



# 2024 Wildfire Season

**Board of Forestry  
October 16-17, 2024**

**Chief of Fire Protection  
Chris Cline**

**Deputy Director of Fire Operations  
Kyle Williams**

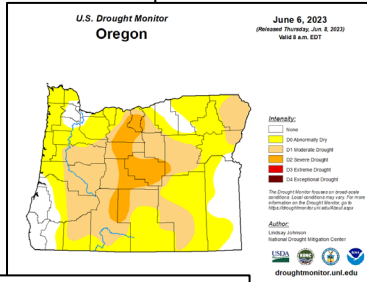
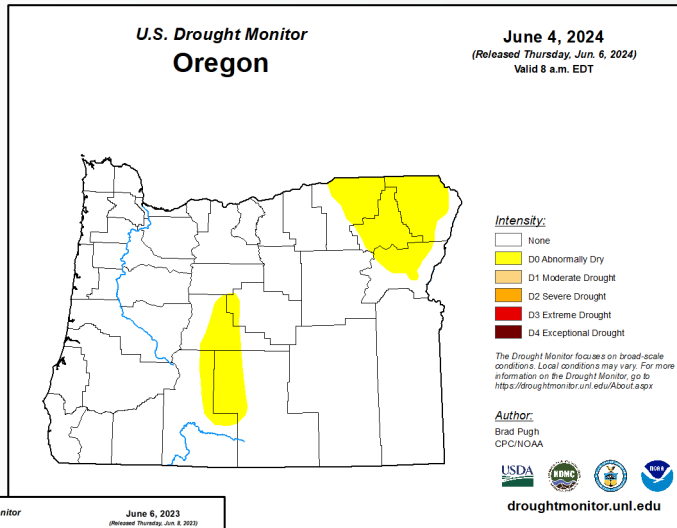
**Incident Commander, IMT1  
Joe Hessel**

**Incident Commander, IMT 2  
Matt Howard**

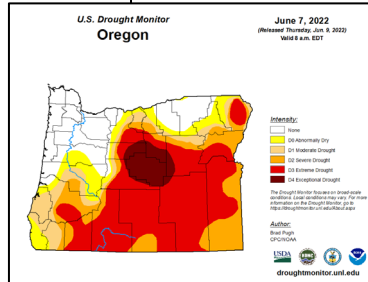


# Drought improvement, reasonable snowpack

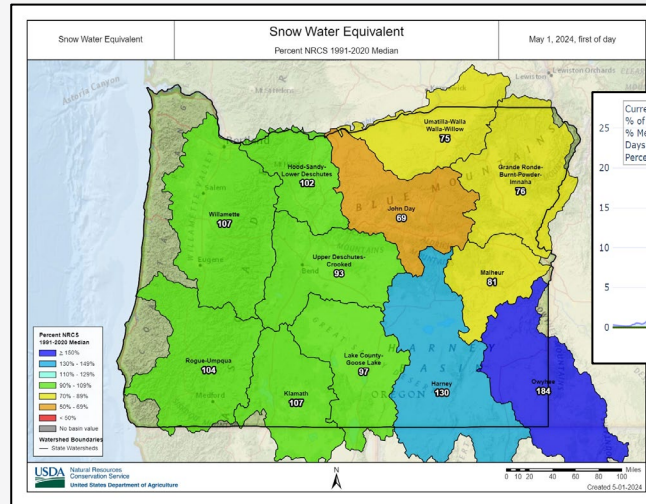
## June 2024



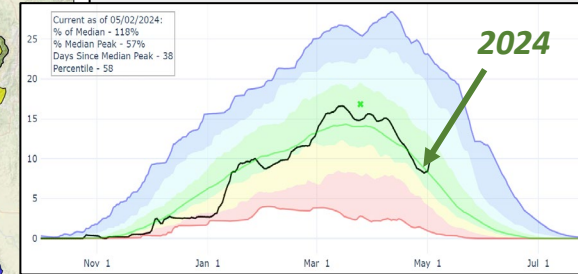
## June 2023



## June 2022



## May 1, 2024



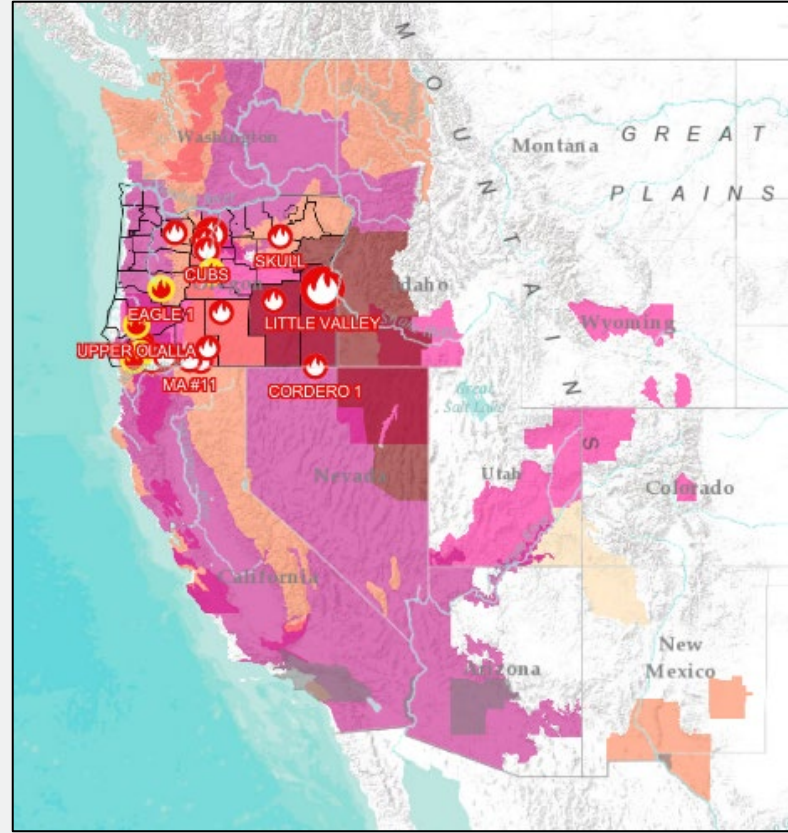
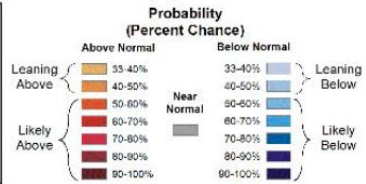
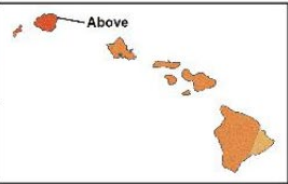
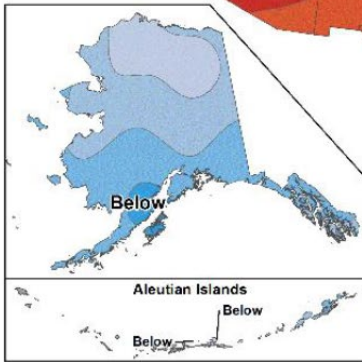
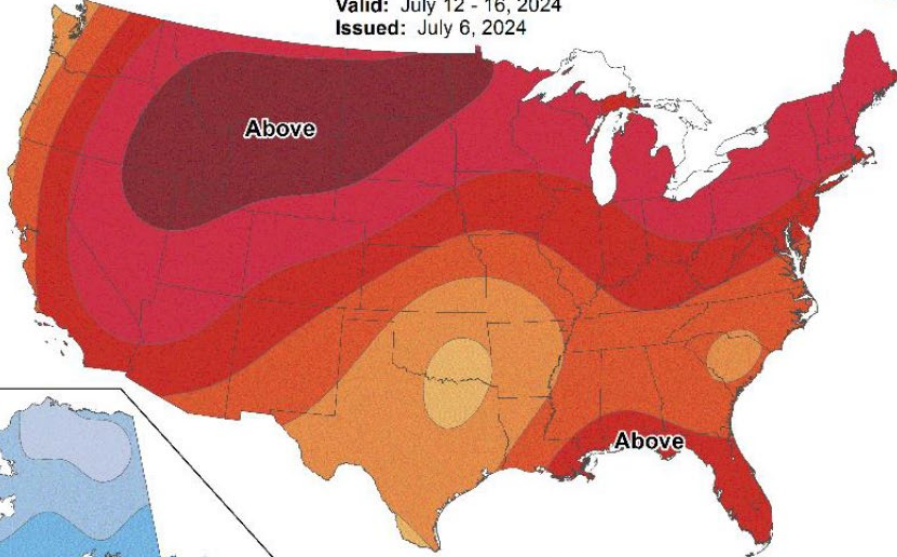


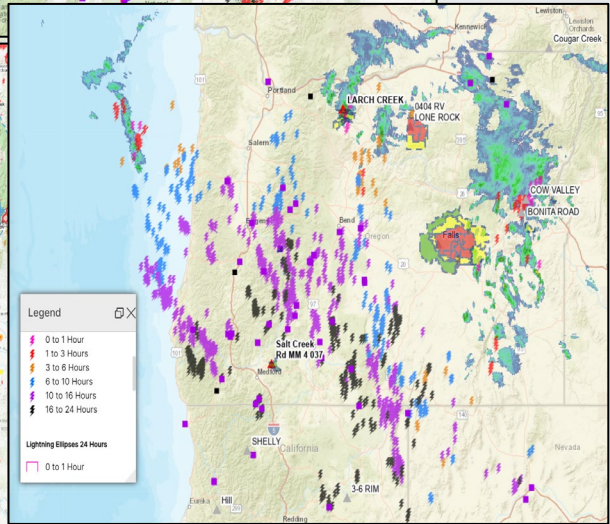
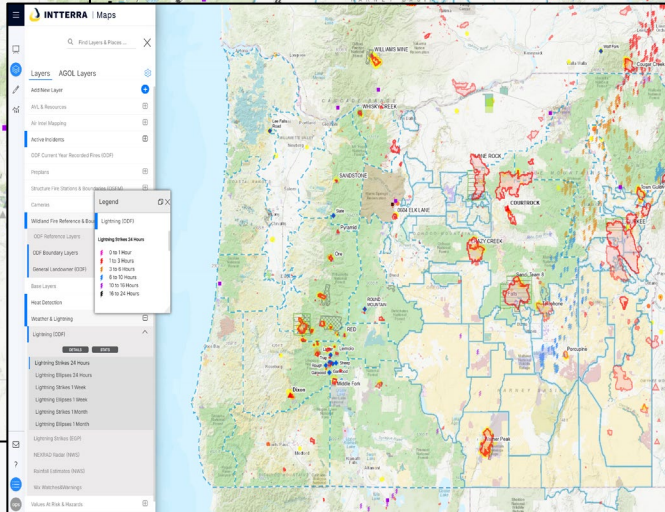
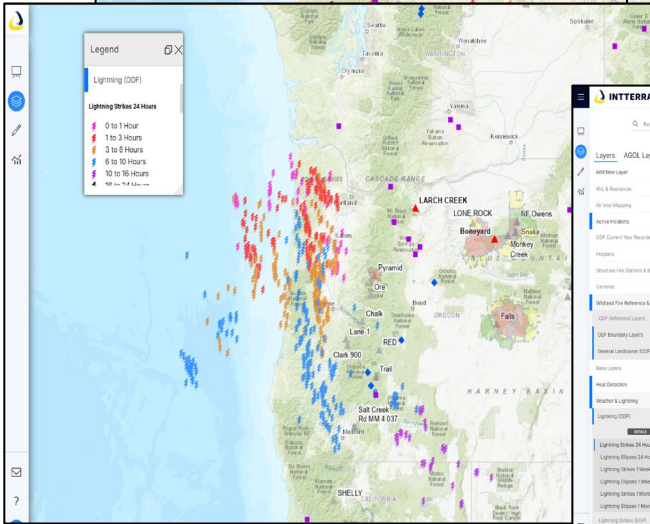
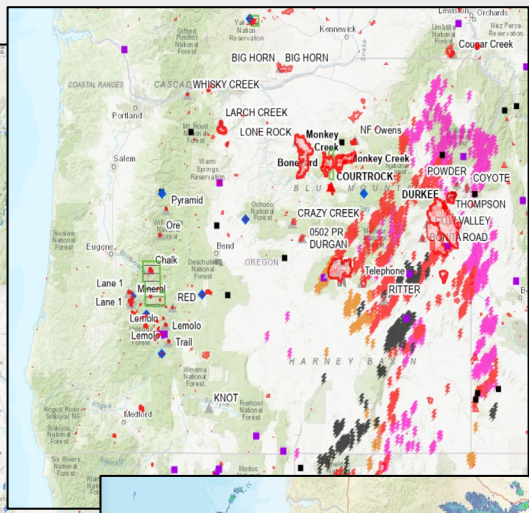
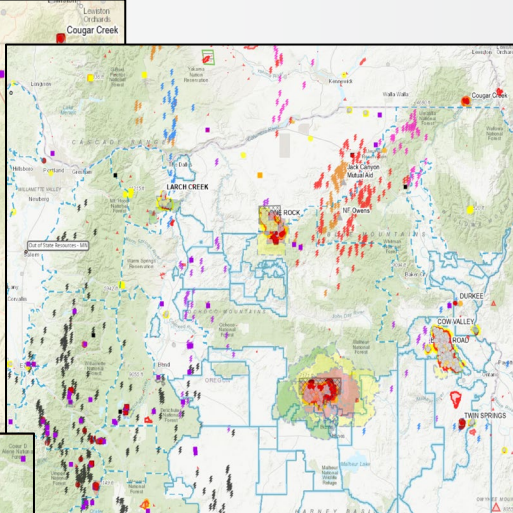
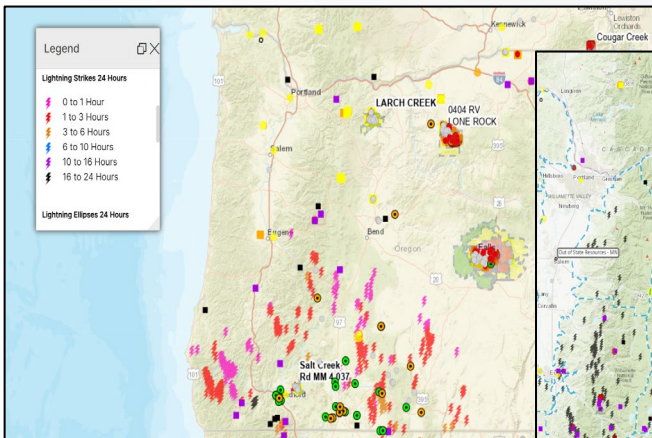
# 6-10 Day Temperature Outlook



Valid: July 12 - 16, 2024

Issued: July 6, 2024











**2024  
Oregon  
Wildfires**

# Statewide Fires Map

**10/07/2024**

Year to Date

*Year-to-date  
Oct 7, 2024*

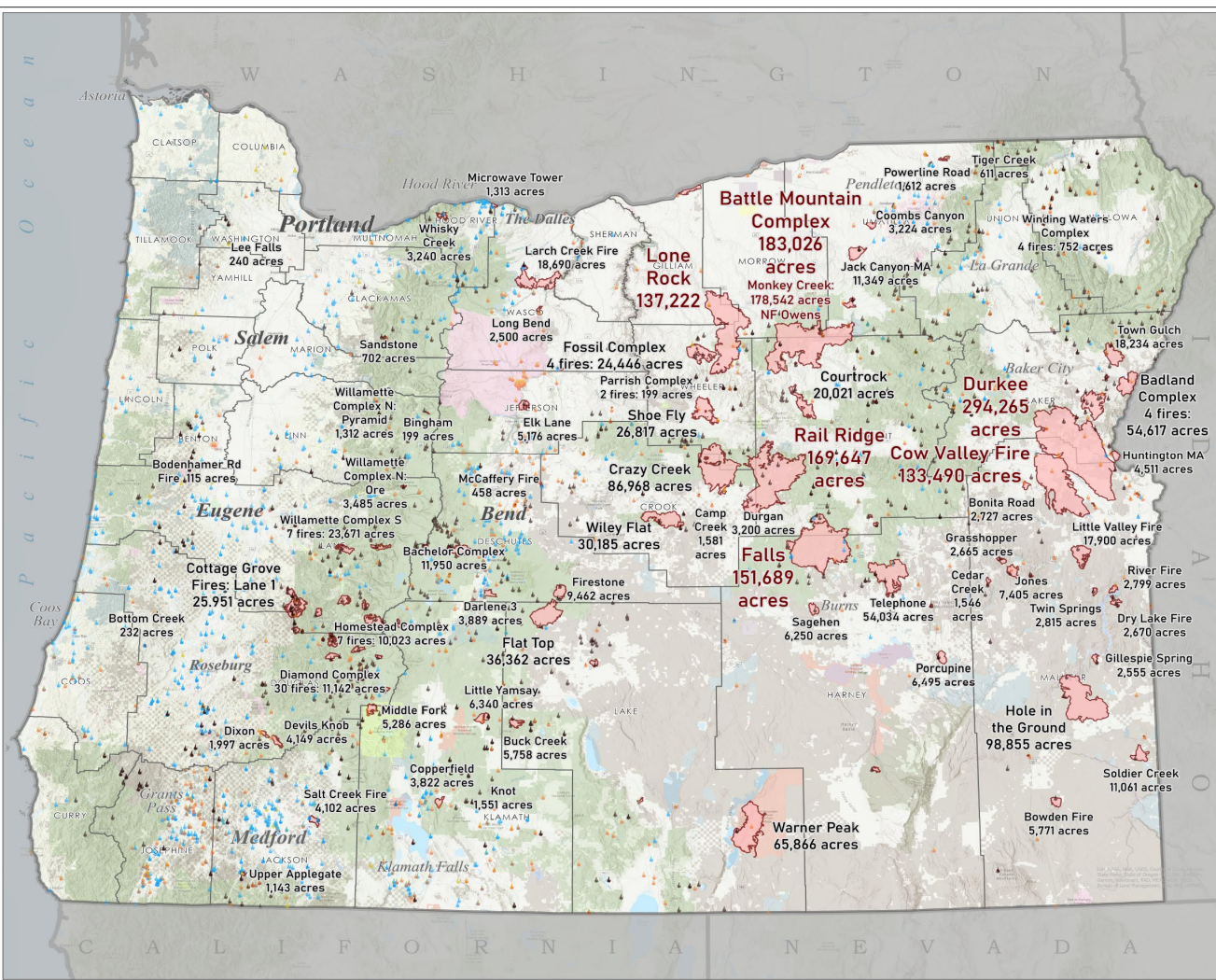
-  Human Caused Fires
-  Lightning Fires
-  Under Investigation
-  Perimeters

**1.9+ Million  
Acres Burned**

**6 Megafires  
(>100K acres)**

**Oregon's  
10-Year  
Annual  
Average:  
621,044  
Acres Burned**

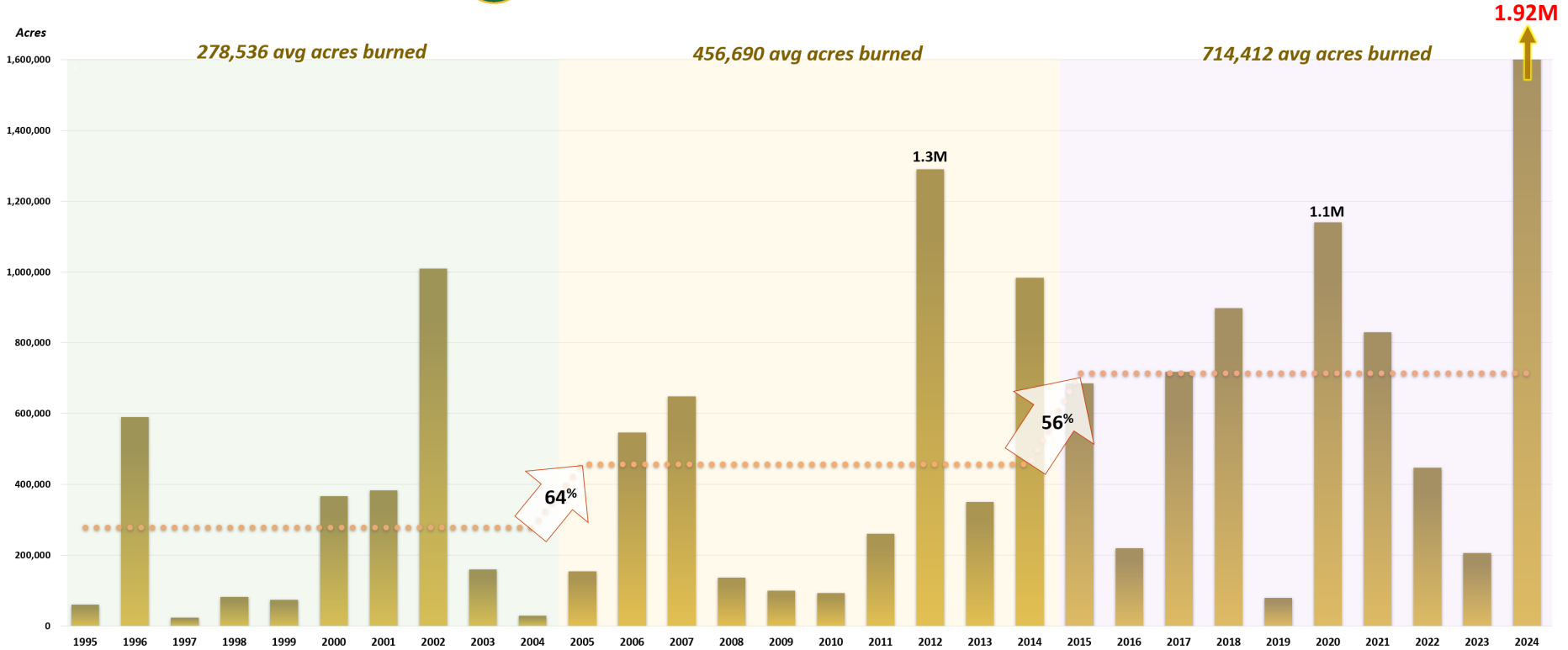
- Land Management**
-  State
  -  Private
  -  BLM
  -  USFS
  -  NPS
  -  FWS
  -  BIA, Other Fed & Other





## Oregon All Agencies - Wildfire Acres Burned by Decade

10/07/2024. NIFC, NWCC, ODF.





# ODF Fire Statistics

Oct 7, 2024

2024 Year To Date		
	Fires	Acres
Lightning	223	189,717
Human (and UI)	706	126,278
<b>Total</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>315,995</b>
10-Year Average (2014-2023 Year To Date)		
Lightning	234	42,096
Human	725	68,718
<b>Total</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>110,814</b>

**94%**

fires kept at 10 acres  
or less to date in 2024

*2024 vs 2023 YTD:  
315,995 vs 17,398 acres  
~18 times greater than 2023*

*2024 vs 10-year average YTD:  
315,995 vs 110,814 acres  
~3 times greater than 10-year  
average*

## Resources Imported by State

AK	28
AL	1
CA	13
CO	1
FL	15
HI	9
ID	7
IL	1
KS	1
ME	1
MN	6
NC	4
ND	2
NH	1
NM	12
NV	1
RI	1
SC	3
SD	3
TX	2
WA	4
WI	10

Total Persons Imported:	455
Total States Imported:	22
International Resources:	5
Total Resources:	126
Total Command:	18
Total Operations:	87
Total Management:	21

### International Resources

Total Persons Assigned:	5
Saskatchewan	2
Northwest Territories	3



2024 ODF Statewide Support Team



NC IMT on Lane 1 fire



OR National Guard

Total Persons Assigned:	152
Total Crews:	7

# Resources helping ODF with the firefight





# Incident Management Teams

## Challenges & Successes

**IMT 1** – IC Hessel

Total # of deployments: **4**

**IMT 2** – IC Howard

Total # of deployments: **4**

**IMT3** – IC McCarty

Total # of deployments: **3**

Shoe Fly fire  
26,817 ac





# OREGON WILDFIRE FUNDING WORKGROUP

## October Board of Forestry Retreat

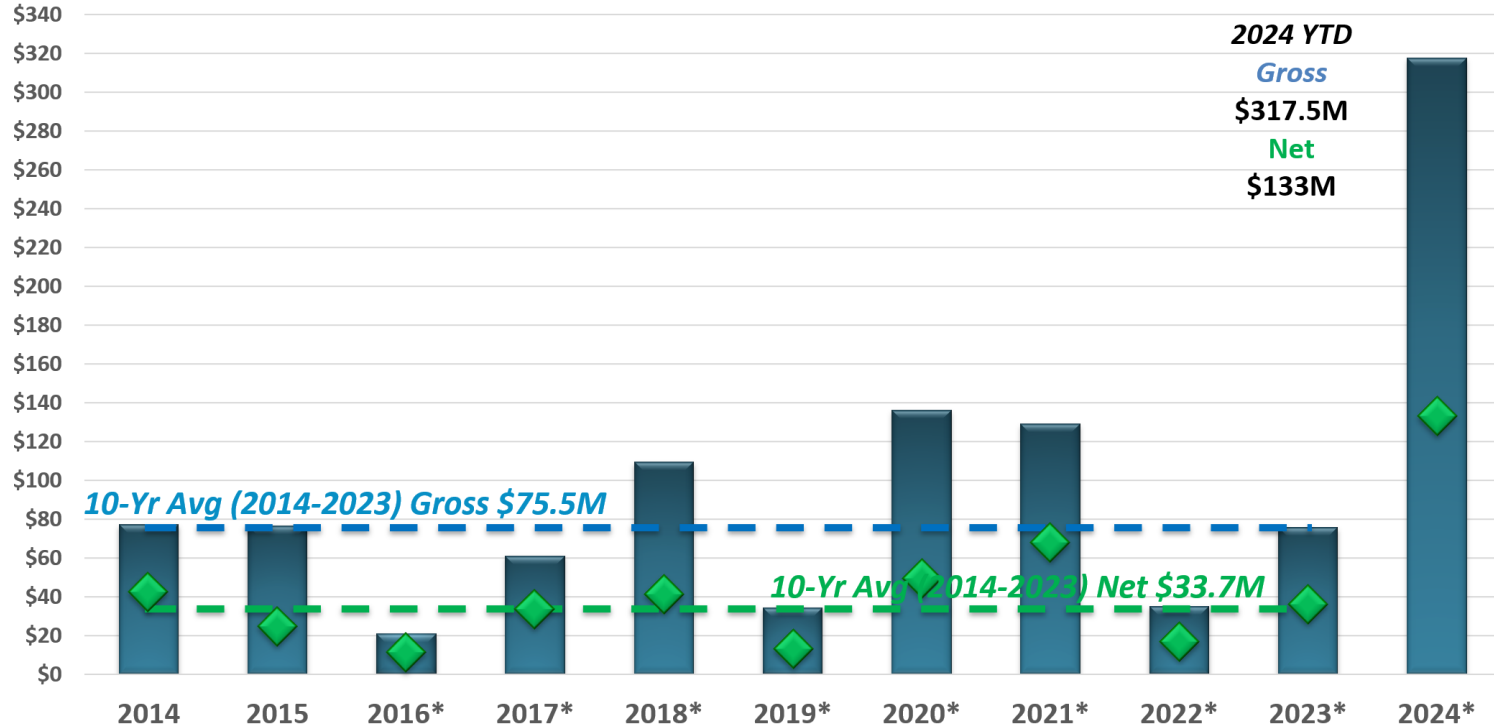


# ODF Large Fire Costs 2014 - 2024

ODF Protection Finance and EFCC Data 10/03/2024.  
Values include non-jurisdictional fires for 2013-2023.



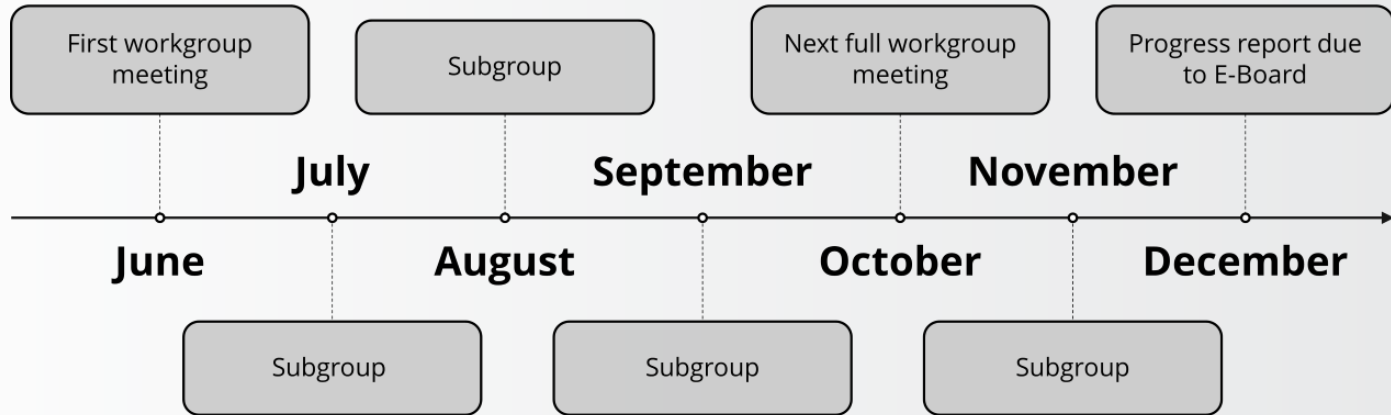
Costs  
(Millions)



\*includes draft claims figures

# TIMELINE

## Oregon Wildfire Funding Workgroup



# PRINCIPLES

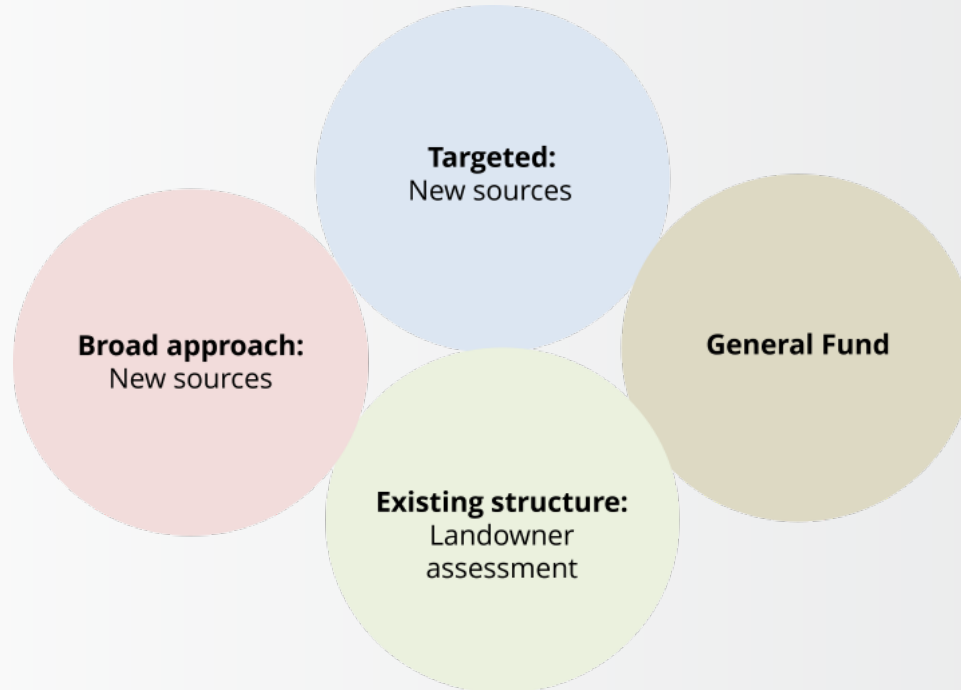
## Oregon Wildfire Funding Workgroup



- Long-term and durable funding for wildfire response and mitigation should be a priority investment for the state.
- Funding solutions should ensure financial solvency of agencies' wildfire programs.
- Mitigation and response are interdependent functions of the cohesive wildfire strategy, and both need to be adequately funded.
- Funding solutions should align with response and mitigation costs and reflect shared responsibility and benefits among all Oregonians and visitors to the state.
- Wildfire response and mitigation strategies should consider equitable, affordable, and sustainable contributions from payees into the system, including in-kind contributions.
- Funding strategies should aim to maintain high standards of service (meeting missions for protecting life, property, and natural resources).



### Comprehensive Funding Concept





### **October, November, and December:**

- Group will review potential solutions
- Examine opportunities from the four source buckets
- Cross-walking over to the agencies' stated needs
- Articulate the group's findings and recommendations
- Draft report to:
  - Capture the process and ideas
  - Group's recommendations
  - Items that need further analysis
- Legislators will be invited to offer feedback to the group



THANK YOU.

**QUESTIONS?**





OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY  
CLIMATE CHANGE AND CARBON PLAN

# Today's Conversation

---

## **-Intro/Background:**

- Origin of plan as refresher
- Process for development
- High level overview of content
- Intended interaction with VFOF
- Update on progress

## **-Forest Resources Update**

### **-Where are we going:**

- Metrics
- Revision intent and timeline
- Other active areas in state government around climate and carbon

## **-Discussion and Q&A**

# History of how we arrived here

ODF has been engaged with global warming and climate change for three decades:

## Milestones in ODF Climate Change Work

1990
<i>Oregon Task Force on Global Warming Report</i>
1997
The <b>Climate Trust</b> was founded
1999
<b>Forest Resource Trust</b> established

2001
House <b>Bill 2200</b> is passed
2003
2003 Forestry Program for Oregon
2005
<b>Forest Biomass Working Group</b>
2007
Establishment of the Oregon Global Warming Commission
2008
The <b>Department of Forestry</b> hosts a meeting at request of the Global Warming Commission

2010
The <b>State of Oregon</b> issues the <i>Climate Change Adaptation Framework</i> .
2011
2011 <i>Forestry Program for Oregon</i>
2013
The <b>Board of Forestry</b> approves the Climate Change section of work plan.
2015
The <b>Board of Forestry</b> adopts climate change recommendations
2019
The Oregon <b>Department of Forestry</b> completes the Forest Ecosystem Carbon Report

2020
The Oregon <b>Department of Forestry</b> provides report to the Governor's office in response to E.O. 20-04. Begins work on climate change plan and revision of BOF climate change goal in FPFO.
2021
Oregon Global Warming Commission develops its Natural and Working Lands Proposal
2021
The <b>Oregon Department of Forestry</b> develops the Climate Change and Carbon Plan
2023
HB 3409 passes through legislative process, providing funding for climate mitigation actions on Natural and Working Lands.

# History of how we arrived here

---

## **Brief legislative efforts over time:**

1997: HB 3283 regulates carbon dioxide emissions; paves way for The Climate Trust

2001: HB 2200 establishes carbon offset statutes in forestry, includes sequestration as an environmental service

2007: HB 3543 establishes the Oregon Global Warming Commission and Oregon Climate Change Research Institute

2019-20: Efforts towards cap and invest legislation fail.

2023: HB 3409 passes and provides funding for NWLs climate efforts as well as a framework for reporting and inventory

# History of how we arrived here

---

In March of 2020, Governor Brown signs Executive Order 20-04.

Executive Order 20-04 tasked ODF to put climate change and its impacts front and center in its planning and operations.

Outlines many requirements for state agencies including reports due in May 2020 including the current and anticipated actions within the Department's statutory authorities.

# History of how we arrived here

Following the May 2020 report, the Governor's office requested that ODF draft a climate change plan.

This plan embeds climate-smart forestry as the vision for the department and provides a road map to place Oregon forestry as a leader in the region related to addressing climate change.

KATE BROWN  
GOVERNOR



SENT VIA ELECTRONIC DELIVERY

July 20, 2020

Peter Daugherty  
State Forester  
Oregon Department of Forestry

Dear State Forester Daugherty,

Thank you for submitting the Oregon Department of Forestry's report on *Proposed Actions for Executive Order 20-04*. Recognizing the enormous risks of climate change, especially for vulnerable communities, and the significant economic opportunities inherent to transitioning to a low-carbon economy, Governor Brown issued Executive Order 20-04 directing state agencies to exercise any and all actions within their statutory authority to reduce emissions and help achieve new statewide science-based emissions reduction goals. We have reviewed the Department of Forestry's proposed executive order implementation plan, and in consultation with Governor Brown, provide the following guidance to ensure the agency's plans align with the Governor's expectations.

Climate change is significantly impacting Oregon's forest resources, through the increased severity and incidence of wildfire, drought, and changes in forest growth. Oregon's forests also play a significant role in mitigating climate change, by sequestering and storing carbon. The Department of Forestry's proposed plan outlines important research the Department will pursue to further quantify the carbon sequestration and storage potential of Oregon's forests and forest products. This data is important to inform the proposal of new state goals for carbon sequestration and storage, as directed by Executive Order 20-04. This data may also support implementation of climate-smart strategies the Department outlined, including forest conservation, reforestation, afforestation and expansion of the urban tree canopy, and fuels reduction on federal lands.

Oregon's forest resources are one of the state's greatest assets in the fight against climate change. Governor Brown expects the Oregon Department of Forestry to become a regional leader in climate-smart forestry to ensure the health of our climate and the long-term vitality of our forest products industry. To accomplish this, and in alignment with Executive Order 20-04, the Department should prioritize the goal of improving carbon sequestration and storage and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. This goal should be prominent in the agency's vision, culture, and presentation, and specific actions should be identified to more fully and ambitiously integrate climate change considerations into the agency's management plans and actions.

254 STATE CAPITOL, SALEM OR 97301-4047 (503) 378-3111 FAX (503) 378-6827  
WWW.OREGON.GOV

Director Daugherty  
Page 2


The urgency of climate change demands a departure from business-as-usual for the Department of Forestry and all state agencies.


The Governor envisions that the Department will lead on climate-smart forestry both through its own work and in bringing leadership opportunities to the Board of Forestry. Leadership can be gained through innovation, creativity, and regular review and adoption of best climate-smart forestry practices globally. Specific goals need to be identified and systems for tracking and reporting outcomes and incentivizing climate-smart forestry practices and new markets for climate-smart wood products can be adopted. Greater energy efficiency and efforts to decarbonize the forestry sector can yield additional benefits not currently anticipated in the Department's proposed action plan.

The Governor requests that the agency prepare a Climate Change Plan for Board of Forestry review that builds on the agency's executive order implementation report and reflects a broader strategy for establishing Oregon's leadership in climate-smart forestry and greater accountability toward achievement of goals.

We look forward to continued collaboration with the Department of Forestry in pursuit of the state's climate goals and Executive Order 20-04.

Sincerely,

  
Jason Miner  
Natural Resources Policy Director  
Governor Kate Brown

  
Kristen Sheeran  
Energy and Climate Policy Advisor  
Governor Kate Brown

MAl

cc: Board of Forestry (BOF) Members  
Tom Ineson, BOF Chair  
Nils Christoffersen, BOF Member  
Joe Justice, BOF Member  
Jim Kelly, BOF Member  
Brenda McComb, BOF Member  
Mika Rasmussen, BOF Member  
Cindy Williams, BOF Member

254 STATE CAPITOL, SALEM OR 97301-4047 (503) 378-3111 FAX (503) 378-6827  
WWW.OREGON.GOV

# ODF Policy

---

The Vision for Oregon's Forests (formerly the Forestry Program for Oregon) has been revised, with some work still continuing.

- It is not a statute or rule, it is a document and process that provides a coherent foundation for establishing the Board's and Department's priorities, policy deliberation, and guidance to Department staff, initiatives, and planning.

The goals from the CCCP were incorporated into the Vision as the core of the "Climate Leadership" priority.

# CCCP Purpose, Vision, Principles

---

## **Purpose:**

- Make Oregon forestry a leader in climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- The department will be a leader in promoting climate-smart forest policies and actions that achieve our vision by operationalizing goals, implementing actions, and measuring progress to achieving climate goals.

## **Vision:**

- Oregon's Board of Forestry and Department of Forestry are national leaders in climate-smart and socially equitable forest policies that promote climate health, resilient forests and watersheds, community wellbeing, and a viable forest products industry.



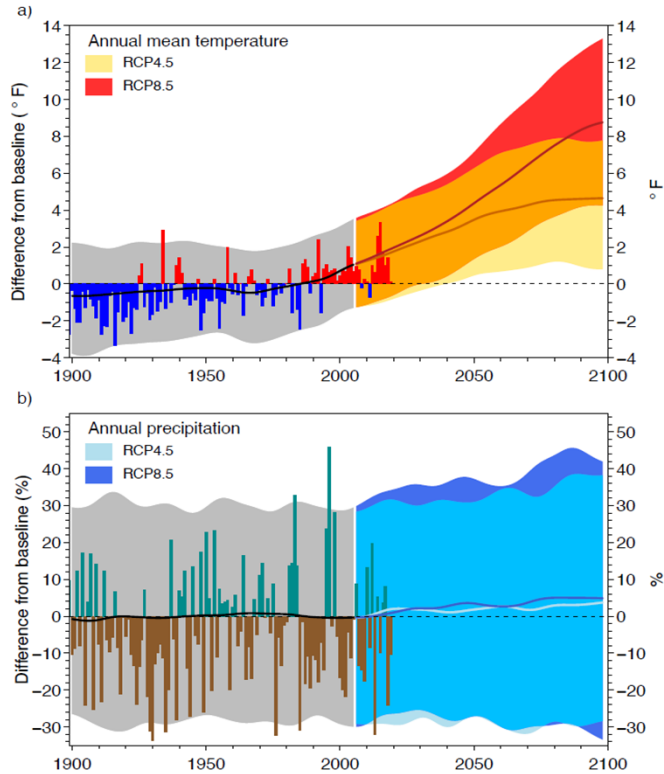
# Purpose, Vision, Principles

---

## Principles:

- Climate change is a serious threat.
  - We have less than a decade to alter behaviors if we want to avoid catastrophic impacts. We must be innovative, creative, and proactive in working towards solutions, not simply react to the results of climate change.
- Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC), natural resource dependent communities, and those growing up in intergenerational poverty have been and continue to be among the most climate-impacted communities.
  - Forest policies will be shaped through the lens of social justice and equity. Actions will prioritize benefits to historically and currently underserved communities as they adapt to a changing climate.
- Oregon's forest sector offers opportunities for significant sequestration and storage both in the forest and harvested wood products.
  - As well as opportunities to promote clean water and air, while preserving forest resilience in the form of flood control, biodiversity, thermal refugia, etc.
- As changing climates affect forests, incorporation of the best available science and practices will be key to adaptive management and planning across ownership type, size, and goals.

# Need for plan



## Projected changes in extremes are larger in frequency and intensity with every additional increment of global warming

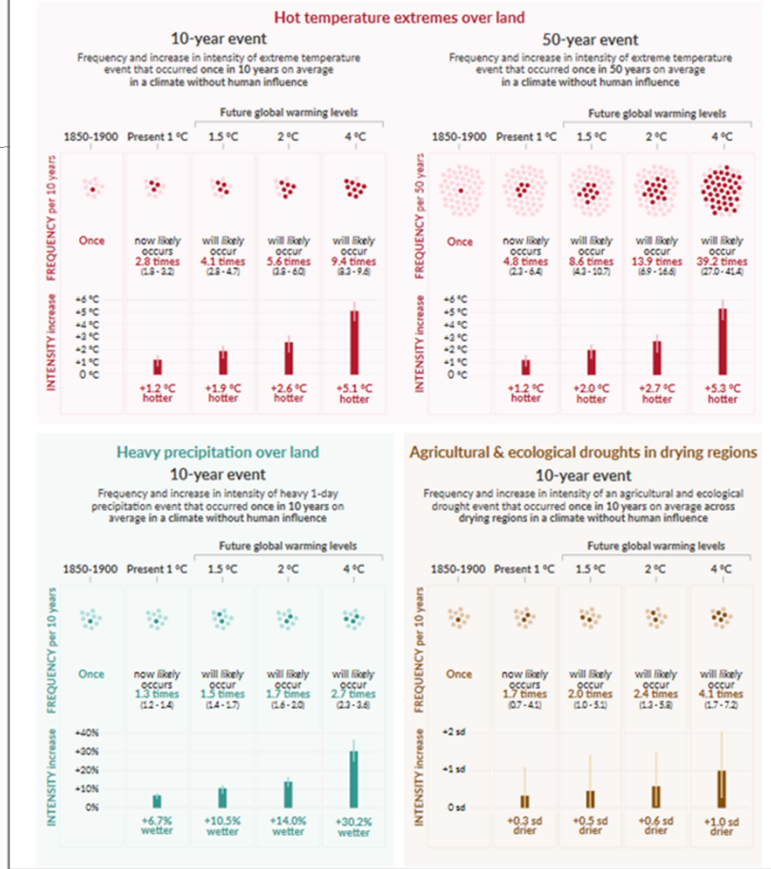


Figure 2: IPCC, 2021: Summary for Policymakers. In: *Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, A. Pirani, S. L. Connors, C. Péan, S. Berger, N. Caud, Y. Chen, L. Gokhale, M. I. Gomis, M. Huang, K. Keetzel, E. Lonnoy, J.B.R. Matthews, T. K. Maycock, T. Waterfield, O. Yelekçi, R. Yu and B. Zhou (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press. In Press.

# Need for plan -- IPCC

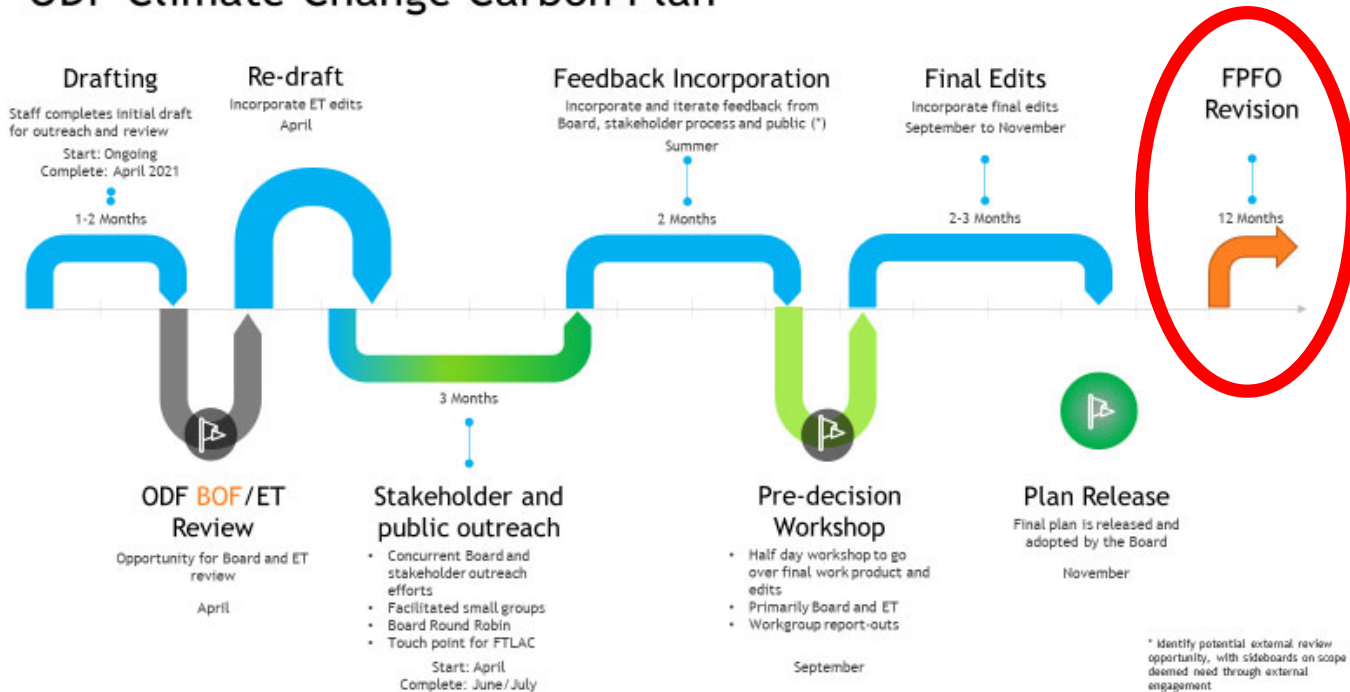
---

“It is unequivocal that human influence has warmed the atmosphere, ocean and land. Widespread and rapid changes in the atmosphere, ocean, cryosphere and biosphere have occurred.”

“Evidence of observed changes in extremes such as heatwaves, heavy precipitation, droughts, and tropical cyclones, and, in particular, their attribution to human influence, has strengthened since AR5.”

# Plan Development: What we did

## ODF Climate Change Carbon Plan



# Opportunities

---

Oregon's forests have amongst the highest sequestration potential on the planet.

Landowners and managers can capitalize on increasing sequestration.

Harvested wood products can store a substantial amount of carbon.

- The forest sector can work with other sectors to increase the utilization of HWP (built environment) and decrease emissions (energy and transportation).

Integration of climate change into Department planning processes will inform the work of the agency.

# Barriers

---

Identified environmental, structural, and capacity limitations.

Includes issues include, but are not limited to:

- Statutory authorities
- Public perceptions
- Staffing capacity
- Biological constraints

# What is Climate-Smart Forestry

Climate-smart forestry is anchored in sustainable forest management and evolved from climate-smart agriculture concepts in the early 2010s.

At its core, climate-smart forestry has three main areas:

- Forest **adaptation**,
- Climate **mitigation**, and
- **Social dimensions** of community and economy

*Climate-Smart Forestry is sustainable adaptive forest management and governance to protect and enhance the potential of forests to adapt to, and mitigate climate change. The aim is to sustain ecosystem integrity and functions and to ensure the continuous delivery of ecosystem goods and services, while minimising the impact of climate-induced changes on mountain forests on well-being and nature's contribution to people.*

**Adaptation** measures of forests that maintain or improve their ability to grow under current and projected climatic conditions and increase their resistance and resilience. The adaptive capacity to changes in climate and to the timing and size of climate-induced disturbances (e.g., fire, extreme storm events, pests and diseases) can be enhanced by promoting genetic, compositional, structural, and functional diversity at both stand and landscape scales. This includes facilitating natural regeneration and planting of native as well as non-native tree species, genetic variants and individuals that are considered to be adapted to future conditions. Increased connectivity assists the migration of forest species.

**Mitigation** of climate change by forests is a combination of carbon sequestration by trees, carbon storage by forest ecosystems, especially soils, and forest derived products, such as structural timber, and by carbon substitution - directly by replacing fossil fuels with bioenergy and indirectly through use of wood to substitute for higher carbon footprint materials.

The **social dimension** of forestry holds many aspects, from the involvement of stakeholders from local communities, and their conflicts over land use or for the access to skills and technology, to global forest governance challenges. Climate change may jeopardize forest ecosystem functioning and brings social and economic consequences for people, which may modify priorities of ecosystem services at various scales. Assessment for ecosystem services could be a tool making this process more efficient with respect to indicators relevant for governance regime and actors involved.

In summary, **Climate-Smart Forestry** should enable both forests and society to transform, adapt to and mitigate climate-induced changes.

# Adaptation

---

Require active measures and seeks to build resilience to the effects of climate change:

- Different tree species or genetics,
- Changes to the structure of the forest stand and landscape, and
- Utilizing a mix of management approaches

Adaptation means that forest managers are looking at future climate rather than relying historic norms and practices.

Requires bold steps to ensure that forests remain forests and do not shift to an alternative vegetation type due to climate induced mortality events, increasing insect and disease pressure, and increasing destructive wildfire season.



# Mitigation

---

Leaving trees in place until sequestration is maximized, followed by harvest will likely provide the greatest mitigation benefit.

Wood products can continue carbon storage in lower-embodied-carbon wood products (e.g., mass timber) and displace high-carbon cost materials (e.g., cement, steel, non-wood flooring) and fuels.

- However, more work supporting and advancing long-lived wood products, development, and utilization needs to be done to ensure that the harvested fiber is sequestered long-term.

Reducing the emissions from the harvest and manufacturing of wood products will need to be addressed.

Additional methods and technologies will need to be explored to meet these mitigation needs.

# Social and Economic Dimension

---

Utilization of the state's forests for harvest of traditional foods, recreation, tourism, and wood fiber all support a diverse set of communities.

- Climate-smart forestry will require careful coordination and communication to ensure all voices are heard and incorporated.
- Natural resource dependent, disproportionately climate impacted, and traditionally underserved communities are important parts of Oregon's culture and economy and are at great risk from climate change impacts.
- Ensuring they are included in the planning and decision-making process and are not left behind as the forest sector works to adjust and transition to a changing environment and landscape is key.

The cultural significance of forests (wildland, community, and urban) and forest products, timber and beyond, is highly important.

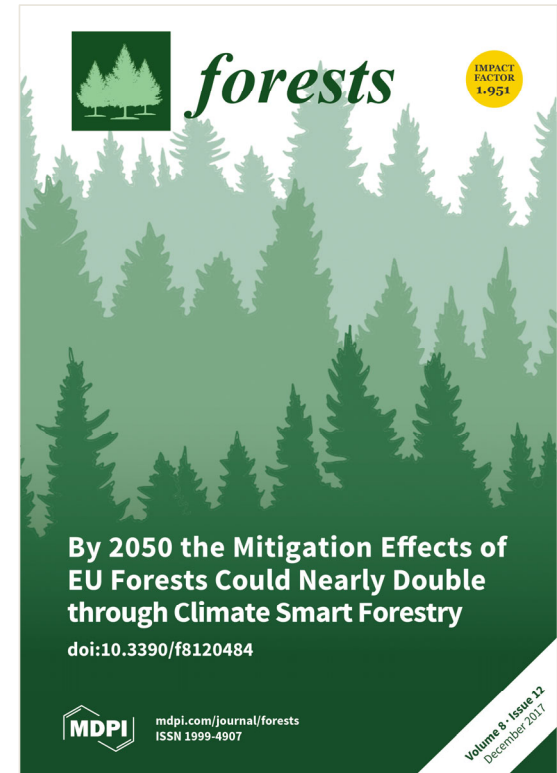
# Forestry Climate Action Goals

---

1. Climate-Smart Forestry in Silviculture
2. Fire Management, Response and Fire / Smoke Adapted Communities
3. State Forests Management
4. Forestlands Climate Resilience and Ecological Function Restoration
5. Urban and Community Forests
6. Reforestation and Afforestation
7. Maintain and Conserve Forests
8. Research and Monitoring

# Climate-Smart Forestry in Silviculture

*Goal: Establish a just and equitable transition to climate-informed silviculture and climate-smart forestry that optimizes climate mitigation and adaptation, while maintaining a sustainable flow of wood products to ensure long-term resource benefits and viability of the forest products industry and flow of long-lived forest products.*



# Fire Management, Response and Fire / Smoke Adapted Communities

---

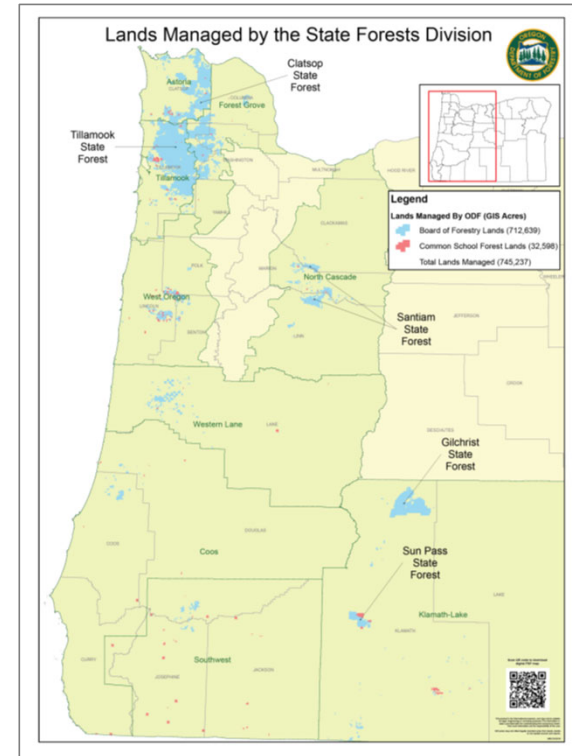
*Goal: Modernize Oregon's complete and coordinated wildfire protection system to respond to the increased severity of wildfire.*

*Promote fire and smoke adapted communities in the wildland-urban interface, to mitigate the impacts of climate-induced increases in wildfire severity.*



# State Forests Management

*Goal: Lead by example and demonstrate climate-smart forest management on State Forests to achieve adaptation, mitigation, and the achievement of forest resource goals.*



# Forestlands Climate Resilience and Ecological Function Restoration

---

*Goal: Accelerate the pace, scale, and quality of forest restoration to increase the resilience to increased wildfire severity and incidence. Support implementation of the recommendations of the Governor's Council on Wildfire Response.*



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING  
On  
SHARED STEWARDSHIP  
Between the  
STATE OF OREGON  
OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY  
And the  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
USDA FOREST SERVICE, PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

# Urban and Community Forests

---

*GOAL: Increase the extent and resilience of urban and community forests to maximize the climate mitigation and health benefits of urban forests canopy.*





# Reforestation and Afforestation

*Goal: Facilitate and encourage the reforestation of areas burned by wildfire and afforestation of low-productivity lands that are understocked or not in forest use.*

## Potential global contribution of response options to mitigation, adaptation, combating desertification and land degradation, and enhancing food security

Panel B shows response options that rely on additional land-use change and could have implications across three or more land challenges under different implementation contexts. For each option, the first row (high level implementation) shows a quantitative assessment (as in Panel A) of implications for global implementation at scales delivering CO<sub>2</sub> removals of more than 3 GtCO<sub>2</sub> yr<sup>-1</sup> using the magnitude thresholds shown in Panel A. The red hatched cells indicate an increasing pressure but unquantified impact. For each option, the second row (best practice implementation) shows qualitative estimates of impact if implemented using best practices in appropriately managed landscape systems that allow for efficient and sustainable resource use and supported by appropriate governance mechanisms. In these qualitative assessments, green indicates a positive impact, grey indicates a neutral interaction.

### Reforestation and forest restoration



**High level:** Impacts on adaptation, desertification, land degradation and food security are maximum potential impacts assuming implementation of reforestation and forest restoration (partly overlapping with afforestation) at a scale of 10.1 GtCO<sub>2</sub> yr<sup>-1</sup> removal (6.3.1). Large-scale afforestation could cause increases in food prices of 80% by 2050, and more general mitigation measures in the AFOLU sector can translate into a rise in undernourishment of 80–300 million people; the impact of reforestation is lower (6.3.5).

**Best practice:** There are co-benefits of reforestation and forest restoration in previously forested areas, assuming small scale deployment using native species and involving local stakeholders to provide a safety net for food security. Examples of sustainable implementation include, but are not limited to, reducing illegal logging and halting illegal forest loss in protected areas, reforesting and restoring forests in degraded and desertified lands (Box6.1C; Table 6.6).

### Afforestation

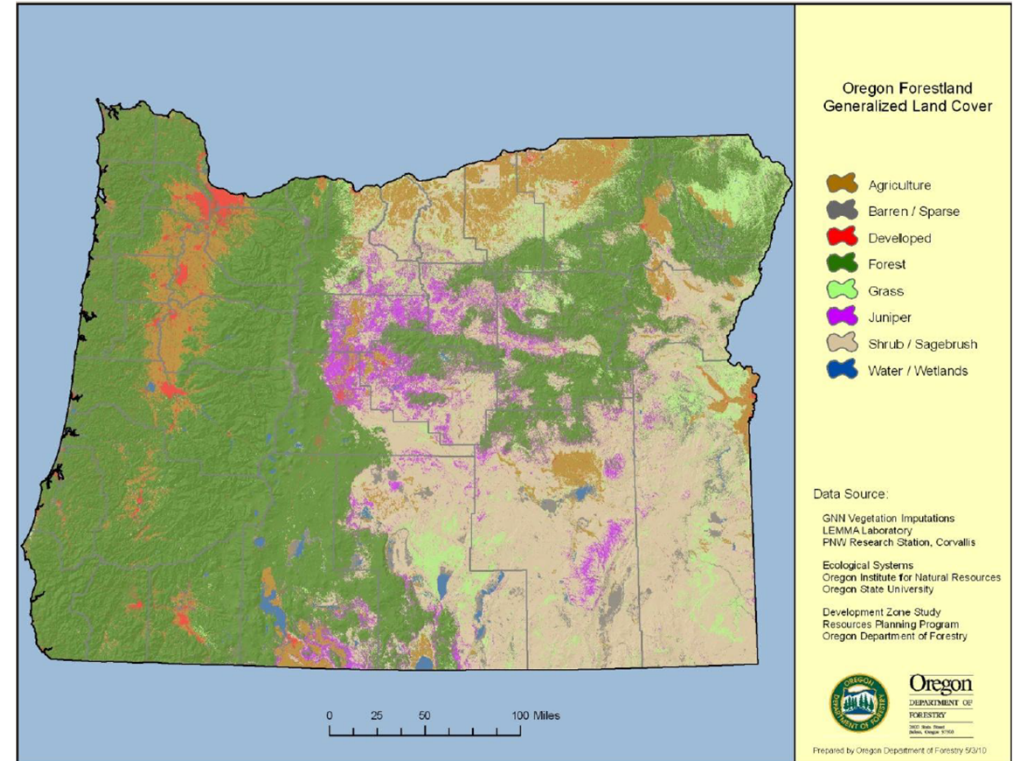


**High level:** Impacts on adaptation, desertification, land degradation and food security are maximum potential impacts assuming implementation of afforestation (partly overlapping with reforestation and forest restoration) at a scale of 8.9 GtCO<sub>2</sub> yr<sup>-1</sup> removal (6.3.1). Large-scale afforestation could cause increases in food prices of 80% by 2050, and more general mitigation measures in the AFOLU sector can translate into a rise in undernourishment of 80–300 million people (6.3.5).

**Best practice:** Afforestation is used to prevent desertification and to tackle land degradation. Forested land also offers benefits in terms of food supply, especially when forest is established on degraded land, mangroves, and other land that cannot be used for agriculture. For example, food from forests represents a safety-net during times of food and income insecurity (6.3.5).

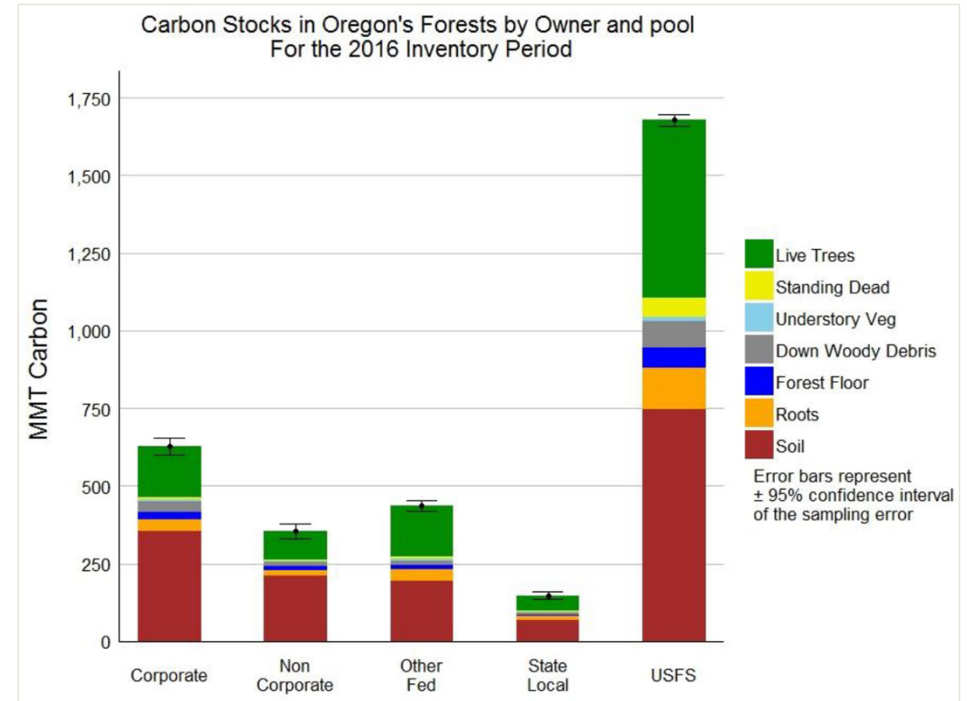
# Maintain and Conserve Forests

*Goal: Support a strong, but flexible, Land Use Planning System as a cornerstone of maintaining Oregon's forests on private lands.*



# Research and Monitoring

*Goal: Maintain a research and monitoring program to track the status and trends of ecological, economic, and social indicators and the effects of climate change and to track progress related to this plan.*



# Supporting actions

---

Supporting actions are linked to multiple goals.

Depending on the action, impacts can and will extend to several goals, they are not limited to a one-to-one goal relationship.

These supporting actions will be incorporated into agency planning, which includes documents and processes like the Forest Management Plan, Implementation Plans, and Annual Operating Plans, among others.

- Many of these other plans and processes lay out in short time segments (e.g., biennium) what the Department's work will be.

# Forest Resources Update

---



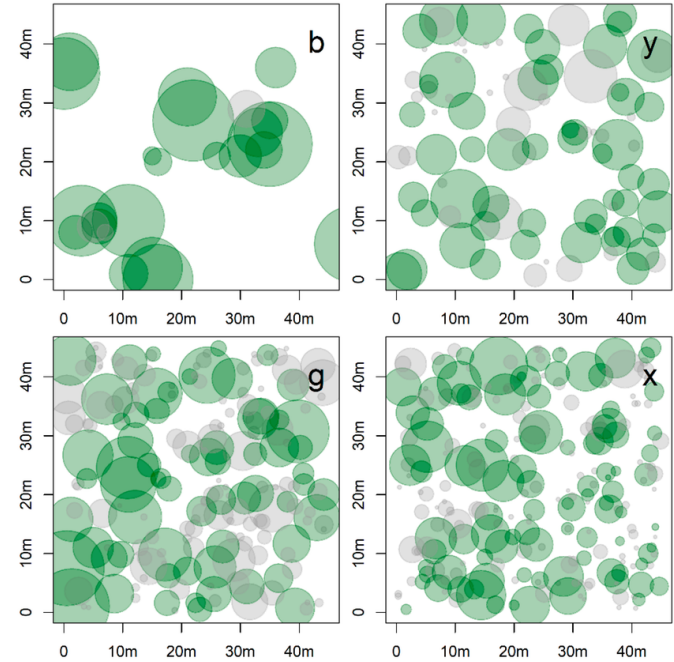
# Where are we going?

## Metrics:

- Worked stopped when Vision for Oregon's Forests work began
- Detachment from Vision means we need to reassess.
- What will Vision metrics look like?

## Revision Intent and Timeline

- Anticipation of revision beginning in late 2025
- Incorporation of recent statute, organizational shifts, latest climate projections and information.



Miranda, Alejandra & Cochran, Gordon & Aburto, Adolfo & Zamora, Eduardo & Cordero, Manuel & Guevara, Javier & Molis-Jurado, Blas. (2021). How Much Can We See from a UAV-Mounted Regular Camera? Remote Sensing-Based Estimation of Forest Attributes in South American Native Forests. Remote Sensing, 10.3390/rs11121251.

# Other Active Climate Change Efforts

---

Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan—DLCD

- Climate Change Adaptation Framework to be integrated

Natural and Working Lands—OCAC, OWEB, ODA, ODFW, ODF

Various on-going work at OCCRI

Environmental Justice Mapping Tool—EJC, OHA, DLCD

Climate Change Social Vulnerability Assessment—DLCD

Climate-Friendly and Equitable Communities—DLCD

Elliott State Research Forest—DSL

And many more!



# Questions and Resources

---



ODF Climate Change Page: [www.oregon.gov/odf/ForestBenefits/Pages/Climate-Change.aspx](http://www.oregon.gov/odf/ForestBenefits/Pages/Climate-Change.aspx)

Board of Forestry Page: [www.oregon.gov/odf/board/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.oregon.gov/odf/board/Pages/default.aspx)