

**Statement of Brian J. Kernohan**  
**Manager of Wildlife and Forest Stewardship**  
**Forest Capital Partners, LLC, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho**  
**Field hearing to review U.S. agriculture policy in advance of the 2012 Farm Bill**  
**U.S. House Committee on Agriculture**  
**May 1, 2010**

## **I. Introduction**

Mr. Chairman, thank you for this opportunity to appear before the House Committee on Agriculture today and review U.S. agriculture policy as you prepare for the 2012 Farm Bill.

I am pleased to appear before you today as a private lands manager. I am the Manager of Wildlife and Forest Stewardship for Forest Capital Partners. Forest Capital Partners owns and manages 2.1 million acres across the United States and is the second largest private landowner in Idaho, managing 280,000 acres in the northern six counties of Idaho. Our lands are managed sustainably and are certified as such by the Sustainable Forestry Initiative<sup>®</sup>. Our primary management objectives on our lands are to (1) sustainably enhance forest productivity and health while creating environmental benefits and (2) provide economic benefits to the company, mills, and community based on long-term sustainability.

While we have 22 direct employees in Idaho earning a total of \$3.2 million per year, we contract with 40 contractors who employ over 150 people, generating contractor payments of approximately \$26 million per year. We pay \$1 million a year in state and local taxes in Idaho. We harvest between 60-100 million board feet of timber each year that supplies 20 mills, and we complete site preparation and reforestation on approximately 7,500 annually.

## **II. Working Forests**

At Forest Capital Partners, we aspire to be a leader in creating and capturing the full range of values from our forests. We recognize that forests provide social and environmental values in addition to economic. In fact, much like farms and ranches, private, working forests are a vital part of America's natural resources infrastructure. In addition to products that improve our quality of life, whether two-by-fours for homes, household paper products or furniture, they provide clean air and water, wildlife habitat, open space, recreation opportunities, and an economic base for rural communities. They also offer solutions to some of our nation's most pressing issues: domestic, renewable energy; a natural means of removing carbon from the atmosphere; and stable jobs that support American families.

These benefits come primarily from America's private forests. The United State has 755 million acres of forests – an amount that is roughly the same today as it was 100 years ago – 57 percent, or 427 million acres, is owned by over 10 million private

landowners. America's private landowners are managing their land well and are consistently growing more than we harvest. Over the past 50 years, growing stock in our forests increased 49 percent.<sup>1</sup>

These healthy, productive forests support American families. According to a recent study conducted by the National Alliance of Forest Owners, private forests in the U.S. support 2.5 million direct, indirect, and induced jobs and \$87 billion in payroll in the 29 states covered by the study. Here in Idaho, private, working forests support 30,412 jobs, \$891 million in payroll, \$9 million in state income taxes, \$2 billion in sales, and \$847 million towards Idaho's GDP.<sup>2</sup>

The contributions from private, working forests are noticed at the national level. A diverse cross-section of interests recognizing the value of working forests have come together to support policies to promote working forests at the national level. The platform of this group, which calls itself the "Working Forests Coalition," state in their platform that "Sustaining and enhancing the value of private working forests both to society and to forest owners is of vital national importance and essential to meet some of our nation's most pressing needs." I submit for the record the platform of the group as presented to USDA Secretary, Tom Vilsack, and urge to Committee to consider the elements of this platform when developing policies affecting working landscapes.

### **III. Markets Conserve Forests**

Central to this coalition's message – and my message today – is that the most effective means to conserve private forests is to ensure viable markets for forest products exist. Working forests depend on strong and dependable existing and new markets for forest-derived products and services. Such markets benefit society, the environment and forest owners alike, because they put forest owners in an economic position that supports continued investment in sound forest management over the long term. Without these markets, economic pressures may force private forest lands into other more economically competitive uses.

Markets supporting working forests change and evolve over time. We see that here in the Northwest as pulp and paper facilities have significantly declined in number. As the marketplace changes it is important that we foster new opportunities that will provide the markets of tomorrow. America now stands at the cusp of two such markets that may play an important role in conserving working forests: renewable energy and carbon.

### **IV. Energy from Renewable Forest Biomass is Beneficial and Sustainable**

As the Committee develops the elements of the next Farm Bill, we urge the inclusion of an energy title that further supports the use of biomass energy from forests and croplands to produce new sources of renewable energy and derivative bio-based

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<sup>1</sup> *State of America's Forests*. Society of American Foresters. 2007.

<sup>2</sup> *The Economic Impact of Privately-Owned Forests*. Forest2Market and the National Alliance of Forest Owners. 2009. Available online at [www.nafoalliance.org/economic-impact-report/](http://www.nafoalliance.org/economic-impact-report/).

products as an important means of both meeting our nation's energy needs and conserving working landscapes.

Renewable energy from wood is domestic, renewable, sustainable, and does not increase carbon in the atmosphere. For decades, the forest product industry has produced electricity and heat from biomass. In fact, the forest products industry produces more energy from biomass than all the energy produced from solar, wind, and geothermal sources combined. Additionally, technology is being commercialized to produce low-carbon liquid transportation fuels and ultra-low-carbon synthetic natural gas that can be substituted for higher carbon sources of electricity and fuels.

The 2008 Farm Bill recognized the value and sustainability of energy from renewable forest biomass by enacting a broad definition for what qualifies as renewable forest biomass for energy. We thank this committee for its strong leadership in supporting this approach in last year's debates on the Waxman-Markey legislation. The U.S. Department of Agriculture also supports a broad biomass definition and joins this committee as an advocate for this approach in future renewable energy legislation. I would like to submit for the record an exchange of letters between a large coalition supporting a broad biomass definition and Secretary Vilsack from earlier this year. I would like to also submit for the record an April 20, 2010 letter from 98 organizations to Senators Kerry, Graham, and Lieberman supporting a broad renewable biomass definition.

As Congress debates new renewable energy policy, we urge the Committee to continue its leadership in providing new economic opportunities for working lands within the parameters of existing federal, state and local laws, programs and partnerships that support the sustainable management of working lands.. Private forests operate within a framework of federal, state and local forest practices that has been tailored over the course of decades to local conditions and needs and has been central to helping the United States be a world leader in sustainable forest practices. To help increase awareness of this framework, I would like to provide the Committee a white paper on environmental regulation of private forests in the U.S.

## **V. Supporting Working Forests can Help Address Concerns about Climate Change**

As the nation continues to wrestle with the issue of climate change, we wish to remind the Committee of the important role of working forests in addressing concerns about carbon in the atmosphere. The trees we grow absorb and store carbon naturally and turn it into a variety of public benefits. Currently our forests absorb 15 percent of our nation's annual emissions.<sup>3</sup> Through proper management, increasing use of long-term wood products, and using wood for energy, U.S. forests can do even more. Work done by the Consortium for Research on Renewable Industrial Materials documented how managed forests can produce sustained, overall net emissions reductions when carbon

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<sup>3</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 2009. Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2007.

is stored in wood products like fence posts and kitchen tables and when wood is substituted for building products that require significantly more energy to produce.<sup>4</sup>

As the U.S. looks for ways to establish a balance approach to reducing carbon emissions, domestic, working forests offer a natural, sustainable, and economic solution that not only improves our carbon footprint, but helps the rest of the environment as well while providing jobs and greater security in rural communities.

## **VI. Private/public Partnerships can Further Conservation Goals**

President Teddy Roosevelt said, "Conservation means development as much as it does protection." He understood that while viable markets are the most critical component to conserving private forests, public and private investments can help meet public goals to maintain working landscapes. These investments can include both direct investments in forest management and conservation and investments in the infrastructure that supports forest stewardship and market development. Market-oriented private/public investments are frequently the most effective.

As Forest Capital Partners seeks to create and capture the full range of economic, social, and environmental values from forests, we recognize that sustainably managed working forests provide important wildlife habitat and support local communities with jobs and revenues at the same time. The Forest Legacy program also recognizes this, and it is an important source of funding to help conserve the economic, social, and environmental values of forests. In fact, we are currently working with the Nature Conservancy to utilize Forest Legacy funding to conserve an important wildlife migration corridor in North Idaho.

Forest Legacy, the Healthy Forest Reserve Program, and other private/public partnerships to conserve land are an important tool for landowners and the public in their conservation efforts. We urge the Committee to continue to support and strengthen these and other private/public programs to help conserve working forests.

## **Conclusion**

Forest Capital Partners appreciate the Committee's track record of supporting private, working forests, recognizing the conservation value of markets, and entrusting the existing framework of federal, state, local, and third-party laws, regulations, and agreements to sustain private forestry operations.

As the Committee looks ahead to the 2012 Farm Bill and other forest legislation and oversight, we look forward to working with you on how best to conserve working forests as forests.

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<sup>4</sup> See Bruce Lipke et al., CORRIM: Life-Cycle Environmental Performance of Renewable Building Materials, 54 Forest Prod. J. 8 (2004).

## Keep Working Forests Working

### *Private Forests, Public Benefits*

Private working forests are a vital part of America's natural resources infrastructure, contributing significantly to the quality of life enjoyed by all Americans. In addition to open space and aesthetics, private working forests provide important consumer products, clean water and air, energy, wildlife habitat and recreation opportunities, and strengthen rural economies, just to name a few of their many public benefits. They are also key to addressing critical issues facing our nation today: increasing our use of renewable energy, offering solutions to address climate change, maintaining a healthy natural environment, and providing a stable source of jobs that support American families.

Because private forests are so fundamental to meeting the pressing and future needs of our nation, tapping their potential as part of America's critical infrastructure is a necessary component of the nation's overall economic, social, and ecological health and productivity. All Americans benefit from the fact that eighty percent of renewable biomass energy comes from wood, ten percent of U.S. carbon dioxide emissions is absorbed by forests, eighty-six percent of forestland is available for recreation, fifty-three percent of all freshwater in the U.S. originates on forestland, and 689 tree species and 1,486 terrestrial animals species live in our forests.<sup>ii</sup> It is through such abundance that America's forests sustainably account for more than \$200 billion a year in sales of consumer products and services, employ more than 1 million people, and further the nation's environmental and ecological goals.<sup>i</sup>

The public benefits of working forests are derived from over 755 million acres of forests in the United States – the fourth largest acreage in the world and an amount that has remained relatively stable over the past 100 years.<sup>ii</sup> Private forests account for more than 427 million acres, owned by over 10 million private landowners.<sup>iii</sup>

Private forest acreage in the United States has remained relatively stable over the past fifty years, and standing timber inventory on these forestlands has increased.<sup>ii</sup> A primary reason for this is viable markets for the goods and services private forests provide. These markets provide the opportunity for an economic return to private forest owners, which translates into long-term investments that promote forest retention and expansion and thereby a continuation of environmental, economic and social benefits to society.

But the success of the past does not secure the future. As existing markets weaken or disappear, goods, services and uses associated with working forests are becoming less competitive with other economic uses of private forest land over time. While some conversion from forests to other uses is acceptable to accommodate a growing population or to optimize land use, it is critical to develop policies and programs that help working forests remain competitive with other land uses and thereby help sustain the many benefits they provide as part of our nation's natural resources infrastructure. This is especially critical as we advance our efforts to meet our nation's growing need for renewable energy, climate change solutions, a healthier environment, and family-waged jobs in rural communities.

**A Call to Action.** Sustaining and enhancing the value of private working forests both to society and to forest owners is of vital national importance and essential to meet some of our nation's most pressing needs, including renewable energy, addressing greenhouse gas emissions, a healthy

environment, and jobs in rural communities. To achieve this, the forestry community, consisting of forest owners, conservation and wildlife groups, resource professionals, environmental organizations and other interests call for the development of an actionable national policy platform focusing on three areas:

**I. Strengthen existing and emerging markets for goods and services working forests can provide.** Working forests depend on strong and dependable existing and new markets for forest-derived products and services. Such markets benefit society, the environment and forest owners alike, because they put forest owners in an economic position that incentivizes continued investment in sound forest management over the long term. Areas of focus should include:

- Steps to maintain traditional markets that provide sustainably produced consumer goods and services, such as housing materials, recyclable products and recreation.
- Support for emerging and potential markets such as renewable energy and fuels, green building, and wood-based technologies.
- The promotion and development of markets for environmental services, such as climate change mitigation and carbon offsets, enhancement of water quality and quantity; endangered species conservation and other services, including the effective utilization of new authorities provided under the 2008 Farm Bill.

**II. Support and align public and private investments, partnerships and policies to maintain working forest landscapes.** Public and private investments are an important means of maintaining key economic, social and environmental benefits of working forests. Investments can include both direct investments in forest management and conservation and investments in the infrastructure that supports forest stewardship and market development. Market-oriented public/private partnerships are frequently among the most effective forms of such investment. Areas of focus should include:

- Developing and improving tax provisions supporting forest conservation that apply to all classes of forest ownership.
- Strengthening investments in public/private conservation partnerships that equitably benefit both forest owners and the environment and that demonstrate results. Such partnerships may include existing programs, such as Forest Legacy and the Healthy Forests Reserve Program, or may require the improvement of existing or the development of new investment or partnership tools.
- Supporting targeted and effective research and development and strengthening the workforce engaged in private forest management.

**III. Align government policies to support the long-term viability of working forests.** Over time, Federal, state and local governments have established policies affecting private forests in a variety of contexts and for a variety of purposes. Such policies should both align with one another and support the long-term viability of working forests. A conscious effort to

promote and coordinate government policies to help sustain working forests is essential to maintaining the benefits they can provide over the long term. Areas of focus should include:

- Identifying and reforming policies that discourage private forest ownership or investment in private forest stewardship.
- Developing mechanisms to align new and existing policies affecting private forests with the objective of sustaining private working forests over the long term.

**Developing a Plan of Action.** The undersigned seek to work with Congress, the Administration, and all interested parties who support working forests to advance the concepts in this platform and identify priority action items that will most effectively sustain and enhance the value of private working forests across landscapes over time. This approach contemplates utilizing the considerable body of research on private forest management that has already been done, developing from this information a set of specific recommendations for policy makers to consider, and working with policy makers to put in place national policies to reaffirm that our private forests are a vital part of our nation's natural resources infrastructure for the long term.

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<sup>i</sup> American Forest and Paper Association. "Our Industry: Economic Impact." <http://afandpa.org/ourindustry.aspx?id=35> (accessed July 15, 2009).

<sup>ii</sup> Society of American Foresters. *The State of America's Forests*. 2007.

April 20, 2010

The Honorable John Kerry  
United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Joseph Lieberman  
United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Lindsey Graham  
United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senators:

As the Senate considers energy and climate change legislation, we urge you to fully support the use of biomass for energy as a means to help our nation meet its renewable energy and climate change goals. We strongly urge you to include a broad renewable biomass definition that is consistent across all relevant federal programs, similar to that of the 2008 Farm Bill (plus mill residues and byproducts and excluding commonly recycled paper), and to include the appropriate recognition of the carbon benefits of biomass energy in any legislation developed for Senate deliberations.

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, a broad definition for renewable biomass, such as contained in the 2008 Farm Bill (which is substantially similar to the Waxman-Markey bill language), is a common sense and practical approach that enables biomass participation in emerging markets and provides economic options to help preserve working farms and forests on the landscape and the many public benefits they provide. We strongly support this view and urge that the expert opinion of USDA be reflected in national policy. We also urge that biomass definitions not impose restrictions that would foreclose market opportunities or introduce new federal regulation of public and private lands.

We also strongly urge that the full carbon benefits of renewable energy from biomass be appropriately acknowledged in national policy. Unlike fossil fuels, which emit carbon into the atmosphere from geologic sources that are not renewable, carbon associated with the combustion of biomass is part of a natural cycle that maintains a carbon balance by removing carbon emissions from the atmosphere through natural processes, like photosynthesis, and stores the carbon in plants, trees and soil. This balance is reflected in contemporary and widely-accepted science acknowledging that combustion of biomass for energy in countries like the United States does not increase atmospheric carbon as overall carbon growing stocks remain stable or increasing. It is also embedded in the policies and analysis of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Energy Information Agency and other authoritative and credible government and non-government organizations.



We look forward to engaging on the important task of helping our nation increase its capability to produce domestic, renewable sources of low carbon biomass energy. We are confident that, by working together, we can achieve this goal in a manner that supports the contributions of working farms and forests, appropriately recognizes the full carbon benefits they provide, and maintains them as a viable source of our renewable energy portfolio in the long term.

Sincerely,

25x'25

ADAGE

Alabama Agribusiness Council

Alabama Forestry Association

American Forest and Paper Association

American Forest Foundation

American Forest Resource Council

American Loggers Council

Arkansas Forestry Association

Associated California Loggers

Associated Oregon Loggers, Inc.

Association of Consulting Foresters of  
America

Association of Equipment Manufacturers

Avista Corporation

Biomass Coordinating Council,  
American Council on Renewable  
Energy

Biomass Power Association

Biomass Thermal Energy Council

BlueFire Ethanol Fuels, Inc.

Boone & Crockett Club

California Forestry Association

Catch-A-Dream Foundation

Ceres, Inc.

Congressional Sportsmen's Foundation

Coskata

Duke Energy

Entergy Corporation

Environmental Federation of Oklahoma

Family Forest Foundation

FirstEnergy Corporation

Florida Farm Bureau Federation

Florida Forestry Association

Forest Landowners Association

Forest Landowners Tax Council

Forest Products Industry National Labor  
Management Committee

Forest Resources Association Inc.

Frontier Renewable Resources

Georgia Forestry Association

GMO Renewable Resources

Hancock Timber Resource Group

Hardwood Federation

Idaho Forest Group

John Deere

KL Energy Corporation

Longview Timber

Louisiana Forestry Association

Michigan Association of Timbermen

Michigan Forest Products Council

Minnesota Forest Industries

Mississippi Biomass and Renewable  
Energy Council

Mississippi Forestry Association

Montana Logging Association

N.C. Association of Professional  
Loggers, Inc.

National Alliance of Forest Owners

National Association of Conservation  
Districts

National Association of Counties

National Association of Forest Service  
Retirees

National Association of State Foresters

National Association of University Forest  
Resources Programs

National Association of Wheat Growers

National Farmers Union

National Forest Counties and Schools  
Coalition

National Woodland Owners Association

New York Biomass Energy Alliance  
North American Bear Foundation  
North Carolina Forestry Association  
Northern Arizona Loggers Association  
Oregon Forest Industries Council  
Oregon Small Woodlands Association  
Pingree Associates  
Plum Creek  
Port Blakely Tree Farms, LP  
Professional Logging Contractors of Maine  
Quality Deer Management Association  
Range Fuels  
Rayonier, Inc.  
Reiver Forest Products  
Resource Management Service, LLC  
RMK Timberland Group  
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation  
Shull Timber Corporation  
Society of American Foresters  
South Carolina Forestry Association  
Southeastern Lumber Manufacturers Association  
Tennessee Forestry Association  
Texas Forestry Association  
The Lyme Timber Company  
The Molpus Woodlands Group  
The Westervelt Company  
Virginia Forest Products Association  
Virginia Loggers Association  
Washington Contract Loggers Association, Inc.  
Washington Farm Forestry Association  
Washington Forest Protection Association  
Wells Timberland  
Weyerhaeuser Company  
Wildlife Mississippi  
Woodlands Carbon Company  
Xcel Energy



United States Department of Agriculture

Office of the Secretary  
Washington, D.C. 20250

JAN 26 2010

Mr. David P. Tenny  
President and Chief Executive Officer  
National Alliance of Forest Owners  
2025 M Street, NW., Suite 800  
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mr. Tenny:

Thank you for your October 13, 2009, letter on behalf of a range of interest groups in which you express support for a broad definition of renewable biomass as it relates to energy development.

There is wide national agreement on the need for more renewable energy and biofuels, including cellulosic ethanol and other advanced biofuels. As you may know, I have supported the 2008 Farm Bill definition of renewable biomass as it is a common sense and practical approach that enables market participation while simultaneously considering the sustainability of our lands. I believe that this definition can and will provide landowners with economic options that will help keep forestlands forested.

I look forward to working with you in the future on this and other forest issues. If you would kindly share this response with your colleagues, I would be most appreciative.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tom Vilsack", written in a cursive style.

Thomas J. Vilsack  
Secretary

October 13, 2009

The Honorable Tom Vilsack  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
1400 Independence Avenue SW  
Washington, DC 20250

Dear Secretary Vilsack:

We are writing to thank you for your leadership in advancing a sustainable renewable energy policy, responsible land management, and rural America through a broad definition for renewable forest biomass in energy and climate policy. We particularly appreciate your support of a definition similar to that of the 2008 Farm Bill that would provide full market participation for biomass from private and public forest lands while including biomass from federal lands that conforms to federal law and forest plans.

America's private and public forests are uniquely suited to help meet our nation's renewable energy and climate needs. Renewable forest biomass from these lands could provide a significant portion of the energy needed to meet an RES and could make substantial contributions to the production of next generation transportation fuels. Sound management of our forests to provide biomass energy will also improve the overall carbon footprint of domestic energy supplies while contributing to the long-term forest health and vitality – improving wildlife habitat, protecting water quality and reducing catastrophic wildfires that emit millions of tons of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases each year.

One of the goals of promoting renewable energy is to reduce our dependence on foreign sources of energy and replace them with domestic sources of clean, reliable energy. Critical to this objective is an inclusive definition of qualifying biomass that maintains a level playing field for market access across all feedstock sources and encompasses the full range of wood biomass, including trees and other plants, forest residuals and byproducts of manufacturing.

As Congress moves forward on energy and climate change legislation, and the Administration participates in COP-15, we look forward to working with you to promote a broad definition of renewable forest biomass in federal policy.

Sincerely,

25x'25  
ADAGE  
Alabama Forestry Association  
American Forest Foundation  
American Forest Resource Council  
American Loggers Council  
Arkansas Forestry Association  
Associated Logging Contractors of Idaho  
Associated Oregon Loggers

Association of Consulting Foresters of  
America  
Avista  
Biomass Coordinating Council, American  
Council On Renewable Energy  
Biotechnology Industry Organization  
Black Hills Forest Resource Association  
Boone & Crockett Club  
California Forestry Association

Catch-A-Dream Foundation  
Colorado Timber Industry Association  
Deere & Company  
Empire State Forest Products Association  
Energy Corporation  
Florida Forestry Association  
Forest Landowners Association  
Georgia Forestry Association  
Intermountain Forest Association  
Louisiana Forestry Association  
Michigan Association of Timbermen  
Michigan Forest Products Council  
Mississippi Biomass and Renewable Energy  
Council  
Montana Logging Association  
National Alliance of Forest Owners  
National Association of Counties  
National Association of Forest Service Retirees  
National Association of State Foresters  
National Association of University Forest  
Resource Programs  
National Forest Counties and Schools Coalition  
National Wild Turkey Federation  
North Carolina Forestry Association

Northern Arizona Loggers Association  
NorthWestern Energy  
Oregon Forest Industries Council  
Oregon Small Woodlands Association  
Otoka Energy  
Quality Deer Management Association  
Reaves Timber  
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation  
Ruffed Grouse Society  
Shull Timber Corporation  
Society of American Foresters  
South Carolina Forestry Association  
Sustainable Solutions Georgia  
Tennessee Forestry Association  
Texas Forestry Association  
The Biomass Power Association  
Virginia Forest Products Association  
Virginia Loggers Association  
Washington Contract Loggers Association  
Washington Forest Protection Association  
Washington Friends of Farms & Forest  
Woodlands Carbon Company  
Xcel Energy

CURRICULUM VITAE  
**BRIAN J. KERNOHAN**

**IDAHO OFFICE:** Forest Capital Partners, LLC (208) 859-2364 (phone)  
687 W. Canfield Avenue, Suite 101 bkernohan@forestcap.com  
Coeur d' Alene, ID 83815

**HEADQUARTERS:** 111 SW Fifth Ave., Suite 3850 (503) 200-2740 (phone)  
Portland, OR 97204

**Experience**

**Manager of Wildlife and Forest Stewardship**, February 2005 – present

Forest Capital Partners, LLC

Responsible for wildlife and fisheries management, policy development, forest certification, communications and public relations; and supporting non-timber revenue development across Forest Capital Partners' assets through overall management of related budgets, staff, and contractors. • Management of wildlife and fisheries resources includes providing operational support, through on-the-ground advisory services to managers and foresters, in designing and implementing strategic and tactical plans that fulfill financial and stewardship objectives. • Forest management policy development related to environmental protection includes providing consultation to managers and foresters regarding forest management policies that fulfill evolving regulatory and certification standards, and provide streamlined administrative processes that document management activities. • Administration of forest certification includes management of Forest Capital's Sustainable Forestry Initiative program, a third-party environmental certification system, and advising leadership relative to certification programs in the marketplace. • Communications and public relations include shaping Forest Capital's reputation and directing public relations through communication and marketing initiatives. • Supporting non-timber revenue development entails investigating non-timber markets including carbon, ecosystem services, biomass, and conservation easements; including market monitoring and development.

**Senior Ecological Specialist**, February 2002 – January 2005

Boise Cascade Corporation / Boise Cascade, LLC – Timberland Resources

Assisted Boise operating regions with development of sustainable forest management plans and Sustainable Forestry Initiative conformance. Activities included incorporation of ecological modeling into forest harvest planning processes and other business applications, documentation of landscape-level diversity, and direct ecology assistance to operating regions including threatened & endangered species and rare community management. Supported acquisition and divestiture efforts. Supervised daily operations of the Watersheds, Wildlife & Aquatic Ecology Department including management of a \$1.2 million annual budget that included \$500,000 in professional service fees, contracting, monthly reporting requirements, and representing the department on cross-departmental teams.

**Ecological Specialist - Ecosystem Ecologist**, April 1999 –January 2002

Boise Cascade Corporation - Timberland Resources

Assisted Boise Cascade regions with the application and implementation of landscape planning and management methodologies related to wildlife habitat and ecosystem management. Activities included assisting with land and ecosystem classification and mapping, assisting with methodologies for habitat

variable sampling, and assisting with design of population surveys. Supervised projects related to development of information of importance to Boise Cascade stewardship needs and implementation of ecosystem management.

**Manager/Wildlife Biologist, May 1995 – March 1999**

Boise Cascade Corporation - Minnesota Ecosystem Management Demonstration Project

Assisted in development of a coarse-filter approach to ecosystem management with a species assessment. Demonstrated and promoted the approach in northern Minnesota to a variety of agency personnel and interest groups. Managed contracts, \$1.86 million budget, and staff. Coordinated the integration of ecosystem management protocol into regional operations. Designed and implemented biodiversity, historical disturbance regime, and vegetative/ecological research and analyzed each. Administered data collection crews and implemented quality control measures.

## EDUCATION

Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan. **Ph.D. Candidate in Wildlife Management.**

Dissertation: Development and Implementation of Species-Specific Assessments for Monitoring Forest Ecosystem Health in Central Idaho. Withdrew in May 1995 to pursue career opportunities with Boise Cascade Corporation.

South Dakota State University, Brookings, South Dakota. **M.S. in Wildlife Management**, December 1994. Thesis: Winter/Spring Population Characteristics of White-tailed Deer in an Agricultural/Wetland Complex in Northeastern South Dakota.

Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan. **B.S. in Wildlife Ecology**, August 1992.

## PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS/COMMITTEES

**National Alliance of Forest Owners (NAFO) (2008 – present)**

- Operating Committee (2008 – present)
- Working Forest Task Group (2009 – present)
  - Chair (2009 – present)
- Climate Change Task Group (2008 – present)
  - Chair (2008 – 2009)
- Environmental Task Group (2008 – present)
- Government Relations Task Group (2008 – present)

**National Council for Air and Stream Improvement (NCASI) (2003 – present)**

- Board of Governors (2006 – present)
- Forest Environment & Sustainability Task Group (2006 – present)
- Sustainable Forests & Eastern Wildlife Task Group (2000-2001; 2003 – present)
- Western Wildlife Task Group (2003 – present)
- Forest Watersheds Task Group (2006 – present)

**Sustainable Forestry Initiative<sup>®</sup> Inc (SFI) (2005 – present)**

- Resources Committee (2008 – present)
  - Bioenergy Task Force, Chair (2009 – present)

Carbon Task Force, Chair (2008 – present)  
Bioenergy and Climate Standards Review Sub-Committee, Chair (2008-2009)

**The Wildlife Society (TWS)** (1990 – present)

Biological Diversity Working Group (1994-present)  
Past Chair (2006-2007); Chair (2003-2005); Chair-elect (2001-2002); Board Member (1999-2001)  
Northwest Section (2000-present)

**Other National Affiliations/Committees**

Forest Climate Working Group (2008 – present)

Forest Carbon Standards Committee (2008 – present)

**Regional and State Affiliations/Committees**

Oregon Roundtable on Sustainable Forest Management (2009 – present)

Western Climate Initiative (2008 – present)

Washington Forest Protection Association

Forest Policy Committee (2006 – present)  
Wildlife Task Group (2006 – present)

**SELECT PUBLICATIONS**

Haufler, J. B., and **B. J. Kernohan**. 2009. Landscape considerations for conservation planning on private lands. Pages 153-176 in Millspaugh, J. J., and F. R. Thompson, III, editors. Models for planning wildlife conservation in large landscapes. Academic Press, San Diego, California. 688 pp.

Kroll, A. J., K. Risenhoover, T. McBride, E. Beach, **B. J. Kernohan**, J. Light, and Janette Bach. 2008. Factors influencing stream occupancy and detection probability parameters of stream-associated amphibians in commercial forests of Oregon and Washington, USA. Forest Ecology and Management 255:3726-3735.

Gitzen, R. A., J. J. Millspaugh, and **B. J. Kernohan**. 2006. Bandwidth selection for fixed kernel analysis of animal utilization distributions. Journal of Wildlife Management 70:1334-1344.

Wildlife Society, The. 2003. The relationship of economic growth to wildlife conservation. Technical Report 03-1. The Wildlife Society, Bethesda, Maryland.

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Committee on Agriculture  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Required Witness Disclosure Form

House Rules\* require nongovernmental witnesses to disclose the amount and source of Federal grants received since October 1, 2007.

Name: Brian J. Kernohan  
Address: 687 W. Canfield Ave., Suite 101  
Telephone: 208-859-2364  
Organization you represent (if any): Forest Capital Partners, LLC

1. Please list any federal grants or contracts (including subgrants and subcontracts) you have received since October 1, 2007, as well as the source and the amount of each grant or contract. House Rules do **NOT** require disclosure of federal payments to individuals, such as Social Security or Medicare benefits, farm program payments, or assistance to agricultural producers:

Source: None Amount: \$0

Source: \_\_\_\_\_ Amount: \_\_\_\_\_

2. If you are appearing on behalf of an organization, please list any federal grants or contracts (including subgrants and subcontracts) the organization has received since October 1, 2007, as well as the source and the amount of each grant or contract:

Source: None Amount: \$0

Source: \_\_\_\_\_ Amount: \_\_\_\_\_

Please check here if this form is NOT applicable to you: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: Brian J. Kernohan

Digitally signed by Brian J. Kernohan  
DN: cn=Brian J. Kernohan, c=US, o=Forest Capital Partners, LLC,  
email=bkernohan@forestcap.com  
Date: 2010.04.27 20:08:49 -0700

\* Rule XI, clause 2(g)(4) of the U.S. House of Representatives provides: *Each committee shall, to the greatest extent practicable, require witnesses who appear before it to submit in advance written statements of proposed testimony and to limit their initial presentations to the committee to brief summaries thereof. In the case of a witness appearing in a nongovernmental capacity, a written statement of proposed testimony shall include a curriculum vitae and a disclosure of the amount and source (by agency and program) of each Federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof) received during the current fiscal year or either of the two previous fiscal years by the witness or by any entity represented by the witness.*

PLEASE ATTACH DISCLOSURE FORM TO EACH COPY OF TESTIMONY.