

Virginia National Priorities Addendum

November 2020





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Overview

The 2008 Farm Bill, under Title VIII – Forestry, amended the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978, to include the requirement that each state develop a long-term, statewide assessment and strategies plan for forest resources. These assessments and strategies focused on three national priorities:

1. Conserve and Manage Working Forest Landscapes for Multiple Values and Uses
2. Protect Forests from Threats
3. Enhance Public Benefits from Trees and Forests

Virginia Department of Forestry (VDOF) developed strategic objectives with a comprehensive team of stakeholders to address cross-boundary, landscape-scale actions that would be the most efficient activities to address issues of concern developed for the assessment phase of the 2010 Forest Action Plan.

This document serves as the second updated record of activities taken by Virginia stakeholders to address strategic actions taken as part of Virginia’s 2010 Forest Action Plan. Strategic actions and challenges in implementing each of Virginia’s strategic objectives from the past five years are linked to the national priorities. Emerging issues that have become evident since the 2010 publication of the Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources and the last National Priorities Addendum in 2015 are included as challenges in each priority section. Only a subset of VDOF objectives is used to cross-walk each national objective while retaining their unique VDOF-identifying number.

National Priority 1. Conserve and Manage Working Forest Landscapes for Multiple Values and Uses

VDOF Objective 2.1 – Increase the amount of forestland protected and/or established in Virginia watersheds, with a priority on significant watersheds.

Strategic Actions Taken:

- ◆ From 2015 to 2020, VDOF’s Forestland Conservation Team increased its portfolio of conserved stream frontage (riparian buffers) by 1,346,834 feet, via completion of approximately 85 new easement projects.
- ◆ In the early spring of 2019, VDOF partnered with the James River Association (JRA) to establish riparian buffers through a Virginia Environmental Endowment (VEE) grant to demonstrate the increased recognition that trees and forestry are key to Chesapeake Bay restoration. The James River Buffer Program aims to establish more than 700 acres of riparian forested buffers in the Middle James region of the river. This initiative to restore river and streamside forest buffers springs from funding from the VEE James River Water Quality Improvement Program grant awarded to VDOF (\$750,000) and the JRA (\$1.45 million). Funding for this project allowed VDOF to hire a program coordinator position that



is working closely with VDOF field staff and the James River Association to evaluate and implement riparian planting projects. A similar flexible riparian forest buffer program (for the Shenandoah Watershed) through partnership with the Chesapeake Bay Foundation (National Fish and Wildlife Foundation funds) was formulated in 2019 and launched in early 2020.

- ◆ In 2019, VDOF launched the Forest and Drinking Water Forum in conjunction with the Southeast Partnership for Forests and Water. This initial engagement brought together water utilities, conservation organizations, government agencies, and forest landowners to identify opportunities to collaboratively strategize about the utilization and protection of Virginia's forest resource that provides clean drinking water for all of the Commonwealth's citizens.
- ◆ VDOF, in partnership with the USFS Forest Legacy Program, the New River Land Trust, Appalachian Trail Conservancy and others, worked from 2014 to 2019 to conserve 3,550 acres of the Little Stony Creek watershed, said creek holding designation as an exceptional state waterway and class II trout stream. This watershed-scale project, encompassing multiple tracts, also protects two miles of frontage on the Appalachian National Scenic Trail.
- ◆ In 2018, VDOF provided technical support to the City of Charlottesville's effort to preserve additional private land adjacent its Ragged Mountain Reservoir. The effort resulted in Virginia's first successful grant proposal to the USFS Community Forest Program, supporting the acquisition of 142 acres of forestland, now designated the Ragged Mountain Community Forest.
- ◆ In July 2013, federal agencies, including the U.S. Departments of Defense, Agriculture and the Interior, announced a new initiative to reduce the adverse effects of incompatible development around military installations. Known as the Sentinel Landscapes Partnership, the aim is to sustain military readiness, preserve forest and agricultural land and protect wildlife habitat by focusing on areas where these priorities overlap. The 2017 Virginia Statewide Joint Land-Use Study (JLUS) Strategic Plan of 11 military installations recommended that Virginia address encroachment at state military installations from a broader perspective. The Commonwealth is pursuing an operational risk management framework for assessing installation/range encroachment conditions to identify opportunities for action and synergy. As a component of this framework, VDOF is currently leading a Virginia effort jointly sponsored by the Secretary of Agriculture and Forestry and the Secretary of Veterans and Defense Affairs to submit applications to the federal government to create two Virginia Sentinel Landscapes in 2020. The purpose is to launch regional conservation partnerships in support of the Governor's land and water conservation and rural economic development initiatives that also support military compatible land and air use and conservation buffers. Virginia's goal is to create two key, landscape-scale, national security and conservation corridors that enhance national military air and land mission training readiness across Virginia, provide security to the U.S. Capitol region, prioritize conservation of working forest and agricultural lands most at-risk of conversion to alternative land use, further improve the health of the Chesapeake Bay, and support the Governor's efforts to develop a statewide coastal resiliency master plan.



VDOF Objective 3.1 – We will increase the number of forest management projects implemented on private land and promote cost share funding for all appropriate projects.

Strategic Actions Taken:

- ◆ VDOF collaborated with the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (DGIF) from 2013 to 2019 on a Quail Recovery Initiative. The Initiative provided funding assistance to private forest landowners for a variety of good forestry practices that enhanced quail habitat. Through this program, landowners received partial reimbursement after completing treatments such as shortleaf and longleaf pine establishment, pre-commercial thinnings, prescribed burns in middle-aged forests, and herbicide applications to release desirable tree species and to control invasive plants. Private forest landowners completed forest management projects on more than 5,500 acres across the Commonwealth as part of this program.
- ◆ Through Virginia's Reforestation of Timberlands (RT) program, landowners are reimbursed for a portion of the costs associated with correctly planting or improving pines on their property. Funding for the RT program is split between a self-imposed forest products tax, paid by primary producers in Virginia and a match from the Virginia General Assembly. From 1972 through state fiscal year 2019, the RT program has reimbursed 50,156 landowners for projects on 1,918,114 acres in Virginia. 2019 recorded the highest ever forest products tax and state match (combined of nearly \$4 million), with more than 1,100 projects and 44,000 acres. This contributed to a ten-year statewide high in tree planting of more than 75,000 acres.
- ◆ VDOF continues to offer cost-share funding through Virginia's Pine Bark Beetle Prevention program supported by funds from the USFS Southern Pine Beetle Program. This cost-share program provides financial assistance to private landowners to conduct pre-commercial thinning, a practice that reduces a stand's susceptibility to attack by bark beetles. Since the program's inception in 2004, Virginia has cost-shared more than 60,000 acres of pre-commercial thinning in pine stands. In 2019, 60 thinning projects were cost-shared and 2,788 acres were thinned through the program.

VDOF Objective 3.4 – Implement actions to protect Virginia's forest resource from species loss and from the impacts of detrimental native and invasive plants and pests.

Strategic Actions Taken:

- ◆ In 2019, VDOF took the first steps in developing what will be a long-term pursuit of improved hardwood forest management across the Commonwealth. Hardwood forests cover almost 80 percent of Virginia and account for nearly half of the timber income produced in the state. The hardwood initiative focuses on helping landowners manage their forests to increase



natural regeneration of desirable young hardwood trees, such as oak. Hardwood forests are not only valuable for forest products. Because hardwoods cover so much of the state, they are also important for water quality protection and the Chesapeake Bay recovery, and they provide critical habitat for many species of plants and animals. Improving hardwood management will enhance wildlife habitat, support recovery of threatened and endangered species, and bolster Virginia's hunting and outdoor-recreation opportunities. Because hardwood forests are valuable for so many different reasons, there are many advocates for improving hardwood forest management. VDOF hosted the initial stakeholder meeting for the hardwood initiative in April 2019, bringing together more than 50 representatives of diverse groups to identify challenges and brainstorm strategies to address them. VDOF is also partnering with the George Washington-Jefferson National Forest and other state agencies.

- ◆ In 2018, VDOF acquired conservation easements on two key tracts supporting diminished tree species: (1) a large tract at 4,000-ft. elevation with native red spruce (*Picea rubens*), and (2) a tract adjacent to the National Park Service's Rocky Knob Recreation Area that contains one of only three known Carolina hemlock (*Tsuga caroliniana*) forests in the Commonwealth of Virginia.
- ◆ VDOF, in partnership with the USFS Forest Legacy Program, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), and other state agencies, worked from 2015 to 2020 to build upon longleaf pine conservation projects, bringing Virginia's native longleaf genetic material back from the brink of extirpation. Recent efforts include expanding forest areas used for seed collection, bringing new nursery equipment on line – including capacity for containerized longleaf seedlings, and progress toward expansion of Big Woods State Forest and TNC's Piney Grove Preserve via acquisition of key private tracts.

VDOF Objective 4.1 – Increase the number of acres of forestland protected from conversion, focusing, where possible, on lands ranked as high in “Forest Conservation Value.” Include expanding efforts in non-permanent conservation.

Strategic Actions Taken:

- ◆ Successful forest conservation not only protects existing forests, it can also actively reverse the impacts of forest loss, and can positively influence local economies. In August 2019, VDOF recorded the largest open-space easement in Virginia's history – 22,856 acres in Russell County, Virginia. Though VDOF holds the Highlands Easement, this conservation success came to fruition through a partnership with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ). The easement, part of a larger conservation tract held by TNC, will bolster existing conservation initiatives along the Clinch River, and strengthen local economies through sustainable forest management and ecotourism. This project nearly doubled VDOF's conservation easement portfolio, which now includes more than 84,000 acres through 190 easements, protecting tens of thousands of acres of forestland as well as hundreds of miles of waterways.
- ◆ From 2015 to 2020, VDOF worked with numerous partners to acquire approximately 85 new conservation easements, mostly via donation from private landowners. Completing an



average of 17 new easements per year represents a successful acceleration of forestland conservation efforts, made possible due to increased Forestland Conservation staffing.

VDOF Objective 4.2 – Increase awareness of the importance of and need for forestland conservation among landowners and local governments.

Strategic Actions Taken:

- ◆ Virginia launched the nation's first and only Century Forest program on July 1, 2016. The program honors and recognizes those Virginia landowners whose families have owned working forestlands for more than 100 years, acknowledging their long-term commitment to enhancing the environment and protecting the quality of life for their fellow Virginians through forestry. This commitment in the past, and going forward, not only determines what Virginia's forests look like today, but will play a critical role in defining their future. As of 2019, 39 families holding 14,446 acres with a combined tenure of 6,159 years have been recognized. The properties range in size from 40 acres to 2,833 acres, with an average size of 370 acres. These families' ownerships ranged from 105 years to 277 years, with an average tenure of 158 years – an ownership that spans more than six generations.
- ◆ The Century Forest designation taps into the deep connection that family forest landowners have with their land. These families have attained a significant milestone for forest landowners and set the standard for preservation of the Commonwealth's woodland heritage. They recognize their woodland legacy is longer than their tenure, and it is important to them that their forestland, along with the associated family stories and memories, are passed forward intact to future generations.
- ◆ In response to a continuing need to address the intergenerational transfer of family forestland as 405,000 family forest landowners control 10.6 million acres of Virginia's forestland, VDOF and Virginia Cooperative Extension (VCE) developed and began offering the award-winning short course "Focusing on Land Transfer to Generation NEXT" across the Commonwealth. Since 2009, a total of 12 workshops have been held involving more than 300 families. As these families continue executing their plans, more than 100,000 acres of land are expected to remain intact and family-owned.
- ◆ In 2016, to continue building more awareness of the topic, VDOF, VCE and Julie King, Esq., developed and hosted a Continuing Legal Education (CLE)-certified course on Farm and Forestland Transition for Estate Planning Attorneys. The program was attended by 138 attorneys from across Virginia.
- ◆ In a continued effort to expand the program's influence and visibility, the Generation NEXT logo successfully received registration by the United States Patent and Trademark Office in 2018.



VDOF Objective 4.3 – Manage the state forestlands on a sustainable basis for research, demonstration, education and multiple use benefits while staying within the allowable forest harvest levels.

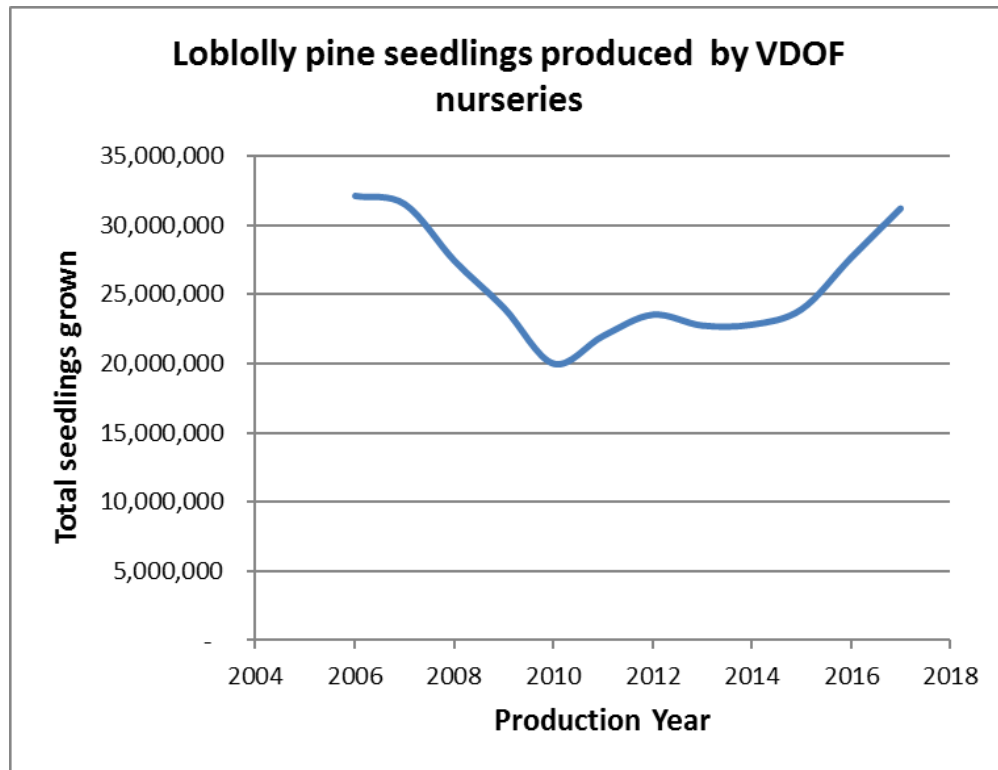
Strategic Actions Taken:

- ◆ VDOF manages 25 state forests covering more than 69,000 acres of forestland. The 25th state forest, First Mountain, was dedicated in 2019. Previously, in October of 2018, all of Virginia’s state forests achieved certification to the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) and American Tree Farm System (ATFS) standards, establishing Virginia State Forests as examples of science-based forest management for private landowners (State of the Forest 2019).

VDOF Objective 5.3 – Manage the nurseries to provide the best quality seedling types demanded by the customer.

Strategic Actions Taken:

- ◆ To support reforestation of timberlands, VDOF’s two nurseries grew more than 29 million trees, including four species of pine (white, loblolly, shortleaf and longleaf) and 48 species of hardwood to sell to forest landowners in 2018-2019. Through decades of research and selection, the trees sold through the Garland Gray and Augusta Forestry Centers are well-suited for Virginia’s soils and climates. Garland Gray has increased loblolly pine production from 2015 through 2020, as seen in the graph below, to meet the demand for quality Virginia seedlings.



- ◆ In the effort to restore a diminished species (longleaf pine) to the landscape of Virginia, the VDOF nursery undertook a significant project in 2018 to begin producing containerized longleaf pine seedlings at the Garland Gray Forestry Center. The initial \$400,000 project involved the installation of a center pivot irrigation system, the purchase of a vacuum sower system and table racks to produce 600,000 containerized seedlings. In the spring of 2018, an initial planting of 175,000 longleaf pine seeds were sown, along with an additional 370,000 loblolly seeds to meet the needs of specific customers and to evaluate the containerized market for loblolly pine in Virginia. In 2019, additional capacity was added to the table rack system, allowing 1,200,000 containerized seedlings to be grown at Garland Gray. Once additional native Virginia Longleaf seed is produced, the nursery plans to grow up to 500,000 longleaf seedlings annually along with other tree and grass species. With the addition of more table-rack capacity, the operation has the capability to be expanded to grow 2,400,000 containerized cells. In 2020, native grass species will be sown in an experiment to develop planting protocols for raising additional understory species to complement the longleaf pine ecosystem. Atlantic white-cedar seed will be grown at Garland Gray for the first time in 2020.

Challenges:

Conservation of forestland and reducing fragmentation of forested properties continues to be a challenge in the face of development projects and widespread intergenerational land transfers. Funding and lack of dedicated personnel limit the impacts that state agencies can make. Forest product market challenges affect forest landowner's ability to manage working forests, particularly those of smaller acreage. New and spreading invasive species including emerald ash borer and spotted lanternfly threaten to reduce species diversity and marketability of some forest products.



National Priority 2. Protect Forests from Threats

VDOF Objective 1.1 – We will reduce the forestland burned by wildfires.

Strategic Actions Taken:

- ◆ VDOF has historically maintained a low-tech, paper log system to manage wildfire response records. In 2019, Virginia became the first state in the nation to move wildfire response management to an almost entirely online platform. Through the web and mobile application FiResponse, VDOF is able to more efficiently and effectively track and dispatch resources to wildfires – everything from staff to heavy equipment. Efficient dispatch of resources means the firefighters and emergency personnel responding to wildfires are safer, and safety of our emergency response teams is a top priority. FiResponse also provides real-time fire situation reporting, allowing for managers and state officials to maintain high situational awareness.
- ◆ Prevention is a critical component to wildfire response. VDOF completed 42 wildfire hazard mitigation projects in 2018-2019, resulting in direct improvements to 264 homes in 44 different high-risk woodland home communities. As of June 30, 2019, Virginia has 56 recognized Firewise USA communities, making Virginia one of the top 15 states nationally in terms of communities with formal recognition for their efforts in wildfire hazard mitigation.
- ◆ The Virginia Dry Hydrant Program is a state-funded initiative that provides 100 percent of the necessary funding to install dry fire hydrants throughout the Commonwealth to improve rural water supply for fire protection. In state fiscal year 2019, 25 new dry hydrants were installed and 13 existing hydrants were repaired. More than 1,750 dry hydrants are now installed across the Commonwealth.

VDOF Objective 1.2 – Provide available financial resources to rural volunteer fire departments for training and the acquisition of small equipment and wildland fire personnel protective equipment.

Strategic Actions Taken:

- ◆ VDOF relies on highly-trained personnel to respond to wildland fires or other weather-related emergencies. In 2018-2019, 127 volunteer fire departments throughout the state received grant-funded assistance from VDOF. By supporting our agency partners, regional land managers, and members of Virginia's 768 fire departments through training and grant funds, VDOF helps establish a resilient response network that is ready to protect Virginia's forest resources and citizens during disasters.

VDOF Objective 3.4 – Implement actions to protect Virginia's forest resource from species loss and from the



impacts of detrimental native and invasive plants and pests.

Strategic Actions Taken:

- ◆ The emerald ash borer (EAB) is an invasive wood-boring beetle that is pushing most native species of ash (*Fraxinus*) trees to the brink of extinction. The year 2018 marked a decade since EAB became established in Virginia; its presence has since been confirmed in more than 80 counties. In spite of this harsh reality, for some ash trees in the state, there may still be hope. Insecticide treatment is possible on a small scale; the preferred treatment method is direct injection into the trunk to avoid effects on non-target species. VDOF has developed an EAB Treatment program to treat high-value ash on an individual-tree basis and provides support to landowners treating ash on private property through a cost-share program. From May to August 2019, VDOF personnel chemically treated 125 ash trees on state land and 545 trees on private lands to protect them against infestation. The cumulative diameter of the treated trees was more than 13,957 inches. VDOF also supports biological control efforts for long-term control of EAB in forest settings. Certain species of parasitoid wasps have been approved for release in Virginia and are regulated by the USDA APHIS. In 2019, VDOF released a total of 4,512 parasitoids across seven sites including two state forests, two wildlife management areas, two state parks, and the Montpelier historic site.
- ◆ The hemlock woolly adelgid is an invasive insect that infests and kills hemlocks trees in eastern North America. While there has been significant hemlock mortality in Virginia, there are pockets of healthy hemlock trees that VDOF actively manages with both biological control and chemical treatment. In 2019, VDOF chemically treated 78 trees on state-owned property that is managed by Albemarle County. This treatment should provide up to seven years of protection against the hemlock woolly adelgid. VDOF also released 500 predator beetles as biological control in 2019.
- ◆ From a historic occurrence on more than a million acres, longleaf pine was virtually extinct in Virginia by 1990. To bring longleaf back to Virginia, VDOF was awarded two National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) grants (2015, 2017) totaling \$300,000, which allowed VDOF to hire a longleaf pine coordinator to effectively manage the restoration efforts of longleaf pine in Virginia. Significant efforts to restore these species have been the formation of a Local Implementation Team (Longleaf Cooperators of Virginia), establishment of a VDOF longleaf seed orchard (with its first cone crop harvested in October 2019 producing 60 bushels of cones), and the reemergence of longleaf, as evidenced in the forest inventory data released in 2019.
- ◆ Longleaf pine-grassland ecosystems require prescribed fire to flourish and maintain the ecosystem. To provide the staff needed to reintroduce fire to the ecosystem, VDOF and other resource partners train and support landowners in the wise use of fire through prescribed burning services. From 2017-2018, a collaboration of state, federal and private partners combined to burn 4,285 acres, and from June 2018 through April 2019, 276 burns were performed on 7,503 acres. VDOF and state and federal partners are continuing to work together to increase annual prescribed burning and to build a network of trained individuals and contractors who can provide prescribed burn services on private lands. In December 2018, the first native Virginia containerized longleaf seedlings (a diminished species in Virginia) were planted on Cheroenhaka Nottoway Indian tribal land in Southampton County.



The Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, in cooperation with the Cheroenhaka Tribe, manage the land.

Challenges:

Protecting Virginia's forests from the myriad of threats requires close coordination between VDOF, state and local governments, and private partners. Of the many challenges that continue to emerge, funding and manpower characterize the majority of the challenges. In diminished species restoration there continues to be low numbers of private contractors who are trained and willing to provide prescribed burn services to private landowners. Diminished species funding, particularly for shortleaf pine establishment and management recently ended after a successful number of years. The VDOF nursery has ramped up efforts to produce native Virginia longleaf seedling, but seedling availability continues to be a limiting factor for landowners seeking to establish longleaf pine on their property. Finally, increasing populations continue to drive increasing wildland-urban interface areas across the Commonwealth, and the arrival of new invasive plant and animal species continues to threaten healthy forests.

National Priority 3. Enhance Public Benefits from Trees and Forests

VDOF Objective 2.2 – We will protect and enhance water quality by increasing compliance with Best Management Practices (BMPs) on forest harvest sites.

Strategic Actions Taken:

- ◆ VDOF has played an important role in the protection of our forested watersheds since the early 1970s when the first set of forestry BMPs for water quality were developed. The backbone of VDOF's water quality efforts is the harvest inspection program that began in the mid-1980s. This program provides one-on-one contact between VDOF staff and the harvest operators, and it offers unique opportunities to educate the operators about BMPs and the latest techniques in water quality protection. During 2018-2019, VDOF field personnel inspected 4,404 timber harvest sites across Virginia. These inspections included 17,986 site visits (an average of 4.1 visits per site) on 198,306 acres. VDOF audits of randomly-selected timber harvests shows that the implementation rate for water quality best management practices has remained in the mid-90 percent range during the 2015-2018 time period, with the latest results from 2018 data showing a 94 percent BMP harvest median implementation rate. In 2018, 99.17 percent of audited harvest sites had no active sedimentation present.
- ◆ Logger education has been the focus of the VDOF water quality program. Since the development of the first BMP Manual for Virginia, VDOF has been involved in training harvesting contractors in water quality protection techniques, ranging from harvest planning, map reading and the use of GPS units, to BMP implementation. This occurred through agency-sponsored training and, more recently, through VDOF participation in the SFI Sustainable Harvesting and Resource Professional (SHARP) Logger Training Program. Since 1997, this program has enabled VDOF to assist in training more than 9,000 harvesting professionals in more than 300 programs relating to water quality protection.



VDOF Objective 3.2 – Increase urban forest management in Virginia communities, particularly state and local capacity to address urban forestry issues and concerns.

Strategic Actions Taken:

- ◆ In 2019, VDOF's urban forestry team dedicated focus to Virginia communities with ash trees impacted by emerald ash borer (EAB). Staff worked with communities to treat and salvage ash trees when appropriate, and strongly encouraged communities to explore these options first. However, some trees cannot be saved and need to be removed, which comes at an expense to municipalities or homeowners. No net waste is the conceptual foundation of urban wood utilization; when urban trees die or need to be removed from the landscape, that wood is often sent to a landfill, rather than being treated as a usable wood product. Through workshops, community planning and partnerships with groups like Trees Virginia, VDOF gives communities the information and resources they need to sell or use urban wood.
- ◆ In 2018, VDOF secured a grant to help expand the agency's program on developing uses for urban wood and increasing service providers that can deliver management assistance on small forestland acres and forests in more populated areas. One of the main efforts of this grant is to work with municipalities and tree services to develop a model to better track and quantify urban wood to assist with better management and marketing of wood. These efforts should lead to better small woodlot or community forest management, increasing urban wood use and improving the ability to address impacts of invasive species and natural disasters in these areas. Accomplishments thus far include: workshops and trainings for service providers (including forest operators, municipalities, private and public foresters, and arborists); developing the Virginia Urban Wood Group in association with Trees Virginia with a website (www.vurbanwood.org); holding a Mid-Atlantic Urban Wood Forum in Richmond, and developing additional educational materials, workshops and demonstrations for landowners, service providers, municipalities and other stakeholders. An online Urban and Small Woodlot Forestry Business Directory for interface and small-scale forest landowners has also been created.

VDOF Objective 5.1 – Promote diversification of forest markets and a healthy forest industry to keep forestland in forests.

Strategic Actions Taken:

- ◆ Two Speyside stave mills and one cooperage mill in Virginia were established in 2018-2019. All of these mills – which provide employment opportunities, strengthen local economies, and add vitality to Virginia's hardwood market – rely upon Virginia white oak.
- ◆ VDOF addressed challenges to the forest industry by working with stakeholders to find innovative solutions to keep the forest products industry strong. These stakeholders – including landowners, loggers, mills, and foresters – helped identify concerns, opportunities and areas of focus for our resources; stakeholders drove our response to these market shifts. In 2018-2019, VDOF held Forest Industry Roundtables to prioritize the issues and concerns and begin implementing ways to address them starting next year.



Challenges:

Trade tariffs and other international and economic headwinds have significantly affected Virginia's forest industry, making our economic development and market diversification efforts even more critical. In recent years, the southeast US has faced increasing challenges in both domestic and international wood product markets. In 2018 and 2019, overabundance and erratic demand of certain wood products (e.g., low-quality hardwood, pulpwood and large pine), and international trade war and tariffs (i.e., the 2019 tariff on trade with China) have significantly impacted the wood product industry in the southeast generally and Virginia specifically.

Works Cited

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