they will make many times the money they made off of chemical farming; 7) create a massive public education project for urban dwellers who have yards--to get the word out about how they can change from chemical gardening and yard care to regenerative gardening and yard care. You can bring in with this education all the information about how the use of pesticides around the house and in the yard contributes to a much increased risk of both cancers and neurodegenerative diseases like Parkinson's Disease. 8) mandate the switch to all-electric lawn and garden equipment by 2025. 9) training program for landscapers to be consultants for urban dwellers with yards to transition to regenerative agriculture practices.	
75	helping farmers and ranchers transition to regenerative ag	2/25/2021 8:36 PM
76	Stop the logging of old-growth and mature forests. If needed, there can be incentives for private woodland owners to not log.	2/25/2021 3:00 PM
77	Our forests are huge stores of carbon, both in the standing biomass (trees and other vegetation) and the soils. Unfortunately, current timber management results in soil degradation (particularly as a result of clearcutting) as well as reduction in the above-ground biomass as a result of short rotation harvests. By extending the harvest rotation and placing more value on protecting mature and intact old growth forests so that they can continue to store and sequester carbon, we can substantially increase the carbon sequestration capacity of our forests.	2/24/2021 3:41 PM
78	Protecting old growth forests	2/24/2021 3:19 PM
79	Our forests are huge stores of carbon, both in the standing biomass (trees and other vegetation) and the soils. Unfortunately, current timber management results in soil degradation (particularly as a result of clearcutting) as well as reduction in the above-ground biomass as a result of short rotation harvests. By extending the harvest rotation and placing more value on protecting mature and intact old growth forests so that they can continue to store and sequester carbon, we can substantially increase the carbon sequestration capacity of our forests.	2/24/2021 2:45 PM
80	Proforestation and the protection of intact forest landscapes on Public Lands See Intact Forests in the United States: Proforestation Mitigates Climate Change and Serves the Greatest Good published in Frontiers in Forests and Global Change. See Keeping trees in the ground where they are already growing is an effective low-tech way to slow climate change available at https://theconversation.com/keeping-trees-in-the-ground-where-they-are-already-growing-is-an-effective-low-tech-way-to-slow-climate-change-154618. On the Eastside of Oregon, retain the 21 inch rule.	2/24/2021 1:23 PM
81	Biochar production is easily measured for use as offsets against other emmisions.	2/24/2021 9:42 AM
82	1. Slow down/stop land conversion away from forestland 2. Replace slash burning practices on logging jobs with biochar 3. Lengthen rotation age of forestland	2/24/2021 9:23 AM
83	Require better buffers on type F and D streams. Require some buffers on type N streams. Riparian buffers will do more than sequester carbon. It will help protect riparian species too. Riparian buffers in Oregon are far far smaller than adjoining states. Wall-street investors logging industrial forest lands in other states make plenty of money. It wouldn't break them to leave more adequate buffers in Oregon too. It is embarrassing what Oregon allows these wall-street investors to get away with trashing our state.	2/23/2021 7:51 PM
84	Climate smart forestry	2/23/2021 5:22 PM
85	Creating wetlands with the help of beavers, changing agriculture from till to no till approaches, converting some of the slash to biochar and use it on soil to supplement health, amd water holding capability, and change forest practices using science in ways that take advantage of what we know about carbon sequestration in forest systems.	2/23/2021 5:15 PM
86	Monetize / incentivize long-term carbon storage (e.g. in soils and trees). Increase resources (financial and informational) for regenerative agriculture. Increase funding for conservation easements, close loopholes in land use planning laws that pave the way for ex-urban development, and review the estate tax for farm estates to ease farm succession--all of these things will help to prevent fragmentation (fragmentation saps climate adaptation and mitigation potential on natural and working lands).	2/23/2021 4:21 PM

87	Continuous protection of those natural opportunities for C sequestration, e.g. old growth trees, especially those over 20" dbh, and including all species. Discouraging further destruction of grasslands, wetlands, natural corridors for the movement of wildlife, recognizing that these naturally occurring biomes have taken centuries to build and absolutely should not be destroyed for any further short-term goals.	2/23/2021 3:01 PM
88	Our forests are huge stores of carbon, both in the standing biomass (trees and other vegetation) and the soils. Unfortunately, current timber management results in soil degradation (particularly as a result of clearcutting) as well as reduction in the above-ground biomass as a result of short rotation harvests. By extending the harvest rotation and placing more value on protecting mature and intact old growth forests so that they can continue to store and sequester carbon, we can substantially increase the carbon sequestration capacity of our forests.	2/23/2021 2:58 PM
89	Longer rotations on industrial forests. Legitimate thinning (not all logging and restoration is thinning) focused on the front country and smaller trees on public lands. Increased use of prescribed and natural fire. Focus thinning on small trees immediately adjacent to homes and communities and work out from there. Stop investing in old school logging disguised as "restoration" and focus on quality, not just pace and scale. Keep live, dying, and dead large trees on the landscape. Stop burning things - biomass is bad for the climate.	2/23/2021 1:55 PM
90	Grass cover/prairie?	2/23/2021 1:07 PM
91	Private lands could have a longer forest harvest schedule of about 80 years rather than 30-40 years. The economics of this change needs to be address to ensure the cooperation and support of the timber industry. The public could be directed toward sustainably harvested (FSC) lumber.	2/23/2021 1:07 PM
92	https://coastrange.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/A-GND-for-Industrial-Forests-FINAL-1.20.21.pdf	2/23/2021 12:26 PM
93	1. Let forests grow by reducing logging. 2. Let rangelands grow by reducing livestock grazing. 3. Manage ag lands for carbon accumulation and storage. Forests re far and away the most important.	2/23/2021 12:02 PM
94	Longer rotations and less intense logging. At a minimum protect all mature and old-growth forests over 80 years.	2/23/2021 11:42 AM
95	Prohibit large/old trees from harvest, as they store the most carbon (eg. 21", 80 years). Public and private lands. Private lands, expand no-cut riparian zones, which also protects drinking water and aquatic species; incentivize longer rotations with reintroduced harvest severance tax, less % for older stands. Prohibit post-fire logging on public lands except hazard trees by roads/structures. Promote carbon market for private land forests.	2/23/2021 11:32 AM
96	The biggest bang for the buck is increasing timber harvest rotations from the current less than 40 years to a target of 80 year rotations.	2/23/2021 10:08 AM
97	Invest in the jobs, businesses, and infrastructure necessary to support a strong forest economy. Such investments must help sustain markets that increase the carbon mitigation benefits of forests and wood products, provide additional environmental benefits, and strengthen rural communities. Leadership and innovation in the private sector play an important role in advancing and informing public policy. Businesses are seeking natural climate solutions to reduce their carbon footprints. Partnerships between private companies, the forest sector, and environmental and conservation organizations are driving investment in the significant carbon potential of sustainably managed forests and forest products.	2/12/2021 11:07 AM
98	Regenerative practices in farming and even in urban backyard gardens.	2/11/2021 2:00 PM
99	1. Planting diverse native forests and restoring wetlands on cropland. Often this can be accomplished on parts of farms so the farm family can continue to produce agricultural products. 2. Instate a new and progressive severance tax on forest harvests. Structure this so it minimizes impacts on "family foresters" by starting with a low percent tax on harvests of 10 acres or less and ramping this up to a substantial tax on larger harvests. Also, structure the tax so it decreases for every year past 40 years of age for a forest (i.e. a forest harvested at 40 years or less age pays a high tax and one harvested at 80 years pays maybe nothing).	2/6/2021 10:44 AM
100	Retaining old growth forests: big trees over 20 and 30 inches in diameter, connecting forest lands, grasslands and wetlands. This could be a job creator as well	2/4/2021 7:49 PM

101	(1) Managing moist temperate forests to the culmination of mean annual increment (or beyond), (2) reducing incidence of severe wildfire in dry forests, (3) pairing these two forest management paradigms with harvest wood product markets that yield optimal substitution and storage benefits in buildings. (4) soil C and biochar.	2/4/2021 3:34 PM
102	intensive forest management	2/3/2021 10:19 AM
103	Perennial crops in place of annual ones; permanent grass pasture and woodlands, better utilization of forestry waste (currently it is piled up and burned, should be able to be turned into high-efficiency wood pellets, fiber, mulch, or other high-value product). Lastly, protection of natural and working lands against urban encroachment.	2/3/2021 9:40 AM
104	Agriculture practices that reduce GHG and practices that sequester on forest lands	2/2/2021 8:01 AM
105	Improving the way we manage our soils to store carbon and not release it unnecessarily.	2/1/2021 4:35 PM
106	See previous response	2/1/2021 4:26 PM
107	Manage more forestlands within an actively managed professional rotation age of 40 years to 90 years.	2/1/2021 3:42 PM
108	Preservation of primary intact forests; helping young forests grow into diverse, late seral stages; protecting forests from catastrophic wildfire by ecological thinning; conversion of slash piles to biochar with minimal smoke emissions; Forest to Farm transfer of forestry biochar to farmlands; increased utilization of forestry biomass in energy generation with biochar creation for carbon-negative energy.	2/1/2021 10:56 AM
109	The greatest potential is likely correlated with rainfall/precipitation	1/31/2021 10:12 AM
110	Develop strong partnerships between state government and federal lands such as national forests. Consider an approach like California, where state funds are used to supplement historically low federal funding, to thin forests in anticipation of future wildfire and hopefully prevent loss of forest cover to stand-replacing forest fire.	1/30/2021 3:42 PM
111	Protecting that land from conversion to more developed uses or fragmentation in the first place. We can't implement practices on land that's been paved or lost from stewardship. The American Farmland Trust's Greener Fields project found that if the loss of California farmland to development was reduced by 75% by 2050, it would reduce annual greenhouse gas emissions equivalent to removing almost 2 million cars from the road.	1/30/2021 3:14 PM
112	Retaining more large trees and older forests. More carbon sequestration in soils. More use of clean power and zero polluting equipment and vehicles.	1/29/2021 8:39 PM
113	Harvest trees when they are ready for harvest and reforest the land with more trees. Manage the working lands so their is adequate forage or crops to uptake CO2,	1/29/2021 7:25 PM
114	Incorporation of biochar into the soil amendment recommendations provided by field advisers. Biochar would reduce slash in the forest reducing fuel load, and provide carbon and nutrients not susceptible to runoff and water quality contamination. In fact the biochar can filter sediment and nutrients was runoff water.	1/29/2021 5:42 PM
115	The biggest opportunity is to provide financial incentives to both large forest owners and small woodlot owners to sequester carbon on their lands by paying them $100 per ton of carbon that is sequestered. The money to pay for this program can be financed by setting up a carbon tax on gasoline and diesel.	1/29/2021 2:37 PM
116	Follow regenerative agriculture and forestry practices. Let trees grow at least 80 years.	1/26/2021 1:56 PM
117	As stated in my answer to number 1, we can make a significant impact on overall emissions by sequestering carbon in our forests through extended timber harvest cycles and our working lands through modified techniques in land preparation and use and species planted. We can also use livestock to increase the carbon captured.	1/26/2021 11:46 AM
118	Agricultural soils have been depleted of soil organic material (largely carbon) in many regions as a result uninformed mismanagement causing volatilization of the carbon. There exist vast opportunities for promoting regenerative agriculture practices that restore soil health by returning the carbon from the atmosphere to vegetation and soil organic material. Our forests are huge stores of carbon, both in the standing biomass and the soils. Unfortunately, current timber management results in soil degradation (particularly as a result of clearcutting, whether this be disguised by some other name) as well as reduction in the above-ground biomass as a	1/25/2021 5:50 PM

	result of short rotation harvests. By extending the harvest rotation, placing more value on standing and continually sequestering old-growth forests, we can increase substantially the carbon sequestration capacity of our forests. The bottom line is that there are abundant opportunities to sequester carbon in our natural and working lands. However, a key requirement is that collectively we need to attach more value to the stored carbon in these lands. Maybe placing a social cost on the release of that carbon would adjust the accounting process that currently leads to its being undervalued in situ.	
119	Oregon's Forests Carbon Sequestration in Soils Estuaries and wetlands Protection of agriculture, and forest lands from non resource uses, i.e. urbanization and other forms of non resource development; Protection of forest and natural grasslands from agricultural development; Better logging practices; Soil Friendly agricultural management measures including fertilizer management;	1/25/2021 3:48 PM
120	The westside PNW forests have enormous potential for carbon sequestration.	1/25/2021 2:21 PM

Q3 What are the biggest barriers to sequestering more carbon on natural and working lands in Oregon?

Answered: 120 Skipped: 2

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	logging, pesticide use and dependence	5/3/2021 4:16 PM
2	Forests: We do not place enough value on the stored carbon in our intact forests or the numerous co-benefits they offer — such as climate resilience, clean water, wildlife habitat, and outdoor recreation. We over-emphasize the value of timber extracted. The Oregon Forest Practices Act is a barrier as it fails to encourage carbon storage and sequestration on nearly 10 million acres of Oregon forests. Agriculture: Lack of baseline data, education, technical assistance, financial incentives, and research.	5/3/2021 3:54 PM
3	a) For agricultural lands: a significant barrier to sequestering more carbon by family farmers and ranchers is lack of resources (time and money) to change current practices to climate-smart practices. Farmers cannot be expected to be motivated to make changes in practices just because the practices increase carbon sequestration. Their bottom line is that they must make enough income to support their families. Moreover, many do not want the government, or someone who does not make a living by working the land, telling them what their priorities should be in managing their land. b) For natural lands, a significant barrier to sequestering more carbon is lack of recognition of the crucial importance of carbon sequestration by natural lands and the crucial importance of the ecosystem services that natural lands provide. As a result, funding is inadequate for conservation and restoration of natural lands.	5/3/2021 10:56 AM
4	In forests, entrenched financial and industrial interests are thwarting necessary change. For example, in fire ravaged communities in California, lumber and timber interests have blocked implementation of building codes mandating the use of non-flammable building materials. The push for the use of "mass wood" construction encourages short rotation industrial forestry which depletes soils, encourages unsurvivable forest fires, and harms hydrology. For agriculture, the largest impediments concern the adoption of soil health based practices. Farms are complex systems and the entire system must make the changes. This requires careful planning, assistance in implementing more complex management activities, and time for the soils to heal.	5/2/2021 11:04 PM
5	Changing state law to regulate tree harvesting. Have the extension agents and organizations working with the farmers and ranchers to change practices. These new techniques need to be funded so those resources are available to affect this change.	5/2/2021 7:53 PM
6	Oregon Forest Practices Act permits climate-harming practices and needs many changes. Ownership of private timberland by real estate investment companies whose returns to investors trump ecological considerations. Oregon should consider assisting communities to implement Coast Range Association's Green New Deal for Forests which promotes purchase of private timberland for cooperative ownership by local workers. The push for massive landscape wide fuels reduction projects in the backcountry, which would remove valuable carbon-sequestering vegetation with little chance of increasing community safety.	5/2/2021 7:06 PM
7	Politics! Global climate change should not be a politically charged issue. Lack of solid, outcome-based data and resultant area-specific practices to put into place. Resistance to change and a lack of acknowledgement that climate change is real, along with a lack of conviction that farmers are the ones who need to do something about it. Concerns of lowered income or loss of tax subsidies if farmers implement less economically-driven practices. Lack of education and agency assistance to encourage and support farmers in adopting best practices that sustain working farms while simultaneously increasing carbon sequestration.	5/2/2021 10:08 AM
8	Greed. The Oregon Forest Practices Act is a barrier as it fails to encourage carbon storage and sequestration on nearly 10 million acres of Oregon forests. Short term opportunism.	5/2/2021 8:35 AM
9	The biggest, and most obvious barrier to sequestering more carbon in our forests is the demand for timber resource combined with improper management. This holds true for both	5/1/2021 2:26 PM

	state and privately owned forest lands. Natural forests are constantly under threat of timber extraction. And contrary to our Oregon State Forester's assertions, managing state and private forests with climate change mitigation woven into a management strategy, is non-existent. Large swaths of private land are decimated by timber corporations with no accountability to water, soil, or atmospheric implications that effect us all. Because the state is limited in what it can enforce on a private land owner, this too is a considerable barrier to carbon sequestration. But this is not the case on state forest lands. The state has the authority to manage its forests very differently. Unfortunately, ODF and the BoF have historically chosen to manage our forests for economic value and monetary return. Thus, I posit that the biggest barrier to sequestering more carbon in our state and private forests is our current economic system. There is no incentive for the private land owner to protect his forested land as a fully-functioning, forest habitat that supports biodiversity, clean water, and sequesters and stores carbon. There is simply no incentive because there is only monetary value in extraction of the resource. This tragedy holds true for state forests as well, as our own state agency is guilty of "agency capture" by corporate timber interests.	
10	Desire for quick harvest and cashing in on post fire cleanup. Monocrop corporate forests. The current tax structures. REIT ownership.	5/1/2021 12:56 PM
11	- Inadequate policy and economic incentives to encourage changed behavior - Societal Values - Inadequate understanding and acknowledgement of the problems, and commitment to creating solutions - Government Disfunction - Too little ability of governmental systems to identify and effectively address problems. This includes govt. processes being corrupted by systems of campaign financing.	5/1/2021 11:37 AM
12	Culture, economics, outsized political influence from the timber industry in Salem. Private timber lands MUST be part of the solution, but distrust in conservation is high among logging communities, who view any reforms as an existential threat. Small and medium size private landowners must be compensated fairly for lost short term profits as a result of reforms. The wall street backed landholders (REITs, TIMOs, and other shell companies) may need to be bought out, and federal funds would be needed to help manage the transition to a more sustainable forestry model.	5/1/2021 9:57 AM
13	Wall Street and Financial Owners that only care about profit for themselves and shareholders.	4/30/2021 9:51 PM
14	Timber investment and agriculture propaganda preventing us from understanding ecological science and also the incredible capacity of current eco forestry, regenerative agriculture and permaculture practices to make functional profits from diverse ecologically regenerative strategies. Also our economic system being incapable of incentivizing the initial instantiation of large scale sustainable forestry and agricultural cooperatives.	4/30/2021 2:30 PM
15	Corporate greed, conservative opposition, timber companies radicalizing communities to resist any legislation that may be in their best interest. Also funding communities / schools through harvesting taxes which is completely outdated.	4/30/2021 2:17 PM
16	Getting the timber industry out of politics!	4/30/2021 1:30 PM
17	Barriers to sequestering more carbon comes from a failure to recognize that working forests are already part of the climate solution. Oregon’s carbon mitigation strategy should recognize and invest in working forests. When it comes to addressing climate change, we depend on our forests to sequester carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. The U.S. Forest Service’s Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) Program estimates that just under half of Oregon’s stored forest carbon is found belowground in soils, and about a third is found aboveground in live trees. The remaining carbon is distributed among roots, down wood, the forest floor, dead trees, and understory vegetation. Yet federally-managed forests throughout the West are experiencing a widespread increase in tree mortality resulting in tens of millions of dead and dying trees that actually emit carbon. The 2016-2017 Biennial Monitoring and Evaluation Report for Oregon’s Willamette National Forest determined the Forest sold 77.2 MMBF of timber, but lost 341.6 MMBF of timber to mortality during the analysis period! That means that nearly six times as much fiber deteriorated and emitted carbon into the atmosphere than was captured and stored in wood products.	4/29/2021 2:13 PM
18	Forests: We do not place enough value on the stored carbon in our intact forests or the numerous co-benefits they offer — such as climate resilience, clean water, wildlife habitat, and outdoor recreation. We over-emphasize the value of timber extracted. The Oregon Forest Practices Act is a barrier as it fails to encourage carbon storage and sequestration on nearly	4/28/2021 10:47 PM

	10 million acres of Oregon forests. Agriculture: Lack of baseline data, education, technical assistance, financial incentives, and research.	
19	Failure to consider the effects of global warming when managing our forests on species and stressing our natural resources even more with short-sighted logging practices that damage water-holding capacity and ignore the benefits of biodiversity to promote forest resilience. Treating our forests as commodities instead of valuing the essential ecosystem services they provide.	4/28/2021 9:21 PM
20	No overall coordinated Climate Mitigation and Resiliency Action Plan to implement place based , on the ground climate mitigation projects. Lack of funding, especially there is no strategic vision on how to fund carbon sequestration, emissions reduction projects and programs s on natural and working lands; There are cultural and political barriers that require a great deal of stakeholder engagement and communication	4/27/2021 10:01 PM
21	Real Estate Investment Trusts and Timber Investment Management Organizations, Oregon Forestry Resource Institute	4/27/2021 9:31 PM
22	Politicians in Salem.	4/27/2021 9:26 PM
23	It's difficult to justify the economics for the most effective natural climate solutions. Also, it can seem insignificant to sequester carbon on an individual piece of property when the problem is global.	4/27/2021 8:00 PM
24	Lack of baseline data, education, technical assistance, financial incentives, and research.	4/27/2021 5:32 PM
25	Lack of awareness and education on best practices. Lack of reward systems for leaving forests intact - carbon markets could help with this as they have in other areas in the US. Lack of carbon credits for soil carbon sequestration in agriculture. Lack of public awareness about the benefits of regenerative agriculture to our food systems and overall health as well as the negative consequences of industrial ag practices.	4/27/2021 11:16 AM
26	Perhaps the largest barrier for working lands is big corporate agriculture and the fact that many farmers do not own their land, but rather farm it for big corps. They have to rent their land at extortionist prices, which makes transition to organic agriculture and no-till/no-plow difficult. Regenerated agricultural land is much more productive, but all the extra profit is whittled away by having to pay rent for the land. The timber industry is another big barrier, as they don't care about anything except money and they destroy forests entirely. They are such a problem that they should not be allowed to cut any timber on public lands. And, they should have to reforest according to the best forest-management methods. Another barrier is the Dept of Forestry being in cahoots with the timber industry.	4/26/2021 9:57 PM
27	Lack of knowledge on what can be done on large scale and more importantly small scale sequestration elements.	4/26/2021 9:14 PM
28	Fake “science”, treating dirt as medium for modern chemicals rather than living ecosystem to be protected. Ignorance and inertia by farmers and other “experts” which leads to desertification and loss of productivity.	4/26/2021 8:26 PM
29	Forests: We do not place enough value on the stored carbon in our intact forests or the numerous co-benefits they offer — such as climate resilience, clean water, wildlife habitat, and outdoor recreation. We over-emphasize the value of timber extracted. The Oregon Forest Practices Act is a barrier as it fails to encourage carbon storage and sequestration on nearly 10 million acres of Oregon forests. Agriculture: Lack of baseline data, education, technical assistance, financial incentives, and research.	4/26/2021 7:55 PM
30	Wall street control of forestry and the legislature.	4/26/2021 4:39 PM
31	Politics?	4/21/2021 8:35 PM
32	The Oregon Forest Practices Act is outdated. Focused on timber take. Does not adequately address the issues of carbon emissions and global warming. It should be revised in ways that acknowledge the full ecological value of natural forest integrity, like species biodiversity, clean drinking water, and settings for healthy outdoor recreation.	4/19/2021 8:06 PM
33	An accepted program at the state level setting standards for various crops/regions. There are two sets of software that can quantify work accomplished, but we need to set some standards at the state level. The Comet software needs some adjustments funded to meet Oregon's needs. We also need to set up a process for aggregating sequestered natural and work lands	4/17/2021 11:01 AM

	so they can be more effectively marketed. The federal govt. through USDA is proposing to open a sequestration banking system which could help in that regard.	
34	Forest fires and help with maintaining and improving the health of the lands to prevent the large fires.	4/17/2021 9:17 AM
35	We do not place enough value on the stored carbon in our intact forests or the numerous co-benefits they offer — such as climate resilience, clean water, wildlife habitat, and outdoor recreation. We over-emphasize the value of timber extracted. The Oregon Forest Practices Act is a barrier as it fails to encourage carbon storage and sequestration on nearly 10 million acres of Oregon forests.	4/16/2021 12:18 PM
36	I subscribe to Alan Journet's answer: "While some managers of our natural and working lands appreciate the importance of management that promotes carbon sequestration, many are more committed to maximizing the short-term financial gain they can make by exploiting these lands to maximize extractable product."	4/14/2021 3:12 PM
37	Lack of enforcement of fines and penalties to the biggest polluters in Oregon. A lack of understanding and a feeling of disappointment that individuals are asked to "reduce their carbon footprint" while the biggest polluters simply pay tiny fines and continue their destructive business practices. A lack of understanding and lack of a public awareness campaign about how greenhouse gas emissions can be limited. The perception that there is little leadership and no financial support to help working landowners transition to practices that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. No efforts for manufacturers of equipment and products to get with the climate crisis systems; there could be restrictions put in place to end the sale of damaging products and new support and "underwriting" by government to help transition landowners to buy non-polluting equipment and products that build soil, sequester carbon and stop the environmental damage of heavy pesticide and chemical fertilizer use	4/11/2021 8:57 AM
38	Public acknowledgement of the importance of this for our common future and the will to help pay for it. I speak as a forest land manager - not a farmer.	4/10/2021 10:11 PM
39	Real Estate Timber Trusts (REIT) and Timber Investment Management Organizations (TIMO). More selective harvests, preserving the largest trees as carbon sinks, and replanting of diverse tree species to provide variable height canopies.	4/10/2021 4:32 PM
40	Cost. We do a good job now.	4/9/2021 8:32 AM
41	lack of forest management and catastrophic wild fires	4/8/2021 1:25 PM
42	Perception of the need for changes in agricultural management in Oregon.	4/7/2021 1:26 PM
43	Industrial forest management	4/7/2021 10:28 AM
44	Effective public policy and public awareness	4/7/2021 7:49 AM
45	Information and education of our children and adults.	4/7/2021 5:37 AM
46	Republicans and Climate deniers are the biggest obstacles and limiting carbon in our atmosphere and water! These people do not use common sense!	4/6/2021 12:28 PM
47	Wildfires and invasion of annual grasses (cheatgrass, medusa-head, and ventenata).	4/6/2021 12:11 PM
48	The 5th amendment Takings clause requiring limited public purposes to take Private Property	4/3/2021 1:31 PM
49	While some managers of our natural and working lands appreciate the importance of management that promotes carbon sequestration, many are more committed to maximizing the short-term financial gain they can make by exploiting these lands to maximize extractable product.	4/2/2021 1:50 PM
50	Economic pressures to continue with high-disturbance agriculture, as well as a poor understanding of estuary marshes and their historic significance.	4/1/2021 4:08 PM
51	Current industrial logging practices on private lands; intransigence on the part of ODF and incentives for ODF to log complex and mature forests on state lands.	4/1/2021 9:58 AM
52	The biggest barrier is that we do not place enough value on the stored carbon in our forests or the many other benefits they offer, including climate resilience, clean water, wildlife habitat, and outdoor recreation. Instead, we over-emphasize the value of timber extracted. The Oregon	4/1/2021 9:44 AM

	Forest Practices Act is a barrier as it fails to encourage carbon storage and sequestration on nearly 10 million acres of Oregon forests, and must be reformed to increase carbon storage.	
53	Costs	3/31/2021 7:16 AM
54	Cost and difficulty. Land owners are not going to voluntarily undertake this work without incentive. The methods have to be clear and not overly burdensome and preferably have a financial incentive.	3/30/2021 9:15 AM
55	Information - Quantification tools don't apply to all land types/uses. Incentives - Current carbon markets are only accessible to producers with multi-thousand acre tracts. Develop serious non-market incentives tied to quantification tools to engage the significant acreage in medium-small holders, who are much easier to convince to engage carbon programs.	3/29/2021 9:09 AM
56	a) For agricultural lands: Based on my personal experience, a significant barrier to sequestering more carbon by family farmers and ranchers is lack of resources (time and money) to change current practices to climate-smart practices. Farmers cannot be expected to be motivated to make changes in practices just because the practices increase carbon sequestration. Their bottom line is that they must make enough income to support their families. Moreover, many do not want the government, or someone who does not make a living by working the land, telling them what their priorities should be in managing their land. b) For natural lands: Again, based on my personal experience, a significant barrier to sequestering more carbon is lack of recognition of the crucial importance of carbon sequestration by natural lands and the crucial importance of the ecosystem services that natural lands provide. As a result, funding is inadequate for conservation and restoration of natural lands.	3/21/2021 9:48 AM
57	Subsidies going to practices which are hard on our environment, rather than subsidies or tax breaks to practices that support our environment. Education. Most folks don't know that if you manage your cows like you're the apex predator, and don't let them overgraze you're plants, you actually grow more grass, which is undoubtedly better for your bottom line and sequester carbon.	3/18/2021 1:51 PM
58	Cultural biases and limitations in our thinking. Fear around private property takings. Until folks who own and manage working lands see and have the ability to take advantage of the tremendous economic opportunity that is carbon sequestration, this thinking will continue.	3/16/2021 11:12 AM
59	short rotation forestry on private forestlands excessive use of agricultural chemicals that lowers soil organic content	3/14/2021 9:55 PM
60	Resistance to changing current practices, based on false and inaccurate information provided by certain corporate, media, and political interests regarding climate change.	3/14/2021 3:42 PM
61	Both private and public lands have competing goals where maximizing sequestration may involve other trade-offs. This is especially true for private lands.	3/14/2021 11:38 AM
62	Money/Incentives. Education of rural land owners. Oregon Legislature is dominated by urban representatives who have no experience with rural working lands. Also, Oregon needs to get in the carbon offset game and start taking in world-wide customers of carbon offsets.	3/10/2021 5:04 PM
63	The LCDC administrative rules enacted that are restricting solar on class one and two soils	3/10/2021 2:04 PM
64	Imagination.	3/10/2021 3:34 AM
65	The timber industry	3/6/2021 12:33 PM
66	agriculture's long term dependence on mono-crop systems and synthetic inputs, and complete lack of support and technical assistance for restoration of degraded land	3/5/2021 12:42 PM
67	legal planning framework for the state. statewide planning goes and implementation of the program. forestry policies. lack of education and understanding of key sectors and stakeholders.	3/5/2021 12:21 PM
68	We do not place enough value on the stored carbon in our intact forests or the numerous co-benefits they offer — such as climate resilience, clean water, wildlife habitat, and outdoor recreation. We over-emphasize the value of timber extracted. The Oregon Forest Practices Act is a barrier as it fails to encourage carbon storage and sequestration on nearly 10 million acres of Oregon forests.	3/4/2021 9:01 AM
69	Lack of understanding by working landowners. A failure to ask private businesses and responsible governmental agencies for financial assistance in creating a carbon marketplace.	3/2/2021 6:21 PM

	In general a lack of financial resources to build the awareness, network and practices necessary to advance the very doable methods of regenerative agriculture. Also lack of agreement on forestry practices and competition/ greed blocking change. In general the biggest barrier may be the harboring of old, outdated beliefs and the lack of courage, leadership and commitment to digging deeper into land use practices that put back more than is extracted. At the base of this problem is a belief that business as usual can continue - we need to promote the truth the days of resource extraction for personal profit are over and that new ways of being, which may involve sacrifice and re-education, are the path forward if we don't want contimuous and increasingly destructive weather events destroying entirely what we built prior. Not everything we built is bad, but we must husband that and move forward more consciously or all is at risk of collapse. We need to involve the media more in helping tell the new story - for example why aren't these tw0 article, buried on line, being told on every newspaper and TV news outlet this week? https://www.msn.com/en-us/health/medical/scientists-solve-mystery-of-mass-coho-salmon-deaths-the-killer-a-chemical-from-car-tires/ar-BB1bBSF4?li=BBnb7Kz https://www.msn.com/en-us/weather/topstories/a-major-ocean-current-may-be-hurtling-towards-collapse/ar-BB1dWPCc?ocid=mailsignout&li=BBnb7Kz	
70	3. What are the biggest barriers to sequestering more carbon on natural and working lands in Oregon? The global level of working lands is largely in a transition period in adopting practices that can lead to carbon sequestration in soils. Tenuous financial situations on land owners, hesitancy to change long learned and used practices, lack of understanding how to proceed to a carbon marketplace, not understanding technical soil practice requirements, not understanding equipment uses for low or no till practices, and high costs of verifying practices within the U.S., and more have slowed down massive adoptions of carbon sequestering practices in soil. But all of these roadblocks are in the process of changing. Our recent symposium has shown successes in Australia government incentivized program, and their research encouraged at their national level have given hope that millions of acres of land are coming under carbon sequestering practices and costs to measure soil carbon are plummeting. https://www.cultivateoregon.org/video_gallery Efforts over the last several years have led to the California Healthy Soils program that funded some 1,600 projects valued at many millions of dollars to increase the knowledge base and documented the success of soil carbon sequestration. In 2020 the State of Washington funded research, extension, and established a network of long-term agroecological research and extension (LTARE) sites. The biggest barriers to sequestering carbon on NWL in Oregon seems to be a lack of will. The science is clear, the impacts of sequestering soil carbon in mitigating climate change are clear, it seems to be a matter then of putting science into action!	3/2/2021 11:08 AM
71	funding for conservation easements, development pressures	3/1/2021 3:53 PM
72	We have lost the opportunity to avoid catastrophe, the question now concerns the degree to which, if any, humans will survive. This means that we must distinguish carefully between actions that help and those that are harmful. For natural and working lands, this means an immediate shift from exploitation to conservation and restoration.	2/26/2021 8:18 AM
73	1) Ignorance on the part of farmers and gardeners of how the soil works, what makes it healthy, etc. 2) Timber Industry which is only interested in profit. 3) Republicans and conservative democrats in the State Legislature as well as Congress who take campaign contributions from the big interests; 4) Dow Chemical and Monsanto as well as all the other pedalers of pesticides and chemical fertilizers; they have a deep need to disappear!	2/26/2021 8:05 AM
74	landowner suspicions about regenerative ag seeming too difficult, expensive, weird, etc	2/25/2021 8:36 PM
75	The misinformation campaign by the timber industry that misleads Oregonians about the role our forests can play in climate change mitigation. And subsequently, the continued false narrative of jobs vs. the environment.	2/25/2021 3:00 PM
76	We do not place enough value on the stored carbon in our intact forests or the numerous co-benefits they offer — such as climate resilience, clean water, wildlife habitat, and outdoor recreation. We over-emphasize the value of timber extracted. The Oregon Forest Practices Act is a barrier as it fails to encourage carbon storage and sequestration on nearly 10 million acres of Oregon forests.	2/24/2021 3:41 PM
77	Too much emphasis on timber extraction and not enough on carbon sequestration and storage.	2/24/2021 3:19 PM
78	We do not place enough value on the stored carbon in our intact forests or the numerous co-benefits they offer — such as climate resilience, clean water, wildlife habitat, and outdoor	2/24/2021 2:45 PM

	recreation. We over-emphasize the value of timber extracted. The Oregon Forest Practices Act is a barrier as it fails to encourage carbon storage and sequestration on nearly 10 million acres of Oregon forests.	
79	On natural lands it is logging large trees and too much thinning far from communities where it is not needed. See Large Trees Dominate Carbon Storage in Forests East of the Cascade Crest in the United States Pacific Northwest at https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/ffgc.2020.594274/full For production forests, lengthening the forest cycle will keep a larger amount of carbon in trees and soils rather than in the atmosphere. See Law et al. 2018. Law, B. E., Hudiburg, T. W., Berner, L. T., Kent, J. J., Buotte, P. C., and Harmon, M. (2018). Land use strategies to mitigate climate change in carbon dense temperate forests. Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 115, 3663–3668. doi: 10.1073/pnas.1720064115	2/24/2021 1:23 PM
80	There is activity in biochar production at the federal level: U.S. Forest Service, ARS, NRCS. The state needs to follow their lead.	2/24/2021 9:42 AM
81	Private property rights, Legislative action	2/24/2021 9:23 AM
82	The timber industry is the biggest barrier, mostly wall-street investors. Money is a big barrier too. If corporations have to make $0.01 less to sequester carbon, they will complain and wield their influence to NOT require even one tree retained next to a small stream.	2/23/2021 7:51 PM
83	Big Timber' oversized influence on the legislature	2/23/2021 5:22 PM
84	Resistance to change, refusal to take climate change seriously, state legislators focused on special interest groups that hurt Oregon's future by insisting that the status quo remain. Lack of funding in the case of a change from till to no till to help compenstate farmers for the period of years where yields decrease as they stop using fossil fuel fertilizers and take actions that allow the soil to regain its health. Use of fossil fuel driven fertilizers rather than things like no till and bio char. The insistance on the status quo prevents innovation.	2/23/2021 5:15 PM
85	Fragmentation (poor land use planning); a lack of education and support around climate adaptation and mitigation options (e.g. access to carbon markets, regenerative ag resources); reactive blocking of political solutions ("rural vs. urban" identity politics play into this, but we can close that gap with with better incentive structures, I think).	2/23/2021 4:21 PM
86	The short-sightedness of humans. Case in point: The grassland prairies of the mid-west U.S., encouraged by the developers' short-sided and wrong-headed - but catchy phrase: Rain follows the plow.	2/23/2021 3:01 PM
87	We do not place enough value on the stored carbon in our intact forests or the numerous co-benefits they offer — such as climate resilience, clean water, wildlife habitat, and outdoor recreation. We over-emphasize the value of timber extracted. The Oregon Forest Practices Act is a barrier as it fails to encourage carbon storage and sequestration on nearly 10 million acres of Oregon forests.	2/23/2021 2:58 PM
88	Pseudoscience, misinformation, and political interference from the timber industry.	2/23/2021 1:55 PM
89	Not including long-term carbon balance equations and climate impacts to cleared lands. We have to address both long term climate impacts and long-term job growth. Employing one guy to cut down thousands of acres of trees when we could employ dozens of people maintaining recreation areas is bad policy for two reasons...	2/23/2021 1:07 PM
90	* Investment firms, particularly out of state ones, and timber and agricultural firms have too much profit motive and not enough sustainability motive. * Consumers purchase based on price too much and based on sustainability too little. * The natural carbon cycle of living plants (and animals) can trend toward more natural storage (in trees, in the soil), but the decomposition part of this cycle is also important and positive as it cleans up the earth -- the storm fallen branches and trees (tremendous after the Feb. 2021 ice storm), timber-harvest left overs (which can be recovered to a greater extent if the economics of this labor intensive process encourage it), the post-consumer agriculture and timber products (which can be part of a changed consumer-culture where products are held longer, repaired, styles change slower).	2/23/2021 1:07 PM
91	Wall Street power to fund local politicians, and propaganda from the OFRI that makes citizens I. Oregon believe that Oregon protects our forests and that everything is okay	2/23/2021 12:26 PM
92	Institutional inertia within the agencies that manage and regulate forestry. Counter-factual narratives that pervade the agencies and some political circles suggesting that logging is a	2/23/2021 12:02 PM

	climate solution. Lack of incentives for carbon storage in non-federal forests. Outdated and inaccurate interpretations of federal law that appear to mandate timber production. Federal budgets based on timber targets.	
93	Political contributions from the timber industry. The OFPA also needs to be modernized to account for the need to store more carbon in our forests.	2/23/2021 11:42 AM
94	Timber lobby. Decouple school and community funding from timber revenue. economic development other sources for timber-dependent communities. Common belief that logging/thinning protects against wildfire--science suggests only true in immediate vicinity of structures.	2/23/2021 11:32 AM
95	An inadequate and antiquated Oregon Forest Practices Act that is woefully behind modern forestry practices. Also, we place insufficient value on our intact forests - they store vast amounts of carbon, protect clean water and wildlife habitat, provide wildfire resilience, and offer myriads of opportunities for outdoor recreation.	2/23/2021 10:08 AM
96	Incentives and market-based mechanisms. Forests are under increasing threat from uncharacteristic wildfire, pests, and disease, drought and extreme weather events that can cause significant carbon releases and other environmental damage.	2/12/2021 11:07 AM
97	Knowledge and incentives. For example, changing farming methods to regenerative practice would require a switch in types of machinery needed, and it may also take 2-3 years to become profitable during the transition. Farmers need to know they will survive the transition. If we can invest in regenrative farming and reduce our investment/subsidies in monoculture farming that abuses the soil, there will be money to redirect farmers to this change.	2/11/2021 2:00 PM
98	Rural folks tend to distrust carbon sequestration on working lands because they are not accepting the benefits they might accrue. I don't know if that's because the benefits are not high enough (probably) or if this is a cultural war sort of thing. Both of these problems can be solved with effort and resources and a desire to listen and collaborate.	2/6/2021 10:44 AM
99	The outsized influence of the timber lobby and DEQ;s and the Governor's inability to hold them accountable	2/4/2021 7:49 PM
100	Lack of incentives for private landowners.	2/4/2021 3:34 PM
101	currently for many working lands the inefficiency, cost, and lack of products on the market keep many in working lands from running more "carbon neutral" fleets (vehicles/machines/equipment) changing infrastructure for small business over arbitrary timelines will force small businesses not just out of the market place but out of business as well. AG for example and more specifically tree fruits and vineyards rely on small compact tractors that depending on the time of year may have to run 12 hours or more in a day, in extreme situations possibly up to 20 hours. Currently there is no electric tractor on the market and if there was one that electric tractor would have to have not just be able to run a tractor but also all the other implements needed for various jobs, meaning either extreme battery capacity or the ability to charge quickly, within 5 minutes. all while maintaining a size that could fit within specified dimensions.	2/4/2021 3:08 PM
102	Restrictions on management of federal forest lands	2/3/2021 10:19 AM
103	Working lands: financial. Farmers will always optimize for revenue, not for conservation. Need incentives for perennial crops, pastures, and protection of fence row and stream habitats.	2/3/2021 9:40 AM
104	Having a program that can provide effective measurement. Monitoring. It would be best to have some standards set so that if you do particular practices on ag land that are identified as effective, they meet the standard for measurement. For example, if you can save x amount of GHG by practice B and you maintain that, there should be a standard figure for what that would save.	2/2/2021 8:01 AM
105	Need to be able to quantify benefits of different practices to the level that natural and working lands practices can become viable offset opportunities for emissions from other sectors.	2/1/2021 4:35 PM
106	Federal forests are too thick and are not healthy to allow for the full potential of sequestration.	2/1/2021 4:26 PM
107	Environmental prohibitions, misguided public policies, and environmental litigation, which strangles professional and active forest management.	2/1/2021 3:42 PM
108	Workforce development, forestry contractor capacity, funding for making biochar instead of	2/1/2021 10:56 AM

	smoke-generating burn piles	
109	Markets for ag products (and possibly other products) do not reward it sufficiently	1/31/2021 10:12 AM
110	Lack of funding for up-front treatments to address wildfire risk. Lack of a viable and vigorous cap-and-trade system of carbon credits for smaller, private woodlands and private, non-industrial forests.	1/30/2021 3:42 PM
111	Threat of loss of that land to development and difficulty of intergenerational transition of land to new land stewards. Much of Oregon's land will be sold to investors, development speculators, and large industrial farmers who will not implement projects like owner-operators will.	1/30/2021 3:14 PM
112	Cost. Tradition. Lack of understanding. Denial of climate change occurring.	1/29/2021 8:39 PM
113	The biggest barrier is the very people who do not understand what we do on the land and provide inaccurate information to the public. As ranchers and farmers, we need a better avenue to tell our story.	1/29/2021 7:25 PM
114	Mind set, perception, and knowledge of landowners and managers regarding carbon sequestration.	1/29/2021 5:42 PM
115	Lack of financial incentives for private industry to sequester carbon and the increasing threat of wildfires which will ravage our beautiful forest lands.	1/29/2021 2:37 PM
116	Industrialization of our farms and forests so that the managers are more focused on investor profits that being stewards of the land. Finding ways to support family owned farms and logging operations is essential.	1/26/2021 1:56 PM
117	Continued approaches of timber harvesting that focus on taking large trees on a cycle that is too short is the biggest barrier in our forests. While destructive, short sighted practices are the biggest barriers on our working lands.	1/26/2021 11:46 AM
118	Unfortunately, because we have only recently come to realize its value, we do not place value on the stored carbon in our forests; we only value the timber extracted. Similarly, we have failed to place a value on the carbon stored in our soils; we only value the crops produced from those soils. It is possible that revisions in the Forest Management Practices Act would encourage greater attention being placed on carbon sequestration in our private forests than is currently the case.	1/25/2021 5:50 PM
119	Political division and ideology; There is a fear that traditional life-styles are changing and this concern has been politicized; the lack resources especial financial incentives; reluctance of land owners and managers to change practices; lack of demonstrable examples of how it makes good business sense to to do climate friendly farming and forestry.	1/25/2021 3:48 PM
120	The short-term corporation focus on shorter timber, even though there is more value in timber harvested from longer rotations	1/25/2021 2:21 PM

Q4 What policies and programs should Oregon advance to reduce emissions and increase sequestration from natural and working lands?

Answered: 117 Skipped: 5

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	logging moratorium on mature and old-growth forests, focus wildfire defense on communities and homes, partner with Indigenous communities	5/3/2021 4:16 PM
2	Forestry: Logging moratorium and permanent protections for mature and old growth forests on state and federal forest lands. Lengthen logging rotations. Increase green tree retention on the land during harvest and promote diversity of species as opposed to monoculture plantations species. Manage forests for clean water as a climate adaptation tool. Seek climate-smart provisions in the upcoming Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) process. Ensure better incentives for small family forest owners to implement climate-smart forestry on their lands. Focus wildfire defense investments on preparing communities for increased risk. Elevate best practices in post-disturbance management, focused on ecological restoration and ensure post-fire recovery efforts account for equity concerns. Establish new partnerships with Tribes, indigenous communities, and tribal climate activists. Establish a new Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) office within ODF. Do not define woody biomass as a carbon neutral or low carbon fuel source. Agriculture: Develop and periodically update an Oregon Agriculture Climate Resiliency and Mitigation Plan as a basis to strategically plan to implement future sequestration and emission goals and respond to existing and future climate impacts. Support expansion of technical assistance by state and federal agencies, soil and water conservation districts, Oregon State University Extension, and non-governmental organizations to sustain best management practices that contribute to soil health and carbon sequestration. Invest in programs to support adoption of practices which reduce GHG emissions or otherwise mitigate climate change. Build on ODA's planned Soil Health Baseline Assessment and other existing tools to guide policy and program priorities. Encourage the Oregon Legislature to adopt Healthy Soils Legislation using models from other states such as New Mexico, Washington and California that would create a Soil Health Grant Program or other incentive programs to expedite the implementation of soil health practices including those that promote carbon sequestration. Protect Oregon's agricultural lands.	5/3/2021 3:54 PM
3	Establish a system of forest preserves to protect all existing Old Growth as suggested by Bev Law and Wm Moomaw	5/2/2021 11:21 PM
4	As above, all sectoral goals should be expressed in the same terms, e.g, net zero by a specified date. Enact building codes that mandate solar energy and metal framed and non-flammable structures. This takes pressure off of forests and allows them to recover. There is a huge boom in the development of large solar arrays occurring nationally and in Oregon. The typical full coverage, ground mounted arrays suppress vegetation, heat and dessicate soils, and prevent agriculture. Integrated agri-voltaic systems can restore soil organic matter, increase soil moisture, and generate agricultural income as well as income from selling power and reduced power costs from on-farm use. ODOE and DEQ must incorporate AVS supporting rules in energy reporting and modeling and and in solar facility permitting.	5/2/2021 11:04 PM
5	Policies to protect the land, trees and watersheds. No clearcuts. No grazing permits that do not follow the practices and limitations. If those are violated by the cattlemen then the grazing allotment is denied. Allot monies for monitoring these permits.	5/2/2021 7:53 PM
6	Incentivize proforestation of previously logged areas and natural regeneration after disturbance. The governor should push for reform of the Oregon Forest Practices Act ASAP by lengthening rotations, increasing required stream buffers, and phasing out clearcut logging which decimates carbon-sequestering soil, especially on steep slopes.	5/2/2021 7:06 PM
7	It is important to consider the benefits of the generation of clean energy when determining positive uses of farmland for reduced CO2 emissions. There has been a reluctance to continue the siting of solar and wind farms when talking about best uses of natural and working lands, particularly those within close proximity to urban centers, that needs to be reexamined. If Oregon's goal is to greatly reduce carbon emissions, reduction of dependence on fossil fuels	5/2/2021 10:08 AM

	should be a number one priority. In my opinion, the reluctance to encourage mixed-use energy generation along with other crops is a mistake. It is also extremely important to support and incentivize longer forest harvest rotations, as well as replantation. Taxation of standing forestland should be restructured to encourage planting of more forestlands and maintaining older forests (which sequester more carbon), as well as marginal forests, hedgerows and oak habitat. The less bare and uncovered soil, the better!	
8	Logging moratorium and permanent protections for mature and old growth forests on state and federal forest lands. Lengthen logging rotations. Increase green tree retention on the land during harvest and promote diversity of species as opposed to monoculture plantations species. Manage forests for clean water as a climate adaptation tool. Seek climate-smart provisions in the upcoming Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) process. Ensure better incentives for small family forest owners to implement climate-smart forestry on their lands. Focus wildfire defense investments on preparing communities for increased risk. Elevate best practices in post-disturbance management, focused on ecological restoration and ensure post-fire recovery efforts account for equity concerns.[1] Establish new partnerships with Tribes, indigenous communities, and tribal climate activists.	5/2/2021 8:35 AM
9	Oregon must find a way to make preservation and conservation profitable. Until there are programs and policies in place that incentivize landowners to manage their land with reduced emissions and increased sequestration being priority, this vicious cycle of extraction and increased emissions will only continue. Create policies that lengthen rotation schedules for forests already managed for timber. Demand resource extraction methods that preserve soil, water, habitat, and trees that may or may not be otherwise marketable. Limit the use of commercial thinning in both natural and working forests. Where there are wildfire events, be careful to leave living trees and down, woody debris for the sake of forest health and future carbon sequestration capacity. Reduce emissions by minimizing salvage and hazard tree removal in the aftermath of wildfire events. This should all be easy enough to promulgate on state forest lands. All that is necessary is for a BoF and State Forester to understand that our state forests need to be managed for multiple purposes and extractive interests should never predominate climate, ecosystem services, and clean water on which all citizens depend. For private lands, implementing such policies will look different as such direct regulation of private land will not likely be favored by voters. Instead, the state should look to incentivize oversight and proper management of private lands by offering tax breaks or even direct payments for private forests and agricultural working lands with high-sequestration capacity. On the flip side of this, increased property taxes could be imposed if, upon a renewed appraisal, private forest and agricultural lands are being managed in such a way that does not reduce emissions and increase sequestration. In order to make this policy and program successful, educating the general public in a non-partisan way will be paramount. Oregon must be explicit to the general public and landowners about the harms caused to the "commons" of NOT acting to mitigate climate change.	5/1/2021 2:26 PM
10	Strong tax and regulatory structure with incentives for carbon sequestration and Oregonian ownership. Expansion of state protected areas to create carbon sequestration state parks. Strong and detailed modernized with the most recent science on fire remediation and post fire cleanup.	5/1/2021 12:56 PM
11	- Develop and implement policy incentives for stewardship approaches that are proven to be more climate friendly. Including tax incentives for FSC certified forests/wood, public procurement policies promoting FSC certified wood, and incentives to drive efforts to decarbonizing operations in the working lands sector.	5/1/2021 11:37 AM
12	The Coast Range Association has put forward the most comprehensive proposal I've seen addressing this: https://coastrange.org/gnd-proposal/	5/1/2021 9:57 AM
13	Abolish clearcut harvesting. Allow select harvest based on quality and improvement to the overall health of the stand. In other words sound Forest Management! Nature has perfected this over millions of years but it has only taken humans a century to screw it up!	4/30/2021 9:51 PM
14	Coast range association proposal; https://coastrange.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/A-GND-for-Industrial-Forests-FINAL-1.20.21.pdf Gnd for pnw forests; https://drive.google.com/file/d/1SOXlVo4zuOW7kaiJMK5ZEYT5irqE_a38/view You should absolutely find and subsidize holistic range management (intensive cattle and animal rotation grazing), social eco-forestry farming ; https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=Bw7mQZHfFVE. Essentially fund management by habitations the actual location with holistic managers in recent clear cuts to speed reforestation to climax up to 100 years earlier, and turn these ecosystems into massive social forestry and perennial agriculture operations, this would	4/30/2021 2:30 PM

	absolutely be the best use of private timberland which are currently just comfier plantations at best, clear cuts at worst.	
15	Literally paying communities and land owners to keep trees and forests alive. Practicing responsible forestry that will create more jobs than the automated logging industry and help us all instead of the few at the top of the timber companies.	4/30/2021 2:17 PM
16	They should look at this amazing proposal: https://coastrange.org/gnd-proposal/	4/30/2021 1:30 PM
17	Accelerating the pace and scale of active forest management on state and federal lands can help reverse these troubling trends and ensure these lands do not become carbon emitters. As stated above, we encourage the state to rely on tools like Good Neighbor Authority, Master Stewardship Agreements, and other cross-boundary collaborative partnerships (16 U.S. Code § 2113a), which can help increase the pace and scale of forest restoration on federal lands. Management tools like timber harvesting, thinning and controlled burns can be used to help forests better adapt to changing climate conditions. Responsibly managed forests also help to increase the net carbon dioxide absorption by reducing the risk of mortality caused by catastrophic fire, disease and insects that increase carbon-emissions. The State of Oregon should also consider a state-wide policy that incentivizes and promotes the use of wood products – such as cross laminated timber and mass plywood – in public construction and retrofit projects (e.g. schools, libraries, covered parking structures, public office buildings, affordable housing, etc.) to grow and expand existing markets. The state has an enormous opportunity to utilize the built environment to capture and store carbon dioxide.	4/29/2021 2:13 PM
18	Stricter fire permit processes to only allow burning of wood debris where it meets very strict fire prevention criteria. More availability of public wood chipping equipment to help rural landowners manage wood debris and turn that into valuable soil amendment products. A single chipper in most rural areas could be used by the fire departments to eliminate potential ladder fuels by providing free chipping as a service to landowners.	4/29/2021 11:15 AM
19	Forestry: Logging moratorium and permanent protections for mature and old growth forests on state, county and federal forest lands. Lengthen logging rotations. Increase green tree retention on the land during harvest and promote diversity of species as opposed to monoculture plantations species. Manage forests for clean water as a climate adaptation tool. Seek climate-smart provisions in the upcoming Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) process. Ensure better incentives for small family forest owners to implement climate-smart forestry on their lands. Focus wildfire defense investments on preparing communities for increased risk. Elevate best practices in post-disturbance management, focused on ecological restoration and ensure post-fire recovery efforts account for equity concerns. Establish new partnerships with Tribes, indigenous communities, and tribal climate activists. Establish a new Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) office within ODF. Do not define woody biomass as a carbon neutral or low carbon fuel source. Change taxes on private forest lands as an incentive to grow longer rotations Agriculture: Develop and periodically update an Oregon Agriculture Climate Resiliency and Mitigation Plan as a basis to strategically plan to implement future sequestration and emission goals and respond to existing and future climate impacts. Support expansion of technical assistance by state and federal agencies, soil and water conservation districts, Oregon State University Extension, and non-governmental organizations to sustain best management practices that contribute to soil health and carbon sequestration. Invest in programs to support adoption of practices which reduce GHG emissions or otherwise mitigate climate change. Build on ODA's planned Soil Health Baseline Assessment and other existing tools to guide policy and program priorities. Encourage the Oregon Legislature to adopt Healthy Soils Legislation using models from other states such as New Mexico, Washington and California that would create a Soil Health Grant Program or other incentive programs to expedite the implementation of soil health practices including those that promote carbon sequestration. Protect Oregon's agricultural lands.	4/28/2021 10:47 PM
20	Reform the OFPA to reflect the damaging climate and environmental effects of current practices. Treat fire as the natural process it is instead of an opportunity to 'salvage' log without any oversight, Harden homes and communities first.	4/28/2021 9:21 PM
21	Support expansion of education and technical support to farmers to implementing practices with potential to sequester carbon in the soil. Build on ODA's planned Soil Health Baseline Assessment and use other existing tools to identify research needs, estimate the potential for soil carbon sequestration. on agricultural lands, and to guide policy and program priorities. Provide funding to support the adoption of other climate change mitigation strategies for agriculture beyond soil health/carbon sequestering practices. Create a sustained source of funding for research on climate change and climate mitigation strategies on Oregon's	4/27/2021 10:01 PM

	agricultural lands. Encourage the legislature to adopt Healthy Soils legislation to create a Soil Health Grant Program . Facilitate multi-stakeholder collaboration, both public and private, to advance the recommendations above. Fund Oregon's Agricultural Heritage Program.	
22	Get new leadership in ODF Enact increase taxes on harvested lumber on private timber lands > 1500 acres	4/27/2021 9:31 PM
23	Carbon credits for forest managers who grow carbon. Carbon credits for forest activities that enhance the forests capacity to sequester carbon.	4/27/2021 9:26 PM
24	Cost-sharing through Soil and Water Conservation Districts, piggybacking on NRCS EQIP funding to help private landowners plant diverse forests. Convince NRCS Oregon to start a statewide afforestation initiative in EQIP so EQIP funding is available everywhere to plant diverse native trees on cropland, pasture, and weedy areas. Make that funding 75%.	4/27/2021 8:00 PM
25	1. Support expansion of education and technical support to beginning farmers and those who are newly transitioning to implementing practices with the potential to sequester carbon in the soil. 2. Build on ODA's planned Soil Health Baseline Assessment and use other existing tools to identify research needs, estimate the potential for soil carbon sequestration on agricultural lands, and guide policy and program priorities. 3. Provide funding to support the adoption of other climate change mitigation strategies for agriculture beyond soil health/carbon sequestering practices. 4. Create a sustained source of funding for research on climate change and climate mitigation strategies on Oregon's agricultural lands. 5. Encourage the legislature to adopt Healthy Soils legislation to create a Soil Health Grant Program including: a. Incentives, such as grants, for implementation of soil health practices that promote carbon sequestration and have a broad range of other co-benefits b. Support for on-farm demonstrations, mentoring, communities of practice and educational/informational resources and outreach. 6. Facilitate multi-stakeholder collaboration, both public and private, to advance the recommendations above. Producers, especially BIPOC producers, as well as farmworkers, are important stakeholders and need to be heard and included in this stakeholder engagement process. 7. Fund the Oregon Agriculture Heritage Program to protect agricultural lands.	4/27/2021 5:32 PM
26	Lengthening logging rotations, insisting that river and stream preservation be essential to timber operations, programs to enable small forests to participate in carbon markets to help lengthen rotation cycles, wildfire mitigation programs, change the policy on biomass regarding carbon emissions - it is not carbon neutral and should not be considered as such.	4/27/2021 11:16 AM
27	Programs to increase carbon sequestration in soil--education of farmers, incentives and subsidies for farmers to change from chemical farming to regenerative agricultural practices--organic methods, plus no-till, no-plowing of the land. Policies--no timber cutting on public lands, force the timber industry to reforest properly on all lands they cut on privately owned land. Increase fees exponentially on agri-biz corporations that farm chemically. Develop anti-trust laws that break up agri-biz corporations. Stop all subsidies to agri-biz corps. To reduce emissions, ban animal feedlots and return cattle to rotational grazing where they actually help the land. Also, provide incentives and rebates for people who buy electric vehicles. Have the State of Oregon utilize electric vehicles only by 2025.	4/26/2021 9:57 PM
28	Embracing small scale property owners on reducing emissions. Funding / tax breaks etc.	4/26/2021 9:14 PM
29	Scientifically based agricultural education. High restrictions/taxes or ? on pesticides and artificial, fossil based fertilizers. Restrictions on and phasing out of CAFOs and other destructive farming practices. Etc.	4/26/2021 8:26 PM
30	Forestry: Logging moratorium and permanent protections for mature and old growth forests on state and federal forest lands. Lengthen logging rotations. Increase green tree retention on the land during harvest and promote diversity of species as opposed to monoculture plantations species. Manage forests for clean water as a climate adaptation tool. Seek climate-smart provisions in the upcoming Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) process. Ensure better incentives for small family forest owners to implement climate-smart forestry on their lands. Focus wildfire defense investments on preparing communities for increased risk. Elevate best practices in post-disturbance management, focused on ecological restoration and ensure post-fire recovery efforts account for equity concerns. Establish new partnerships with Tribes, indigenous communities, and tribal climate activists. Establish a new Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) office within ODF. Do not define woody biomass as a carbon neutral or low carbon fuel source. Agriculture: Develop and periodically update an Oregon Agriculture Climate Resiliency and Mitigation Plan as a basis to strategically plan to implement future sequestration and emission goals and respond to existing and future climate impacts. Support	4/26/2021 7:55 PM

	expansion of technical assistance by state and federal agencies, soil and water conservation districts, Oregon State University Extension, and non-governmental organizations to sustain best management practices that contribute to soil health and carbon sequestration. Invest in programs to support adoption of practices which reduce GHG emissions or otherwise mitigate climate change. Build on ODA's planned Soil Health Baseline Assessment and other existing tools to guide policy and program priorities. Encourage the Oregon Legislature to adopt Healthy Soils Legislation using models from other states such as New Mexico, Washington and California that would create a Soil Health Grant Program or other incentive programs to expedite the implementation of soil health practices including those that promote carbon sequestration. Protect Oregon's agricultural lands.	
31	Reduce timber harvest.	4/26/2021 4:39 PM
32	Revise the Oregon Forest Practices Act for reasons stated above. Compensate private landowners for doing their part toward managing forests on their properties in ways that enhance what should be our common statewide goal of increasing carbon storage and sequestration.	4/19/2021 8:06 PM
33	The Cap and Reduce program being formulated in rule by DEQ could help but we are seeing some members of that RAC stating that emissions have to be the highest priority and sequestration should be kept to a minimum level to force that. We see sequestration as an additive, not a take away.	4/17/2021 11:01 AM
34	Keep trees healthy and standing longer. More professional assistance from state foresters.	4/17/2021 9:17 AM
35	To start, we need to modernize the Oregon Forest Practices Act to encourage carbon storage in Oregon forests. We can do this through the development of new statutes, rules, and other policies that recognize the enormous value of Oregon's forests in fighting climate change. We can use incentives for landowners to retain carbon dense forest stocks rather than incentivizing the loss of these natural climate solutions.	4/16/2021 12:18 PM
36	I like Professor Journet's answer: "While one approach to addressing this issue and overcoming obstacle is to consider regulations that would discourage management decisions promoting emissions while encouraging management that promotes sequestration. Given the natural and inevitable resistance to regulations, a better approach would be to offer education to land managers regarding what management approaches would reduce emissions and enhance sequestration while accompanying this with incentives to 'do the right thing.' Maybe there will be opportunities within the anticipated Federal Infrastructure proposal to garner funds to incentivize support education and incentives."	4/14/2021 3:12 PM
37	Create policies and a public awareness campaign that inform and empower working landowners to change their practices. Get investors and DEQ to create funding that directly supports this transition. Develop new policies that direct DEQ to provide funds for those purposes that are not "reimbursement grants". There are many organizations who can support the transition to regenerative ag and organic practices but without upfront grant funding they are finding it difficult to move forward. If non profits and grassroots citizen actions had money to move forward they would be relieved of the onerous application processes required by DEQ and be able to accomplish their goals with the support of government entities. Making more funding available with less upfront documentation in grant applications would lessen the competition that is limiting problem solving for climate in Oregon. The competition for limited and very restrictive funding has created an atmosphere where like-minded groups feel financially threatened by each other and therefore don't manage to join forces and accomplish coordinated climate solutions.	4/11/2021 8:57 AM
38	Incentivize organic farming and Forest Stewardship Council certified forestry practices. Work toward a real, mandated by law, living wage so all folks can afford/share in the ensuing food and wood products.	4/10/2021 10:11 PM
39	Severance taxes should be implemented on REIT's and TIMO's. Incentives should be given if timber harvest rotations are greater than 80 years and clear cut, "salvage logging", and "commercial thinning" should be prohibited except for hazard trees. There has to be an establishment of GHG emissions reduction performance metrics.	4/10/2021 4:32 PM
40	Oregon should let natural and working lands operators go about their business. Stop trying to put natural and working lands operators out of business through increased regulation and expense.	4/9/2021 8:32 AM
41	active forest management... includng magement of tree spacing by pre-comercial and	4/8/2021 1:25 PM

	comercial thinning.	
42	Science based community education.	4/7/2021 1:26 PM
43	We should link in with programs already initiated by other states and nations to sequester carbon	4/7/2021 10:28 AM
44	Pass and implement much of what was in the 2020 Clean energy Jobs bill as it related to carbon storage and sequestration.	4/7/2021 7:49 AM
45	A carbon tax on all polluters.	4/7/2021 5:37 AM
46	Stop all financial aids to cattle grazing and pass legislation to slow the growth of greenhouse gas emissions!	4/6/2021 12:28 PM
47	Grazing permits for reductions of fine fuels to reduce wildfire probability. Prescribed fires to reduce fuel loads and increase plant growth.	4/6/2021 12:11 PM
48	Is this a Ph D thesis jury question. Excited to hear ideas.	4/3/2021 1:31 PM
49	While one approach to addressing this issue and overcoming obstacle is to consider regulations that would discourage management decisions promoting emissions while encouraging management that promotes sequestration. Given the natural and inevitable resistance to regulations, a better approach would be to offer education to land managers regarding what management approaches would reduce emissions and enhance sequestration while accompanying this with incentives to 'do the right thing.' Maybe there will be opportunities within the anticipated Federal Infrastructure proposal to garner funds to incentivize support education and incentives.	4/2/2021 1:50 PM
50	Habitat conservation and partnerships with working lands. More research and support for understanding the types of working lands that sequester the most carbon.	4/1/2021 4:08 PM
51	A carbon credit market. An updated and significantly smarter OFPA. Incentives for private landowners. Strong carbon-focused leadership at ODF.	4/1/2021 9:58 AM
52	To reduce emissions and increase carbon storage Oregon should protect all mature and old-growth forests, extend the rotation on forests to 80 years, and implement proforestation on degraded forests. To start, we need to modernize the Oregon Forest Practices Act to encourage carbon storage in Oregon forests. We can do this through the development of new statutes, rules, and other policies that recognize the enormous value of Oregon's forests in fighting climate change. We must also use incentives for landowners to retain carbon-dense forests rather than, as we do right now, incentivizing the loss of these natural climate solutions.	4/1/2021 9:44 AM
53	Use of incentives that result in change with minimum negative affect on the land owners.	3/31/2021 7:16 AM
54	Incentivize practices that are proven to reduce emissions and increase sequestration. On the agricultural side, movements to electric or hydrogen trucks and tractors should be incentivized as should production methods that reduce emissions and increase sequestration. On the forestry side, fire treatment that reduces the risk of catastrophic fires. This is more preventative as it can keep carbon from being released due to fire. Incentivizing longer rotations for working forests.	3/30/2021 9:15 AM
55	Debt for Nature programs with producers that are tied to carbon quantifications.	3/29/2021 9:09 AM
56	Tax emissions and activities that increase emmisions, because if we don't pay for them our kids will. Incentivize and educate folks on practices that help the earth.	3/18/2021 1:51 PM
57	An updated and strengthened forest practices code with larger stream buffers is probably the single biggest opportunity we have. But we need to do it in a way so that private forestland owners can capture the economic benefits. We need improved regulations, but not just regulations. Also we could desperately need an agricultural practices act.	3/16/2021 11:12 AM
58	Change the Forest Practices Act to require longer times between harvests. Do a severance on all logs from Oregon's private forests - TAX SMALL / YOUNG LOGS AT A HIGH RATE and tax logs that are older than 80 to 100 years at a much lower rate.	3/14/2021 9:55 PM
59	All state-owned lands should adopt best practices for lowering emissions and raising sequestration levels. Carbon sequestration financial incentives to lengthen forest harvest	3/14/2021 3:42 PM

	rotation. Restoration of greater stream bank protections. Education and incentives for farmers. Tax incentives for maintaining natural and forest lands.	
60	While there is a lot of scientific knowledge related to this subject, there are still many uncertainties, so more unbiased research is needed. Financial incentives are probably necessary for major action to occur on private lands.	3/14/2021 11:38 AM
61	Carbon offset programs should fund establishment and restoration of existing forests and additional new re-forestations of under used ag land. Oregon state govt. should be creating this carbon offset market as a way to find new financial resources to help with carbon sequestration.	3/10/2021 5:04 PM
62	Allow utility scale solar on class one and two soils as long as these sites create healthy long term pollinator habitat.	3/10/2021 2:04 PM
63	Focus on retaining every old growth tree in Oregon, then on reducing fossil fuel use on farms	3/6/2021 12:33 PM
64	Incentives for no-till agriculture - require educational and technical assistance from land-grand university; price supports for farms transitioning to no-till	3/5/2021 12:42 PM
65	Oregon Coastal Management Program will be a key program of the state for addressing this in the coastal zone (this includes all natural and working lands and waters, including the territorial sea). The OCMP is not formally spelled out in statute, but this could be an opportunity for the State to push OCMP, its role and priorities, role of all networked agencies and local coastal jurisdictions, federal consistency authority and enforceable policies, and role of climate adaptation and mitigation.) Oregon needs a Blue Carbon Strategy and Policy. Oregon NEEDS focused and explicit coastal manage policy and law.	3/5/2021 12:21 PM
66	To start, we need to modernize the Oregon Forest Practices Act to encourage carbon storage in Oregon forests. We can do this through the development of new statutes, rules, and other policies that recognize the enormous value of Oregon's forests in fighting climate change. We can use incentives for landowners to retain carbon dense forest stocks rather than incentivizing the loss of these natural climate solutions.	3/4/2021 9:01 AM
67	Incentive through taxes, rewards, support for implementation and penalize polluters at a cost that hurts and makes them stop emitting GHG Create more resources for hardworking community based climate change groups Educate the public and the working landowners	3/2/2021 6:21 PM
68	4. What policies and programs should Oregon advance to reduce emissions and increase sequestration from natural and working lands? There is a reasonable chance that Federal programs will become available to assist farmers that will lower the bar and decrease concerns over entering the carbon marketplace. To date such programs have funded via a grant program individual applicants on individual farms to carry out a single experimental piece to learn about carbon sequestration. Such a process involving grants and single farms or ranches is extremely inefficient and very costly way to go. Afterall there are some 20,000 soil types within the U.S. and numerous crops. Experimental research cannot be conducted on all combinations to learn how to optimize carbon sequestration. Research on the topic has been underway for around 30 years. Scientists have been recognized within the United States and elsewhere for their successes in carrying out carbon sequestration. It is time to put science into action now and take advantage of knowledge and begin sequestering carbon by providing financial incentives to ranchers and farmers. In the current time of tight budgets and no available funding from the legislature, perhaps there could be a tax credit or tax deduction program offered for those who switch to a healthy soils/carbon sequestration practice. For land owners that do not pay income taxes, perhaps their could be a reduction in county property taxes. County budgets will impacted but only by a tiny percentage because there are currently very few/if any land holders in Oregon that use regenerative agricultural practices. But the benefit to those few would be a welcomed incentive to change their farming/ranching practices. To save further costs on land owners, perhaps instead of forcing expensive soil carbon sequestration measurement, a financial incentive could be awarded for each new practice adopted such as 1) use of cover crops; 2) changing to reduced/minimal till practices; 3) keeping a mulch on the soil surface at all times; 4) keep a green cover on the soil as long as weather permits; 5) reduce/eliminate use of toxic pesticides to maintain a healthy biological soil condition, etc.	3/2/2021 11:08 AM
69	see #1	3/1/2021 3:53 PM
70	Under the EO, DEQ will have enforcement authority with respect to new emissions reductions. Implementation, however, is subject to political and social acceptance and will continue to face legal challenges that will retard progress.	2/26/2021 8:18 AM

71	To reduce emissions: 1) mandate transfer to all-electric transit system--cars, trucks, buses and rail--by 2030; 2) tax private car use; 3) mandate all-electric yard and landscaping equipment by 2030; 4) massive public education programs around climate change including what individuals and families can do to mitigate climate disaster which is upon us now and basic information on what modes of transport emit the most greenhouse gases--from most emissions to least--NASA space exploration rockets, airplanes, cars, buses and trains; 5) mandate and incentivize Portland-like public transit system in all Oregon cities. To increase carbon sequestration: 1) massive public and farmer education regarding how the soil works and how no-till, no-plow farming can work and the financial advantages to converting farms from conventional to regenerative agricultural practices; 2) incentivize farmers to transition to regenerative practices; help them financially in the transition. 3) ban all pesticides and herbicides not considered to be consistent with organic gardening/agriculture methods, as well as chemical fertilizers from Oregon by 2030; 4) join Oregon to the "4 for 1,000" Initiative by 2022. The "4 for 1,000" Initiative purports to increase world soils' carbon content by 0.4% per year, the amount of carbon humanity emits each year. This was presented by Mr. Stephane Le Foll, the French Minister of Agriculture, at the UN Climate Summit in 2015. 36 countries signed on and the state of California has signed on.	2/26/2021 8:05 AM
72	risk reduction/management - loans and incentives to help with transition from conventional to regenerative ag Healthy Soils Legislation	2/25/2021 8:36 PM
73	To start, we need to modernize the Oregon Forest Practices Act to encourage carbon storage in Oregon forests. We can do this through the development of new statutes, rules, and other policies that recognize the enormous value of Oregon’s forests in fighting climate change. We can use incentives for landowners to retain carbon dense forest stocks rather than incentivizing the loss of these natural climate solutions.	2/24/2021 3:41 PM
74	Make changes to the Oregon Forest Practices Act to encourage carbon storage. Build in incentives for carbon storage and sequestration.	2/24/2021 3:19 PM
75	To start, we need to modernize the Oregon Forest Practices Act to encourage carbon storage in Oregon forests. We can do this through the development of new statutes, rules, and other policies that recognize the enormous value of Oregon’s forests in fighting climate change. We can use incentives for landowners to retain carbon dense forest stocks rather than incentivizing the loss of these natural climate solutions.	2/24/2021 2:45 PM
76	Oregon should significantly expand its designated protected reserve system focusing on intact forest landscapes on Public Lands. These areas would help solve the biodiversity and climate crises. We should retain the 21-inch rule in Eastside forests. Just 3% of the trees in these forests store 42% of the total above carbon. We should compensate private landowners for storing carbon on their lands.	2/24/2021 1:23 PM
77	See above.	2/24/2021 9:42 AM
78	1. Regulate carbon emissions from the clearing of forestland 2. Create a program similar to the USDA CRP program to pay landowners not to convert their forestland to other uses 3. Develop an afforestation program to replant underproductive lands with trees.	2/24/2021 9:23 AM
79	Modernize the Oregon Forest Practices Act. Strengthen it to at least the protections Washington state and California state require to protect their waterways. That would increase sequestration by a lot. Also, develop policies that reduce aerial herbicide spraying. Start by restricting spraying in drinking watersheds. Not only are the pesticides used increase carbon in production, the aircraft to spray pesticides emit a LOT of carbon. If herbicide spraying is reduced, we get the added benefit of healthier rural residents who get their surface and ground drinking water from industrial forest lands.	2/23/2021 7:51 PM
80	Reform Forestry Board Much less clearcutting Much less aerial spraying Protect streams and rivers Reform post-fire management of forests Reform fire protection practices that conveniently enrich Wallstreet Timber but are ineffective	2/23/2021 5:22 PM
81	Close commercial and recreational beaver trapping and hunting on federally managed public lands to allow beavers to expand in numbers and distributions at a bare minimum-- perhaps increase to state lands and then provide incentives to private land owners to provide space for beavers. Will result in the expansion of water-rich habitats such as wetlands which are major carbon capture and store areas. Current method of burning slash piles needs to change to other methods that result in much less carbon emmitted. Take actions to improve soil health by leaving some slash that can contribute to the soil. Update the Oregon Forest Practices Act	2/23/2021 5:15 PM

	to incorporate actions that lead to increased carbon sequestration. Provide financial compensation for those who use new practices so that the loss of quick profits is smoothed out by financial contributions due to carbon sequestion. Identifying clear and fair way to identify who is/is not doing it right so people can't game the system. Need some quantitative measures of carbon sequestered so there is some actual measure.	
82	More extension agents across the state educated, motivated and equipped to help land managers manage for soil and forest carbon and tap into carbon markets. Cap and trade. Conservation easements. Land use planning to resist fragmentation.	2/23/2021 4:21 PM
83	Stop the government give-away programs to large corporate operations (Hancock Timber Resource Group; J.R. Simplot - Farm Division) and use that $$ to encourage the establishment and support of small farms.	2/23/2021 3:01 PM
84	To start, we need to modernize the Oregon Forest Practices Act to encourage carbon storage in Oregon forests. We can do this through the development of new statutes, rules, and other policies that recognize the enormous value of Oregon’s forests in fighting climate change. We can use incentives for landowners to retain carbon dense forest stocks rather than incentivizing the loss of these natural climate solutions.	2/23/2021 2:58 PM
85	Less cows. Less logging. Focus thinning on smaller trees immediately adjacent to homes and communities. Longer rotations on industrial forest lands. Keep large trees on the landscape whether live, dying, or dead. Invest in the quality of "restoration" on public lands, not just the pace and scale as measured by logs sent to mills and number of acres treated.	2/23/2021 1:55 PM
86	Specialty pruning/tree farming, increased protections for old-growth (and fire resistant) forests	2/23/2021 1:07 PM
87	* Require sustainability metrics accompany food and timber products. Educate the public about the importance of sustainable products. Producers of sustainable products need to realize the higher value that producing more sustainable products costs. Eventually push the market towards sustainable products such as FSC timber or regenerative (such as some organic) agriculture. * The state should only use sustainably-produced food, timber, paper in all its operations. This produces one price signal, one encouragement of sustainable products. Local governments should do the same. * Out-of-state investment firms should have mandatory sustainable standards. Products of natural and working lands are not good investments if they can't be produced sustainably and without harming the public good (a safe climate). * Locally owned and managed agriculture and timber lands should go through a process of discussion and education on the state emission reduction goals (e.g. leaving fossil fuels for renewable energy for equipment) and sequestration goals. These industries could encourage the adoption of consumer standards that incentivize their improving sustainability practices. They can also consider and propose economic solutions to their adopting soil building practices (if GHG emitting fertilizers were taxed this would be a level playing field for all producers and which could be passed on and which would dis-incentivize using fertilizers rather than building natural soil fertility and C content) and longer term economic model (longer timber rotation cycles). They should not be subsidized in ways that other parts of the economic aren't or that are prone to corruption and payments for nothing.	2/23/2021 1:07 PM
88	The GND for Oregon forests Coast Range Association Proposal https://coastrange.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/A-GND-for-Industrial-Forests-FINAL-1.20.21.pdf	2/23/2021 12:26 PM
89	Extend harvest rotations and expand stream buffers. Collect money from forest owners who harvest trees too early (and cause carbon emissions) and use the revenue to reward forest owners who delay harvest (and store carbon).	2/23/2021 12:02 PM
90	To start, we need to modernize the Oregon Forest Practices Act to encourage carbon storage in Oregon forests. We can do this through the development of new statutes, rules, and other policies that recognize the enormous value of Oregon’s forests in fighting climate change. We can use incentives for landowners to retain carbon dense forest stocks rather than incentivizing the loss of these natural climate solutions.	2/23/2021 11:42 AM
91	Revise Forest Practices Act--larger riparian zones, longer rotations, more retention large trees & snags private lands. State lands--explicit carbon storage goals, carbon reserves, no post-fire logging except limited hazard tree removal, prohibit cutting large/older trees (21" diameter, 80 years). Promote similar protections on federal forests.	2/23/2021 11:32 AM
92	Overhaul and modernize the Oregon Forest Practices Act (look to Washington state for a good example) to incentivize incremental carbon storage in our forests.	2/23/2021 10:08 AM

93	Invest in the jobs (including rural), businesses, and infrastructure necessary to support a strong forest economy. Such investments must help sustain markets that increase the carbon mitigation benefits of forests and wood products, provide additional environmental benefits, and strengthen rural communities. Leadership and innovation in the private sector play an important role in advancing and informing public policy. Businesses are seeking natural climate solutions to reduce their carbon footprints. Partnerships between private companies, the forest sector, and environmental and conservation organizations can drive investment in the significant carbon potential of sustainably managed forests and forest products.	2/12/2021 11:07 AM
94	Education and subsidies to aid the transition to regenerative soil practices	2/11/2021 2:00 PM
95	I favor a combination of taxes and direct funding so that net emitters of carbon are taxed substantially (needs to be phased in over a few years) and those funds are then used to fund carbon sequestration / emission reduction for other owners of working lands. I hope we could do this through existing programs (e.g. OWEB, SWCDs). I do not favor carbon trading, except possibly for very specific situations like planting trees on cropland. I believe it is a huge mistake to set up carbon trading for farming practices like cover crops, no-till, prescribed grazing. Those are practices that generally have benefits to farmers, who are adopting them already. Plus, C trading requires accurate and economical method to measure or model C In soil and vegetation that are not prone to, well, cheating. I don't think methods like that are likely, so C trading just allows emitters to continue to produce greenhouse gases in return for making modest investments in C sequestration on working lands that either would happen without trading, would be ephemeral, or would not even work.	2/6/2021 10:44 AM
96	Already answered	2/4/2021 7:49 PM
97	Market-based incentives (e.g. contracts that incentivize landowners to manage to CMAI). Working forest easement programs with a carbon focus.	2/4/2021 3:34 PM
98	if small businesses are to be forced into compliance that will cause a heavy financial burden, programs that reduce that burden along with programs that can help with capitol improvements that will help a businesses comply.	2/4/2021 3:08 PM
99	accelerate efforts to encourage sustainable forest management on federal forest lands	2/3/2021 10:19 AM
100	Low-input farming, woodland conservation, protection of wetlands.	2/3/2021 9:40 AM
101	Grant programs that enable the entity providing sequestration reimbursement for some of the cost of providing the practice. CA has developed programs of that nature. In CA the emitters pay so that the programs are funded.	2/2/2021 8:01 AM
102	Promote agricultural practices that retain carbon in. soils, promote forestry practices Tham maximize long term storage, and develop conservation reserve and conservation easement programs that result in carbon sequestration.	2/1/2021 4:35 PM
103	Active management of Federal forests should be advanced to improve the health and sequestration potential of the forest.	2/1/2021 4:26 PM
104	Increase the acreage of actively managed forestlands that are maintained in a resilient healthy condition, which sustainably reduces the long-term probability of wildfires, carbon decay emission, loss of stored wood and wood product carbon, and smoke emissions.	2/1/2021 3:42 PM
105	A transportation subsidy to move biomass to powerplants like Biomass One that produce biochar and power. We also need support for producing biochar on-site using low tech kilns like those at Wilsonbiochar.com. Air quality regulators should evaluate these clean burning, carbon sequestering biochar kilns and approve them for general use.	2/1/2021 10:56 AM
106	Per acre or per practice rebates or incentives; don't require a whole suite of practices to go with it and make it very easy to participate	1/31/2021 10:12 AM
107	Cap and trade carbon credits that would apply to small private landholdings, and a carbon credit system designed specifically to account for NIPF forests that don't necessarily have the long timeframes associated with larger holdings or federal lands.	1/30/2021 3:42 PM
108	Fund the Oregon Agricultural Heritage Program - a grant program existing under OWEB that funds working land protection with easements, conservation plans and annual payments, succession planning, and technical assistance. The work has been done. All that's required is funding. 26 other states have funded easement programs.	1/30/2021 3:14 PM

109	Clean Power. Increase gas tax and otherwise tax emissions of greenhouse gases. Incentives for zero polluting equipment and vehicles. Change objectives for managing state forests to include more old forest.	1/29/2021 8:39 PM
110	There needs to be no new policies. I'm not sure what new programs would even be valuable as we have a multitude of opportunities for conservation projects. It might be valuable to have a program to help with tree planting when there is a crop failure due to poor nursery stock or weather events.	1/29/2021 7:25 PM
111	Cost incentives to agri business who incorporate the use of biochar in their soil amendment recommendations. Business incubator to begin biochar development and marketing. Loan programs for businesses seeking to expand into the biochar developement and marketing. Funding for research to further the use of biochar.	1/29/2021 5:42 PM
112	Establish a fund through a carbon tax on gasoline and diesel to pay for a sequestration program.	1/29/2021 2:37 PM
113	No to low interest loans to replace equipment to increase efficiency, electrify and use green hydrogen. Well managed and transparent off sets for industrial emissions when the industry has used all available technology to reduce their emissions. These must be new (e.g. not replantings of cut forests just to claim an off set), and permanent.	1/26/2021 1:56 PM
114	Oregon needs to ensure that logging practices are climate smart and that we have longer harvest cycles for timber, with a focus on smaller diameter trees being harvested. On working lands we need a revolution in how we manipulate the land and what we plant on it. We need to plant food for livestock that captures carbon, while switching to no, or minimal till processing on agricultural lands.	1/26/2021 11:46 AM
115	We can correct the oversight identified in Q. 3 by incentivizing practices that store carbon. We can achieve this through the Climate Protection Plan being developed by the DEQ to cap and reduce emissions from stationary sources. If that program included Alternative Compliance Instruments (ACIs) that allow polluters to meet some proportion of their compliance obligation by investing in carbon sequestration practices, land managers can be incentivized to adjust their practices to achieve greater carbon sequestration. These ACIs must, however, be subjected to rules that prevent polluters from continuing to emit co-pollutants at the health expense of neighboring communities. Additionally, polluters should not be allowed to use such instruments unless they either have already installed best available technology to reduce emissions or have clear plans to do so within the foreseeable future.	1/25/2021 5:50 PM
116	Soil Health Legislation like Washington State and Colorado; Oregon Dept. of Ag. should be much more involved in Soil and Water Conservation Activities. Its mission should involve soil resource protection, improvement and carbon sequestration in coordination with other agencies, local SWCDs, federal and state agencies (NRCS, Extension Service. There needs to be more practical research done on soils and carbon sequestration including baseline inventories. Estuaries, wetlands, must be protected, better managed and restored where possible. Better Forest Practices; Landscape scale restoration of overgrazed private and public lands, included invasive species management.	1/25/2021 3:48 PM
117	Incent longer timber rotations with tax credits or salable carbon offsets and penalize shorter timber rotations with higher tax rates. Stop thinning back country forests and stop fighting back country wildfires.	1/25/2021 2:21 PM

Q5 What issues should we consider in developing policy and program recommendations?

Answered: 115 Skipped: 7

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	biomass and carbon offsets are not solutions. don't compromise environmental or social justice.	5/3/2021 4:16 PM
2	Forests: It is essential that any proposal to increase forest carbon storage and sequestration not compromise efforts to reduce emissions and not compromise environmental and social justice issues that underserved communities have suffered for generations. Agriculture: Consider which entities, such as state agencies, non-profits, community-based organizations, OSU extension or Soil and Water Conservation Districts are best suited to provide incentives, technical assistance and resources or conduct outreach and research.	5/3/2021 3:54 PM
3	Any plan to sequester more carbon in forests must include private forestland which is where most of the timber harvesting that contributes to carbon emissions is taking place. This will require a change in the Forest Practices Act with incentives to change how commercial timber owners operate. Trees must be grown to 80+ years and there should be either regulations and/or incentives to do selective or patch harvesting.	5/3/2021 10:56 AM
4	DEQ is developing a cap and reduce program that is exempting millions of MT of CO2e from reduction requirements. Given the call from the last IPCC panel for reducing GHG emissions to zero by 2050, and President Biden's declaration that zero emissions by 2050 is the policy of the United States, you need to be able to sequester enough MT of CO2e to offset the emissions that DEQ proposes to allow.	5/2/2021 11:21 PM
5	The principal issue facing us is that the rate of response by the state isn't close to being sufficient to give us a fighting chance at survival. The formulation of policies for individual sectors should be designed explicitly to reinforce each other. What we now have, however, are policies that conflict with each other and impede our progress. The permitting of utility scale, ground covering solar arrays is an example. By suppressing vegetation growth under them, carbon sequestration is prevented. Requiring AVS arrays instead would allow both the sequestration to occur and for the cooling produced by evapo-transpiration to increase power production and extend the operational life of the solar panels. This is one of multiple examples of what it would mean to develop policies that reinforce each other rather than working at odds with each other and against our chance of survival.	5/2/2021 11:04 PM
6	Protection of the lands and forests from too much harvest and too much grazing. There are guidelines set by range managers and foresters. Be sure to fund the monitoring of grazing and logging	5/2/2021 7:53 PM
7	Forest biomass burning should not be considered as carbon neutral and should not be recommended as part of any solution for carbon emissions reductions.	5/2/2021 7:06 PM
8	If the goal is to lower temperatures, GHGs and sequester carbon, we also need to include the components of clean air and clean, healthy water as part of the overall picture. Streams need shade to lower temperatures and forests cool temperatures and pull pollutants out of the air. Shady vegetation is a critical component to lowering temperatures in our environment. Too often we see miles of scarified soil, baking in the sun or creating torrents of mud during rainstorms. Large clear cut logging operations should not be allowed and tighter restrictions should be placed on logging on steep slopes and along water courses.	5/2/2021 10:08 AM
9	Education, development of jobs programs that provide employment in programs supporting sustainable practices. Mitigate short term financial hardship (if any) to individuals, but not to corporations.	5/2/2021 8:35 AM
10	The first issue that comes to mind is addressing misinformation. Concerning forests, the timber industry has done a superb job of spreading the seed of doubt with respect to climate change being a threat and instead has propagated the myth that if it were not for jobs in the forestry sector, Oregon's economy would collapse in rural communities. Yet demanding better	5/1/2021 2:26 PM

	forestry practices should be seen as an opportunity for innovation. For example, as our climate is already changing and affecting our snow pack, water levels and stream flows and salmon runs, it will most certainly effect the ability of our forests to grow back properly and provide timber resources along with carbon storage. Thus, some form of adaptive management should be employed that favors the precautionary principle. To do less, would be grave error.	
11	Oregonian focused incentives. Minimize outside influence as much as possible. Buyback programs to convert corporate forests to carbon sequestration state parks. Dual/multi use possibilities solar/wind/geo energy generation, farming, housing. Respect for tribal lands and concerns, recreation spaces for community attachment to new areas, new forms of income for nearby communities	5/1/2021 12:56 PM
12	- The need and opportunity to bridge differences and develop bi partisan support for projects - The need to keep emphasizing the severity of the problems we face and the need to take actions much faster than government processes normally take. - The importance of ongoing clear, decisive and effective leadership, particularly by our Governor and her staff. - ODF is particularly dysfunctional and ineffective on these issues and that must be addressed.	5/1/2021 11:37 AM
13	All policy and program recommendations should be centered through a lens encompassing social, economic, and climate justice.	5/1/2021 9:57 AM
14	Land Reform! I would begin with the acknowledgement these lands were taken from the indigenous people without proper compensation for the most part. The land was clearcut and left a giant slash pile that burned with detrimental effects in the 1930's. Much or most of the land has been bought by investment firms and managed by others to maximize profit over the very existence of other amenities or living creatures. This has created a VERY DANGEROUS SITUATION! These endless miles of young conifer trees become dry (they store no water like a large tree) and when ignited burn like gasoline! Wind driven nothing can or will stop it and everything in it's path burned, destroyed, dead! This is insane and unacceptable! Restore control to the local communities that will protect and benefit from all the natural and working Forest has to offer!	4/30/2021 9:51 PM
15	Our forests can store more carbon per acre than any in the world, Wall Street timber and large timber corporations are looting both our forest ecosystems and our tax system and sending all of the wood and profits out of state to shareholders and owners. You can Create more jobs, share billions of dollars of profits with Oregonians and make Oregon carbon neutral simply by funding certain kinds of landscape management and giving control of our forests to small social benefit cooperative foresters and alpine farmers... you have to find those programs because our current economic system Cannot adequately fund the scale of land reform necessary to solve climate change, it always protects and incentives monopolization and cost cutting strategies and lead to more profits, that lead to more land in the hands of monopolies, rather than allowing human being to live and produce their livelihoods ecologically making the world healthier and more beautiful without sacrificing human needs.	4/30/2021 2:30 PM
16	Rural jobs as no. 1! Clean water, enhancement of public lands, the creation of more national and state forests, focusing on putting more power into the hands of people and communities without that message being tainted by big timber.	4/30/2021 2:17 PM
17	restoring tribal land, resorting rural communities and providing better habitat for native species.	4/30/2021 1:30 PM
18	Older forests passively store more carbon, but younger forests growing after reforestation sequester carbon at a higher rate. Although Oregon forests are an excellent place to sequester carbon, they are not a good place to store carbon long-term. One large wildfire season can release twice as much carbon than all the cars in Portland emit in one year. According to the most recent data, carbon emissions from 2020 Oregon wildfires surpassed those from both our energy and transportation sectors, which were previously our largest sources of emissions. It is essential to note that the wood products supply chain is diverse, interconnected, and inter-dependent. By increasing the pace and scale of forest restoration on the most at-risk acres, Oregon can and should provide a predictable, reliable, sustainable supply of wood products that will help maintain and grow the existing wood products industry and workforce. Using wood products instead of more carbon intensive materials like steel, aluminum, and concreate for construction doesn’t just store carbon in the long-lasting wood products. It avoids higher carbon emissions from substitute materials which would otherwise be used. Oregon should include the substitution effect in its assessment of overall forest carbon stocks.	4/29/2021 2:13 PM
19	Time. We have a climate emergency and if we wait too long to seriously address it we will pay much more in damages, loss and suffering. Leadership should rally the public to support	4/28/2021 9:21 PM

	climate smart forestry.	
20	Please see answers to Question 3 above. A focus on soil health and additional co-benefits, rather than carbon sequestration, will make these programs more relevant to farmers and ranchers and more acceptable. There has to be good cooperative working relationships between a wide range of interests including governments, non-governmental organizations, private property owners and agricltlural industry groups	4/27/2021 10:01 PM
21	Stop allowing timber lobbying groups (OFRI) from influencing policy makers	4/27/2021 9:31 PM
22	Environmental policy must be supported with economic incentives.	4/27/2021 9:26 PM
23	It's important to provide significant incentives for rural folks who feel like urban areas are always telling them what to do.	4/27/2021 8:00 PM
24	A focus on soil health and additional co-benefits, rather than carbon sequestration, will make these programs more relevant to farmers and ranchers and more politically viable. We may want to have a suite of different motivators/ incentives that could speak to different lawmakers. Consider which entities, such as state agencies, non-profits, community-based organizations, OSU extension or Soil and Water Conservation Districts are best suited to provide incentives, technical assistance and resources or conduct outreach and research.	4/27/2021 5:32 PM
25	Forest management policy to increase sequestration should coexist with policies to reduce emissions from that sector. Forest policies should be considered in the context of the local communities effected for water quality, air quality, health issues and economic impact. How do we fund incentives for carbon storage?	4/27/2021 11:16 AM
26	Join Oregon to the "4 for 1,000" Initiative. Some 100 countries have joined the "4 for 1,000" Initiative which purports to increase carbon content of soil by 0.4% per year. California has joined this Initiative as well as other states. Regarding development of programs and policies, consider the absolute total ignorance regarding the climate crisis on the part of the Oregon public. Try to get in-school programs going to educate kids in the hopes they will educate their parents regarding how soil works and the critical need to reduce emissions. Have the county agricultural extensions develop programs to educate the public regarding the climate crisis and the things we need to urgently do to deal with it. Consider the issue of how to deal with the movers and the shakers in the petro-chemical industry which support the earth-destroying methods of these sleezy companies.	4/26/2021 9:57 PM
27	Don't alienate public by over reaching goals	4/26/2021 9:14 PM
28	Needs to hurry drawdown. Education of farming specialists who do not understand what needs to be done.	4/26/2021 8:26 PM
29	Forests: It is essential that any proposal to increase forest carbon storage and sequestration not compromise efforts to reduce emissions and not compromise environmental and social justice issues that underserved communities have suffered for generations. Strengthen the Oregon Forest Practices act to be equal to or greater in stringency to Washington State's. Agriculture: Consider which entities, such as state agencies, non-profits, community-based organizations, OSU extension or Soil and Water Conservation Districts are best suited to provide incentives, technical assistance and resources or conduct outreach and research.	4/26/2021 7:55 PM
30	Purchase private forest land and put under control of local communities with a mandate to increase carbon sequestration.	4/26/2021 4:39 PM
31	Balancing environmental and economic issues (real or perceived).	4/21/2021 8:35 PM
32	Enhanced outreach, education, and economic support for rural and small town communities that are being impacted by changes in the timber industry and global challenge to reduce carbon emissions.	4/19/2021 8:06 PM
33	Regionalization. Incentives. State funding to be able to access federal partner funding. Develop a hearty soil health program. Having one coordinator at ODA is just a drop in the bucket and will provide only limited ability to those needing to improve soil conditions. Because market prices are still low for sequestration, we need to find ways to aggregate like the federal banking program.	4/17/2021 11:01 AM
34	Not shift costs onto forestland homeowners.Create/maintain tax incentives for homeowners. Recognize many forestland owners have fixed incomes.	4/17/2021 9:17 AM

35	It is essential that any proposal to increase forest carbon storage and sequestration not compromise efforts to reduce emissions and not compromise environmental and social justice issues that underserved communities have suffered for generations.	4/16/2021 12:18 PM
36	Professor Journet's answer: "We should acknowledge that current conventional forestry and agriculture comprise behaviors that result in huge emissions of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. Indeed, recent research from OSU (Law et al 2018 115 (14) 3663-3668 https://www.pnas.org/content/115/14/3663) has provided convincing evidence that greenhouse gas emissions from Oregon's logging sector account for more emissions than Transportation - the largest of the regulated emissions sectors. We should also acknowledge the estimate that across the planet 426 billion mt CO2 have been emitted as a result of human land use conversions and agriculture management (Sanderman et al PNAS 2017 114 (36): https://www.pnas.org/content/114/36/9575). This compares to the current mass of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere of some 2,750 billion metric tons. Together, these estimates imply human emissions from forestry and agriculture are contributing substantially to the global warming and climate chaos problems we now face."	4/14/2021 3:12 PM
37	Find funding for implementation of a carbon marketplace that would pay businesses to reduce GHG emissions and sequester carbon. Make fines to polluters high enough to make them change their polluting practices.	4/11/2021 8:57 AM
38	Doing Ag and forestry "right" to reduce GHG emissions costs more. The public and future generations are the beneficiaries. either the public helps pay or there must be a reallocation of state resources. If we don't have a livable state/world all the other money sucking programs won't matter.	4/10/2021 10:11 PM
39	How involved monetarily is the timber industry in setting policy and lobbying practices? Reforming Oregon's timber laws is necessary legislation to taking action on climate change and preserving our watersheds with water quantity and quality. Over 75% of Oregon's drinking water comes from our forests.	4/10/2021 4:32 PM
40	Working and natural lands operators already bear too much of a regulatory burden.	4/9/2021 8:32 AM
41	burned up trees do not sequester carbon	4/8/2021 1:25 PM
42	Carbon sequestration per dollar / value for investment.	4/7/2021 1:26 PM
43	How to use our forest tax system to make carbon sequestration more effective.	4/7/2021 10:28 AM
44	Incentives for woodland owners to adopt longer harvest rotations to keep trees growing. To keep our private woodlands as working forests. How to reforest lands currently in other uses or that were recently forested to the extent practicable.	4/7/2021 7:49 AM
45	Information courses in all schools about global warming, climate change and extinction.	4/7/2021 5:37 AM
46	Boycotting all organizations that fight the passing the legislation of to reduce greenhouse emissions including the Mail Tribune!	4/6/2021 12:28 PM
47	Grazing for fine fuel reduction, prescribed fires for fuel reduction, and understanding that rangeland carbon potentials are based on the area it encompasses, and that cattle produce only 2% of the total methane production and that we need to focus on manufacturing and transportation reductions first which are the largest contributors to GHG emissions.	4/6/2021 12:11 PM
48	Environmental justice. SB 289; HB 2488, and Placestudies at Water Resources	4/3/2021 1:31 PM
49	We should acknowledge that current conventional forestry and agriculture comprise behaviors that result in huge emissions of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. Indeed, recent research from OSU (Law et al 2018 115 (14) 3663-3668 https://www.pnas.org/content/115/14/3663) has provided convincing evidence that greenhouse gas emissions from Oregon's logging sector account for more emissions than Transportation - the largest of the regulated emissions sectors. We should also acknowledge the estimate that across the planet 426 billion mt CO2 have been emitted as a result of human land use conversions and agriculture management (Sanderman et al PNAS 2017 114 (36): https://www.pnas.org/content/114/36/9575). This compares to the current mass of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere of some 2,750 billion metric tons. Together, these estimates imply human emissions from forestry and agriculture are contributing substantially to the global warming and climate chaos problems we now face.	4/2/2021 1:50 PM
50	It is essential that any proposal to increase forest carbon storage and sequestration not	4/1/2021 9:44 AM

	compromise efforts to reduce emissions and not compromise environmental and social justice issues that underserved communities have suffered for generations.	
51	Working lands are often owned or run by private citizens or business. You need to consider the economics when developing policy and programs.	3/31/2021 7:16 AM
52	Incentives should be favored over regulation. If you want acceptance and buy in from rural communities, then you need to listen to the people who actually live and work there. Help people embrace the concept instead of bringing regulation that only creates more resistance and division. Without the buy in from rural communities, any effort will be futile. There is a big opportunity for engagement with rural communities and providing economic opportunity within those communities.	3/30/2021 9:15 AM
53	With working lands, you're dealing with small margin industries - very few making more than 8% with most working on a 3% margin. Extreme wariness for involuntary regulations, so voluntary programs that work with trusted partners (i.e. non-governmental or local extension agencies, etc...) should be prime. Often lost is multi-agency train the trainers. Often programs are created at the capital, and maybe disseminated via one or two agencies. Sometimes, field agents from non-state agencies are the most connected with producers and don't have adequate information to disseminate programs.	3/29/2021 9:09 AM
54	In the big picture, we don’t have much time; so I believe we should not prioritize incentivizing solar or electric vehicles, which actually require habitat destruction to produce(elsewhere) and instead, stay focused on activity that in itself, increases habitat, and health of the earth, which in turn, helps humans and our communities.	3/18/2021 1:51 PM
55	In addition to the need for improved forest practices, and the need for an agricultural practices act, please also consider urban forestry. Cities in Oregon are under-investing in their urban trees. Urban trees have a large potential to sequester carbon. I would also support increased automobile vehicle registration fees, with higher rates on gasoline engines that tie to periodic required emission tests (every 1-2 years) and the mileage reported for these vehicles through DEQ's existing system.	3/16/2021 11:12 AM
56	We need to offset all fossil fuel emissions with sequestration. Encourage emission free energy sources. DO NOT EMBRACE NUCLEAR, because of its hazards, emissions, and lack of safe spent fuel storage. Nuclear is presently prohibited in Oregon and needs to say that way.	3/14/2021 9:55 PM
57	The biggest issue is political obstructionism in our legislature. Walkouts causing stoppage of legislative sessions should not be allowed.	3/14/2021 3:42 PM
58	It is important that carbon storage be long term. It should also maximize other societal and ecological benefits to the extent possible. Financial incentives are probably necessary for private landowners to make substantial efforts to preserve and enhance carbon stocks.	3/14/2021 11:38 AM
59	Oregon needs to find a way to bridge the urban-rural divide. Offering new education (via OSU Extension?) in rural counties to help land owners understand how regenerative ag methods help sequester carbon, and private forest land owners on ways to change from clear cuts to carbon smart forestry that is compensated through carbon offset financing.	3/10/2021 5:04 PM
60	Understand and implement the concept of agrivoltaics (solar and farming together). Oregon needs a strong solar sector to meet renewable energy goals.	3/10/2021 2:04 PM
61	as above #4	3/6/2021 12:33 PM
62	the cost of transition needs to be subsidized	3/5/2021 12:42 PM
63	Political Will at both state and local level. barriers to data, inventory and monitoring. Funding. focus needs to pay attention to federal funding opportunities (like the coastal zon emanagement act, national fish and wildlife foundation coastal resilience fund).	3/5/2021 12:21 PM
64	It is essential that any proposal to increase forest carbon storage and sequestration not compromise efforts to reduce emissions and not compromise environmental and social justice issues that underserved communities have suffered for generations.	3/4/2021 9:01 AM
65	We are in precarious times yet still have a chance to make the necessary changes. It is urgent that funds are found to implement climate change solutions. if you are reliant on the State of Oregon budget, I suggest the first place to reprogram funds is ODOT. Second place is food and waste management - which needs a major overhaul in Oregon. Also fundamentally I think jobs is a huge issue to consider and understanding how climate solutions can solve the	3/2/2021 6:21 PM

	problems of lack of stakeholder status for many Oregonians. We need training and education programs to replace our aging farmers and I think if social justice is a goal then the quickest path to achieving it probably is in finding meaningful, reasonably paying jobs for everyone who can and wants to work. I'm glad to see that many federal legislators have taken ideas in the Green New Deal and written up legislature that addresses each viable climate solution in a separate way, including the number of jobs each area will create. Southern Oregon Climate Reality Group is keeping a good eye on the national legislative front https://docs.google.com/document/d/1IMr7UqTQstBhmUMcWo0-EE2bRcBfrR_iJo3a-gVGvf8/edit also they are moving forward with policy thoughts re social, economic and environmental justice	
66	5. What issues should we consider in developing policy and program recommendations? I strongly suggest that a publicly supported plan be developed followed by a vigorous educational component. Credible support from other areas or regions that already have a carbon sequestration program underway could be most helpful. This should include Louisa Kiely, President of the Carbon Farmers of Australia, representatives from the California Healthy Soils program (or CalCAN), and at least one marketplace representative of a private program such as Nori or Indigo Ag. Furthermore, it must be understood that carbon sequestration efforts represent only a portion of an emergency effort that must be put into action to mitigate global climate impacts. We must emit less AND store the rest!	3/2/2021 11:08 AM
67	land fragmentation, implementation costs to farmers	3/1/2021 3:53 PM
68	The Commission's report should: • Forthrightly acknowledge that the crisis is now so severe that no degree of effort less than maximum effort is justifiable. The new regulatory thresholds will be legal minima. They are not the needed emissions reduction rates because of the uncertainties surrounding their accuracy and the fact that powerful forces are opposing them. • Acknowledge that responses necessary to achieve even a hope of survival will themselves be disruptive and that federally funded programs must be in place to provide direct support to communities during transitions. • For example, publicly funded programs should provide ubiquitous, free, EV transportation for all, even if the markets don't yet make the vehicles price competitive. Publicly funded programs would convert fossil fueled residential, commercial, and industrial heating systems to non-fossil alternatives including hydrogen and ammonia produced by solar energy, at the maximum rate physically achievable. • State that transportation fossil fuels should be rationed for use only by first responders, utilities, farmers and ranchers, forest workers, public agencies, and supply chain transporters, and only until EV replacements are available. Their use is mandatory. • State that maximum investment in the conservation and restoration of natural systems is required. Restoring the ecological health of forests and range and crop lands must be the organizing principle of land management. Current industrial forestry practices are the most lethal threat facing forest ecosystems and the human communities dependent on them. This is especially true of post-fire logging of the type now underway. The Commission should state these facts clearly in the forthcoming report. • State that we now must anticipate and develop the capacity for continuous disaster response in natural and working lands.	2/26/2021 8:18 AM
69	The ignorance of the public; the necessity to include all stakeholders, which is what you are already doing.	2/26/2021 8:05 AM
70	sell climate smart practices to landowners in terms of the many benefits besides soil carbon sequestration.. climate change mitigation should be seen as a co-benefit, not the primary purpose to adopt these practices..	2/25/2021 8:36 PM
71	Habitat conservation -- our forestlands need to not only be optimally employed to combat climate change, but we need to make them more resilient to the impacts of climate change that we are already experiencing.	2/25/2021 3:00 PM
72	It is essential that any proposal to increase forest carbon storage and sequestration not compromise efforts to reduce emissions and not compromise environmental and social justice issues that under-served communities have suffered for generations.	2/24/2021 3:41 PM
73	Make sure environmental justice issues are taken into consideration.	2/24/2021 3:19 PM
74	It is essential that any proposal to increase forest carbon storage and sequestration not compromise efforts to reduce emissions and not compromise environmental and social justice issues that underserved communities have suffered for generations.	2/24/2021 2:45 PM
75	Rather than coupling funding of forest restoration or community payments to logging large	2/24/2021 1:23 PM

	trees and disturbing older forests, new policies could compensate rural communities for protecting large trees in older forests and some of the younger trees that will become large with their associated carbon stores. To implement such policies, the amount to be paid to a community needs to be marginally greater than the revenue earned from cutting these large trees and the older forests in which they are located. Policies that provide compensation for setting aside reserves and individual trees with microhabitats are already in place in Europe.	
76	Training the stakeholders on the science of carbon sequestration.	2/24/2021 9:42 AM
77	Programs and policies need to (and can be) both ecologically and economically sound.	2/24/2021 9:23 AM
78	Corporate dominance over politics.	2/23/2021 7:51 PM
79	Tackling the issue from multiple points: Reduce emission, increase carbon sequestration via forests and increased beaver-created and maintained wetlands, identify those groups that bear the greatest brunt of climate change and actively engage with those groups in ways that directly improves conditions for them on the ground. No compromising on social and environmental justice issues. No more if it is good for the white people in power it's good. This is still driving policy. It must be good for those who have been marginalize, they must have a seat at the table AND they have to be given major standing -- no more sitting at the table but no power. And the actions must look to the long-term and the short-term (1-5 years) and do what is best for all our communities not some corporations bottom dollar. For small forest owners, there must be some compensation for them in particular because they don't have the economic resources to make the changes alone.	2/23/2021 5:15 PM
80	Incentives are better than punitive measures, but you do need a backstop. MAKE SURE YOU ARE WORKING STATE-WIDE, not just west of the Cascades. We have plenty of mitigation potential out here in E OR too. Please fund sufficient state-wide personnel to educate folks and connect them with resources for this transition. Create pathways for land managers to become problem solvers (instead of framing them AS the problem).	2/23/2021 4:21 PM
81	Ownership; stewardship record; amount and type of pollution that degrades the environment; real contribution to the economy, e.g. from the little guy on up the economic ladder.	2/23/2021 3:01 PM
82	It is essential that any proposal to increase forest carbon storage and sequestration not compromise efforts to reduce emissions and not compromise environmental and social justice issues that underserved communities have suffered for generations.	2/23/2021 2:58 PM
83	Listen to independent scientists, not industry.	2/23/2021 1:55 PM
84	Fire resiliency, recreation, retraining for a green economy	2/23/2021 1:07 PM
85	* Oregon should avoid a continuation of its confrontational approach between caring for climate and alienating lots of citizens connected to working lands. Now that the problem is deep and well established it will be more difficult to defuse. The concerns of those associated with working lands need to be heard, recorded and addressed. They need to hear about the climate needs. A meeting in the middle needs to be found. Environmental groups such as Oregon Wild, BARK, and Center for a Sustainable Economy need to be encouraged to stop spreading scary and scientifically-flawed (erroneous) arguments about Forests being Oregon's #1 emitter and trying to shut down the timber industry including on private lands. (The arguments tend to be based on swings in the timber industry over the past century and based on rotting of post-consumer content and they fail to recognize the carbon cycle, etc. The scientific papers they cite can -- and should -- be interpreted differently, I noticed when I looked at them.). They have done a lot of harm to the public dialogue and have hardened in some deep mis-trust and negative attitudes about climate solutions. Timber Unity, the Farm Bureau, etc. should be encouraged to enter into reasonable dialogue. Agricultural and wood products are good for the environment and for people when raised sustainably.	2/23/2021 1:07 PM
86	Cooperative land management and land buy backs from degraded Wall Street controlled timberlands. https://coastrange.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/A-GND-for-Industrial-Forests-FINAL-1.20.21.pdf Bring money into Oregon communities by giving them control of profits and incentivizing sustainable forestry	2/23/2021 12:26 PM
87	additionality, permanence, equity, quantifiability, certainty	2/23/2021 12:02 PM
88	The side benefits of carbon storage in forests long term means cleaner water, fewer pesticides, and better wildlife habitat.	2/23/2021 11:42 AM
89	Forest jobs to restore legacy forest roads, thinning & prescribed fire around vulnerable	2/23/2021 11:32 AM

	communities. Alternative economic development timber-dependent communities--such as green energy jobs. Reinstitute severance taxes, but care not to incentivize timber cutting.	
90	We need to rely on the best available science.	2/23/2021 10:08 AM
91	Forests owners should be empowered with the tools they need to increase overall forest carbon sequestration using sustainable forest management practices and technologies and site-appropriate reforestation. Healthy, sustainable forest products markets are essential to optimizing the benefits of forest carbon on private lands and in the materials and products they produce.	2/12/2021 11:07 AM
92	Current subsidy program promote abuse of farmlands and may contribute to loss of fertile land. Also, the availability of land for small farms in increasingly difficult as land is being invested in the stock market and being bought up by large corporations. We also need to consider access to farmland for BIPOC farmers and especially traditional land management practices by indigenous people.	2/11/2021 2:00 PM
93	Ensuring working lands managers are involved in the process, but also ensuring bold actions are taken quickly.	2/6/2021 10:44 AM
94	timber industry and its logging operations are one of Oregon's biggest emitters, yet there is no accountability for them, or goals to clean up their diesel emissions from logging equipment. Put a price on carbon and use the money to provide the timber sector with incentives to clean up their equipment with cleaner fuels and electrification	2/4/2021 7:49 PM
95	Concerns over timber supply. When are these concerns warranted? If the aim is carbon, be sure mindful of keeping the eye on the prize, not all sequestration and removal practices are equally beneficial. We need C reductions asap and those projects that offer the greatest net GHG mitigation benefit in over the next 30 years should be prioritized.	2/4/2021 3:34 PM
96	increase of wildland management in efforts to not just reduce but prevent wildfires with sustainable timber harvesting and replanting practices.	2/4/2021 3:08 PM
97	Embracing Good Neighbor Authority to encourage active federal forest management	2/3/2021 10:19 AM
98	Clean water, clean air, healthy soil. Curbing urban encroachment.	2/3/2021 9:40 AM
99	Monitoring - which can be done mainly by drone, Lidar or other mechanisms and not including significant staff time. Monitoring the first year and then less often in the future to maintain the program.	2/2/2021 8:01 AM
100	Our knowledge of carbon sequestration in natural and working lands is evolving, we need to create monetary incentives early but recognize that the the quantification and incentives will need to evolve over time as programs and knowledge mature.	2/1/2021 4:35 PM
101	Reduce fire, increase jobs, create more jobs, promote the use of sustainable building products.	2/1/2021 4:26 PM
102	Consult, respect and adhere to the professional and scientific counsel of the Society of American Foresters, surrounding carbon and forests.	2/1/2021 3:42 PM
103	Soil carbon, air quality, fire protection, workforce and jobs, investment in carbon sequestration and soil improvement through biochar. Look for win-win-win solutions that empower communities, create jobs, improve soils for long-term productivity.	2/1/2021 10:56 AM
104	Use existing delivery mechanisms	1/31/2021 10:12 AM
105	Be creative about working across agency and hierarchical boundaries, including more cooperation between state and federal sectors. Adopt an attitude that climate change is real and serious, and that we need to figure out a way to maintain forests for all Oregonians, and quit worrying so much about who owns the land or whether action should be a 'federal' or 'state' responsibility. Knock down some of the silos constraining inter-agency and inter-sector collaboration.	1/30/2021 3:42 PM
106	Intergenerational transition of rural lands is far from certain. This threatens long-term conservation projects implemented on the land. Farmers, ranchers, and foresters require succession planning assistance and matchmaking to find successors outside the family, if necessary.	1/30/2021 3:14 PM
107	Climate change denial. Cost.	1/29/2021 8:39 PM

108	Before setting any policy and program recommendations, you need to find the “truth” on the ground of these natural and working lands from the people who work the land, not the environmentalists, agency people, politicians, or lobbyists.	1/29/2021 7:25 PM
109	Reducing forest slash, creating biochar, applying to all land uses to improve production and reduce pesticide and nutrient runoff. Expand the biochar cost share in the Farm Bill.	1/29/2021 5:42 PM
110	What will happen to our public and private forest lands as climate change increasingly warms the planet and dries out our forests during the summer months.	1/29/2021 2:37 PM
111	Support rural economies during the transition. Promote small owner farms and forests and cooperatives above investor owned industrial farming and logging.	1/26/2021 1:56 PM
112	All state agencies should base policy and program recommendations on the best available science, which is not the basis of current policies and programs.	1/26/2021 11:46 AM
113	It is absolutely essential that any proposal to encourage carbon sequestration should not compromise efforts to reduce emissions, not compromise environmental justice issues that communities have suffered for decades/generations.	1/25/2021 5:50 PM
114	Social-Economic Health of Rural Communities that depend on natural and working lands (NWL) Natural and Working Lands consist of more than Forest and Farm Lands such as natural areas, parks and open spaces, wetlands, etc. Equity is really important including native tribes, farm, forestry, and seafood/fisheries workers. This also includes a wide range of disadvantaged persons in rural communities, especially the elderly; Messaging is really important and needs to be crafted to match the audience.	1/25/2021 3:48 PM
115	Protect clean water sources for rural communities, the urgency of the climate crisis including the necessary of vastly increasing the amount of carbon stored in our forests, improving the fire resilience of rural communities, providing access to clean energy jobs in rural communities.	1/25/2021 2:21 PM

Q6 What else do you think we should know to inform our recommendation to Governor Brown?

Answered: 104 Skipped: 18

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Ensure that Indigenous communities, farmworkers, and vulnerable communities are included in stakeholder outreach, education, and engagement efforts.	5/3/2021 4:16 PM
2	Our Oregon Forests have been managed for many years with an emphasis on board feet and profits. It is time to reevaluate our methods using the information that is now being put out by scientists who are looking at healing as the priority and not affiliated with or being funded by the timber industry. I recently watched a documentary called Kiss the Ground. This made it very clear to me and others that our path forward must be based on new scientific data. The information makes very much sense and is more hopeful than anything else I have seen. It talks mostly about healing farming practices, but also reminds us about how keeping the forest canopy intact helps to hold the moisture in and keep temperatures down. When we thin out our forests we open them up to hotter, drier conditions that encourage flammable brush. If we are truly honest about trying to do all that we can to heal our ecosystems and protect our communities, we will look at all of the new science and put this information and methods above profits. We owe it to the current and future generations to do this right. We need to value and preserve the mature forests that are left. We are trusting our representatives to look at all of the information and make well thought out decisions for the good of the people and land of Oregon. The wrong decisions could irreversible and devastating.	5/3/2021 3:54 PM
3	1. Best practices for managing working lands are only one leg of a three-legged stool needed to sequester legacy carbon from the atmosphere. The other two legs are of equal importance -- conservation and restoration of natural lands. We think the state should strongly support all three strategies and not limit its plan to management of working lands. 2.Our understanding is that the Commission's TIGHER Plan (Transformational Integrated Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Plan) will not only analyze and develop options for climate solution actions based on cost-effectiveness of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, but will also analyze the co-benefits of these options. We suggest that the Commission's choice of climate solution actions for natural and working lands should also include an analysis of their ability to achieve co-benefits such as • restoration of clean air and clean water, • regeneration of soil, • enhancement of our health, • promotion of sustainable agriculture, and • conservation of natural areas for biodiversity and beauty. 3. In response to escalating concerns about climate change, drought, and reduced summer water availability, OSU researchers are helping Oregon farmers adapt by conserving water with dry farming practices. Dry farming (which is different from dry land farming) is a technique in which water in the soil, stored from winter rains, is utilized to produce crops during the summer dry season. Dry farming practices, such as adding organic matter (cover crops and compost), not only increase soil water-holding capacity, but also at the same time increase carbon sequestration and storage. Although crop yield is often much lower compared to irrigated crops, additional benefits of dry farming include less labor, less fertilizer, fewer weeds, and better-tasting produce. Since 2015, annual dry farming demonstrations in Western Oregon have shown that potatoes, tomatoes, squash, beans, corn, and melons can be successfully grown in the Valley without any irrigation. 1. https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/sites/catalog/files/project/pdf/em9229.pdf 2. https://www.climatehubs.usda.gov/hubs/northwest/topic/dry-farming-techniques-maritime-pacific-northwest 3. https://smallfarms.oregonstate.edu/smallfarms/dry-farming	5/3/2021 10:56 AM
4	So far, our experience in offering recommendations via the OGWC process has been that is a place in which critically important opportunities go to die. In spite of Chair MacDonald's commitment to responding to the recommendations submitted by stakeholders, we have received not a single response from any of the agencies, and no inclusion in ODOE analyses, including in the 2020 Biennial Energy Report, of important research findings developed in Oregon and elsewhere.	5/2/2021 11:04 PM
5	Look at Google maps to see the state of our forests. Walk in the forest and then walk in a clear cut. Feel the heat and see the thick brush growing in the clear cut area. And think of a	5/2/2021 7:53 PM

	fire going through that brush. Look at the clear cut and see what is left to hold the soil. Look at the rules and regulations that are not being enforced.	
6	We need one clear goal to address climate change to be the driver for all of Oregon's governmental programs - not just for natural and working lands - regarding the long-term health and wellbeing of all Oregonians. There needs to be a cohesive effort on all fronts and communication between agencies on how best to accomplish these goals. Too often the left hand doesn't know what the right hand is doing, when it comes to policy and implementation.	5/2/2021 10:08 AM
7	Ensure that Tribes, small woodland owners, farmworkers, and vulnerable communities are included in stakeholder outreach, education, and engagement efforts.	5/2/2021 8:35 AM
8	Concerning forest management, State Forester Daugherty and the BoF is unresponsive to public input. When Executive Order 20-04 came out, we reached out to ODF and Daugherty, imploring them to take the directive seriously and reach out to members of the general and scientific community to strategize over ways to promulgate the executive order. Our own nonprofit offered scientifically backed advice on ways to better manage our forests- even in the face of wildfire events. Yet our words have fallen of deft ears. The office of Governor Brown needs to understand that our state forests are not currently being managed for the public interest. Furthermore, those in charge of managing our state forests are ignoring the pleas of the common at large. This is truly a tragedy.	5/1/2021 2:26 PM
9	Act now, act fast, with very strong incentives	5/1/2021 12:56 PM
10	The history of the use and abuse is there for all who wish to educate themselves. It is up to us to change our relationship with our natural surroundings or perish trying to force unnatural and unsustainable production.	4/30/2021 9:51 PM
11	Read the coast range association proposal and seriously study and expose farmers like Sepp Holtzer to show governor Brown the kind of management we could be implementing, whereas current forestry businesses currently destroy the mountain ecology and beauty of the landscape, worsening climate change and destroying the life sustaining function of our bioregion.	4/30/2021 2:30 PM
12	We need the people at the top to pay, not the small biz timber outfits or the loggers. This also needs to be seen as an issue that affects EVERYONE in the state, not just this urban / rural divide narrative that we are all so tired of, thought it is important to recognize that rural communities are on the front lines of this.	4/30/2021 2:17 PM
13	Please have her informed of this proposal. It is inspiring https://coastrange.org/gnd-proposal/	4/30/2021 1:30 PM
14	It is important to note that sustainable production of wood products is a “climate smart” policy: (1) Wood products store carbon that has been sequestered (removed) from the atmosphere, and they do so for a long time; (2) Wood products also avoid further carbon emissions from substitute products made from non-renewable materials that are more carbon-intensive; (3) Although older forests passively store more carbon, younger forests growing after reforestation sequester carbon at a higher rate; and (3) Advanced wood products such as CLT and glulam have one of the greatest carbon returns on investment because they substitute for materials whose carbon emissions are among the most difficult to reduce.	4/29/2021 2:13 PM
15	That the timber industry is not an unbiased source of information and that we should follow the science. It's our best hope to dealing effectively with this crisis.	4/28/2021 9:21 PM
16	Funding is key as is stakeholder engagement. Key to success is for carbon sequestration and emissions reduction to reduce costs and improve the economic viability of farming and the vitality of rural communities. Carbon Sequestration effort and emission's reduction must also be done to benefit watersheds and water resources. Equity and disadvantaged communities must be considered	4/27/2021 10:01 PM
17	The Governor should have a conversation with Bev Law from OSU and Dominick DellaSalla from Heritage Institute to discuss carbon sequestration on natural lands and timber management policy for the State of Oregon before there are no more trees.	4/27/2021 9:31 PM
18	The Commission must catch up with current science" 1. Logging is the #1 source of GHG emissions in Oregon 2. GHG emissions alone will not get us to 350. We must expand our carbon sequestration from the atmosphere as well and the most economical way to achieve that is to protect our forests.	4/27/2021 9:26 PM
19	Soil health practices can sequester carbon in soil, but the best soil health practices (no-till,	4/27/2021 8:00 PM

	cover crops) are NOT the best carbon sequestration practices. It is unwise to set up a carbon trading program for soil health practices because farmers will often do those practices anyway, they are constantly changing their farming practices (so if a farmer sells C credits today for implementing no-till, they may decide in 5 years that no-till no longer works for them, or they may decide to convert their land to a perennial crop that no longer needs annual seeding. It is far better to fund soil health (and carbon sequestration practices) with incentives rather than carbon trades.	
20	Tribes, small farm and forest owners, farm and timber workers and vulnerable communities should be included in the outreach and education programs.	4/27/2021 11:16 AM
21	Fine and tax the heck out of big corporations. If they leave Oregon, good! Environmentally-sound programs employ more people than big biz corps with all of their poisons.	4/26/2021 9:57 PM
22	Give public HOPE that their work can make a difference.	4/26/2021 9:14 PM
23	Remember we have very little time left to make huge changes. Take it seriously. Do not focus on the difficulty but on the reality that proper change MUST happen fast or nothing else matters.	4/26/2021 8:26 PM
24	Ensure that Tribes, small woodland owners, farmworkers, and vulnerable communities are included in stakeholder outreach, education, and engagement efforts.	4/26/2021 7:55 PM
25	Consider how the demand for constant economic growth (bigger payrolls, bigger profits) implies increased carbon foot print.	4/26/2021 4:39 PM
26	Better educate all Oregonians on the metrics of forest management, the challenge of global warming, and how we might more wisely self-regulate our consumption of wood products as citizens and neighbors engaged in a global economy whose external costs are often hidden from view.	4/19/2021 8:06 PM
27	The current biennium's budget proposed puts minimal investment in climate change into the agencies. That needs to change. I know the governor intended to promote equity by placing equity personnel throughout the agencies, but now it is time to also start building climate action through all the agencies. Several pieces of the agency budgets that would support climate change were cut by the governor.	4/17/2021 11:01 AM
28	Owning forestland has associated costs which are expensive for homeowners. You need tractors to maintain roads, chainsaws to trim trees etc. We love the trees and value keeping them to help improve our environment. Fire suppression and forest management support is essential.	4/17/2021 9:17 AM
29	My wife and I are small woodland owners. We have entered into a contract with the California Air Resources Board to store carbon in our forest by not harvesting for 125 years. In exchange we sell carbon credits on the California cap & trade market. Oregon needs to pass cap & trade legislation that would join the California market and open more opportunities to incentivize Oregon small woodland owners to enter similar contracts.	4/16/2021 12:18 PM
30	Professor Journet: "While some Oregonians would have you believe there is much resistance within the community of rural Oregonians to addressing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting carbon sequestration in our natural and working lands, I would like to stress that there is also, among those of us who understand the issues and the urgency of addressing it, much support for actions that would reverse the trend towards ever increasing emissions from these lands and initiate programs that would restore the soil organic matter health of our soils and the carbon-sequestration health of our forests."	4/14/2021 3:12 PM
31	Create a conservation program that would ask everyone to reduce consumption of everything by 33%. The Global Warming Commision can take leadership in guiding businesses, particularly those in control of working lands, on how to reduce their emissions via education and penalties.	4/11/2021 8:57 AM
32	There are examples in the state of both carbon smart forestry and carbon smart agriculture. the should be acknowledged and held up as models of the possible. OFRI has managed to convince much of the public in Oregon that forestry is forestry, period, and forestry in Oregon is good. Intellectual honesty demands that this story be changed.	4/10/2021 10:11 PM
33	Dept. Of Environmental Quality should enforce the timber industries carbon emissions, the largest in the state, and enforcement of pollution and sedimentation from private forest lands.	4/10/2021 4:32 PM

	Enforcement should be taken away from ODF who has proven they will not make these needed changes to the forest practice act or fine violators.	
34	There should be more emphasis on mitigation of the effects of climate change, instead of so much focus on how to reduce emissions.	4/9/2021 8:32 AM
35	increase the use of what is now pre-commercial thined output	4/8/2021 1:25 PM
36	That the issue is very urgent.	4/7/2021 1:26 PM
37	The timber industry is developing a monopoly on timber coming off small private woodlands thanks to fewer mills competing in the marketplace. This issue needs to be recognized and addressed.	4/7/2021 10:28 AM
38	Public education is paramount; otherwise, effective legislation and the programs that follow from it will not happen. Rural woodland owners (both large and small) need incentives and not penalties to keep trees growing.	4/7/2021 7:49 AM
39	For several years we tried to get bills passed in the Oregon legislation after many days talking with different organizations including republicans. Then in a few years Peter Courtney stopped the legislation. Then finally we Peter Courtney on board and then Republicans walk out of the legislature! This is very frustrating!	4/6/2021 12:28 PM
40	Cattle are tools that can be used to reduce fine fuel loads for wildfire prevention in rangelands.	4/6/2021 12:11 PM
41	That you included both prongs said oF EO 20-04 with the exact same urgency, resources and power.	4/3/2021 1:31 PM
42	While some Oregonians would have you believe there is much resistance within the community of rural Oregonians to addressing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting carbon sequestration in our natural and working lands, I would like to stress that there is also, among those of us who understand the issues and the urgency of addressing it, much support for actions that would reverse the trend towards ever increasing emissions from these lands and initiate programs that would restore the soil organic matter health of our soils and the carbon-sequestration health of our forests.	4/2/2021 1:50 PM
43	This is an emergency. The climate crisis is here with devastating results. We no longer can afford in-action. What we must do to use our forests for carbon sequestration will be a transformation, but the consequences of inaction are far far far worse. This is my future at stake and the future of my generation, and I expect you to act. Additionally, opponents to increased carbon storage may argue that what is necessary is damaging to the economy. However, the timber industry is now less than 2% of all jobs in Oregon and there are much much greater economic benefits in preserving our forests for recreation. Furthermore, the economic impacts of the climate crisis outweigh on every level any potential economic damage from forest protection.	4/1/2021 9:44 AM
44	Doing the wrong approach could be worse than doing nothing at all.	3/31/2021 7:16 AM
45	This must be a bi-partisan effort with support from rural Oregon. If this comes from the I-5 corridor as a mandate to the rural part of the state then it will be a wasted effort. Energy is a huge part of the solution and most of the resources are in rural Oregon. Solutions must be community driven and provide economic opportunity. Listen to the communities. Understand the manipulation of the dialogue by both ends of the political spectrum. Investor owned utilities and investor owned timber companies do not represent the best interests of the rural or urban communities in Oregon.	3/30/2021 9:15 AM
46	Great policies passed in an antagonistic environments will fail. If, for example, the landowning base has been antagonized, non-profits and local agents aren't likely to promote the program at the risk they will be alienated from the landowners in the implementation of OTHER programs. Things should be described in opportunity based terms which speak directly to the needs, wants and insecurities of the communities targeted.	3/29/2021 9:09 AM
47	1. Best practices for managing working lands are only one leg of a three-legged stool needed to sequester legacy carbon from the atmosphere. The other two legs are of equal importance -- conservation and restoration of natural lands. I think the state should strongly support all three strategies and not limit its plan to management of working lands. 2. My understanding is that the Commission’s TIGHER Plan (Transformational Integrated Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Plan) will not only analyze and develop options for climate solution actions based on cost-effectiveness of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, but will also analyze the co-benefits	3/21/2021 9:48 AM

	of these options. I suggest that the Commission's choice of climate solution actions for natural and working lands should also include an analysis of their ability to achieve co-benefits such as • restoration of clean air and clean water, • regeneration of soil, • enhancement of our health, • promotion of sustainable agriculture, and • conservation of natural areas for biodiversity and beauty.	
48	To get rural Oregon on board with helping the earth you may want to do targeted marketing. So, make these activities that help the earth relatable to them, especially to the rural youth.	3/18/2021 1:51 PM
49	We cannot continue to be held hostage by Republican legislators who flee the Capitol every time the topic of climate change comes up.	3/16/2021 11:12 AM
50	DO NOT EMBRACE NUCLEAR. It is not a "carbon free" option, in spite of the propaganda. We should not be adding nuclear waste to the burdens of future generations that are already there because of climate change.	3/14/2021 9:55 PM
51	It is important to start immediately! Climate change is happening now!	3/14/2021 3:42 PM
52	To be truly successful, this needs to be a coordinated effort across multiple tiers of government, academia, tribes, business interests, and private land owners.	3/14/2021 11:38 AM
53	Oregon Dept of Ag and Oregon Dept Forestry could start with some listening sessions around the state, to rebuild trust between govt. and land owners. ODA/ODF should bring presentations to help land owners understand how they will be compensated to adopt new practices.	3/10/2021 5:04 PM
54	Check out Dr. Chad Higgins groundbreaking work at OSU in the field of agrivoltaics.	3/10/2021 2:04 PM
55	Global Warming via Union of Concerned Scientists	3/6/2021 12:33 PM
56	Informal Oregon Coastal Management Program and the lack of formalized roles and procedures of lead agency DLCD and all other networked agencies.	3/5/2021 12:21 PM
57	Can you convey how dire the climate situation is? I hope recent events are enough to convince everyone what our main focus must be. Even pandemics can be attributed to climate change and the political upheaval and disasters are increasing. The time is now or never. Best wishes and thank you for all that you do. I realize my viewpoint might be a little different and as an artist feel things strongly. Perhaps another suggestion I left out is to use the arts more to help your work and the cause of addressing climate change. Artists, musicians, actors, writers, dancers we already get it and stand ready to support your work in any way possible!	3/2/2021 6:21 PM
58	6. What else do you think we should know to inform our recommendation to Governor Brown? There will be shortfall in the amount of net emission reductions (emitting less, and storing the rest) and the time kinetics of reduction will fall behind the goals. This is human nature. The sooner Oregon sets an example where we can and will act quickly to mitigate emissions, the sooner other states may join in the efforts. From what I see of Oregon Agency responses, the OGWC must be tough and publicly make recommendations that push and pull other Agencies into compliance with the governor's intentions in her executive order. There is global momentum in the changing average temperature that will continue for some time AFTER we reduce emissions. Any action by humans to reduce emissions will not result in immediate session of weather and other climate change-based induced crises. Reducing emissions will require engineering, will be very costly, will have a significant lag time, and require massive public support. Practices leading to carbon sequestration in soils and forests will immediately begin the reduction of atmospheric carbon dioxide. It will require little to no new technologies, it will be less costly, and can begin in 2021. We must begin now!	3/2/2021 11:08 AM
59	for profit sector interest in and support of carbon farming and regenerative agriculture is rapidly expanding	3/1/2021 3:53 PM
60	While the question concerned carbon sequestration narrowly, the remarks above address the larger picture. I offer this because in order for sequestration to succeed the nature of our crisis and the nature of required responses must be understood more clearly.	2/26/2021 8:18 AM
61	I think you are very well-informed and I appreciate your work. I do not have any other suggestions.	2/26/2021 8:05 AM
62	Not sure!	2/25/2021 8:36 PM
63	It's high time for the timber industry's political influence in this state to stop carrying so much weight. The very real threats of climate change demand that our actions be bold and decisive.	2/25/2021 3:00 PM

	In the end, the industry is likely to publicly oppose any plan that addresses forest/climate issues in any meaningful way. So if they're never going to support it, there is no need to compromise away parts of the plan to them.	
64	Encourage the governor to appoint members to the Board of Forestry that will promote climate smart forestry practices.	2/24/2021 3:41 PM
65	Develop wildfire management plans that take into consideration both communities and forest health.	2/24/2021 3:19 PM
66	We want a healthy forest and people.	2/24/2021 2:45 PM
67	You should be fully aware of the disproportionately large role of large trees in the forest carbon cycle. Oregon has some of the most productive forests in the world and large trees are disproportionately important in storing and accumulating carbon from the atmosphere. See Large Trees Dominate Carbon Storage in Forests East of the Cascade Crest in the United States Pacific Northwest (https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/ffgc.2020.594274/full). You should also know about "The exceptional value of intact forest ecosystems" (https://www.nature.com/articles/s41559-018-0490-x) and how critical it is for Oregon to develop a holistic system of protected reserves that work together to facilitate plant and animal migration in the face of climate change. This is how we address climate change and biodiversity together.	2/24/2021 1:23 PM
68	The economics of more carbon in the soil is well documented. The dividends in agriculture and forestry continue indefinitely.	2/24/2021 9:42 AM
69	Be BOLD!	2/24/2021 9:23 AM
70	I suggest Oregon reinstate the severance tax on cutting timber -- to at least as much as adjacent states require. If industry delivers their logs to local mills, instead of exporting logs to Asia, some of that tax could be forgiven. This would help pay for future carbon programs on working forests.	2/23/2021 7:51 PM
71	There MUST be a multi-pronged strategy that involves scientists. There must be funds available, first going to underserved communities who have forests and then to small forest owners. No funds to large corporations. The large corporations have the resources to make the changes without the public's help given all the enormous perks they have already been given and the huge impact they have had on climate. Beavers need protection in the state so they can create and maintain wetlands. These areas are also huge carbon sinks and provide for an abundance of fish and wildlife habitat and improved water quality. Action MUST be taken even if the Republicans walk out again. Search for fair, socially and environmentall sound solutions. Accept that many in power who benefit from money to campaigns given to them by large corporations will be weak and selfish and highly compromise. BE BOLD and go looking for creative solutions among the vast number of groups in Oregon who have had no voice but have much knowledge to share. Let's get moving.	2/23/2021 5:15 PM
72	Please be bold and go big in addressing this huge challenge, for our children.	2/23/2021 4:21 PM
73	Does the proposed method of C sequestration provide the maximum benefit across the spectrum of possible benefits?	2/23/2021 3:01 PM
74	We are in a state of climate emergency. We need to act boldly, decisively, and quickly to protect biodiversity and habitat in all our forests and especially in our mature forests. Beaver and wolf protection is imperative.	2/23/2021 2:58 PM
75	The logging industry is Oregon's largest contributor to carbon emissions. Logging and burning biomass is not beneficial to our efforts to combat the climate crisis. We can put people to work doing many other things in the woods (recreation infrastructure, rehabilitating and removing destructive roads, applying fire, etc.). We also need to stop trying to put out every fire.	2/23/2021 1:55 PM
76	It's not reasonable for the majority of oregonians to be denied access to green space and to suffer rude results of climate change so a handful of loggers can pillage our shared lands for profit.	2/23/2021 1:07 PM
77	Fossil fuels (and some industrial GHG emissions) are the source of global carbon emissions and the problem. The agricultural and forestry industries are providing us with needed resources. Like nearly every other part of the economy they got away from sustainable practices. They can make improvements as can all other sectors. They are unique in that their improvements can help us all; they are uniquely positioned to be a big help unlike other	2/23/2021 1:07 PM

	industries. They shouldn't be considered an enemy any more than the rest of us (business, consumers)	
78	The details of the proposal, its current allies, and a focus on the billions non Oregonian Wall Street investors loot from our state on direct profit from clear unsustainable cuts and by paying virtually no taxes	2/23/2021 12:26 PM
79	* Wood products are not a climate solution. On ly a small fraction of the carbon in a logged forest ends up in long-term storage in wood products. Most of the carbon in a logged forest is put on an acclerate path fo the atmosphere. * It takes time to for the carbon to grow back. During that time there is extra carbon in the atmosphere causing warming. Future forest growth never mitigates for that warming period. The unlogged forest always outperforms the logged forest. * Fuel reduction logging does not increase forest carbon storage because no one can preduct where or when fires will occur,and only a tiny fraction of forest fuel treatments will interact with fire. That means most fuel reduction efforts cause significant logging emissions without providing any fire control benefits at all.	2/23/2021 12:02 PM
80	Pacific Northwest forests are highly productive, especially in the western, moisture regions. Incredible opportunity for carbon storage. National benefit; federal assistance in alternative economic development, similar to what the Biden administration is recommending for fossil fuel workers.	2/23/2021 11:32 AM
81	Climate change is accelerating.	2/23/2021 10:08 AM
82	Forests already capture more than 12-15% of the nation's annual industrial carbon emissions. Durable wood products, like homes, buildings, and furniture - store significant amounts of carbon long-term. Forest products are recyclable, biodegradable, and renewable. Forest products can displace more fossil fuel-intensive materials, reducing net atmospheric carbon over time. Healthy markets for forest products maximize the power of working forests to increase sequestration, storage, and substitution. Climate mitigation strategies must prioritize keeping forests intact, which means keeping the entire forest products supply chain intact as well. Without healthy markets for trees, private forests owners face increasing pressure to convert their land to other uses that are not as carbon beneficial.	2/12/2021 11:07 AM
83	Carbon sequestration doesn't require some future tech yet to be developed, it already exists in the form of soil management practices, and increasing native grasses, plants and tree canopy.	2/11/2021 2:00 PM
84	I think the state should look at CAFOs, analyze scientifically their greenhouse gas budgets, and institute policies accordingly. One other thing: perhaps C sequestration and emissions reductions on working lands could be codified in laws designed to interface with the Water Quality Management Area Plan Act on farms and the Forest Practices Act in the woods. I.e. C sequestration and emissions reductions could be melded into the way those programs are implemented, using the same staffing resources and programs.	2/6/2021 10:44 AM
85	Please Governor Brown, you must hold DEQ and the timber lobby accountable. Now DEQ is exempting the largest stationary emission source in Oregon: gas plants. The Timber lobby must be held accountable and now allowed to shape legislation to meet their needs alone. vulnerable communities are at risk as well as our entire ecosystem. Oregon will not meet its ghg goals with exempting these huge emitters. Thank you	2/4/2021 7:49 PM
86	according to oregon.gov own data, agriculture and wildlands based businesses are the smallest culprits in the state for carbon emissions. Programs based in larger population centers for example Portland, Salem, and Eugene would be far more effective at reducing Oregon's carbon foot print.	2/4/2021 3:08 PM
87	Sustainable forest management can sequester more Carbon than passive forest management	2/3/2021 10:19 AM
88	Farmers live on the land and want to keep it healthy and implement conservation practices, but most will not do it without some kind of assistance.	2/3/2021 9:40 AM
89	The the Biden Climate 21 project proposes setting up very soon a banking mechanism for GHG that will be funded with dollars from an existing program. Also that the plan looks at every existing program in USDA with the intent to add climate factors to them and provide more funding and incentives. Oregon could develop a cost share to access federal programs if Oregon can't produce its own programs effectively. Also there needs to be funding for capacity. If organizations working with landowners and natural lands can help effect these programs, then agencies could help fund some of that capacity.	2/2/2021 8:01 AM

90	There are many co-benefits of carbon sequestration practices on natural and working lands.	2/1/2021 4:35 PM
91	Active management of forests can provide positive results.	2/1/2021 4:26 PM
92	Respect and adhere to the principles of forest carbon capture, wood product storage, wood as a renewable carbon-capturing building material, and substitution of wood instead of more carbon-expensive materials, such as steel, concrete or composites.	2/1/2021 3:42 PM
93	Please contact the US Biochar Initiative - biochar-us.org - for more information about biochar as a climate solution.	2/1/2021 10:56 AM
94	Focus on reducing emissions as much as possible; it's easier to quantify/maintain than sequestration	1/31/2021 10:12 AM
95	How long are we going to diddle? How long should Rome burn while Nero fiddles? If the westside fires of last September weren't a wake-up call, then what will be? Continue working with the Governor and Legislature to make sure they realize that forestry is a long-term proposition, and it needs to be addressed in a different way than dryland wheat or some annual agricultural crop.	1/30/2021 3:42 PM
96	The framework for a solution is already there. Fund the Oregon Agricultural Heritage Program under OWEB to reward conservation practices, protect the land itself, and help the landowners pass on their stewardship.	1/30/2021 3:14 PM
97	Encourage more local food farm to market efforts, including more organic foods. Perhaps develop a database the public can access that shows what foods offered by restaurants and markets are local, and what are also organic.	1/29/2021 8:39 PM
98	Governor Brown needs to get on the ground and visit with those of us who work the land. The fallacies behind what so many of our agencies are doing is appalling. We have to be able to make a living and manage our land for the betterment of the community and our industry.	1/29/2021 7:25 PM
99	Biochar can reduce wildfire risk, improve water quality, increase soil water holding capacities, increasing productivity. Forest2Farm	1/29/2021 5:42 PM
100	Governor Brown was correct to establish a wildfire committee.	1/29/2021 2:37 PM
101	We must increase CO2 sequestration in our farms and forests. Recent research indicates that the forest net CO2 uptake decreases as temperatures increase.	1/26/2021 1:56 PM
102	The people of rural Oregon are counting on our state agencies to take the actions needed to help us achieve our greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.	1/26/2021 11:46 AM
103	My experience following the actions of several state agencies in response to the Governor’s Executive Order suggests that most agencies, even those initially appearing to accept their charge enthusiastically, are not developing plans that will place their area of responsibility on a trajectory to achieving the Governor’s interim target and 2050 goal. This means other agencies will be required to pick up the slack created by these shortfalls. If carbon sequestration on our natural and working lands can increase the stored carbon substantially, this may be one area where this shortfall can be addressed and the overall objectives of the EO be achieved.	1/25/2021 5:50 PM
104	OGWC needs more resources to do better fulfill its charge. It has significant responsibilities, but needs more staff and technical resources. The Governor should mandate coordination and cooperation among state agencies regarding NWL based climate mitigation. See Oregon Climate Change Adaption Framework. Funding sources need to be identified and developed to implement NWL carbon sequestration management practices/ restoration practices. This requires strategic financial planning.	1/25/2021 3:48 PM