

Western Forester

November/December 2012

Oregon • Washington State • Inland Empire • Alaska Societies

Volume 57 • Number 5

Federal Forest Management in the Pacific Northwest: Where Have We Been and Where Are We Going?

BY ROBERT L. DEAL

The Pacific Northwest (PNW) region has a long and important history of forest management and is one of the major timber-producing regions in the United States.



Federal lands historically provided about half of the region's timber before forest management changes in the mid-1990s emphasized conserving biodiversity and endangered species.

Both Washington and Oregon have large areas of forestland under federal management, including national forests (USFS), national parks, and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The USFS and BLM forestlands have historically been managed to sustainably produce timber while maintaining economic, ecological, and recreational values. Washington has 6 national forests encompassing more than 6 million acres and comprising about 38% of Washington's forestland. Oregon has 11 national forests encompassing more than 12 million acres plus nearly 4 million acres of BLM that, in total, comprise about 60% of Oregon's forestland.

Federal forests in the PNW have undergone an extraordinary series of management changes over the past 20 years, driven mostly by an emphasis on protecting endangered species. These changes were implemented in 1994



PHOTO COURTESY OF ROBERT L. DEAL

Demonstration of Ecosystem Management Options (DEMO experiment) with variable retention harvesting leaving 15 percent of residual stand, Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

with the Northwest Forest Plan and eastside screens. Management shifted from providing a sustained yield of timber to conserving biodiversity and endangered species. This led to reductions in regional timber production and long-term effects on rural economies.

In this article I summarize some of the key changes that have occurred since 1994 and their impacts on the PNW region. I also discuss some new land management initiatives and programs on federal forests and the status of BLM O&C lands. Lastly, I provide some recent examples of increased collaboration among various stakeholders and outline some of the key manage-

ment issues and opportunities that I see in the next several years for federal forestland management in the region.

The Northwest Forest Plan

During the 1990s, federal forests of the Pacific Northwest experienced unprecedented changes in forest management largely in response to the federal listing of the northern spotted owl as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act. The focus of forest management shifted from sustainable timber production to an emphasis on endangered species. For westside federal forestlands (both USFS

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

Federal Forest Management

(CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE)

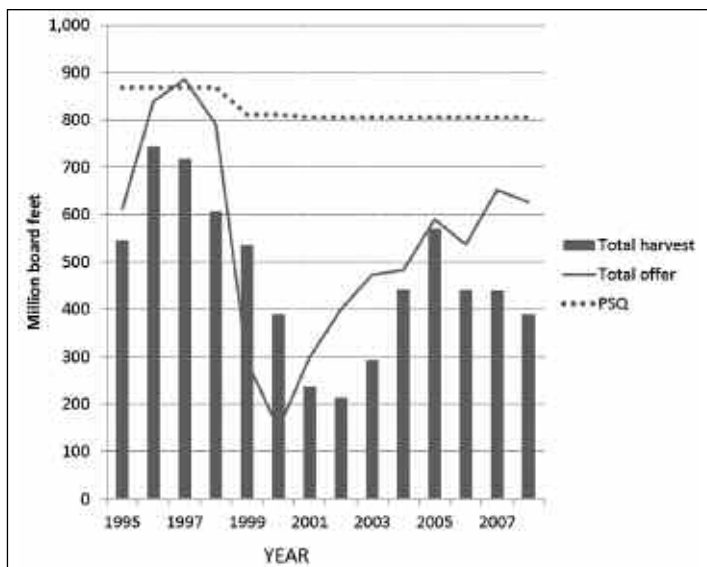
and BLM lands), this management change was implemented in 1994 with the Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP).

In the decade preceding the NWFP, the annual timber volume sold averaged about 4.5 billion board feet in the NWFP area of Oregon and Washington, including about 3.5 billion board feet from USFS lands and about 1 billion board feet from BLM lands. The NWFP called for an average probable sale quantity (PSQ) of 805 million board feet for the combined USFS and BLM forestlands managed under the NWFP.

A main goal of the NWFP, along with conserving biodiversity and owl habitat, was "the need for a sustainable supply of timber and other forest products that will help maintain the stability of local and regional economies." This goal of a reduced but predictable and sustainable timber harvest on federal lands was not met. During the first two years of NWFP implementation, the

agencies came close to meeting timber sale objectives. In 1999, however, the volume offered for sale dropped, and from 2000 to 2002, roughly 100-300 million board feet of timber were offered for sale (see Figure 1). Since 2003, timber targets have slowly increased with an annual timber harvest averaging between 300-400 million board feet on westside USFS lands and about 100-200 million board feet on BLM lands.

This rather dramatic change in forest management and reduced timber sale volume happened relatively sud-



SOURCE: MODIFIED FROM GRINSPOON & PHILLIPS, 2011, SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AND TRENDS, R6-RPM-TP-02-2011).

Figure 1. Total timber harvest and sale offer in NWFP area during years 1995-2008.

denly, disrupting people and communities that depended on wood products and associated industries for their livelihood. This new approach included conservation strategies to address owl habitat and five major goals articulated by President Clinton in a forest summit in Portland: 1) consider human and economic dimensions of the issues; 2) protect the long-term health of forests, wildlife, and waterways; 3) develop scientifically sound, ecologically credible, and legally responsible strategies; 4) produce a predictable and sustainable level of timber and non-timber resources; and 5) emphasize collaboration among the federal agencies responsible for management of these lands.

Some of these goals have not been met. For instance, harvest levels have never reached the predictable and sustainable level advocated for in the plan. The primary reasons for not meeting anticipated timber goals include numerous lawsuits that delayed or prevented plan adoption and difficulty in implementing NWFP survey and management requirements. Also, contrary to original plans, most of the harvest occurred using partial harvesting (plantation thinning) and not regeneration harvests in mature forests. Most harvesting in late-successional forests was stopped. The timber volumes available from plantation thinning were not suf-



Western Forester

Society of American Foresters

4033 S.W. Canyon Rd. • Portland, OR 97221 • 503-224-8046 • FAX 503-226-2515
 rasor@safnwo.org • michele@safnwo.org • www.forestry.org/northwest/westernforester/2012

Editor: Lori Rasor • **Assistant:** Michele Docy

Western Forester is published five times a year by the Oregon and Washington State Societies' Northwest Office

State Society Chairs

Oregon: Norm Michaels, 56268 McKenzie Hwy., McKenzie Bridge, OR 97413; 541-822-3528; nmichaels2@yahoo.com

Washington State: Tom Hanson, 11415 NE 128th St. Suite 110, Kirkland, WA 98034; 425-820-3420; tom@inforestry.com

Inland Empire: Norris Boothe, 311 E. Indiana, Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814; cell: 208-691-9595; work: 208-686-1704; norrisbooth@hotmail.com

Alaska: Kathryn Pyne, State of Alaska, Division of Forestry, 3700 Airport Way, Fairbanks, AK 99709; 907-590-8230; kathryn.pyne@alaska.gov

Northwest Council Members

District I: John Walkowiak, 3515 Oakmont St. NE Tacoma, WA 98422; work: 360-534-1303; cell: 253-320-5064; johnwa@dor.wa.gov

District II: Bob Alverts, 14569 SW 130th Ave., Tigard, OR 97224; 503-639-0405; balverts@teleport.com

Please send change of address to:
 Society of American Foresters
 5400 Grosvenor Lane
 Bethesda, MD 20814
 301-897-8720

Anyone is at liberty to make fair use of the material in this publication. To reprint or make multiple reproductions, permission must be obtained from the editor. Proper notice of copyright and credit to the *Western Forester* must appear on all copies made. Permission is granted to quote from the *Western Forester* if the customary acknowledgement accompanies the quote.

Other than general editing, the articles appearing in this publication have not been peer reviewed for technical accuracy. The individual authors are primarily responsible for the content and opinions expressed herein.

Next Issue: Reflections on Forest Management: Can Fish and Fiber Coexist?

ficient to meet the NWFP goals and any harvesting in late-successional forests was contentious.

Other goals associated with the plan have had mixed success. Most project plans now consider economic and social issues, but rural areas have been hard hit by the loss of the forest industry. The contribution of timber-based and restoration-based employment in rural communities was greatly reduced, and the plan led to a greater decline in the federal workforce than was expected. Late-successional forest habitat was maintained and actually expanded on federal forests, but populations of northern spotted owls still declined in many areas due to various factors including competition from barred owls.

Eastside screens

An eastside equivalent to the NWFP with a different set of management guidelines was developed for the eastern forests of Oregon and Washington. The USFS and BLM were tasked to "develop a scientifically sound and ecosystem-based strategy for management of eastside forests" and this effort came to be known as the "eastside screens." These eastside screens were implemented in August 1993. They were intended to be temporary (18 months) but are still in effect today. The eastside screens include the following provisions: 1) prohibit timber sales within late and old structural forest stands that are below a historic range of variability; 2) require that there be no net loss of late and old structural forest stands; 3) prohibit logging of live trees over 21" dbh; and 4) establish connectivity corridor requirements between late and old structural stands.

Several management guidelines were also implemented for anadromous fish watersheds in eastern Oregon, Washington, and Idaho (PACFISH), and inland non-anadromous native fish habitat (INFISH). These long-term strategies were developed to slow the degradation of riparian ecosystems and include standards similar to the aquatic conservation strategy of the NWFP. PACFISH and INFISH forest management practices include buffer widths and management restrictions in riparian areas and are often lumped into eastside screens management guidelines.

BLM O&C Lands and Secure Rural Schools acts

The BLM manages approximately 2.2 million acres of land in western Oregon that were remnants of the Oregon and California Railroad grants (O&C Act). The O&C Act requires that the lands be managed for permanent forest production, and that the timber "shall be sold, cut, and removed in conformity with the principal [sic] of sustained yield for the purpose of providing a permanent source of timber supply, protecting watersheds, regulating streamflow and contributing to the economic stability of local communities and industries, and providing recreational facilities." The O&C Act included a formula for sharing receipts that has undergone several revisions. The most recent legislation calls for 50% of total timber receipts to be shared with the 18 O&C counties. The allowable annual sale quantity for BLM lands under the NWFP was initially 211 million board feet but was later reduced to an annual target of about 203 million board feet. Prior to the NWFP management plans, these O&C lands tended to focus more on a sustainable timber harvest than other BLM and USFS lands. The NWFP changed this focus to one more closely aligned with the National Forest Management Act.

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination (SRS) Act was enacted in 2000 to compensate rural counties for the loss of timber revenue on federal lands. The USFS shares 25% of timber revenues with local counties and the BLM O&C lands provide 50% of total timber receipts to the 18 O&C counties. Because timber harvests have been greatly reduced since the adoption of the NWFP, this loss of revenue has created financial hardships for many counties with large areas of federal land. The SRS Act has temporarily provided some financial compensation for many rural counties, but revenues have declined and 2012 is expected to be the last year that counties will receive payments.

To summarize, the management of federal forestlands in the Pacific Northwest has undergone rather dramatic changes over the past 20 years, moving from a focus on sustainable timber harvest to an emphasis on biodiversity and habitat for endangered species. Other regions of the country with large areas of public lands have also seen significant decreases in timber harvesting and loss of forest products infrastructures (e.g., Rocky Mountain region and southeast

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

FOREST RESOURCES TECHNOLOGY

• SAF Recognized •

Bret Michalski, M.S., Wildlife Science
Michael Fisher, Ph.D., Forestry, Range Management
Ron Boldenow, Ph.D., C.F., Forestry

<http://forestry.cocc.edu> E-mail: mfisher@cocc.edu (541) 383-7755

CENTRAL OREGON COMMUNITY COLLEGE



Bend, Oregon

Before you decide, find out what you have! Affordable Timber Cruising.



Adam's Timber Service specializes in full harvest on all types of forest land, sustainable forest management, and reforestation.

**Professional Forestry Management
Accurate Timber Cruising / Appraising
Timber Harvesting, Layout, Permitting**

**Timber Sales and Log Marketing
Road Construction - Maintenance
Forest Land Management**

We purchase land and standing timber

(360) 636-7766

www.adamstimberservice.com - Longview, WA - adam.timber@live.com

Alaska). However, the PNW region was the nation's largest producer of softwood lumber and the significant decrease in timber production from federal lands and the loss of jobs has been particularly difficult on rural economies. The SRS Act provided some temporary financial compensation to counties dependent on timber revenues from federal lands, but this program expired in 2011 with a one-year extension given in 2012. Many counties are struggling to find longer-term solutions to fund schools, libraries, and community services.

New federal land management programs

In recent years, some new programs have been established that appear to effectively implement more projects with fewer protests and litigation. These programs include both smaller-scale and larger-scale collaborative efforts to improve forest health and meet forest management goals. Examples include stewardship contracting and large collaborative efforts among different forest landowners and stakeholders. Here is a brief summary of a few of these new programs.

Stewardship Contracting. Federal land management agencies use several different types of contracts to authorize work projects on public lands including sales of timber and forest products and service contracts. Stewardship contracting includes management practices designed to improve forest restoration on USFS, BLM, and other public lands. With stewardship contracting, the agencies have adopted "collaboration" as a means to develop implementable land management projects that meet the goals and objectives of forest plans and benefit local and rural communities. These projects shift the focus of federal forestland management from the material being removed to desired future resource conditions. Stewardship con-

tacts are also a means for federal agencies to contribute to the development of sustainable rural communities, restore and maintain healthy forest ecosystems, and provide a continuing source of local income and employment.

Stewardship contracting blends service and timber sale contracts resulting in a new tool that enables trading goods for services and the creation of excess receipts. Unique features of stewardship contracting include trading goods for services, using multi-year contracts for up to 10 years, and retaining receipts at the local management unit. Receipts generated from specific projects are invested back into the projects to complete additional on-the-ground treatments. Examples include road and trail maintenance to restore water quality, thinning of stands to promote old-growth characteristics and habitat for wildlife or fisheries, using prescribed fire to improve stand structure, and reducing fire hazards for watershed restoration or maintenance of wildlife or fish habitat. Stewardship contracting now comprises about 25% of the volume and about 40% of acres treated on USFS land in the region. Stewardship contracting has been generally well received by the public. However, county governments continue to emphasize timber sales because the receipts generated from stewardship contracts are exempt from the 25% collection and sharing with counties. Stewardship contracting creates other benefits to support county governments and local and rural communities. Research estimates 15 to 24 jobs are created with every \$1 million dollars of public investment, and every dollar of receipts from stewardship cycles back through the Oregon economy an additional 1.5 to 2.5 times.

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Programs. In 2009, Secretary of Agriculture Vilsack articu-

lated his vision for America's Forests; he highlighted an "all-lands approach to forest restoration" and called for close coordination with other landowners to encourage collaborative solutions through management at landscape scales.

These ideas led to the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLRP) to encourage the collaborative, science-based ecosystem restoration of priority forest landscapes. The goals of the CFLRP are to encourage ecological, economic, and social sustainability; leverage local resources with national and private resources; facilitate the reduction of wildfire management costs through re-establishing natural fire regimes and reducing the risk of uncharacteristic wildfire; and encourage utilization of by-products from forest restoration efforts to offset treatment costs, benefit local rural economies, and improve forest health.

Oregon and Washington have five large CFLR collaboratives ranging in size from 100,000 to several hundred thousand acres. Oregon collaboratives include the Deschutes Skyline (locally known as the Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project) in central Oregon, Southern Blues in south-central Oregon, and the Lakeview in southeast Oregon. Washington collaboratives include the Tapash in south-central Washington and the Northeast Washington (NEW) Forest Vision 2020 project. These large CFLR planning efforts often include both public and private lands and use a collaborative management approach for forest restoration. These collaboratives involve many diverse stakeholders including conservation groups, economic development groups, watershed councils, private landowners, and different federal and state agencies. These collaboratives are still in the early planning stages, but so far none of the projects recommended from the five CFLRs has been protested or litigated. Successful project implementation is helping to move landscapes closer toward achieving forest health, reducing fire risk, and meeting management objectives. These collaboratives use a broad-scale approach to get consensus from stakeholders with active forest management such as thinning, prescribed fire, and other management practices at landscape scales.



(916) 266-0546

www.tssconsultants.com

A BIOENERGY CONSULTING AND PROJECT DEVELOPMENT FIRM THAT PROVIDES THE FOLLOWING SERVICES:

- Fuel/Feedstock Availability Assessment
- Feedstock Procurement and Supply Chain Development
- Project Feasibility Analysis
- Technology Assessment
- Project Development and Management
- Site Selection and Permitting
- Strategic Planning and Policy Analysis

Provision of Ecosystem Services.

Ecosystem services has emerged as a way of framing and describing the comprehensive set of benefits that people receive from forests and landscapes. These include commonly recognized goods like timber and fresh water, as well as processes like climate regulation, soil formation, and aesthetic and cultural assets.

The Forest Service has been exploring use of the ecosystem services framework as a way to describe forest values provided by federal lands and attract and build partnerships with stakeholders and non-government organizations to implement needed projects. More recently, the agency has sought place-based applications of the ecosystem services framework for national forest management to better illustrate the concept for policymakers, managers, and forest stakeholders. The Forest Service is also working with various private forest landowners to develop a framework to broadly conserve biodiversity, and integrate management of private and public lands to

restore watersheds and enhance wildlife and fisheries habitat across ownership boundaries.

The new USFS Planning Rule also uses an ecosystem services concept to describe and articulate benefits provided from public lands. The agency is also exploring using ecosystem services markets on public lands for carbon, water, and habitat to conduct restoration projects that provide benefits for public and private landowners. Water is increasingly recognized as a critical ecosystem service, and federal agencies are investing resources to both quantify and describe the value of water provided from public lands.

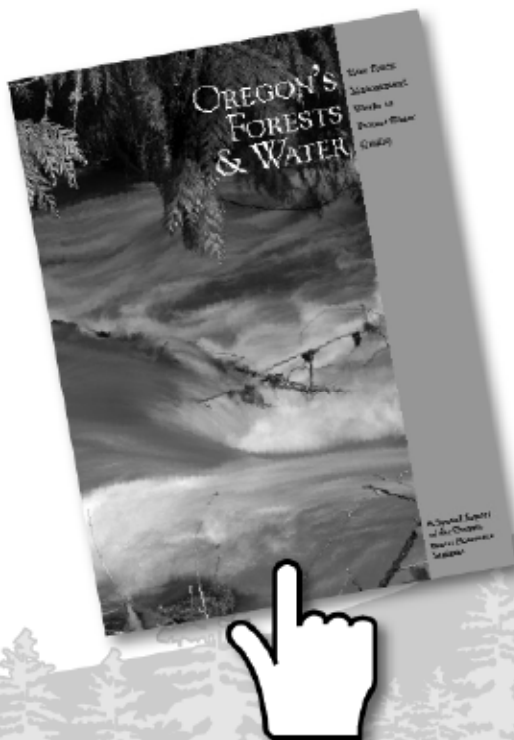
BLM management projects for Northwest Oregon

The BLM has developed some pilot projects in western Oregon in the Coos Bay, Medford, and Roseburg Districts using variable retention ideas being promoted by Professors Norm Johnson from Oregon State University and Jerry Franklin from the University of Washington.

The Coos Bay Wagon Road Pilot Project is a cooperative landscape management proposal involving the Coquille Indian Tribe and the BLM. The timber sale has been designed under the Northwest Forest Plan and complies with all BLM requirements. The Middle Applegate Watershed Pilot is a restoration forestry project involving the Medford District, Applegate Partnership, Southern Oregon Small Diameter Collaborative, and Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest. This landscape-scale restoration project is being implemented in the dry Douglas-fir forests in the Medford District. The Roseburg Pilot Project includes the elements of active management proposed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service in the northern spotted owl recovery plan. The objective of all of these pilots is to demonstrate the ecological and economic merits of restoration strategies using active forest management.

Overall, these new programs show potential to move forward with the

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)



FOREST INFORMATION AT YOUR FINGERTIPS

The Oregon Forest Resources Institute is your source for information on Oregon's forests. Visit OregonForests.org and explore the "More to Learn" section, where you can download our publications and order copies by mail.

While you're there, check out the expanded video library where you'll find educational advertising, informative animations and issue-based video reports.



**Oregon Forest
Resources Institute**

OregonForests.org

management of federal lands. On the eastside, there appears to be greater consensus and support to use active restoration to reduce fire risk and improve forest health especially in the warm, dry forest types. Many large landscape planning efforts such as the CFLR collaboratives are implementing projects on the ground with strong public support from a diverse set of stakeholders. These collaboratives show potential for getting large-scale forest restoration efforts to improve

forest health, reduce fire risk, and provide forest products and jobs in eastside forests. In westside forests, consensus among all stakeholders is more difficult to obtain, particularly for management in late-successional forests and with use of regeneration harvests. Thus far, harvests have focused on thinning plantations. New pilot projects on BLM lands are encouraging and a renewed effort is currently underway to address O&C lands. Recent discussions between

Oregon Governor Kitzhaber and the Oregon congressional delegation indicate a concerted effort to develop a plan to address the fiscal crisis for rural counties that historically depended on timber revenues from federal lands. This fiscal crisis may force stakeholders to come to a new agreement, but time is running short for a long-term solution. Other recent success stories include support from conservation groups, local community groups, and the Oregon congressional delegation to keep remaining sawmills operating in central Oregon.

Overall, I foresee over the next several years an incremental increase in harvesting on federal lands in the Pacific Northwest. I anticipate this will be only a modest increase and believe it is unlikely that harvest will increase beyond levels set with the NWFP. I also see encouraging signs in the development of an all-lands approach to managing forestlands with many federal, state, and private landowners working together to improve management across broad landscapes. If large-scale collaboratives similar to the eastside CFLR programs could be developed on westside forests, then more active forest management projects might be implemented. The concept of ecosystem services and markets also may provide some new revenue streams for management of both private and public lands. These new ecosystems services markets and payment programs for water, habitat, and carbon may provide funding for management practices to improve and maintain critical services.

In summary, the management of federal lands appears to be moving toward a consensus-based approach and away from a confrontational approach. I think progress will be incremental with support from a greater coalition of partners and stakeholders, and it will help move federal lands toward a healthier more resilient landscape. ♦

Robert L. Deal, an active SAF member, is research forester and Science Team leader, Ecosystem Services, USDA Forest Service, PNW Research Station, in Portland, Ore. He can be reached at 503-808-2015 or rdeal@fs.fed.us.

STARKER FORESTS

Growing Forests, Not Just Trees



Learn more about sustainable forestry.
Visit our website, visit our forest.
www.starkerforests.com

Pacific Northwest Forest Management in the BLM

BY ED SHEPARD, CF

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has a unique place in the history of public land management. This year is a perfect time to consider this

unique history as we recognize the anniversaries of several important events in public land history.

April 25, 2012, marked the 200th anniversary of the establishment of the General Land Office (GLO), the agency that was established to start the onerous task of managing the vast Public Domain of the young United States of America. This year also marks the 150th anniversary of the Homestead Act that resulted in millions of acres transferring from the federal government to the hands of individuals. It is also the 75th birthday for the Oregon and California Land Grant Act that has played an important and controversial role in forest management in the Pacific Northwest and the nation.

The BLM became one of the youngest land management agencies when it was established by Reorganization Plan No. 3 in 1946, combining the 12-year-old U.S. Grazing Service with the much older GLO. The agency was given the daunting task of managing and disposing of vast acreages of land across the western United States and Alaska, as well as the federal mineral estate across the U.S.

This article will cover some of the history of the management of the forests across the large publicly-held estate with emphasis on the Pacific Northwest, current management of the lands, and some of the challenges managers of these forests face in the future.

The early history of the United States saw the growing nation come into ownership of vast acres of land obtained through conquest, purchase, ceding, or other means. Over 81% or 1.8 billion acres of the U.S. came into the Public Domain (PD). It became the charge of the GLO to dispose of the



land. Over a period of nearly 100 years the federal government disposed of large portions of the PD through grants to states; patents to individuals through homesteading, mining, and other patents; and grants to railroad and wagon road companies to assist with the construction of needed transportation and development of the frontier. Large tracts were retained in federal ownership and reserved for national forest reserves (now the National Forest System), national parks, national wildlife refuges, land reclamation projects, and other purposes. What was left in this vast estate—called by some the land that nobody wanted—became the BLM lands.

Much of this land base is comprised of grasslands and shrub lands and used for grazing. However, scattered within this land base are approximately 67 million acres of commercial forestland and woodlands managed for timber, habitat, recreation, and other values. The majority of these forests exist in the Pacific Northwest and Alaska, with approximately one million acres in Idaho, 33 million acres in Alaska, and 3.9 million acres in Oregon and Washington inclusive of the O&C lands discussed later in this article.

Most of the forests in Alaska are so remote and inaccessible that management for commercial forest products is difficult, although over the years there has been some commercial timber management close to villages. Alaska forests are primarily used for subsistence purposes, wildlife habitat, and healthy watersheds. BLM commercial forests in Idaho and eastern Oregon and Washington have been managed over the years for sawtimber production as well as fuelwood and minor forest products. Timber from some of these forests was very important to

local mills, especially since some were at lower elevations than national forest timber and harvesting could occur in the spring and fall. Many of these tracts of timber were isolated and surrounded by privately held timberlands. This led to difficulty in managing these tracts and over the decades many have been exchanged to private parties to block up public lands for other values. A new Public Domain Forest Policy was established in 1989 that prescribed that these lands should be managed to maintain forest health and biological diversity as well as commodity products.

In western Oregon the BLM manages a unique set of forestlands, the O&C lands. These 2.3 million acres are some of the most productive forestlands in the world and have a history and legislative mandate that sets them apart from the rest of the BLM-managed land and the National Forest System lands. These lands were derived from the “checkerboard” land grants to the Oregon and California (O&C) Railroad starting in 1866 to assist with the development of a rail line from Portland to the California border. The land was transferred from the PD to the company as the line was built. The now privately held land was in the county tax base. The grants required that the lands be sold to “actual settlers” at set prices and tract size. The railroad violated several provisions of the grant, which led to several court cases over the years. Finally, in 1916 Congress passed the Chamberlain-Ferris Act that “revested” the lands to the United States under the GLO with the provision that the timber on the lands would be harvested and then the land sold. The 18 “O&C Counties” were to receive payments from the lands to cover taxes owed. A similar act “reverted” the

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)



**Connecting Forest Landowners with
Seedlings, Services and Contractors**

**DISCOVER Our Interactive Website
www.forestseedlingnetwork.com**

BUY/SELL SEEDLINGS • FIND VENDOR SERVICES & CONTRACTORS • VALUABLE RESOURCES

Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands to the federal government. The revestment of the lands was intended to be temporary until the land could be sold, but there was little interest in the purchase of the timber or the lands during this time and the purposes of the 1916 act were not met.

The counties were facing financial crisis and Congress again acted in 1926 with the Stanfield Act. This act, similar to the 1916 act, provided that the O&C lands would be harvested and then sold off for other uses; the counties would benefit from in-lieu of tax payments. As before, this also failed.

The counties continued to face financial hardship and received payments from the federal treasury to compensate them for lost revenues from the lands. In 1937 Congress acted again, passing what has become known as the O&C Act. This act retained the land in federal ownership and mandated that the suitable forestlands "...shall be managed...for permanent forest production, and the timber thereon shall be sold, cut, and removed in conformity with the principal [sic] of sustained yield for the purpose of providing a permanent source of timber supply, protecting watersheds, regulating streamflow, and contributing to the economic stability of local communities and industries, and providing recreational facilities." The act further stipulated that the counties were to share 75% of the receipts from the sale of products to be used for general county purposes, such as law enforcement, public health, and other infrastructure. The 75% was changed to 50% in the early 1950s after other financial provisions of the act were met. The counties contributed the other 25% to the BLM to assist with management costs. This fund became known as the "plowback fund."

Unlike the 1916 and 1926 acts, the 1937 Act worked—at least for the first 50 years. The first inventory of the O&C lands showed there was a standing volume of approximately 46 billion board feet. The BLM developed plans to manage the lands using the principle of sustained yield management. Implementation of these plans over the years yielded a harvest of over 60 billion board feet between 1937 and 2008, yet there is still a standing inventory of over 73 billion board feet, according to 2008

BLM figures.

From the passage of the act in 1937 up until the late 1980s, the BLM sold over a billion board feet per year generating a consistent supply of timber to local mills and revenues to the counties that peaked at just under \$110 million in 1989. About 1987 the federal management agencies began to be litigated over the harvest of old-growth timber and impacts to northern spotted owl habitat, which resulted in drastic reductions of federal timber harvests and big economic impacts to the industry and timber-dependent counties.

These impacts were so significant that Congress stepped in with legislative initiatives aimed at getting some level of timber to the mills and revenues to the counties. None of these actions were permanent and did not completely fill the void. President Clinton called a forest summit in Portland to bring together all sides to seek a long-term solution. This summit led to the Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP).

The NWFP was intended to meet several objectives including habitat and watershed protection, and a level of timber harvest to provide for some economic stability. Harvest levels were reduced approximately 80% from pre-NWFP levels—a reduction from 1,176 million board feet to 203 million board feet. The processes required for management of the land under the NWFP and the continuation of litigation made even the reduced levels difficult to meet—and they rarely were. But even if the reduced levels had been met, the revenues to counties would still fall far short of what was shared prior to the NWFP.

The counties continued to face economic uncertainty, not only in the Pacific Northwest, but across the United States where local governments shared Forest Service receipts. This led Congress to pass the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination (SRS) Act in 2000. This act was intended to provide the counties with funding levels commensurate with what they received prior to the NWFP.



PHOTO COURTESY OF DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Department of Interior Secretary Ken Salazar (middle right) toured the Pilot Joe Project in Medford on February 21, 2012, with BLM staff, Professors Norm Johnson and Jerry Franklin, logger Ed Hascom of Hascom Logging, and other stakeholders.

The SRS Act was intended to be temporary, lasting until a sustainable level of forest management could be reintroduced into the forest. It has now been renewed three times, each time with less revenue to the counties. To date there has been no acceptable forest management plan implemented that would provide counties with certainty of revenue or industry with a certainty in timber supply. The SRS Act sunsets again this year and many question if it will be renewed again, or even if it should be renewed.

The BLM Forestry Program faces a lot of the uncertainty that all federal programs face at this time. Declining budgets continue to be an issue for the Public Domain as well as the O&C programs. In the current fiscal state of the federal government it is unlikely that BLM will see increased funding for forest management, especially in the PD, leading to an increase in forest health problems.

Opportunities exist to leverage funds between programs, such as fire management to implement the highest priority work. The use of stewardship contracting in some areas has provided the BLM the opportunity to complete some work that may not have otherwise been funded. This authority expires in 2013; however, efforts are underway to continue it. As currently authorized, stewardship contracting has been sparsely used in the O&C. The law requires that all revenues from the sale of products from a stewardship contract go back to the agency for on-the-ground work. In the O&C there is an expectation that 50% of the revenues be shared with the

counties. Revenue-strapped counties object to stewardship contracts for what otherwise would be commercial timber sales. This is an issue that Congress may want to address as it considers reauthorization.

There are several initiatives affecting the O&C program that give some optimism that a solution may be found for the management of these valuable lands. "Ecological forestry projects" are being implemented in several districts in western Oregon that are built on the work of Drs. Norm Johnson and Jerry Franklin. These projects started as small-scale pilots in southwest Oregon at the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in 2010. Additional projects were added in 2012. To date, one project in Medford has been sold and harvested without protest. Some of the other projects have been protested. It is too early to tell how successful these projects will be in getting past the gridlock and adding significant forest management opportunities. Industry and the counties are concerned that the prescriptions in the drier forest types do not provide for sustained timber harvest over the long term and may not be in compliance with the O&C Act. Environmental organizations are concerned with projects in the moist forests and have challenged them because the prescriptions call for regeneration harvest in mature stands. And, some foresters have concerns over implementation of these prescriptions at larger scales across the landscape. Longer-term monitoring and scientific evaluation will be needed to determine how successful these projects will be.

The BLM has started scoping on a new round of Resource Management Plans (RMPs) to update and expand on the 2008 Western Oregon Plan Revision effort. RMPs set the direction for management of BLM lands over a 15-year period. This work will allow the BLM to update the 2008 RMP effort with recent scientific findings.

The Oregon Congressional delegation has been working on legislation that would further "zone" the land by statute into timber production lands and conservation lands, with different organizations managing each classification of land. And recently, Oregon

Governor Kitzhaber proposed the establishment of a small group of stakeholders to meet over the next few months to develop recommendations on how the O&C lands should be managed.

Federal forests continue to play a large role in the well-being of the Northwest and they will far into the future. Controversy and uncertainty have been a part of the history of these lands, and the agencies and stakeholders have found a way through. Given the complexities of the fragmented land pattern, the BLM has done an outstanding job with its neighbors and

partners to manage these forests. The BLM forest management programs will continue to face challenges; however, current efforts provide an opportunity to find sustainable solutions into the future if all stakeholders come to the table with the objective of finding solutions. The time was right 75 years ago and it may be again now. ♦

Ed Shepard retired on June 1 as the BLM Oregon/Washington state director. He is an SAF member and Certified Forester. He can be reached at sssstr1@comcast.net or 503-610-1120.



TODAY'S MOST DESIRABLE TREES WEAR THE SFI® LABEL. NO WONDER THEY'RE IN DEMAND.

Once upon a time, certified wood products filled a small market niche. Nowadays, sustainable forestry practices are a basic requirement, and it's no passing fashion. That's why more than 152 million acres of North American forestland are now independently, third-party audited to the rigorous SFI® standard. Join our more than 200 SFI members. It's a new day in the forest.



**SUSTAINABLE
FORESTRY
INITIATIVE**

*Good for you.
Good for our forests.™*

Find out more at sfiprogram.org

Vision 2020 High Priority Restoration Area: Building Resilient Landscapes and Relationships

BY MONIQUE CRUMB

The Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLRP) is established under Title IV funding, which provides authority for up to 10 CFLRP projects to be funded per year nationally. However, this 2012 fiscal year three projects that were not chosen as 2012 CFLRP projects were approved for funding as high-priority restoration projects outside of the CFLR Act. The Northeast Washington (NEW) Forest Vision 2020 project is one of those three projects and received \$968,000 this 2012 fiscal year. Although the funding is technically outside of the CFLRP, the expectation is that high-priority restoration projects are managed under the CFLRA requirements



and will be funded for the full 10 years through appropriated dollars.

This project is a product of nearly a decade of collaboration and analysis focused on forest restoration in north-eastern Washington. Some of these collaborators include the Colville National Forest, Northeast Washington Forestry Coalition (NEWFC), Washington Department of Natural Resources, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, American Forest Resource Council, and the USDA Forest Service-Rocky Mountain Research Station. The central theme of collaboration is the acceleration of forest restoration as well as the need to shift restoration and management efforts from a short-term, project-by-project basis to a cohesive, landscape-scale program that is implemented strategically over the long term.

In the NEW Vision 2020 project area, 123,396 acres will receive vegetative and fuels treatment as well as other restora-



PHOTO COURTESY OF USDA FOREST SERVICE

A Forest Service fisheries crew performs stream surveys in the Sherman Vegetation Management Area, which is planned to be implemented during FY2013.

tion activities over the next 10 years. Desired outcomes of the project at the end of the 10-year period are to increase ecosystem resilience to disturbance, restore old-growth structure and function, and reduce wildfire risk and fire management costs.

This first year has been a fast-paced learning process for the collaborative. Thankfully, there have been helpful "lessons learned" presentations and webinars from other projects across the nation to learn from. Year-to-year management of the project requires active participation and feedback from the entire collaborative. After experiencing the process this year, the NEW Forest Vision 2020 Collaborative has a better idea on what can and cannot be funded under the CFLR Act and expect to accomplish even more within the project area during the 2013 fiscal year.

Despite the steep learning curve for all forest employees involved with NEW Forest Vision 2020 projects this year, immediate benefits are already being recognized by certain resources. One of the resource areas that experienced a benefit was fire, as indicated by Shane Robson, Three Rivers Ranger District assistant fire management officer, "The funds available through NEW Forest Vision2020 allowed us to accomplish more prescribed burning, given the burn windows we had this spring. I was pretty excited about the



Professional Forester on Staff

Providing Innovative Counsel for
Avoiding and Resolving Timber
Contract, Endangered Species Act,
State Forest Practices Act, Timber
Trespass, and Log Lien Disputes

200 SW Market St., Suite 1777
Portland, OR 97201
Telephone (503) 225-0777
Facsimile (503) 225-1257
www.hk-law.com



GeneTachs

Richard W. Counter

Professional Forester

FOREST

- Management Consultant
- Inventories and Appraisals
- Genetic Tree Improvement
- Feasibility Studies

1606 NW Skyline Blvd., Portland, Oregon 97229

(503) 297-1660

opportunities. Extra resources seemed to be more readily available due to extra funding."

This 2012 field season, the Colville National Forest Damage Response Team was funded by NEW Forest Vision 2020 dollars to survey 75% of the project area, where 155 impacted sites were identified, of which 67 were repaired this spring.

Says Karen Honeycutt, Colville National Forest West Zone fishery biologist, "The Forest Damage Response Team improves the landscape by addressing issues rapidly and restoring the land to productivity and ecological health. These sites typically involve eroding soil, damage to vegetation and meadows, damage to stream banks, impaired water quality, damage to fish habitat, impacts to wildlife habitat and use of the area, spread of noxious weeds, and damage to sensitive plant and wildlife habitat."

Monitoring

During this year's monitoring program development meetings, it was recognized that the data and scientific information that comes out of the monitoring is very important, but of equal importance is the value of relationship building that occurs during the entire collaborative process. This point was emphasized by David Heflick, NEWFC board member and member of the collaborative: "It was slow getting started, but by having Forest Service staff and the collaborators start off with the same level of knowledge about implementing the CFLRA, we were able to learn the whole process together and ultimately come to consensus regarding which projects to implement first. Moving through it together also deepened relationships among committee members."

A monitoring committee comprised of NEWFC and Forest Service representatives meets to discuss the development of a monitoring plan for NEW Forest Vision 2020. The monitoring program coordinator and Enterprise team member from Above and Beyond Ecosystems are writing this plan over the fall and winter of FY 2012, with feedback from collaborators. The goal is to implement the new monitoring



PHOTOS COURTESY OF USDA FOREST SERVICE

These photos demonstrate Pierre Creek before (left) and after (right) culvert replacement and stream restoration by the Forest Damage Response team.

plan on a "test case basis" during the field season of FY 2013.

The New Forest Vision 2020 goal is to maximize acres restored on the project landscape over the next 10 years while enhancing collaboration at all levels of planning and implementation. Many beneficial opportunities are available under the provisions of the CFLR Act for outside agencies and groups to get involved in: contracts that can be released for bid, volunteer opportunities, and also partnerships between agencies and groups to accomplish a common landscape restoration goal.

This February, U.S. Forest Service Chief Tom Tidwell stated, "We hope

accelerated restoration activities will bring all of our partners together, working as allies for forest conservation." With collaboratively managed projects like NEW Forest Vision 2020 receiving funding, forests such as the Colville National Forest will not only be building resilient landscapes for the future, but will be forging resilient and working relationships for the future. ♦

Monique Crumb is the Vision 2020 Project/Monitoring Program coordinator and fire ecologist for the Colville National Forest in Colville, Wash. She can be reached at 509-684-7091 or mdcrumb@fs.fed.us.



Northwest Forestry Services

- ▣ Professional Forest Management
- ▣ Timber Inventories and Cruising
- ▣ Appraisals ▣ Mapping and GIS

(503) 684-8168
1-800-783-6818

11825 SW Greenburg Road 2A, Tigard, OR 97223
www.nwforestry.com



WFCI

Washington Forestry Consultants, Inc.

Forestry and Vegetation Management Specialists

- Forest Management Plans
- Timber Inventory and Appraisals
- Timber Sale Layout, Permitting and Administration
- Feasibility Studies on New Land Purchases

- Forest Land Management
- Growth and Yield Analysis
- GPS Mapping
- Vegetation Management

Galen M. Wright, ACF, SAF, Certified Forester No. 44 and
Board Certified Master Arborist No. PN-0129BU

1.800.276.1723

www.waforestry.com • galen@waforestry.com • Olympia, WA

Serving Clients across the U.S. and Canada since 1991

2013 FORESTRY LEADERSHIP ACADEMY

January 18-19, 2013 – Oregon Garden Resort, Silverton, Oregon

All SAF members from Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Alaska are invited to participate in the 2013 PNW Forestry Leadership Academy on January 18-19 at the Oregon Garden Resort in Silverton, Ore. The goal of the forestry leadership academy is to equip foresters and forest landowners to take active roles in leading Pacific Northwest forestry organizations. The academy will help new and existing leaders gain the skills they need to succeed. Academy content will develop leadership skills that cross organizations.

The 2013 leadership conference is joining forces with the Oregon Tree Farm System, Oregon Small Woodlands Association, Oregon Forest Resources Institute, OSU Forestry and Natural Resources Extension, Cispus Institute, Washington Farm Forestry Association, and Washington Tree Farm Committee for this two-day event, organized by the Partnership for Forestry Education.

In addition to general session talks, four three-hour concurrent sessions will focus on various topics. Attendees will choose two sessions to attend. Each session will be highly interactive and applicable to your specific interests.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 2013

9:00 a.m. to Noon – OSAF/WSSAF executive committee meetings

Noon – Lunch (included in registration fee)

1:00-2:30 p.m. – Opening General Session: Working across Generations

- Keynote: **Jennifer Webster**, Business Strategies, Inc., Salem, OR
- Multi-generational Panel of Landowners and Foresters
- Table Exercise

2:30-3:00 p.m. – Break

3:00-6:00 p.m. – Afternoon Concurrent Sessions (attend one session)

- Conducting Effective Meetings
- Understanding Team Dynamics
- Working with Volunteers
- Designing Collaboration that Succeeds

7:00 p.m. – Dinner (included in registration fee)

8:00-10:00 p.m. – Brewery Tour with Wine Tasting

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 2013

7:00 a.m. – Breakfast (included in registration fee)

8:30-9:00 a.m. – General Session: Effective Outreach Messages for Diverse Landowner Audiences – **Bettina Ring**, AFF

9:00 a.m.-Noon: Morning Concurrent Sessions (attend one session)

- Conducting Effective Meetings
- Understanding Team Dynamics
- Working with Volunteers
- Designing Collaboration that Succeeds

12:30 p.m. – Lunch (included in registration fee)

1:30-2:00 p.m. – General Session and Wrap-Up – Effective Outreach Messages using Diverse Media – **Michael Goergen**, SAF

Concurrent Session Information and Descriptions

Participants will attend two of the four concurrent sessions. On the registration form, rank the sessions you would like to attend in priority 1-4 with 1 being the highest. Sessions will be capped at 35-40 participants. Participants will be assigned their choices on a first come first served basis.

Conducting Effective Meetings: Examine and apply strategies that will help you design and facilitate productive meetings. We will focus on tools and techniques for implementing meetings that are efficient and produce results.

Understanding Team Dynamics: Become familiar with the characteristics of working effectively with others to produce results. Recognize the stages of team development and leadership styles to promote team work.

Working with Volunteers: Explore basic techniques for recruiting, engaging, and sustaining the volunteers in your organization. What draws people in? What motivates them to engage? How does work get completed? Strategies for working with volunteers will be discussed.

Designing Collaboration that Succeeds: Learn how you can effectively connect with partners in a collaborative process. Collaboration with individuals or entities with diverse backgrounds, objectives, and interests depends on building relationships, clear communication, a defined working process, leadership, and follow-through on commitments.

Meeting Location and Lodging

Oregon Garden Resort, 895 West Main St., Silverton, OR 97381; 503-874-2500; www.oregongardenresort.com/. A block of rooms are reserved for January 17 and January 18. Rates for a room with one king-sized bed, single or double, are \$69. For a double queen room, rates are \$69 for a single and \$89 for double occupancy. After January 5, the reduced rate is subject to availability. Book your reservation by calling 503-874-2500 and referencing the group password of OSAF.

Registration

The registration fee is \$125 and includes lunch and dinner on Friday, and breakfast and lunch on Saturday. The student rate is \$75. There is no late fee, but registration by January 5 is appreciated. Checks should be payable to SAF Northwest Office. Purchase orders, Visa and MasterCard accepted. Questions? Contact Michele at 503-224-8046 or michele@safnwo.org.

SAF CFE Hours

This program is approved for 9.5 hours of Category 2 credits.

Registration Form – 2013 Leadership Academy

January 18-19, 2013 — Oregon Garden Resort, Silverton, OR

Registration includes all materials and meals (Friday lunch and dinner, and Saturday breakfast and lunch)

Please register by Jan. 5th

Name _____ SAF Chapter _____ Email _____

Address _____ City/State/ZIP _____ Day Phone _____

Special dietary needs? _____

\$ _____ \$125/person regular conference registration

\$ _____ \$75/person student conference registration

\$ _____ **TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED**

Which concurrent sessions would you like to attend?

Rank 1-4 with 1 being your first choice.

_____ Conducting Effective Meetings _____ Understanding Team Dynamics

_____ Working with Volunteers _____ Designing Collaboration that Succeeds

METHOD OF PAYMENT

☐ **Check** (enclosed) ☐ **Credit Card** (Visa/MasterCard)

☐ **Purchase Order #** _____

Number: _____

Expiration Date: _____

Security Code: _____

Make checks payable to SAF Northwest Office

Return form & payment to: Leadership Academy, SAF Northwest Office, 4033 SW Canyon Rd., Portland, OR 97221; 503-224-8046; fax 503-226-2515; michele@safnwo.org

Calendar of Events

FBRI Model Calibration Workshop, Dec. 5-6, Portland, OR. Contact: WFCFA.

Forest Vegetation Simulator Training, Dec. 10-14, Missoula, MT; Feb. 4, Vancouver, WA. Contact: Lance David, 970-295-5856, ldavid@fs.fed.us.

Forest Exports Markets, Dec. 18, Portland, OR. Contact: WFCFA.

Basic Road Design Workshop, Jan. 14-17, Corvallis, OR. Contact: FEI.

Washington Forestry Legislative Reception, Jan. 17, Hands On Children's Museum, Olympia, WA. Contact: Ellie Lathrop, 360-430-3006, ellie.lathrop@weyerhaeuser.com.

PNW Forestry Leadership Academy, January 18-19, Silverton, OR. Contact: Mike Cloughesy, 971-673-2955, cloughesy@ofri.org, www.forestry.org/oregon/leadership/2013.

Harvesting Clean Energy, Jan. 27-29, Corvallis, OR. Contact: Dana Colwell, 253-507-8506, dana.colwell@wsu.edu, <http://harvestcleanenergy.org/events/conference>.

12th Annual Foresters' Forum, Feb. 5-7, Coeur d'Alene, ID. Contact: Jennifer Childers, 208-667-4641, jennifer_childers@ificonsulting.biz, www.consulting-foresters.com/foresterforum.

Forest Stand Dynamics Short Course, Feb. 10-15, Eatonville, WA. Contact: Barbara Ruth, 203-432-5117, barbara.ruth@yale.edu.

Cable Logging, Feb. 19-22, Corvallis, OR. Contact: FEI.

Oregon Logging Conference, Feb. 21-23, Eugene, OR. Contact: Rikki Wellman, 541-686-9191, www.oregonloggingconference.com.

Unit Planning and Layout, Feb. 25-28, Corvallis, OR. Contact: FEI.

Wildlife in Managed Forests: Practical Skills Workshop, March 14, Corvallis area, OR. Contact: SAFNWO.

2013 Washington State SAF annual meeting, April 3-5, Lake Chelan, WA. Contact: Andy Perleberg, 509-667-6658, andyp@wsu.edu, www.forestry.org/washington/2013meeting/.

Fuel Reduction, April 23-24, Corvallis, OR. Contact: FEI.

2013 OSAF annual meeting, April 24-26, Pendleton, OR. Contact: SAFNWO, www.forestry.org/oregon/2013meeting/.

Mechanized Harvesting Workshop, April 25-26, Corvallis, OR. Contact: FEI.

Contact Information

FEI: Forest Engineering, Inc., 541-754-7558, office@forestengineer.com, www.forestengineer.com.

SAFNWO: SAF Northwest Office, 503-224-8046, michele@safnwo.org, www.forestry.org.

WFCFA: Western Forestry and Conservation Association, 503-226-4562, richard@westernforestry.org, www.westernforestry.org.

Send calendar items to the editor at rasor@safnwo.org.

Jackson and Prochnau, Inc

Since 1954

Feasibility Studies & Investment Analysis World Wide,
Inventory, Appraisals, Engineering, Management, Log Marketing
www.jacksonandprochnau.com Steve@jacksonandprochnau.com
Albany OR Tel: 541-926-3320 Olympia WA Tel: 360-352-9680

Choose **Opensight**[®]
for Outstanding Control

Contact your Wilbur-Ellis Specialist for more information.

Opensight[®] Herbicide is now labeled for forest site preparation in Oregon, Idaho, and Washington states. Outstanding control of many broadleaf weeds, plus inhibition of Scotch broom seed germination!

Bruce Alber | 503-227-3525
Western OR & Western WA

Scott Johnson | 916-991-4451
California

Joel Fields | 509-928-4512
Eastern WA, ID & MT

Jerry Gallagher | 530-570-5977
California

Carl Sostrom | 509-928-4512
Eastern WA, ID & MT

For information only. Not a label. Please use, always read and follow the product label directions. WILBUR-ELLIS logo and Ideas to Grow With are registered trademarks of Wilbur-Ellis Company. Opensight is a registered trademark of Dow Agrosciences LLC. © 2012-2013



WILBUR-ELLIS[®]

Ideas to Grow With[®]

INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY CONSULTANTS, INC.

A Subsidiary of American Forest Management, Inc.

Professional Forestry Services

Forest Asset Managers
GIS and Certification Services

Throughout the Pacific Northwest

(425) 820-3420

INFO@INFOrestry.com

Tom Hanson
Dennis Dart





Policy Scoreboard

Editor's Note: To keep SAF members informed of state society policy activities, Policy Scoreboard is a regular feature in the Western Forester. The intent is to provide a brief explanation of the policy activity—you are encouraged to follow up with the listed contact person for detailed information.

OSAF Members Expected to Endorse Commercial Harvest Position.

Early this year, an updated position statement on "Commercial Timber Harvest on Public Lands in Oregon" became active upon approval by the OSAF Executive Committee. Although not a required step, the statement was included in the recent SAF ballot for all OSAF voting members to note their approval or disapproval of the position. For over a decade, OSAF has taken this extra step with its position statements to help raise awareness among members and to clearly assess their support for these positions. The ballot results were not available as of this writing, but based on the votes on previous versions, the position is expected to have the support of over 95% of those who cast a ballot.

This position remains very timely and useful given the extensive management needs and costs on federal lands, as well as the fundamental and long-held economic obligations to communities with large areas of near-by state or federal forests. For example, the statement was referenced in OSAF comments submitted for the scoping portion of BLM's latest planning effort for its western Oregon lands, and in an OSAF letter to Reps. DeFazio, Walden, and Schrader on their "discussion draft" bill, the "O&C Trust, Conservation, and Jobs Act." All OSAF members are encouraged to use this and other position statements (www.forestry.org/oregon/policy/position/) to help discuss such issues when interacting with those outside the forestry profession. Contact: Paul Adams, OSAF Policy chair, 541-737-2946; paul.adams@oregonstate.edu.

2012 Fire Season Triggers Governors' Forestry Responses.

Fire season should be over when you read this. Don't forget to thank firefighters for a job well done under especially difficult conditions. More than 7 million acres have burned in the 11 western states, the most in at least a century. At this writing the acres-burned tally in Washington exceeds 227,000 acres; Oregon, 1.2 million ac.; and Idaho, 1.7 million ac. In

early October, with four large fires still burning in Washington, one in Oregon, and eight in Idaho, and no rain or snow yet in the forecast, the final tally will be higher. In Washington, Gov. Gregoire announced burn bans through mid-October on all state, private, and tribal lands. In Oregon, Gov. Kitzhaber declared a wildfire emergency in mid-August. In October he penned an executive order promoting Oregon's wood products and expanding markets for them domestically and abroad to help conserve forests and strengthen surrounding communities while supporting work to manage forestlands for long-term economic and environmental health (see www.oregon.gov/gov/media_room/Pages/press_releasesp2012/press_100812.aspx). In addition, to address challenges facing counties in Oregon near the BLM's O&C lands he is convening a group of county, industry, and environmental leaders to craft a proposal for Congress to take up in early 2013 that addresses O&C forest management by developing recommendations that help Oregon counties improve financial stability, ensure adequate sources of timber that support local mills and jobs, and meet Oregon's habitat and land conservation goals (see www.oregonlive.com/business/index.ssf/2012/09/governor_asks_panel_to_find_a.html). In Idaho most of the wildfires were on federal land, and in a press release on "The True Cost of Idaho Wildfires" Gov. Otter called for opening a new dialogue to develop new approaches to federal land management (see http://gov.idaho.gov/mediacenter/press/pr2012/10Oct/pr_48.html). Contact: Jay O'Laughlin, IESAF Policy chair, 208-885-5776, jayo@uidaho.edu.

Meeting with the UW. WSSAF Chair Tom Hanson and Policy Chair Harry Bell are scheduled to meet with Tom DeLuca, the new director of the University of Washington School of Environmental and Forest Sciences, and B. Bruce Bare, acting director of the Institute of Forest Resources to discuss the Institute's draft Strategic Vision and forestry education. Contact: Harry Bell, WSSAF Policy chair, 360-460-2502, harry@greencrow.com. ♦



SILVASEED COMPANY

Seedling Nursery Since 1974



We bring experience with owners that care about their product and customers.

Approximately 10 million seedlings in annual production

1 container site (plugs), 2 bareroot/transplant sites (p+1, 1+1)

Contract growing and spec seedlings for forestry and Christmas tree production

LET US GROW YOUR SEEDLINGS

David Gerdes

Mike Gerdes

inquiries@silvaseed.com

FORESTERS • NURSERYMAN • SEEDSMAN

SILVASEED COMPANY

P.O. Box 118 • Roy, WA 98580 • (253) 843-2246

"Serving Many of the Reforestation Needs of the World From This Location Since 1889"

OSAF Annual Meeting Slated for Pendleton

BY TIM KEITH

Make plans now to travel to the eastside for the 2013 Oregon SAF annual meeting next April 24-26. Co-hosted by the Columbia Gorge and Blue Mountain chapters, the theme for the meeting is "Changing Forestry Along the Oregon Trail: Opportunities, Challenges, and Lessons Learned." The venue is the Wildhorse Resort and Casino in Pendleton.

The meeting gets started with a general session on Wednesday afternoon followed by an icebreaker with exhibitors. The Thursday and Friday program features indoor sessions in the morning and field trips (included with registration) in the afternoons.

An outstanding cadre of speakers will address the evolving challenges of managing forests in eastern Oregon. Two field trips options are available each day for attendees, with the featured tour Friday afternoon: viewing Greenwood Resources' hybrid poplar plantation near Boardman, Ore., and the Collins Company hardwood sawmill.

Visit www.forestry.org/oregon/2013meeting/ for meeting updates. ♦

Tim Keith is publicity chair for the 2013 OSAF annual meeting. He can be reached at tim.keith@state.or.us.




SPERRYRIDGE
NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- Land Use
- Land Exchanges
- Due Diligence
- Timber Cruising/Inventory
- Harvest Unit Layout
- Resource Assessments
- Feasibility Analysis
- **Forestland Real Estate**
(Licensed in Oregon)



(541) 505-3377
www.SperryRidge.com
Fred Sperry, Principal Broker
NW Forest Properties, LLC





Alligare KNOW-HOW helps make Forestland Management more Productive

<i>Alligare Product</i>	<i>Competitive Product</i>
Imazapyr 4SL	Arsenal®AC
MSM 60 DF	Escort®
Rotary 2 SL	Chopper®/Stalker®
SFM 75	Oust®XP
SFM Extra	Oust®Extra
Triclopyr 4 EC	Garlon®4/Remedy®
Glyphosate 4	Roundup®Original

Arsenal, Chopper, and Stalker are registered trademarks of BASF Corporation. Escort and Oust are registered trademarks of E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company. Garlon and Remedy are registered trademarks of Dow AgroSciences. Roundup is a registered trademark of Monsanto Company.

13 N. 8th Street Opelika, AL 36801 • t:334.741.9393 • f:334.741.9395 • 888.ALLIGARE • www.alligarellc.com

2011 NAIP Imagery Available NOW for OR & WA

(Less than \$14.00 per county for the State Set)

The 2011 NAIP imagery is 1 meter, orthorectified, color imagery suitable for ArcView, ArcGIS, MapInfo, and ArcPad. We've enhanced it to run on Pocket PCs for all counties in Washington and Oregon. See your GPS position anywhere in a county. Up to 5 or more counties can be placed on an SD or CF card. Call Jon Aschenbach at 503-707-6236 for prices of other projections besides State Plane and UTM.



2011 NAIP Original

- UTM, Meters, MrSID format
- \$40/County or \$495/State Set
- Available Immediately!!!

2011 NAIP for Pocket PCs

- Run entire counties in ArcPad
- UTM & State Plane, NAD83, Feet
- \$40/County or \$495/State Set

Advantages of NAIP Imagery for Pocket PCs:

- Bring up an entire county of imagery in ArcPad
- Fast refresh rates so you don't wait much
- Licensed to allow you to put it on several PCs & data collectors (Just don't sell it or give it away)
- Less than \$14.00 per county with the State Set
- MrSID format for maximum efficiency

Resource Supply, LLC

11607 SW Winter Lake Dr., Tigard, OR 97223
503-521-0888 • www.resourcesupplyllc.com
Email: jon@resourcesupplyllc.com

Order form: www.resourcesupplyllc.com/NAIPorder.pdf

SPECIAL!!!

Buy BOTH the Original and a Pocket PC version—just \$595⁰⁰

(Delivered on free loaner external drive. Just plug into USB port.)

New Seagate 320 Gigabyte external drive available for only \$99⁰⁰

Resource
Supply

SHARE YOUR CRAZIEST STORY

ENTER TO WIN



www.lasertech.com/stories/atterbury

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

Western Forester

4033 S.W. Canyon Road

Portland, Oregon 97221

Non-Profit Org.

U.S. POSTAGE

PAID

PORTLAND, OR

PERMIT NO. 16

PRINTED ON
RECYCLED PAPER

— THE LASER TECHNOLOGY — SURVIVAL GUIDE TO FIELD WORK

SURVIVING A GRIZZLY BEAR ENCOUNTER



1



Use your TruPulse laser, in distance mode, to see how far away the bear is.



2



From that data, decide if you should run, or if you need to climb a tree. (NOTE: Make sure it's a grizzly. Other bears climb trees.)



3



If you chose to climb, measure the bear's height using your TruPulse's height routine.



4



Climb a tall enough tree and hang out until the bear gets bored and leaves. (NOTE: To pass the time, measure the height of other surrounding trees.)

SOME DAYS IN THE FIELD ARE MORE EXCITING THAN OTHERS. Whether you're out cruising timber or flagging sale boundaries, you're bound to encounter the unexpected. Not to worry though. The power and versatility of LTI lasers let you adapt to ever-changing conditions and situations while still having confidence in the data you log. To explore our complete line of forestry products, visit www.lasertech.com/stories/atterbury. While you're there, share your craziest day in the field, and be registered to win LTI equipment.

LASER TECHNOLOGY
Authorized Dealer



ATTERBURY CONSULTANTS, INC.
"Professional State-of-the-Art Forestry"

3800 SW Cedar Hills Blvd. #145
Beaverton, OR 97005

Visit: www.atterbury.com
Call: (503) 646-5393

APPRAISALS & CONSULTING:

Timberland Appraisals - Due Diligence - Timber Management

GIS MAPPING & ANALYSES:

Timber Typing - Timberland Owners & Mill Locations

CRUISING & INVENTORY:

Highly Trained with Current Technology - Reports Tailored to Clients Needs

SOFTWARE & PRODUCTS WE USE:

SuperACE, FLIPS, & Pocket SuperEASY

Authorized ESRI, Laser Technology & TDS Dealer

SEMINARS & TRAINING:

Continuing Education Credit - ArcPad for Foresters - Timber Cruising