OSWA Testifies at Board of Forestry Meeting

By Jim James

On April 14th, the Board of Forestry met in Canyonville. On the agenda was an update to the Board from Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) staff on the progress of developing a recommendation for potential changes to the forest practices protection on small and medium fish bearing streams. Scott Hayes, OSWA President; Dale Cuyler, Douglas County Chapter President, and Rick Barnes representing the Committee for Family Forestlands (CFF) all testified with a similar message: 1) Take the time needed to accurately evaluate all options including a no action alternative. The perceived problem of a minor and temporary increase in stream temperatures when the basal area of conifers is removed to the minimum allowed by law does not mandate an emergency; 2) All available science from new Paired Watershed Studies that show how fish respond to small temperature increases must be part of the Board of Forestry's information before a decision can be made; 3) Do not ignore the role hardwoods play in keeping stream water cool; 4) As required by law, make sure a good economic analysis with a cost to benefit ratio is performed, before any proposal is recommended to the Board; and 5) The economic analysis must recognize the specific impact on family forest owners.

Many OSWA members drove to Canyonville to show support from the audience. Besides those testifying they were Gene and Lynnette Henshaw (Polk County); Cilde Grover (Curry County); Bill and Marion Collins (Jackson County), Michael Atkinson and Dick Beers (Lane County), Bill Arsenault, Audrey Barnes, and Roy Brogden (Douglas County) and Rex Storm (Washington County). The solidarity of OSWA members was evident and recognized by the Board, ODF staff, and others in the audience. I heard several positive comments from Board of Forestry members, ODF staff, and others at breaks during the day. Thank you to those who participated. The Board did accept an ODF recommendation to hold a Board Workshop to focus on the Board’s roles and responsibilities and to hear about the recent science related to forest streams coming from Paired Watershed Studies. It is the Board’s intent to hold this workshop before further discussion about new stream rules. The ODF staff is planning a workshop on June 23rd. There is also a Board of Forestry meeting scheduled for June 4th. The workshop will be a good opportunity to hear firsthand how the rulemaking may proceed. ODF still plans to make a proposal to the Board this fall. For background information on the rulemaking process see articles on page 8 and 9.
OSWA President’s Message

Scott Hayes

You will find in this edition news of our annual meeting hosted by the Douglas County chapter, our membership status, and information on the Oregon Board of Forestry’s rule making process for small and medium fish bearing streams.

For those of you trying to play catch-up on the history behind why a rulemaking process is being proposed, OSWA has a RipStream Q&A on our website, www.OSWA.org. RipStream was a study started in 2002 with one purpose to measure stream temperature increases after harvesting to the minimum Forest Practices Act rules. Also posted on this site are the testimonies submitted to the Board of Forestry and the EQC by many of our members.

Many woodland owners would agree with an assessment of the Forest Practices Act written twenty years ago by John Garland, Professor Emeritus, Oregon State University: “...as a result of more political involvement in the FPA from the composition of the Board of Forestry to legislative directives for changes, the FPA in Oregon could be on a downward spiral of increasing regulations with marginal real benefits to resource management...”

In fact, the Legislature passed a law to address just what John wrote about. In a nutshell after many statutory and administrative rule changes ranging from stream classification to wildlife leave-trees, it was felt that over 95% of resource protection that could be gained through regulatory actions under the FPA had occurred. The 1996 Legislature believed that additional protections would have little likely gain, but at great cost. The result was ORS 527.714.

This law created a very deliberative process for the adoption of additional resource protection rules, requiring evidence of a problem, practical solutions, proportionality (for example don’t solve water quality problems on urban and rural lands, agricultural lands, or in estuaries, by requiring more from forestlands), and a rigorous evaluation of the economic impacts of increased regulation compared to the projected benefits of a new rule.

In the current rule process, OSWA is questioning the evidence of a problem and what exactly is at risk. The Board will have a workshop on June 23rd, hopefully, address the problem and to hear about new science from paired watershed studies.

Most, if not all, OSWA members voluntarily exceed the current stream protection rules, especially those of us with good forest management plans. Adopting rules that approach or exceed our voluntary actions may be encouraged by some, but once this policy pathway is followed, it cements in place any future good riparian management actions and limits the options for future generations of family woodland owners. The success of the Forest Practices Act since 1971 is because of its popular support by landowners who understand the benefits of practical, realistic rules that protect the tangible resources Oregonians enjoy.

The OSWA Board of Directors and the Executive Committee encourage each of you to submit your comments to the Board of Forestry. The best way is to email them to Sabrina Perez, Board Support at Sabrina.perez@state.or.us.

Hope to see you at the June 26-28 annual meeting!
Tree Farm Chair’s Message

Joe Holmberg

Spring has officially arrived although the 24 degree reading on the tree farm thermometer this morning disguises that fact. It’s been an unusual winter with record breaking low temperatures in December and a snow/ice storm in February. There was significant tree breakage from the ice. Good news! Plenty of wood for the fireplace. Bad news! Really didn’t need to have the task of gathering and hauling broken limbs added to the “To Do” list.

Oregon Tree Farm members should have recently received a donation request from the American Tree Farm System (ATFS). The request speaks about membership benefits and requests a membership donation. Their choice of words might raise questions. I want to be abundantly clear that if your property is a certified Oregon Tree Farm, you are automatically a member of both ATFS and the Oregon Tree Farm System (OTFS). There are no fees of any kind connected to this membership. You may recall that ATFS used Oregon a few years back to test a membership model and that the model was rejected in favor of an enhanced donation campaign. You are experiencing elements of that campaign. I am encouraged by the latest iteration which offers premiums for suggested donation levels (emphasis added). Over the nearly 75 years of the Tree Farm System, donations have been the engine that has and continues to run the organization. From our dedicated Inspector corps to our Board of Directors, OTFS receives in excess of 2500 hours of donated time. All from individuals convinced that your Tree Farm sign is the sign of good forestry. When your ATFS donation request arrives, consider making a donation. Half of all funds donated return to OTFS to benefit our education, certification and recognition programs in Oregon (emphasis added).

A few additional items: ATFS lobbying efforts in DC has resulted in a forestry friendly Farm Bill with a number of provisions that benefit owners of family forestland; and OTFS has received an Education Grant from ATFS to initiate a watershed level planning effort on the Middle Fork John Day. You will hear more about this collaborative effort in future issues of Oregon Family Forests News.
OSWA Executive Directors Report

The first quarter of 2014 has been busy for OSWA. Much of my time has been consumed by being engaged with Oregon Department of Forestry, Board of Forestry, Environmental Quality Commission, and OSWA’s Water Quality Committee preparing for the Riparian Rulemaking process. The Water Quality Committee has been busy representing family forest owners on this issue. Members have testified to the Board of Forestry and Environmental Quality Commission. There are several articles in this publication on this subject.

The Douglas County Chapter has put together another great Annual Meeting program and Outstanding Tree Farmers of the Year tour scheduled for June 26th through 28th at Seven Feathers Casino Resort in Canyonville. Those who participate will be treated to Douglas County hospitality and I am confident will find it a real value. The Thursday optional tours are limited to the first 80 who sign up, so be sure to sign up early if you wish to participate.

By Jim James

At the OSWA Board Meeting on February 21st the Board approved a plan for chapters to reach out to members who have not yet paid their 2014 membership dues and for Chapter Presidents to let the state office know whether delinquent members should be dropped as spelled out in the Bylaws. OSWA’s 2014 Budget was built on growing OSWA’s membership by 5% in 2014, the same growth accomplished in 2013. A big component is retaining existing members. In early April, membership retention is at 92% which is short of the 96% retention experienced in 2013. In early, April OSWA has added 70 new members. The Board also approved a strategy to influence the outcome of the Board of Forestry’s riparian rulemaking process.

OSWA is planning to have several Howdy Neighbor woods tours in 2014. The first will be June 14th in Lincoln County. The second will be at the Nickel Mountain Tree Farm associated with the Annual Meeting in Douglas County. At this time we also have one scheduled for Clackamas County, Lane County, and Linn County. Details are still being developed for these tours.

OSWA’s Budget continues to be a focus of the Board. Since OSWA’s budget strategy is dependent upon membership growth, OSWA’s Sharpening Our Edge Fund Drive, OSWA’s Patron Program and keeping costs in line with projections the Board will be evaluating whether any planned services may need to be modified in the second half of 2014.

OSWA Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dues</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>144,283</td>
<td>159,900</td>
<td>141,546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parton Program</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>28,181</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td>16,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSWA Fund Drive</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>2,416</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>13,500</td>
<td>17,185</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>3,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Income</td>
<td>36,300</td>
<td>52,772</td>
<td>31,700</td>
<td>11,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>233,300</td>
<td>244,837</td>
<td>248,600</td>
<td>178,924</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Expenses | | | |
|---------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Chapter Dues Rebate | 18,000                  | 15,880                   | 17,000                   | 0                                       |
| Wages & Prof. Services | 108,300                  | 117,099                  | 120,400                 | 56,377                                  |
| Publications | 14,500                   | 15,631                   | 21,600                  | 7,158                                   |
| Office & Op. Expenses | 92,100                   | 109,672                  | 85,200                  | 23,890                                  |
| Totals  | 232,900                  | 258,282                  | 244,200                 | 87,425                                  |

Profit | 400 | (13,444) | 4,400 | 91,499
Preventing For Another Fire Season

By Tom Fields, Fire Prevention Coordinator Oregon Department of Forestry, 03/27/14

Anticipation is mounting as we approach another fire season. 2013 was labeled as “epic” on several counts after the Oregon Department of Forestry and forest protective associations led the charge on 1,186 fires that burned 104,607 acres. It was the first time since 1951 that more than 100,000 acres burned on lands protected by ODF. We would like to take this opportunity and thank the many landowners and partners for helping us be successful last summer. For a visual account of last summer, visit us on Facebook to view a short documentary as told by those with firsthand accounts. https://www.facebook.com/oregondepartmentofforestry/posts/768723519812786

While lightning was responsible for the lion’s share of the fires in 2013, human-caused fires illustrated that we still have work to do. Fires caused by debris burning continue to pose one of our biggest challenges. In all, 178 fires were caused by some form of debris burning last year. More than half of these fires occurred outside fire season. One example of a fire that got away involved a person burning with a propane torch while the wind was in excess of 35 mph. The fire in May burned 19 acres of second growth timber and cost more than $60,000 to put out.

The small woodland owner community could play a key role in this arena. By just sharing thoughts with one another on burning alternatives and safe burning practices, and by policing ourselves, these fires will begin to decline. To start, take into consideration these helpful tips.

- **Call before you burn** - If you’re planning to burn, check with your local Oregon Department of Forestry district, fire protective association or air protection authority to learn if there are any current burning restrictions or regulations, and whether a permit is required. Fire officials may designate certain days for burning based on weather and wind conditions.

- **Know the weather forecast** - Never burn under windy conditions.

- **Clear a 10-foot radius around your pile** - also make sure there are no tree branches or power lines above.

- **Keep your burn pile small** - A large burn may cast hot embers long distances. Add debris in small amounts as existing material is consumed.

- **Always have water and fire tools on site**

- **Attend your burn at all times**

- **NEVER use gasoline** or other accelerants (flammable or combustible liquids) to start or increase your open fire. (Every year, 55–60 percent of all burns treated at the Oregon Burn Center in Portland are the result of backyard debris burning.)

- **Make sure it’s out** – Completely extinguish your debris burn before leaving. Go back and recheck old burn piles, as they can retain heat for several weeks and rekindle when the weather warms and wind begins to blow.

While it’s still early to predict what kind of a fire season we may be in for, fire weather elements such as low snowpack, early snow melt and predicted above normal summer temperatures indicate that, as usual, Oregon will be faced with the potential for high fire risk. Do your part and be part of the solution for a successful summer.
OSWA signs are still available. Over 150 have been purchased and posted. Members are encouraged to purchase the 2 ft. by 2 ft. sign with OSWA’s logo and place it on their property. Each sign costs $35. One goal is to give OSWA more recognition. It is amazing how many potential OSWA members who have no idea OSWA even exists. The signs will advertise who we are and members can display the signs with pride. Signs will be available at OSWA’s Annual Meeting and chapter events when Jim James participates. Please contact Jim James jimjamesoswa@yahoo.com or Jen Rains jenerains@gmail.com to order signs or to coordinate receiving a group of signs to sell at a chapter event. Delivery of the signs will be coordinated with each member who orders one.
OSWA’s 54th Annual meeting program is set. OSWA and OTFS members should have already received the brochure in the mail. Douglas County is the host chapter in 2014. The meeting events will be at the Seven Feathers Casino Resort in Canyonville. For those who wish to arrive early, optional tours to Roseburg Forest Products Engineered Wood Products facility and the Douglas Complex Fire will be available on Thursday, June 26th. OSWA’s Board meeting is scheduled for Thursday Night. There is a great lineup of speakers on Friday, June 27th for the program and annual membership meeting focusing on the theme “Family Forest Ownership – The Gambles and The Rewards”. State Forester Doug Decker will be the Keynote Speaker. Topics for the four Friday meeting sessions will be Current Issues, Water Quality, Fire, and What’s New. There will be an Awards Banquet Friday night and the evening program will be viewing 2014 Operator of the Year and 2013 Outstanding Tree Farmers of the Year videos. Also on Friday is OSWA’s annual silent auction. The finale on June 28th will be the Outstanding Tree Farmers of the Year wood tour visiting Rick and Audrey Barnes’ Nickel Mountain Tree Farm. Plan to attend, learn about issues facing family forest owners, meet and collaborate with friends, and enjoy the hospitality of Douglas County.

Thank You Annual Meeting Sponsors

--

Oregon Family Forests News • April 2014 • Page 7
In the early 90’s, the makeup of the Board of Forestry was changed to a seven member board all appointed by the governor. At the same time, the Oregon Department of Forestry was given the sole authority to regulate forest practices in Oregon. It has been set up in state law that the Environmental Quality Commission (EQC) has the authority to set state water quality standards to comply with the federal Clean Water Act and the Board of Forestry has the responsibility and authority to regulate forest practices. The EQC and Board of Forestry currently have a Memorandum of Understanding that recognizes that compliance with Oregon’s Forest Practice Laws is equal to compliance with state water quality standards on forestland. The current riparian rules in Oregon’s Forest Practice Laws were updated in 1994 to reflect the best understanding of how to facilitate the desired future conditions of forest streams and to protect the beneficial uses of forest streams, fish.

In 2000, the Environmental Quality Commission adopted Protecting Cold Water (PCW) Standards for Oregon as required by the federal Clean Water Act (CWA). The standards included a numeric standard of 16 degrees or 18 degrees Celsius depending on the water body and the fish species being protected. Waters at or below these temperatures are deemed to meet this part of PWC standard. There was also a cold water criteria adopted that states no man caused activity can raise stream temperatures more than 0.3 degree Celsius when Salmon, Steelhead, or Bull Trout are present.

Not long after the new PCW Standard was designated there was some concern about whether the current FPA riparian rules were adequate to meet this new standard. A study titled RipStream was designed to evaluate temperature changes in small and medium fish bearing streams on forestland when the basal area of conifers is reduced to the minimum allowed by law. The RipStream Study was designed to measure stream temperature changes. At about the same time, other studies were developed to not only measure temperature changes, but also what are the impacts on fish and other riparian functions following Oregon’s Forest Practice Act riparian protections. These Paired Watershed Studies (Alsea, Hinkle Creek, and Trask) are part of a Watershed Research Cooperative coordinated at Oregon State University.

The RipStream study has conducted of 33 sites including state and private forests in Western Oregon. All sites were either a small or medium fish bearing stream. Private forest sites were harvested to the minimum basal area requirements in the FPA. The State forest sites were harvested to the State Management Plan requirements. Temperatures were measured as a stream enters the clearcut and when it leaves that clearcut. No streams were warmer than the numeric criteria. There was no significant warming on the State Forest sites. The study did show that stream temperatures did increase on average 0.7 degree Celsius 40% of the time on the private forest sites. Under the strictest interpretation of the state PCW standard, this minor increase is a violation of the state PCW standard.

The Paired Watershed Studies, also measure stream temperatures. Their results are similar to RipStream’s results, however the Watershed Research Cooperative studies also measured the impact to fish species. Not all of the studies are complete, but preliminary data shows minor increases in stream temperature are not harmful to fish and in fact can be beneficial to fish. They also show any minor increases in temperature are temporary and temperatures return to normal within a few years.

In January 2012, the Board of Forestry, on a five to two vote determined the RipStream Study demonstrated resource degradation can occur following compliance with FPA riparian protections on small and medium fish bearing streams and therefore the Board must start a rulemaking process to modify the FPA if needed to protect the resource. In this case, the resource being protected is the PCW standard which was set by the EQC to protect salmon, steelhead and bull trout. See ODF article on Page 9.

At its April 14th Board of Forestry meeting the Board approved a recommendation from ODF to hold a workshop to learn about all the science related to stream temperature and impacts to fish. The board also needs to clearly understand its role and responsibility in determining the outcome of this rulemaking process. The Board workshop is scheduled for June 23rd.
OSWA News

Streamside Shade-Tree Buffers: Rulemaking to Protect Cold Water

By: Terry Frueh and Nick Hennemann

The Oregon Board of Forestry is determining whether the current streamside shade-tree buffer rules need to be changed to comply with the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) Protecting Cold Water rule. The Board continues to gather and weigh evidence to determine what, if any, changes must be made to the streamside rules.

Background

The Oregon Forest Practices Act requires the Oregon Department of Forestry (Department) to proactively test forestry rules against the Act’s goals. The Department tests use the best science available to measure how well the rules achieve the Act’s goals to:

- Encourage efficient forestry and logging.
- Maintain designated scenic views; healthy soil; and water, fish, and wildlife resources.
- Ensure these benefits and resources remain for future Oregonians.

To do what the Act requires, the Department staff studied whether the current rules meet the DEQ cold water requirements from 2002 to 2012. Department scientists collected stream temperature and streamside vegetation field data from over thirty Western Oregon streams. In 2012, the Board decided the scientific findings warranted further analysis to determine how to improve current forestry rules to meet DEQ’s cold water requirements. Following the Board’s instruction, Department scientists and staff began analyzing the current rule and developing solutions based on the Board’s guidelines to:

- Meet the DEQ cold water requirement to the maximum extent practicable; and
- Identify viable streamside management options based on public input and supported by available science.

Based on scientific publications about relevant shade-tree buffer studies resembling those most similar to the Oregon streams needing protection, in November 2013 the Board narrowed the rule-making analysis to three shade-buffer solutions, to:

- Give options for retaining variable numbers of trees to provide adequate shade within a fixed distance from the stream; and
- Allow some harvesting along streams using tailored harvest plans that reflect site-specific conditions, terrain, and post-harvest shade needs, known as “Plans for Alternate Practices.”

What next?

June 2014 the Board will take time, using a workshop format, to continue investigating the need and available options for revising the rules. This may include an update from the Department about:

- The status of the streamside shade-tree buffer rule analysis, including analytical methods for developing buffer solutions and preliminary results;
- Identifying emerging policy issues and challenges;
- Options for continued analysis and rule development; and
- Continued public and stakeholder involvement.

For more information about this rule analysis, please contact Terry Frueh at (503) 945-7392 or tfrueh@odf.state.or.us. For more information about the Oregon Board of Forestry please visit: www.oregon.gov/ODF/pages/board/index.aspx.
The 2014 Short Legislative session ended without much fanfare on March 7th. What was sold to the voters in 2010 as an opportunity to make mid-course corrections on budgets and to deal with emergency issues has turned into more of a circus sideshow and taxpayer-funded campaign event. Senator Courtney has now even declared the session needs to be longer so more issues can be dealt with. In my opinion, that is about the last thing Oregonians need--more time for the legislature to pass bills that did not have support in a long session, which is mainly what we have seen.

Paying for the 2013 fire season was an example of a needed budget adjustment. The general fund portion of the firefighting costs exceeded $40 million, and the 2013 legislature only allocated $30 million for all emergencies for the two year budget. This bill needed to be paid and more money needed to be put into the emergency fund, which required legislative action. This was accomplished by using the increased revenue projection and taking funds from the ending balance. With the short session coming in February, the legislature did not feel the urgency to deal with this issue in the special session last fall, which they could have if we still only had biennial sessions.

SB 1531 and SB 1513 were two exceptions to the list of bad bills. 1531 corrected an oversight in SB 863, the seed preemption bill passed in the 2013 special session. The wording of 863 inadvertently prohibited cities and counties from being able to regulate marijuana dispensaries. That was not anyone’s intention with 863 so this bill fixed that issue. Unfortunately, due to political deals, it was amended to only last until July 2015, so we will need to have the discussion again next year. The 2011 legislature allowed the reforestation tax credit program to sunset, despite OSWA’s testimony that this program was needed for landowners who lost their forests due to fire. 1513 would have brought back reforestation assistance only after a catastrophic fire. This bill had a hearing and was passed to the Ways and Means Committee but never moved forward from there. We will work with the sponsors to introduce it again next year and try and get some help for landowners whose timber is destroyed by fire.

OSWA members were opposed to proposed legislation dealing with key issues for the industry. Many of these are issues that we have seen before and have successfully defeated. The new ones we are likely to be fighting for years to come.

HB 4101, a bill which would create a $15 per thousand board foot severance tax was again introduced by Representatives Holvey and Buckley. The bill was scheduled for hearing but the hearing was cancelled and never rescheduled. These representatives think you should pay more taxes for county services. If instead they would work to increase the timber harvest from federal land that formerly paid for these services, we could happily join in and help them.

HB 4141, a bill to tax personal property of farmers to give more money to schools, died after a single hearing. This would include any timber growing on land zoned for farm use or equipment used for timber management. This is the second straight session that this issue has been brought forward. We have been successful in stopping it but landowners must stay vigilant on this issue. The appetite for more money is unquenchable for many in Salem and they see you as an untapped revenue source. When small woodland owners are pitted against school children in a battle for money, the landowner will not often come out on top.

Thus ends the second annual short session. I believe if Oregonians were asked now to approve annual sessions we would likely have a different result, but that horse has left the barn and we are now stuck with trying to minimize the damage.

Campaigns are now upon us, and remember, elections have consequences. It is imperative you get to know the candidates who are running for office and what they stand for. This is the best time to become personally acquainted with those who will support the timber industry in general and small woodland owners specifically. Helping those candidates now will bring many benefits in the future.
OSWA News

Upcoming Educational Events for Family Forest Landowners

1. Wildlife in Managed Forests Symposium: Songbirds, Early Seral Habitat, and Managed Forests

   Date: November 18, 2014
   Time: 9AM—4PM
   Location: Linn County Fairgrounds, Albany, Oregon

   Save the date for a one-day symposium on contemporary forest practices, early-seral habitat and the effects of forest management on songbird populations and communities.

   For more information contact Fran Cafferata Coe: fran@cafferataconsulting.com or 503-680-7939.

   Sponsored by: Partnership for Forestry Education, Oregon Forest Resources Institute, National Council for Air and Stream Improvement, OSU College of Forestry

2. 2015 PNW Forestry Leadership Academy

   Date: January 16-17, 2015
   Time: Noon-9PM (1/16) & 8AM—2PM (1/17)
   Location: Oregon Garden Resort, Silverton, Oregon

   Save the date for a two-day leadership academy structured like the 2013 PNW Forestry Leadership Academy. Woodland owners and foresters from Oregon, Washington and Idaho will be invited. The budget has not been finalized, but registration fees will be nominal and there will be lodging-scholarships available for Oregon family forest landowners.

   For more information contact Mike Cloughesy: cloughesy@ofri.org or 971-673-2955

   Sponsored by: Partnership for Forestry Education, Oregon Forest Resources Institute, Oregon Small Woodlands Association, Oregon Tree Farm System, OSU College of Forestry

   2014 Leadership Academy

   By Jim James

   The 2014 Leadership Academy was held on February 22nd at Oregon State University in Corvallis. Sixty OSWA and OTFS members participated in a great program focusing on learning styles, working with volunteers, conducting meetings, and developing projects. Trainers were from the Cispus Institute. Sponsors included Partners for Forestry Education, Oregon Forest Resource Institute, OSU Forestry Extension, Oregon Small Woodland Association, the Oregon Tree Farm System, and the Oregon Department of Forestry. The next Leadership Academy will be January 16th and 17th at the Oregon Garden in Silverton.

3. Understanding Oregon’s Family Forest Tax & Business Landscape:
A symposium from the Committee for Family Forestlands and the Oregon Small Woodlands Association

   Date: January 26, 2015
   Time: 8:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.
   Location: CH2M Hill Alumni Center, Oregon State University

   Save the date for a one-day leadership symposium on featuring general session and in-depth concurrent session presentations on Income Taxes, Estate Taxes, Estate & Succession Planning and Property & Harvest Taxes. Confirmed speakers include: Tamara Cushing (OSU Starker Chair for Private & Family Forests), Jeff Cheyne (Samuels Yoelin Kantor LLP) and Clint Bentz (Boldt, Carlisle & Smith CPAs). There will also be round table discussions where participants can identify issues and opportunities for improvement. Registration fees for family forest landowners will be $40 and scholarships will be available for those in need of one.

   For more information contact Mike Cloughesy: cloughesy@ofri.org or 971-673-2955

   Sponsored by: Committee for Family Forestlands, Oregon Small Woodlands Association

   Supported by: Oregon Forest Resources Institute, Oregon Tree Farm System, OSU College of Forestry
Anne Maloney, Next Northwest Woodlands Editor

By Jim James

Anne Maloney has been selected by the Northwest Woodlands Advisory Committee as the next editor for the magazine. Lori Rasor, Northwest Woodlands editor for 27 years will be stepping down on July 1st to take on expanded duties with the Society of American Foresters (SAF). Anne will become the editor on July 1st and be responsible for the Fall 2014 and future editions. Lori has agreed to assist during the transition.

Anne Maloney has a Bachelor of Science degree in Forestry from Michigan State University. She is currently a Stewardship Forester for the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) in Klamath Falls and has also served as Service Forester and Management Unit Forester during her 27 years with ODF. Anne has also been a Program Facilitator for Talk About Trees through Oregon Women in Timber. During her career, Anne has worked directly with landowners and has developed a good understanding of things that are important to family forest owners. Throughout her career she has also developed excellent editing skills along with networking experience which is critical for a Northwest Woodlands editor. She plans to retire from ODF in July. Becoming editor of Northwest Woodlands magazine will be a part time job for Anne allowing her to stay engaged on issues and with landowners she has always enjoyed.

Port Blakely Tree Farms Makes College Scholarship Opportunity for OSWA Member Families

By Jim James

OSWA has been contacted by Port Blakely Tree Farms with an offer of $10,000 to be used as college scholarships for children or grandchildren of OSWA members who are working on a natural resource college degree. This gift is in recognition of Port Blakely’s 150th anniversary and their long time support of family forest values. Port Blakely Tree Farms is also a Gold OSWA Patron.

At the February OSWA Board meeting, the Board directed Jim James to prepare a recommendation to the Board at its June 26th Board Meeting on how to set up and implement a scholarship program that meets Port Blakely’s offer. He was directed to work with OSWA members who have experience with chapter scholarship programs to help develop the selection criteria. OSWA member children or grandchildren who will be juniors in a natural resource degree program this fall will be eligible to apply for the scholarships. It is intended that these scholarships will be available for the fall 2014 classes. The details will be announced at OSWA’s Annual Meeting on June 27th, be placed on the OSWA website, and be in OSWA’s July newsletter.

Port Blakely Tree Farm is part of the Port Blakely Companies which was founded in 1864 on Bainbridge Island in Washington as Port Blakely Mills. Port Blakely Companies share a common set of values – integrity, respect, quality, innovation, and environmental stewardship. They have a history of supporting family forest owners in Oregon and Washington as evidenced by this generous offer.
Oregon Forest Practices Act: 
Adaptable and informed by sound science

The Oregon Forest Practices Act reflects Oregonians’ desires to use and enjoy Oregon’s forests and protect its natural resources. It was the first law of its kind in the U.S. when the state Legislature passed it in 1971, and the Act and its rules have been changed many times in response to new scientific findings and evolving public needs and interests.

In a process that incorporates public input, the Board of Forestry—a seven-member citizen board appointed by the governor and confirmed by the state Senate—approves detailed rules to implement the Act’s requirements. Here is a list of significant changes in the Act and its rules, which regulate forestry on private and state-owned lands.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Change Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March 2012</td>
<td>Removed tree replanting requirements along roads, addressing dangers that blown-down trees pose to public safety, highways, bridges and utility lines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 2007</td>
<td>Changed rules to allow foresters to use more information, rather than only fish-counting results, to better determine if fish are present in particular streams, enhancing protection of fish and their habitat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 2006</td>
<td>Required strategic distribution of trees left along streams, to reduce erosion and improve fish habitat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 2006</td>
<td>Enhanced rules to allow artificially obstructed fish-passage streams to be designated “fish” streams, to protect water quality and fish habitat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2002</td>
<td>Strengthened forest-road and timber-harvest rules, to protect water quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 1996</td>
<td>Enhanced rules for applying pesticides after forest operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1995</td>
<td>Bolstered civil penalty and enforcement rules.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Jan. 1995  Revised rules to quickly replace trees recently harvested and ensure that replanted forests thrive; also required reasonable, site-specific and science-based solutions for successfully growing new forests.


Jan. 1993  Clarified definitions of spacing and size requirements for clearcuts. Updated rules for listing scientifically and ecologically significant biological sites.

May 1992  Strengthened criminal and civil penalty enforcement rules for tree retention, clearcutting, stream protection and scenic view violations.


July 1991  Increased stream protection, modernized limits on clearcut size and increased the number of standing trees after harvest, based on new scientific findings.

June 1991  Created northern spotted owl protection rules.

May 1991  Enhanced rules for listing sites of endangered and threatened species. Set rules to protect great blue heron.


July 1990  Adopted rules for listing sensitive bird nesting, roosting and watering sites.

Sept. 1989  Established processes for operators to appeal regulatory orders, and for the public to appeal operating plans.

Sept. 1988  Set operating plan reporting requirements for work near wildlife habitat, wetlands and streams.

Aug. 1988  Improved civil penalty enforcement and procedures.

May 1988  Simplified public access to operating notices and plans. Clarified roles of Regional Forest Practices Committees to improve rule development and public involvement.
1971  
Legislature adopted the Forest Practices Act, setting standards for building and maintaining roads, harvesting, applying pesticides and replacing harvested trees, to balance the needs for responsible forestry and protecting natural resources.

1972  
July 1972  
Created the Act’s first rules on tree replanting, road construction and maintenance, and stream protection.

1974  
July 1974  
Strengthened rules to reduce erosion, prevent runoff, limit forest impacts from mechanical equipment and protect water resources.

1975  
July 1975  
Increased pre-harvest operating plan reporting requirements. Strengthened rock and quarry surface-mining rules, to better protect water quality.

1978  
June 1978  
Enhanced water quality protection rules to, at minimum, comply with the Federal Clean Water Act.

Jan. 1978  
Required operators to notify the Department of Forestry 15 days before starting forestry work. Enhanced stream channel protections.

Sept. 1978  
Increased restrictions on use of two herbicides.

1980  
1983  
Sept. 1983  
Improved road construction and harvest rules, to address landslide risk and better protect watersheds after 1981 and 1982 storm damage.

1985  
June 1985  
Reinforced erosion prevention and operating plan rules, to protect water quality and fish habitat.

1987  
April 1987  
Implemented major updates to streamside protection, harvest and road construction rules to reflect land-use planning, forestry, fish and wildlife needs. Increased requirements for leaving streamside trees.

1987  
July 1987  
Increased protections for endangered species; sensitive bird nesting, roosting and watering sites; wetlands; and ecologically and scientifically significant biological sites. Reduced Board of Forestry from 12 to seven members and required that at least four be non-industry members.
Truffles and other Forest Treats: Special Forest Products Rule Changes - HB 2615

By Angie Johnson and Nick Hennemann

Background

Truffles, mushrooms, bark, needles, firewood, conks, cacti, and berries are some of the many special forest products found throughout Oregon. People harvest these products for personal use and to sell.

Property owners and law enforcement learned that some people were harvesting truffles and other forest products without landowner permission. These weren’t listed as special forest products, which require harvesters to first get the landowner’s permission before harvesting. In 2013, the legislature fixed this by directing the Board of Forestry and the State Forester to revise the administrative rules to include Special Forest Products.

The fungi family includes both mushrooms and truffles. HB2615 amended the state statute on the harvesting of special forest products, ORS 164.183, to read “edible fungi” instead of “edible mushrooms” in order to capture truffles as a special forest product. Buyers must also keep records of landowners they purchase from.

Goals

The statute and corresponding rules strive to:

• Define special forest products to include all fungi and items not previously included, such as truffles.

• Provide landowners a form agreement to permit persons to harvest special forest products. The landowner may issue a permit to the harvester.

• Give law enforcement a tool, the permits, to ensure harvesters lawfully possess special forest products.

Timing

By July 1, 2014, the Board of Forestry will finalize the revised special forest products administrative rules to meet these goals. The Board will look to State Forester Decker and the Department of Forestry staff to work with the public to revise the rules before July 1.

Questions or need more information?

HB 2615 can be located at: https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2013R1/Measures/Overview/HB2615.

For more information, please contact Angie Johnson at (503) 945-7387 or ajohnson@odf.state.or.us.
Efficient Forestry – File e-Notification

In August 2013, the Oregon Department of Forestry began developing a Notification of Forest Operations process with a simple 21st century solution, e-Notification.

Efficiency
E-Notification gives everyone in forestry flexibility and efficiency when submitting Notifications of Operations. Starting October 1, 2014, anyone filing a Notification for Operation and Permit to Operate Power Driven Machinery, will be able to use the Oregon Department of Forestry online e-Notification system. Landowners, the public, forest industry, and the Department developed e-Notification system goals to:

- increase efficiency,
- streamline communications, and
- simplify the process.

21st Century Business
E-mailing, e-filing, and e-Notifying match business and regulatory needs and speeds for information flow. The Department of Forestry continues investing significant resources to meet these demands. Currently, landowners, timber owners, and operators file a paper notification. Next, Department staff manually enters it into an electronic system. Finally, the notifier receives a printed copy by mail. With e-Notification, Notifiers will submit notifications anywhere they have internet access and quickly receive an email with a copy of their completed Notification.

Private Forest Division Chief Peter Daugherty explained, “Administratively, we’re simply matching current technology. The principles stay the same – communicate, protect people and the environment, and allow productive forest management – it’s just the tools that have changed.”

Streamlined
- E-Notification will reduce redundancy. If a Notifier annually files notifications, once they set up a personal account, the only information needed for the next notification is the site-specific details.
- Notifiers can copy older notifications electronically to update or add operation activities for the next year.
- Instead of checking boxes on a paper form for the township, range and section of the operation, the notifier can locate their property on a digital map and draw their unit boundary.
- Notifiers who have their own GIS systems, will be able to import their shapefiles from their system into the E-Notification.

Who? Anyone who submits a Notification for Operation or Application Permit for Power Driven Machinery (Notifiers).


When? October 1, 2014 all Notifiers will use e-Notification to submit Notifications.


Where? Anywhere you can access the internet.

To find out more information about e-Notification watch upcoming ODF publications, your forestry association communications, and www.oregon.gov/ODF.
Trespassing

From ATFS MyLandPlan

The very first and most important thing to keep in mind when dealing with trespassers is your own safety. No matter how tempting it is to confront trespassers yourself, it’s best to turn to law enforcement officials and let them investigate the matter instead.

But you can take prevention into your own hands. These simple steps will help you protect your woods from trespassers:

- **Know your land.** Take time to roam through and inspect your property. If you’re physically able, walk the boundary lines and make sure they match your legal description. Make regular inspections a part of your routine. A surveyor or forester can help.

- **Mark your land.** Paint your boundary lines or trees frequently enough that the paint is always visible. If you have a serious trespassing problem or just want to be on the safe side, consider posting “No Trespassing” signs on your property. In most states, you have to post the signs fairly regularly (every 25 to 50 feet) along the property lines and at all entries. Your signs can even specify which activities you allow on your land and which ones you don’t. Laws about posting vary from state to state, so consult with a county sheriff, game warden or other local resource to make sure you’re posting properly.

- **Control access to your land.** This may mean fencing your property or installing sturdy gates at your entry points. Keep in mind that while you want to discourage unwanted visitors, you don’t want to create dangerous conditions or block any state or county roads on your land.

- **Meet your neighbors.** Good neighbors can make for good protection, especially if you don’t live on your land. Make a point of meeting adjacent landowners, local game wardens and foresters—anyone who can keep an eye on things—and letting them know they can call you anytime they notice an issue on your property.

- **Don’t be afraid to ask for help.** If a serious trespassing problem comes to your attention, take it to the experts. Your forester, legal counsel and your local law enforcement agencies are there to help you.

Trespassing breaks the law, and law enforcement agencies will treat the offenders accordingly. But what about your legal responsibilities and protections as a landowner?

When it comes to trespassing and your liability, there are a few things you should know.

If you’re concerned about trespassing and your liability, you’re not alone. Many landowners have heard horror stories of trespassers suing over injuries sustained while trespassing on private land, and they worry it could happen to them.

In reality, the law is largely on your side. But that doesn’t mean you have no liability. The law does require a certain duty of care for all visitors to your land, even those who enter it without your permission.

You can’t, for example, attack or unreasonably detain someone for trespassing in your woods, and you can’t create hidden dangers on your property. But as long as you don’t engage in gross negligence or willful misconduct that harms the trespasser, you’re not liable for any dangers they encounter on your land.

Children, however, are a different story. Your duty of care is higher if the trespasser is a child. According to a legal rule called the attractive nuisance doctrine, if some feature on your property—a dock, shed, or piece of machinery, for example—might attract a child’s attention, you may be required to keep that area safe, and you could be liable for injuries children sustain on your property.
Willamette Valley Pine Group to Meet

To chart a path forward, the Willamette Valley Ponderosa Pine Conservation Association (WVPPCA) has scheduled a meeting, May 16th, in Albany at the Linn County Extension Office, corner to 4th and Lyons St.

The meeting will provide a brief recap of WVPPCA activities and then focus on developing a course of action for the future. The association has accomplished its initial goals and objectives established 20 years ago, and would like all interested in the valley’s Ponderosa pine to help establish a new set of goals and objectives.

Landowners, foresters, Oregon State University Extension and research foresters, Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF), and the USDA-Forest Service came together in 1993 to see how they could protect and promote Ponderosa Pine in the Willamette Valley. The group formalized an organization in 1994, 20 years ago this month. The WVPPCA established two major goals: conserve the genetic variability of Ponderosa Pine in the Willamette Valley, and create a stable supply of quality seed for nurseries.

Local foresters and landowners recognized that native Ponderosa Pine grew well in site unsuited for Douglas-fir and other conifers. But even with this understand, Willamette Valley Pine seed was not available for nurseries to plant. Linn Co Small Woodlands Assoc., ODF and OSU Extension organized efforts to collect local pine seed in the early 1980s but adequate cone crops were few and far between. With the increase in harvest in the early 1990s, it also appeared that Ponderosa Pines could disappear from portions of the valley. Little natural regeneration from occurring from existing trees.

Once formed, the association developed a set of objective to address its two stated goals. Objectives by goal included:

**Conserve Willamette Valley Ponderosa Pine as a genetic resource:**
- Locate and map native Willamette Valley ponderosa pine stands for genetic collections.
- Locate and map plantations of ponderosa pine from known Willamette Valley parent trees.
- Establish a conservation orchard representing natives from throughout the Willamette Valley to conserve the species’ genetic variability and provide for a long-term supply of high quality seed. (This objective addressed both goals which later created a problem for ODF).

**Create a stable supply of quality seed for nurseries:**
- Promote applied research into growing and managing ponderosa pine in the Willamette Valley. Topics may include density management, pruning, suitability to various soil types, and pest management.
- Network information among Willamette Valley ponderosa pine growers and researchers.
- Disseminate information to landowners and the general public via newsletters, publications, tours, meetings, news releases and other means on the values from growing valley sourced Ponderosa Pine.

**List of accomplishments include:**
- All known native pine stands and young plantations have been mapped,
- In partnership with ODF a gene conservation/seed orchard was established at ODF’s JE Schroeder Seed Orchard near St. Paul from seed or grafts from pine throughout the valley. The USDA-FS provided the majority of the financial support for this effort. The orchard is now annually producing an abundance of Ponderosa Pine seed,
- A comprehensive management guide was developed and printed,
- Research was conducted to assess the wood properties of the Willamette Valley pine strain versus pine grown in Central Oregon,
- The soils of the valley were evaluated and mapped in a GPS format to define Ponderosa Pine planting sites,
- To provide information for landowners and the public a web site was established and,
- A demonstration forest was established at The Oregon Garden.

After 20 years, the association has met its initial goals and objectives but several new issues need attention. They include the development of growth and yield information, facilitation of markets, additional management guidelines, and progeny testing to establish which families do well where.

All interested in the further promotion and management of Willamette Valley Ponderosa Pine and welcomed to join the association members May 16th from 1 to 4 p. at the Linn County OSU Extension Office, 104 4th Ave (corner of 4th & Lyons, downtown Albany).
2014 Oregon Tree Farmer Nominations are Due by June 1st
By Dick Courter

It is again time to begin selecting candidates for Oregon Outstanding Tree Farmer of the Year for 2014. Each OSWA Chapter can submit one candidate from each County the Chapter represents to the Oregon Tree Farm System (OTFS). Nomination information will be sent to all OSWA chapter presidents by Dick Courter. Return all applications to Dick using the forms he provides. If you have any questions you can contact Dick at genetechs@aaahawk.com or (530) 297-1660.

Remember Dick Courter must receive all applications no later than June 1st to qualify.

Dick suggests these reminders to help facilitate the application process:

- Each OSWA Chapter can nominate only one candidate for Oregon Tree Farmer of the Year from within each County represented by the OSWA Chapter.
- Please make certain your candidate has an up to date management plan that conforms to current American Tree Farm Certification Standards. If you are uncertain what is required, please contact Dick or your local Tree Farm Inspector. Generally, an inspection within the past two years will suffice.
- Check candidate eligibility prior to submitting nomination on June 1. Dick will gladly help determine eligibility. Just call or email him.
- Assist your nominee in filling out the paper work. Please do not expect your nominee to complete the nomination by themselves.
- Make certain the individual named as nominator on the nomination form is the proper individual that can answer questions relative to the application and the named candidate.
- Note changes in the “green box” on the signature page to also include the items outlined on the “Check List” page and make certain the nominating forester has discussed each item with the candidate.
- Please be aware that the dates as outlined on the “Check List” are estimated schedules and not certain positive dates. Each candidate will be required to mutually agree upon a workable schedule with each team scheduling a visit.
- Please do not wait until the last minute. Get the application to Dick at the earliest possible date.
- It is desirable and preferable to use the 2014 nomination form even though you might have a form dated earlier than 2014.
- Contact Dick directly with any and all questions about completing the application.

It is OTFS’s goal to recognize twelve or more candidates for 2014. Help make it happen. Submit applications early. Start searching for your 2014 candidate.

ATFS Recognizes 8 Regional Outstanding Tree Farmers of the Year

The 2014 Regional & National Outstanding Tree Farmer of the Year award process is underway, and ATFS is proud to announce the following eight regional finalists:

**North Central Region:** Robert & Nancy Ferche – Minnesota and Dennis & Kim Schoeneck – Wisconsin.

**North East Region:** Bambi Jones & David (Tracy) Moskovitz – Maine and Ned & Jean Therrien – New Hampshire.

**Southern Region:** Judy & Dwight Batts – North Carolina and Twin Oaks Farm, LLC (Patrice O’Brien & Joy Swearengen) – Mississippi.

**Western Region:** Rick & Audrey Barnes – Oregon and Ken & Bonnie Miller, Washington.

On-the-ground inspections are being conducted at each of the finalist Tree Farms until mid-May – these inspections will determine the awardee from each region. The four awardees will all be recognized at the 2014 National Tree Farmer Convention in Pittsburgh, PA July 17-19. The National Outstanding Tree Farmer of the Year will be selected from one of the four regional awardees.

*The Regional and National Outstanding Tree Farmer of the Year awards are generously sponsored by STIHL, Inc.*
Bipartisan Leadership Carries Pro-Forestry Provisions Across the Farm Bill Finish Line

By Dave Tenny, National Association of Forest Landowners (NAFO) President

In early February the Farm Bill passed both houses and was signed into law by President Obama. This is good news for the forestry community across America. Among other things the bill improves bio-based and green building markets for wood, increases forest owner access to conservation programs, and provides badly needed authorities to combat invasive pests and pathogens on federal lands. The bill also preserves the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) nearly four-decade-old approach to treating forest roads and other forest management activities as nonpoint sources under the Clean Water Act.

As remarkable as the outcome of the Farm Bill for forestry is the bipartisan leadership that carried it across the finish line. Members of both parties stepped forward together to do the right thing.

Taking the forest roads provision, for example. In this case Republicans and Democrats stood together to defend the EPA policy under litigation attack—an unusual response to the outside observer in a sharply divided Congress.

To end the legal uncertainty, Representatives Jaime Herrera Beutler (R-WA) and Kurt Schrader (D-OR) and Senators Ron Wyden (D-OR) and Mike Crapo (R-ID) agreed up front on the right policy outcome and introduced companion legislation in their respective chambers. More than one hundred of their colleagues from both chambers representing 31 states followed their lead in support.

Through a strong bipartisan coalition and with the help of the House Transportation & Infrastructure Committee, House Appropriations Committee and House Leadership, the House Agriculture Committee welcomed consideration of the forest roads bill as an amendment to the Farm Bill on the House floor. In a strong affirmation of bipartisan support, the full House approved the provision by a voice vote—an unusual occurrence to those familiar with House process.

The House-Senate conference presented a more difficult path for the forest roads provision as both chambers approached the narrow end of the legislative funnel where sentences, phrases and punctuation receive increased scrutiny. This time a strong bipartisan coalition in the Senate stood behind the Wyden-Crapo legislation to include a modified—but still very strong—provision in the final Farm Bill. This was a rare outcome.

Since passage of the Farm Bill, many have asked how the forest roads provision survived the process. The answer is simple—bipartisan leadership. That is what produced up-front agreement on the right policy outcome, and that is what carried the provision through the legislative process. In fact, that is what secured all of the forestry provisions in the Farm Bill.

Regardless of what lies ahead in this highly political year, we in the forestry community can be grateful that, when it really mattered, forestry champions in the House and Senate rose to the occasion and showed true bipartisan leadership on behalf of our forests throughout the U.S. In the weeks and months ahead, our response to all who stepped forward should resonate loud and clear—thank you, thank you, thank you.

NAFO is an organization of private forest owners committed to advancing federal policies that promote the economic and environmental benefits of privately-owned forests at the national level. NAFO membership encompasses more than 80 million acres of private forestland in 47 states. Working forests in the U.S. support 2.4 million jobs. To see the full economic impact of America’s working forests, visit http://www.nafoalliance.org/working-forests/jobs-economic-growth.
Time to unite around timber in the tax code

By Dave Tenny, National Association of Forest Landowners (NAFO) President

In March, House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Rep. Dave Camp introduced his long-awaited draft tax reform proposal. Even though most pundits agree that tax reform is unlikely to move forward in this Congress, forest owners would be wise to act now to prevent a potentially catastrophic change to timber policy in the tax code in the future.

Regardless of its reception in Congress, the Camp proposal fundamentally changes the tax policy playing field by proposing to repeal a long list of so-called tax expenditures - those sections of the tax code that analysts claim reduce federal tax revenue. This list becomes a menu for policy makers looking for revenue to offset future changes to the tax code or for other purposes.

Of concern to forest owners in the Camp proposal is the potential elimination of the three existing “timber tax provisions” encompassing the long-term capital gain treatment of the sale of timber, the ability to annually deduct timber growing expenses and the treatment of reforestation expenses. Congress added these provisions to the tax code to make the modern practice of forestry economically viable and to realize important environmental benefits. Eliminating them would stand the modern business model for forestry on its ear and threaten the ability of forest owners of all shapes and sizes - some 22 million in total - to continue the business of forestry as we know it.

Forest owners rely on the timber tax provisions in particular to reconcile the long growing cycles for trees with the substantial up-front and ongoing costs of tree planting and forest management, including forest health protections and the payment of taxes and interest. These provisions also enable forest owners to invest in research and environmental protections and to take measures that reduce forest exposure to high risk natural disturbances like fire, pests and disease that are largely uninsurable.

The potential costs of repealing the timber tax provisions are staggering. Experts estimate that eliminating the provisions could cause a 15% annual decline in domestic forestry and timber sales totaling over $34 billion and the loss of 140,000 jobs. This economic loss would decimate landowner investment in forest health and productivity causing a corresponding decline in environmental benefits, like clean water, wildlife habitat, removing carbon from the air and outdoor recreation. It would also hasten the conversion of forest land to other uses that are more profitable.

Fortunately, through the good work of forest owners and allies, many in Congress already know the importance of timber provisions in the tax code. In 2013 members of both parties in the House of Representatives joined in a letter to the House Ways and Means Committee in support of the timber tax provisions. More recently conservation, wildlife and forestry groups wrote Senator Ron Wyden, the new Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, urging his support of the provisions.

This is a good start, but we have work to do. Forest owners and allies across the country must now unite to build a strong and growing chorus of support for retaining the treatment of timber in the tax code. Congress needs to know the economic and political consequence of pursuing the Camp provisions. A concerted effort in the months ahead will help us remove timber from the tax revenue menu and position us well for when tax reform returns in earnest to the nation’s capital following the November elections.
Stimson Lumber Company
2014 OSWA Patron
2014 Annual Meeting Sponsor

Stimson Lumber Company is one of the oldest continuously operating integrated wood products companies in the United States with three mills in Oregon.

**Clatskanie Large Log Mill** – 865 Stimson Mill Rd, Clatskanie, OR 97016
Douglas fir is the desired specie. **Contact: Erik Davis (503) 728-2166  Cell Phone (503) 816-0631**

**Forest Grove Stud Mill** – 49800 SW Scoggins Valley Rd, Gaston, OR 97119
Desired Species – Douglas fir and western hemlock

**Tillamook Stud Mill** – 6115 Hangar Road, Tillamook, OR 97141

For Forest Grove and Tillamook
Contact: Mike McKibbin (503) 842-4173  Cell Phone (503) 812-1244

Stimson Lumber Company’s forests and mills are third party certified to the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI®) Standard. All Stimson products are SFI® certified products.

---

Freres Lumber Co., Inc. has been a family owned and operated business since 1922. We specialize in creating the highest quality products across the wood products spectrum from raw log to finished products, including: hog fuel, bark fines, chips, shavings, specialty veneer, grade lumber, high-quality sheathing grade plywood, and even electricity. Freres Lumber manufacturing operations include small diameter and large diameter veneer plants, a veneer drying facility, a small stud mill, a plywood plant, and a cogeneration facility.

**Veneer Plant, Sawmill, and Cogeneration Facility**  141 14th St., Lyons, OR 97358
**Plywood Plant**  47842 Lyons-Mill City Dr., Mill City, OR 97360

Freres Lumber purchases logs and timber. If you have logs to sell, or are selling timbered property, please give us a call. We are primarily interested in Douglas-fir logs, but may be interested in White Fir, Poplar, and other species as well. Please contact: **Andy Heuberger  (503) 859-2111  Email: andyh@frereslumber.com**

Freres Lumber Company owns and manages 14,500 acres of timberland in Marion, Linn, and Benton Counties. All forestlands have been certified to the American Tree Farm System since 1954.
Upcoming Events

**May 20, 2014**
Water Quality Conference Call

**May 28, 2014**
Yamhill County Annual Meeting

**June 4, 2014**
Board of Forestry Meeting

**June 10, 2014**
OSWA Executive Committee/Board Call

**June 13, 2014**
OTFS Board Meeting

**June 23, 2014**
Board of Forestry Workshop

**June 26, 2014**
OSWA Board Meeting

**June 27, 2014**
OSWA Annual Meeting

**June 28, 2014**
Oregon Tree Farmers of the Year Tour