

Western Forester

May/June 2003

Oregon • Washington State • Inland Empire • Alaska Societies

Volume 48 • Number 3

Timber Cops

Editor's note: This article is reprinted with permission from the winter 2001 issue of Forest Focus, a publication of the MeadWestvaco Forest Resources Division. While this article is written from a South Carolina perspective and there are regional differences to consider, it still has application in the Northwest.

Shoplifting trees? Doesn't sound possible, does it? They're big, tall, attached to the ground, and they don't fit easily under a sweater. But as a product grown entirely out-of-doors, trees are vulnerable to theft. How to protect the merchandise? That's the dilemma facing landowners who grow trees for sale. With timber prices rising, landowners small and large are reporting trees stolen in record numbers. And they have to make the protection of their timber assets a part of their long-term land management plans.

From site preparation to sale, there are security concerns during the entire process of growing and harvesting trees. In order to receive the full yield of their timber, landowners need to address timber security at every step of the way. Just what exactly can go wrong? Misdeeds range from kickbacks, to misrepresenting the source of the load, to tampering with weights in scalehouse fraud, to outright theft of logs in the forest. Opportunities for dishonesty include some items you might not think of, such as skimping on the amount of herbicide applied to the land, or planting fewer acres of trees than the crew was paid to plant. Vandalism is also a threat.



PHOTO COURTESY OF MEADWESTVACO CORPORATION

An effective way to ensure the security of timber is to clearly mark your property boundaries.

"Most people are honest," says MeadWestvaco's Timber Security Manager Jerry Stuckey, "but studies show that 30 percent of people will steal given the opportunity. Our job is to reduce that opportunity."

A small landowner might worry more about external theft. But at MeadWestvaco, security concentrates more on internal theft—because it costs more and the potential for loss is higher. Says Stuckey, "Losing even one percent of your inventory is a staggering blow."

Whether you're a small private landowner or a big forest products company, the primary focus of timber security is the same: prevention. Preventing timber theft or vandalism contributes to the bottomline and means more money for the landowner. Several methods are used to prevent timber theft, including account-

ing techniques, on-site surveillance and tract inspections, and the use of video technology.

Timber security requires an active physical presence. Making visits to the sites and making changes in procedures keeps everyone on their toes. "As people skilled in surveillance, former law enforcement officers make good timber security workers, but there's an account aspect to the job as well. A head for numbers helps for this job," says Stuckey. "We actually do quite a bit of auditing."

One proactive way to assure the security of timberland, and perhaps the single most important thing to do, is to mark property boundaries. This reduces risks of accidental or intentional trespass. Painted trees, plowed lines, fences, roads and ditches are common methods of distinguishing

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Timber Cops

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one ownership from another. A landowner must periodically maintain all these various delineations in order to continue their effectiveness.

After the boundaries are marked, access to the property should be limited. By erecting a gate or another method of controlling access, landowners indicate their intent, preventing innocent trespass and deterring illegal entry.

When it comes time to sell the timber, the potential for fraud or theft

increases. Private landowners can avoid a lot of this by dealing with established, reputable companies. Systematic and frequent on-site inspections of logging operations act as a strong deterrent against dishonest acts. On-site inspections also allow a check for full compliance with all contractual terms, and for the integrity of sale boundaries. Another benefit is that knowing logging contractors and sub-contractors on a first-name basis reduces the risk of dishonest treatment.

If theft does happen, it needs to be investigated. A good timber theft



PHOTO COURTESY OF MEADWESTVACO CORPORATION

Marking a load of logs with paint is one way to identify its source and help reduce theft or fraud.

investigator never leaves home without the following items: camera and film, notebook for recording observations and sketching maps, plastic bags for evidence collection, measuring tape, and colored pencils or pens (for recording the location of marked or painted stumps). Once a case is investigated, it's turned over to state or county law enforcement, which will then decide whether to bring the case before the prosecutor. The success rate varies by state. Some states have full-time timber theft investigators and take a hard line on timber theft, while others do not.

"Most people don't think the theft of wood is a big deal, but it can be very valuable. In West Virginia, three good cherry logs can fetch \$11,000. It adds up," says Stuckey. "As more and more states recognize the seriousness of timber theft, we should see greater success in prosecution."

It can happen to anyone, from a big forest products company to a small family tree farm. No matter what the size, a strong timber security program can more effectively reduce the risks of theft and fraud. Forest products are valuable and worth protecting. No measure is failsafe, but in the woods, as elsewhere, it's better to be proactive than reactive. ♦



Western Forester

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Next Issue: Protecting Forest Resources from Wildlife Damage: APHIS Research Results

Increasing Safety through Awareness, Communication and Networking

BY MIKE DYKZEUL

The timber industry has gone through many changes in the last 20-plus years including downsizing, re-focusing, re-structuring and other re-'s. Each time fewer people are left with more diverse responsibilities, even ones out of a person's area of expertise. For instance, when I worked in private industry, our radio tech was let go. It was soon recognized that I always carried a portable radio during fire season, so I became the region radio coordinator!

If our operation was anything like yours, one of the first cuts came to the security program. Security is one of those programs that if it is effective, there are no crises to justify continuing it.

The world around us has changed dramatically since September 11, but before that things had changed in many ways, little by little. The days when a forester's most hazardous encounter was crossing paths with a cougar, bear or snake is long gone! While those risks still exist, today's variety of threats and exposure has taken on a new meaning and level of risk. These new risks can only be tempered with awareness and education.

The partial list of potential encounters now includes: clandestine methamphetamine labs with its deadly risks by inhalation, touch or explosion; growing operations with booby-traps designed to maim if you are lucky; survivalists homesteading on the property you manage; tres-

passers; and protesters attempting to stop harvest activities while baiting you to react to their absurd and derogatory claims. However, the threats that seem to get the majority of media attention are the acts of violence claimed by Earth Liberation Front or the Animal Liberation Front.

The reality that "Yes, it can happen to me" needs to be accepted and dealt with. Each of us is responsible for fellow employees, our industry and ourselves collectively. Whether you are in an urban distribution center, a rural nursery or harvest operation, or operating as a clerk, secretary, timber purchaser or forester, you are at risk, but you are also in a position to influence that risk.

The Oregon Forest Industries Council has made great strides in re-establishing contacts with the law enforcement community. Each side acknowledges the loss of communication that has occurred over the last decade. Working together to provide enhanced networking, sharing preventative tips and outlining landown-



PHOTOS COURTESY OF
WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

These photos document abuse of land, such as illegal garbage dumping, and damage from dirt bikes and four-wheelers.



er contributions will increase the level of safety industry-wide. Many of the following tips are common sense, but may have been forgotten or squeezed with additional responsibilities. Some companies continue to have dedicated security personnel or employ cooperative sheriff's deputies. While this is beneficial, each of us can and should do our part as well.

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Here are some thoughts and concepts to consider.

- **Use Suspicious Vehicle Report Forms** (see sample). Distribute forms to woods and facility personnel. Record the vehicle description, license number, and date and time of unusual activities, and promptly forward to the appropriate agency.

- **Buy a Guest Book.** Place a guest book on the counter in the office. Anyone coming in to make a call, use the restroom, get a drink of water or any other activity needs to sign in. Most areas are “cased” before operations.

- **Get a Camera.** Place a camera, real or fake, in a prominent location facing the door. Place signs, real or fake, noting that the “facilities are monitored by a security company.”

- **Examine Office Landscaping.** Review the office landscaping for potential hiding spots for both individuals and devices. Ensure lighting is adequate. Examine your highway signing of the operation. A big sign identifying “Hybrid,” “Genetic Research,” or “Corporate or Regional Headquarters” may not have the desired effects anymore!

- **Educate.** Involve receptionists and mail room personnel in developing procedures to follow to identify suspicious mail or packages and suspicious individuals entering your office and facilities.

- **Re-establish Law Enforcement Contacts.** Take the initiative to meet with your local law enforcement representatives. Explain that you are promoting increased security awareness. Ask for ideas or efforts that will improve their effectiveness and your safety needs. Provide them with updated contact phone numbers for company representatives and facilities. Use your new contacts to “spice up” your traditional safety meetings. Develop an enforcement contact list and distribute to office and field personnel. Post a copy at the switchboard or reception desk. Make sure to include city police, sheriff’s office, state police, FBI, DEA, ATF and DEQ, to name a few.

- **List Highest Potential Targets.** Develop a list what you feel are the highest potential targets for your operation: genetic research, controversial timber sale, high invest-

Suspicious Vehicle Report

License Number & State _____

Vehicle Description _____

☐ Car Color _____

☐ Truck Remarks _____

Number of Occupants _____

Remarks _____

Time Observed _____ (am) (pm)

Site Observed _____

Location by Area _____

Name (if available) _____

Describe activity of persons if warranted:

Need to forward to enforcement? Yes No

If yes, mail to: **OSP Arson Section**
400 Public Service Building
Salem, OR 97301

Name _____

Company _____

Contact Phone # _____

A sample suspicious vehicle form. Note that the forwarding law enforcement agency in this example is OSP. Readers are encouraged to contact their local enforcement agency to decide on the forwarding process, appropriate agency and when reports should get forwarded.

ment stands, progeny sites, etc. List the location and contact person for each site and provide to the appropriate enforcement agency.

- **Identify Reward Funds.**

Record existing local reward funds for specific crimes or generic rewards for vandalism or terrorist activities.

- **Photo Documentation.**

Begin photo documenting (digital preferred) the results of vandalism, high-profile terrorist attacks, riparian damage from 4-wheelers, and dumping of appliances, cars and other debris on lands.

- **Communications.**

Increase internal and external communications. Network with neighbors both large and small. Initiate shared communications expectations, such as a gate watcher program. Ask your new law enforcement contacts to talk at your next safety meeting.

- **Media Outreach.**

Introduce yourself to the Outdoor section reporter from the local newspaper. Offer them an opportunity to tour field operations. This will be an excellent ally when media help is needed.

- **Network.** Keep in touch with security professionals and trade associations.

These are all examples of proactive activities that will increase and maintain awareness levels within your crew, staff and company. Be creative, develop additional ones that fit your local needs and then share them with others. Avoid thinking to yourself that this is too big of a job for just one person. What you see today started with just one idea! Downsizing in both industry and enforcement has played a significant role, but that is now behind us, and we are moving forward again.

The bottom line is to be proactive, look ahead, plan ahead and be aware! ♦

Mike Dykzeul is director of Forest Protection for the Oregon Forest Industries Council in Salem. He can be reached at 503-371-2942 or mike@ofic.com.

Access Control on Company Timberlands

An Interview with Dennis Parent, Forest Operations Manager for Inland Empire Paper Company

The *Western Forester* interviewed Dennis Parent, forest operations manager for the Inland Empire Paper Company (IEP) in Spokane, Wash., regarding access and security issues and their recently developed fee access program. IEP is a Spokane-based paper manufacturing business and industrial landowner in northeastern Washington and northern Idaho, but many of the thoughts and philosophies presented here should be of interest to other forest managers.

Western Forester (WF): Can you provide some background information on your company and lands and set the stage for the development of the fee access program?

Dennis Parent (DP): IEP is a newsprint manufacturing corporation that started in 1911. The Forestry Department began in 1952 with the goal of providing wood fiber for the mill. Major forestry activities for the first 25 years were land purchase and tree planting. Much of the land was located within 30 miles of Spokane along the Idaho-Washington border. The proximity of four recreation-based lakes in the bottom of the watersheds ensured that IEP would have a close relationship with the public. The first timber harvest was in 1974. By the 1990s, the company had a well-established forest management program that included harvesting 25 million board feet per year on 110,000 acres and planting 250,000 seedlings along with all the other associated silviculture and forest management activities. Ownership and management of the land have been relatively stable in contrast to other large blocks of industrial timberland in the area.

During the 1990s, increased use by

the public and concern for protecting timberland assets and the environment led IEP to consider access control. The deciding factor occurred in 1998 when IEP lost 700 MBF of trees during a timber theft. The foresters soon found that hiring security personnel, maintaining gates and protecting entrances was expensive. IEP needed a program to offset expenses while still allowing



PHOTO COURTESY OF INLAND EMPIRE PAPER COMPANY

A sign welcomes permit holders to Inland Empire Paper Company lands.

public use. In addition, the company began to consider forest recreation as a resource that should be managed like any other asset. The IEP Fee Access Program started in 2002 after three years of study and planning.

WF: Tell us a bit about your fee access program.

DP: The IEP Forestry Department developed the program and a local recreation company manages it on contract. "Gate hosts" are located at five main access points during the recreation season (April 1 through hunting season). Gate hosts approach users in an educational, non-adver-

sarial manner to assist them with their recreation experience. In addition, other people with law enforcement experience randomly patrol the land for rule compliance and enforcement.

Anyone who is on the land must have an access permit. The permits are obtained at local stores. The current fees, per calendar year, are \$30 for an individual permit; \$45 for a family permit (father, mother and dependent children); and \$5 for a one-day permit. Other people who have a legitimate right of entry, such as contractors, other landowners and those with rights-of-way are issued a free permit for their specific activity. We allow all forms of legitimate recreation activities except overnight camping, target shooting and campfires. Organized groups wishing to conduct an activity on IEP land can purchase a special permit based on the number of persons participating.

WF: Why did your company consider controlling access on your lands?

DP: IEP discovered that as more unsupervised people used the property, they were losing control of the land. Furthermore, there were increasing instances of vandalism and environmental damage, not only from irresponsible activities, but also from concentrations of people using popular areas.

WF: What were your objectives for this fee access program?

DP: IEP had six major objectives:

1. Control entry to the land.
2. Reduce frequency of vandalism, dumping and other illegal activities.
3. Protect capital improvements such as roads and gates.
4. Protect contractor equipment on the land.
5. Protect environmental values such as water quality.
6. Break-even on access costs.

WF: Should controlled access be used only as a last resort?

DP: Not necessarily. Recreation is a resource produced by the land and it should be managed that way. Anything

else is irresponsible stewardship. The question is not whether it should be managed, but how it will be managed and who will pay for it. The income potential should be considered as part of the recreation management plan.



PHOTO COURTESY OF STARKER FORESTS

Recreation is part of Inland Empire Paper Company's management plan.

WF: *Did your company make efforts to limit users on your lands before the fee access program was put in place?*

DP: IEP has had gates on portions of the property for over 10 years. Gates by themselves are not a complete deterrent to the determined "recreationalist." Gates must be installed correctly, repaired immediately after vandalism, and keys must be controlled. At IEP, one person controls the gate keys. One of the programs we developed before fee access was a good lock and key system, and it is quite costly. The price of a sturdy gate can be as high as \$1,000. A good lock with non-duplicable keys costs over \$50. Boulders, logs, ditches or other barricades seldom work for access control unless they are constantly maintained. Ditches and cables also pose liability problems.

WF: *Why did your company decide on a fee access system instead of a no access policy?*

DP: IEP has always had an "open door" policy toward people using the land. They are very steadfast on this issue. Closing the land to public access has never been an option. Other industrial landowners that have closed their lands have regretted the decision because of the poor public relations. IEP decided to charge a fee because one of the objectives was to break even on costs.

WF: *Using your experience from developing a fee access program for*

an industrial landowner, how would a fee access program work for other forest owners, both industrial and family-owned?

DP: I have five suggestions to consider before starting a fee access program.

1. You must have something people are willing to pay for.
2. You must have clear objectives.
3. You must consider recreation as a product that has value and can be managed.
4. You must be willing to accommodate people.
5. Access points must be easy to find and highly visible.

Organized groups are treated differently because they have liability insurance and a delegated person who is responsible for the group; however, groups still pay a fee. Groups are generally easier to control. Allowing only group access to your land could be used on a trial basis to gain experience before expanding the program.

WF: *Does it work to have permittees be your "eyes and ears" to help police the area?*

DP: The IEP recreation manager says permittees are very helpful. We have had offers from neighbors to help with the program if they could get a free permit, but I am skeptical about such an arrangement. Permittees may be good sources of information, but I would advise against their use for enforcement due to liability risks. Even if permittees are used for this purpose, you still need a contact person to help manage the program.

WF: *What liability issues should landowners be concerned with?*

DP: The state of Washington has a very good law regarding recreation on private lands. Essentially, there is minimal liability if no fee is charged. Idaho has a similar law. Firewood gathering is an exception to the no-fee requirement: you can charge a nominal administration fee (\$15-25) and still be protected by the law. However, if you charge a fee for any other form of recreation, you remove yourself from the protection of the statute. If you are going to charge a fee, be sure you have adequate liability insurance. Contracting the pro-

gram to a reputable third party is one way to control liability.

WF: *You have had the fee access program in place for one year. Were your objectives met?*

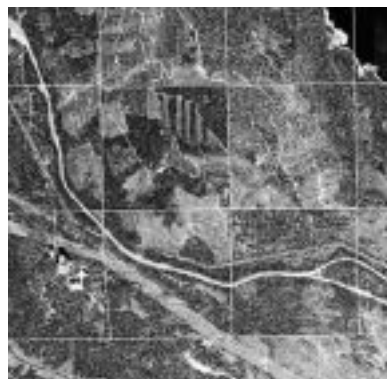
DP: Most of the objectives were met or exceeded. From user feedback, we found that people felt safer and experienced a higher level of satisfaction due to less traffic, fewer encounters with other users and a perception of more quiet surroundings. The IEP foresters noticed the reduction in road traffic and resulting maintenance costs. The loggers were pleased with the decrease in vandalism; in addition, they became less concerned about potential delays and other problems from the woods traffic.

The neighboring landowners, as a group, were less satisfied. Some resented having to pay for access that used to be free. Some thought the fee too high and that it did not consider their special needs. However, in general, they felt that the fee was reasonable considering the increased security and more positive experience.

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Most of the organized landowner associations were very pleased. They perceived a higher level of property security and felt that water quality protection improved.

One objective not entirely met was the desire for a break-even cost. Other companies with fee access programs believed it would take up to five years for permit income to pay for costs of the program. However, the income from the sale of nearly 2,000 permits offset the expenses of security and access control that were present even before the program began.

WF: Are you going to change anything this coming year?

DP: The \$45 family permit and the \$5 one-day permit are new this year. Both are efforts to satisfy constituents based on user feedback. The gate hosts will be on site earlier in the season to protect muddy roads from traffic. They will stay through the hunting season. Some future activities we are considering include (1) a reservation-only camping system; (2) development of some hiking trails; and (3) a special disabled hunting area.

WF: Can you provide a few final words of wisdom to landowners that are concerned about access and security issues on their land?

DP: Recreation is a resource. A prudent steward needs to manage it as a resource. Recreation should be part of the management plan with clear objectives. The idea of access to private lands being free to the public is obsolete. Today, people are more willing to "pay to play" in the forest, especially if it means they can still gain access to one of their favorite places.

Finally, if you are serious about setting up a fee access program on your land, I have three suggestions.

1. Get some help. You need someone experienced with recreation. Most foresters are not.
2. Set some objectives. What do you expect to receive for your efforts?
3. Treat recreation as a resource to manage, not a problem to overcome. ♦

Dennis R. Parent is a Certified Forester and forest operations manager, Inland Empire Paper Co., Spokane, Wash. He can be reached at dennisr@iepc.com.

Implementing Justice through Terror and Destruction

BY KELLY A. STONER

For the better part of a decade, a sophisticated and potentially deadly campaign of terror is being waged relentlessly by shadowy, fanatical operatives against targets in the United States. Unlike the specter of international terrorism which we all live under, these violent criminal acts are planned and carried out by Americans, on American soil, all in the name of an environmentally motivated agenda to force social and political change.

Make no mistake, eco-terrorism is real, and remarkably the threat it poses to our local communities is growing.

Loosely affiliated eco-terrorist "cells" across the country have brought about considerable social and economic destruction and inflicted deep-seeded fear in their targets. These environmental vigilantes have violated the law with impunity. Groups such as the Earth Liberation Front (ELF) and Animal Liberation Front (ALF) have repeatedly demonstrated their ability to lash out against multiple targets through a variety of means, in all corners of the nation, but most often here in the Northwest.

Eco-terrorists are not your average criminals, but savvy operatives who collectively have a long and growing criminal track record. Yet, amazingly, only a small handful of those individuals who have perpetrated these crimes are brought to justice. The FBI estimates that since the late 1990s there have been about 600 reported acts of eco-terrorism resulting in damages of more than \$43 million. These so-called incidents of "direct action" range from "monkey wrenching" logging equipment and vandalizing store fronts to firebombing offices, car lots and research centers.

Eco-terrorists choose their targets methodically, though they are not as discerning as some may think—large and small businesses, as well as government institutions, have come into the crosshairs. And it's not property damage alone that eco-terrorists leave in their wake. The social toll of these crimes is every bit as damaging as the economic costs of such actions. These



PHOTO COURTESY OF WARREN TIMES OBSERVER

Firefighters work during the pre-dawn hours of August 11, 2002, to save the 79-year-old USFS Research Station in Irvine, Pennsylvania. Just a couple weeks later, the eco-terror group Earth Liberation Front claimed responsibility for the \$700,000 blaze. It was warned in the official communiqué that all USFS facilities nationwide "should now be considered likely targets."

criminals terrorize people—often into silence, fearing for their lives and the wellbeing of their family members. Eco-terrorist acts aimed directly at individuals in the United States vary from making anonymous death threats to the more recently employed tactic of vandalizing homes.

Despite the fact that people are being placed in harm's way, amazingly, eco-terrorists are not often considered a tangible threat. Eco-terrorists feed off of apathy and inaction. Until they know we're fed up, they will continue to commit even bolder crimes. It is time we as citizens speak out against these violent criminals in order to protect our communities and give our public officials the support they need to do their part. Public participation is critical if we are going to raise the degree of risk for those who perpetrate these crimes. Violence should not be tolerated in our free society, regardless of the cause.

At the end of last year, ELF sent out a communiqué claiming an arson attack against a U.S. Forest Service Research Station in Pennsylvania. Not only did it boast about the extensive damage caused by the firebombing, but it contained a thinly veiled threat that "segments" of its "revolutionary movement"

would "no longer hesitate to pick up the gun to implement justice." Even more recently, ELF's "former" mouthpiece Craig Rosebraugh told a weekly Oregon-based newspaper point blank that violence and terrorism, including assassinations, can be "OK."

ELF used to mount the flimsy, semantic defense that the "direct actions" for which they claimed responsibility were "non-violent" because they were not designed to inflict physical harm against people. Now that ELF has advocated taking up arms against those who they believe may be destroying the planet, the world in which we all live has just gotten a lot more dangerous. We can no longer indulge ourselves in the luxury of turning the other cheek or hoping eco-terrorists will simply go away. ♦

Kelly A. Stoner is executive director of Stop Eco-Violence! in Wilsonville, Ore. She can be reached at 503-570-2828 or kstoner@stopecoviolence.com.



About Stop Eco-Violence!

Stop Eco-Violence! (SEV) is a not-for-profit group based in Oregon that's dedicated to exposing the true nature of eco-terrorism and building the broad support necessary for public officials and law enforcement to effectively stop it. Their efforts concentrate on:

- Monitoring radical organizations and persons that participate in eco-terrorist activities;
- Exposing individuals and groups engaging in or lending support to environmental vigilantism;
- Working with law enforcement, government officials and other organizations to curtail acts of eco-terror.

If you would like more information about Stop Eco-Violence! and the eco-terror movement, you can log on to their website, www.stopecoviolence.com, or call them directly at 503-570-2848.

Clandestine Meth Labs in the Woods on the Rise

BY RICK BEGHTOL

Detective Rick Beghtol has 24 years experience with the Washington State Patrol. The last 13 years he has been assigned to the Investigative Assistance Division, Narcotics Section. As a part of his duties he has been involved with the investigations and processing of clandestine laboratories. Detective Beghtol has responded to hundreds of laboratory sites including active labs to dumpsites and everything in between. Detective Beghtol's current assignment is with the Law Enforcement Against Drugs Task Force located in Sunnyside, a community near Yakima in south-central Washington. Detective Beghtol's previous assignments include a two-year association with the Yakima Resident Office of the Drug Enforcement Administration and a five-year assignment with the Washington State Patrol Statewide Incident Response Team or SIRT. SIRT was a combination of special weapons and tactics unit and a clandestine laboratory response team. SIRT responded to all 39 counties of the state of Washington and over the



PHOTO COURTESY OF RICK BEGHTOL

Remnants of a clandestine drug operation found in the woods.

years has witnessed an ever-increasing number of labs.

One of the primary reasons for the increasing number of labs is the ease of manufacturing methamphetamine using alternative methods to produce a higher quality product in less time using very rudimentary equipment. To better understand the impact of these labs and dumpsites, it is neces-

sary to gain an understanding of the methamphetamine culture, as the individuals involved in the manufacture, use and distribution of this drug are unlike most any other group involved in this counterculture.

Methamphetamine became a drug of choice for a select group of people generally associated with "Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs" in the 1960s. As such, the people attracted to the drug were also generally associated with the motorcycle gang culture and adopted their aggressive, hard-partying attitudes. The Outlaw Motorcycle Gang members exercise their will over other people in and out of the circle through intimidation. This mentality is still prevalent in today's culture, resulting in violence perpetrated on anyone that is perceived to be a threat to the group or individual within the group.

As time passed, methamphetamine became more popular, primarily due to increased availability and the ease by which the necessary chemicals could be obtained. The various methods of manufacturing called for the use of ephedrine or pseudoephedrine and other household chemicals, making it much easier for people to manufacture methamphetamine.

One of the more interesting developments was the location selected by the cooker to make his or her illicit concoction. In the early days of manufacturing methamphetamine the

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cooker utilized heating mantels and other pieces of organic chemistry equipment, and this would require an electrical source. When the cookers discovered ephedrine reduction methods, they experimented with various heat sources such as Coleman camping stoves and large propane fish cookers, and suddenly the cooker was not confined to the indoors—they could cook anywhere. These labs were both small- and large-scale production laboratories.

Methamphetamine production laboratories were being found in secluded areas around the state, in open fields, in orchards and on forest property. Additionally, numerous dumpsites were being discovered. These ranged from small dumpsites consisting of empty “Heet” gasoline additive containers and pseudoephedrine containers, to extremely large-scale dumpsites consisting of hundreds or thousands of pounds of solid waste from a clan-



PHOTO COURTESY OF RICK BEGHTOL

Empty “Heet” containers have been found at outdoor dumpsites.

destine laboratory. In both cases, these dumpsites should be treated as hazardous waste disposals and care should be taken when dealing with these. Each cooking process produces approximately six pounds of waste for every pound of methamphetamine produced. These dumpsites can present significant hazards to anyone that may encounter them, not to mention that these chemicals can produce flammable and explosive materials. Great care should be taken when a

suspected dumpsite is found as most of the chemicals used are corrosive, flammable, acidic and poisonous.

As more of these labs are being discovered in urban locations, the cooks are choosing to conduct their business in remote locations away from the prying eyes of law enforcement or nosey neighbors. This would explain the increased number of labs being found in the forests, particularly in the Northwest. Unsuspecting campers, hikers, hunters and foresters have stumbled into labs and come face to face with the paranoid, potentially violent methamphetamine cook, who are often also users of the drug. This can and has resulted in violent confrontations. On rare occa-

sions, booby traps have been discovered. These traps have been as sophisticated as a military ordinance or as unsophisticated as homemade bombs or noise-making devices.

In closing, I would like to caution people that find themselves in the unenviable position of responding to trespassing or illegal dumpsites complaints to remember that in today's atmosphere of methamphetamine use and manufacture, a good possibility exists that this routine call may be anything but. Be careful. ♦

Rick Beghtol can be reached at 509-865-5900 or richard.beghtol@co.yakima.wa.us.

What to Do If You Find a Lab or Dumpsite

By Jim Anderson

The majority of methamphetamine labs discovered in Oregon are small operations that can be stored in a large ice chest-type container. Labs have been seized on Jackson County, Ore., forestlands out of cars, trailers and tents, and hidden with camouflage tarps. Meth labs produce large quantities of waste products that are dumped at rural sites.

Here is a list of some items to look for:

- Pyrex glassware and/or glass beakers
- Iodine (gallon and pint containers)
- Matchbooks with striker pads missing
- Red Devil lye
- Hydiodic acid
- Cold capsule boxes (ephedrine)
- Canning jars with amber to red liquid or residue
- Propane tanks and/or generators
- Plastic tubing and coffee filters with sludge residue
- Blender with powder residue.

Procedures

If you believe you may have discovered a clandestine lab or dumpsite, call local law enforcement. Describe containers, concealment methods, chemicals observed and exact location of site.

1. Never handle any unknown substance or equipment that may have been used for manufacturing methamphetamine.
2. Do not remain in the area of a clandestine lab site.
3. Do not turn off or on any light switches or power sources such as generators or propane tanks.
4. Do not handle any container that has an active chemical reaction. This might be on a heat source such as a hot plate or open flame.
5. The lab may be booby-trapped. Do not touch anything.
6. Avoid breathing any fumes that may be emitting.
7. Wash with soap and water if you are exposed to any unknown substance at a lab and seek medical attention if necessary.

Lieutenant Jim Anderson recently retired as the commander of the Jackson County Narcotics Enforcement Team (JACNET) in Medford, Ore. For additional information, contact Matt Thomson at 541-776-7190.

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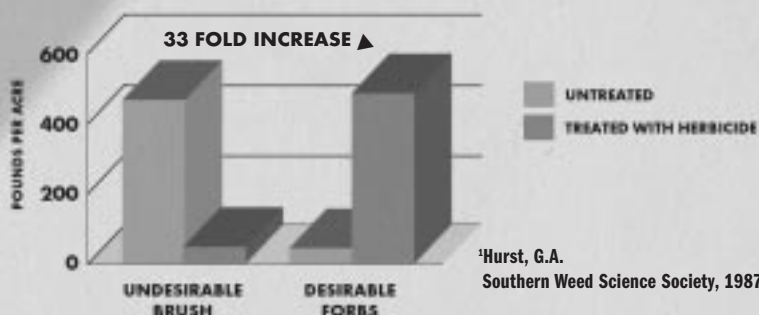
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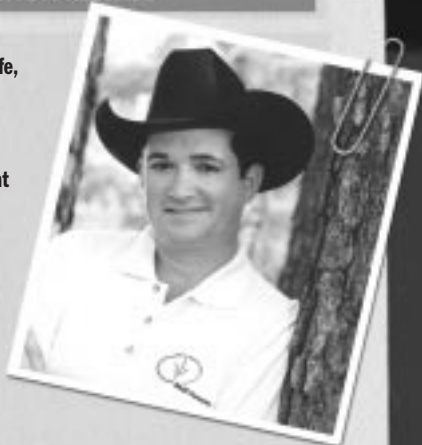
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The ODF Acey Line Timber Sale: Handling the Protests

BY JEFF FOREMAN

The Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) had never dealt with protests on its timber sales. All that changed in the summer of 2001 when illegal protesters and tree-sitters descended upon the Tillamook State Forest.

As a relatively small player, managing about 789,000 acres of forestland, ODF had flown “under the radar” while the much larger forest manager—the USDA Forest Service—took the brunt of anti-logging protests.

That is, until a 124-acre thinning on

the border of the Tillamook and Clatsop state forests in northwest Oregon captured the attention of environmental activists. Called Acey Line Thin, the timber sale sought to remove about half the trees, mostly the mid-sized ones, to promote growth in both the larger trees being left and the smaller, sun-deprived understory trees.

Several environmental activist groups—some local and some from Portland—objected to the timber sale because it would log 100-year-old trees that had escaped the famous fires of the 1930s, '40s and '50s, collectively known as the Tillamook Burn.

They said this area, named God's Valley by early settlers, should be preserved, especially for the threatened northern spotted owl and marbled murrelet. Both of these birds prefer large trees for nesting.

Ironically, one reason ODF designed the thinning was to develop stands of trees that would become potential habitat for species looking for old-growth-like forests. ODF did survey the sale area and found no owls or murrelets.

The 2.5 million board feet sale was expected to generate about \$400,000 in revenue after crediting the purchaser for road improvement expenses. About two-thirds of the revenue goes to local government and schools, with the other third staying with ODF for management and fire protection.

ODF was aware that groups opposed the sale. This knowledge, as it turned out, was critical in being able to successfully carry out the sale.

“We talked to the leaders of the groups,” said Mark Labhart, Tillamook District forester. “We informed them that this was a sold sale and that unless something biological came up that would affect the sale, it was going to go ahead as planned.”

Labhart said the activist leaders were just as frank. “They told us they would try to stop the sale. We asked them if that meant illegal activities, and they said, ‘Yes, whatever it takes.’”

This threat served as a wake-up call to ODF. It kicked into gear a planning effort to prepare the agency for protests and civil disobedience. ODF firmed up its philosophy about protests and determined how both legal and illegal activities would be handled on the ground. The state agency decided illegal activities would not be tolerated—any attempt to halt or delay a timber sale would result in legal action.

While drawing a hard line on illegal activity that intentionally interfered with the timber sale, ODF also acknowledged that lawful protest, done in a safe and responsible manner, is a constitutional right. ODF offered to work with protest groups to facilitate and find safe locations for them to gather.

ODF approached the prospect and the reality of illegal protests in much the same way it tackles wildland fire



PHOTO COURTESY OF OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

Protesters that crossed into the closed perimeter of the harvest area were arrested and transported to jail. They were charged with interfering with an agricultural operation.

suppression. It used an incident management strategy with a unified command of the Tillamook District forester and the Tillamook and Clatsop county sheriffs.

"Without the close cooperation of the two sheriff's offices, we would not have been able to assure the safety of the loggers or the protesters," Labhart said. "We're not set up or authorized to carry out law enforcement."

Anticipating that the groups would follow through with their threats of illegal protests, ODF established a 600-foot no-entry zone around the initial 16-acre harvest area. Roadblocks on all access roads to the sale site were put in place. The stations at the roadblocks were staffed by sheriff deputies and experienced ODF incident information officers.

It took several weeks to fell and yard the first area. As harvesting concluded, ODF decided to be more proactive in telling its side of the Acey Line Thin story. Major Portland media were invited to see for themselves the results of the thinning operation. Media coverage of the tour was generally favorable, and later a *The Oregonian* editorial questioned why the activist groups would oppose the environmentally friendly sale.

At the second harvest area, an 18-acre site with 65-year-old trees, ODF encountered a tree-sitter and a tree-climber. The climber, unlike a tree-sitter who uses a secured platform as a safe perch, relied solely on climbing equipment to remain attached to a tree. The purchaser continued harvesting away from the protesters, again using a no-entry zone around the sale.

After determining that the tree-climber posed the greatest safety risk, specially trained deputies attempted to remove him. But the protester climbed higher and caused the tree to sway back and forth so he could transfer to another tree. These actions, considered extremely unsafe by the deputies, prompted them to abandon their rescue operation. The tree-climber later plummeted to the ground after he fell asleep. He sustained serious injuries and was taken to a hospital.

Labhart said the individual's fall and subsequent injuries dismayed him because safety had repeatedly been stressed throughout the operation. "We discovered that it's difficult, if not impossible, for law enforcement, or anyone else, to prevent people from harming themselves or others if they are determined to have total disregard for their safety," he said.

On the same day the tree-climber fell (a Saturday), ODF and law enforcement learned a large group of people planned to gather at the closed perimeter and cross into the harvest area to protest the

Lessons Learned

- Make sure your agency or business has a clear policy on how it will deal with protesters, and then stick to that policy.
- Develop a protest action plan that outlines strategies and actions.
- Develop an organizational chart in consultation with law enforcement.
- Make sure everyone in your organization—top to bottom—knows his or her role in how to respond to confrontations with protesters.
- Once the operation starts, keep it going (avoid delays and stops).
- Provide for security at night.
- Use a no-entry zone around the operation; use a gate if possible.
- Maintain good communications with law enforcement (cell and radio).
- Be prepared to have people arrested if they enter an active operation.
- Be prepared to tell your story to the media and others (key points, fact sheets, tours).
- Stay abreast of on-the-ground activities.
- Hold frequent employee briefings.
- Work closely with law enforcement.
- Be prepared for personal attacks; don't take it personally.
- Stay focused on your harvest objectives; address protest issues, but avoid becoming sidetracked.

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timber sale. Local law enforcement, reinforced with 50 state police, warned the crowd of 75 people that they would be arrested if they crossed over. Sixteen people did enter the closed perimeter and were taken into custody and transported to jail. Three others were arrested two days earlier for trying to re-supply the tree-sitter.

Three weeks later, again on a weekend, another large group assembled to re-supply the tree-sitter and face possible arrest. This time, however, protesters entered the sale area illegally, but no confrontation or arrests occurred because law enforcement was not present. This flexibility to choose not to confront illegal activities was a method used to conserve public resources; it was not a concession to protesters. With the purchaser not working that weekend, ODF officials and the sheriff decided it was not a good use of deputies' time to secure a non-active area.

One morning, ODF discovered the initial tree-sitter had vacated his platform. Harvesting operations, which had continued in other parts of the area, finished up in the tree-sit section. The tree used by the tree-sitter was not cut because it was of a larger size, the type this thinning operation sought to retain.

Moving into the third harvest area—a 40-acre stand of 80-year-old trees—two more tree-sit platforms were discovered. Sheriff deputies again offered the tree-sitters an opportunity to come down without being arrested. One tree-sitter accepted the offer and descended to waiting deputies who escorted the person off the site. The other tree-sitter chose to stay.

Rather than risk an attempt to remove the tree-sitter, ODF decided to selectively harvest around the tree-sit site. ODF contracted with a profes-



PHOTO COURTESY OF
OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

A tree-sitter used a platform about 50 feet off the ground in the summer of 2001 in an attempt to prevent harvesting in the Oregon Department of Forestry's Tillamook State Forest. ODF contracted with a professional tree-falling safety consultant to advise fallers on safe ways to cut trees near the tree-sit platform and minimize the impact on thinning required by the timber sale contract.

sional tree-falling safety consultant to advise fallers on safe ways to cut trees near the tree-sit platforms and minimize the impact on thinning required by the timber sale contract. A local newspaper reporter also observed the operation.

ODF officials informed the tree-sitter of their plans and harvesting operations proceeded around the platform locations. Strangely enough, the tree-sitter opted to use a series of ropes connected to trees to get as close as possible to the felling operation. A windless day allowed for ideal harvesting conditions and no safety issues arose.

"We obviously didn't want to risk the safety of the tree-sitter or the fallers," Labhart said. "If there was any doubt about whether a tree could be safely felled, it wasn't cut. Trees near and around tree-sitters were all assessed."

A safety zone around the active operation similar to those used on the

other two areas was marked and put in place. Unauthorized persons entering the safety zone were subject to arrest. The sale site had 24-hour security most of the time, primarily provided by the operator, with on-call back up provided by Tillamook sheriff deputies.

At one point, ODF considered seeking damages for any trees not harvested as a result of their proximity to the occupied tree-sit platforms. The Oregon Department of Justice explored this option for ODF. A decision not to pursue damages was based on the fallers' ability to successfully harvest near the platforms (lessening the impact) and the operator's ability to take logs elsewhere in the sale to mitigate potential losses.

The fourth and last area—a 50-acre stand of 45- to 50-year-old trees—was harvested without incident.

The estimated additional costs of dealing with the protests totaled tens of thousands of dollars, funds that would ordinarily go toward management activities such as trail building, stream habitat projects and road improvements like culvert replacements to improve fish passage.

This initial foray into dealing with civil disobedience served as an eye-opener for ODF. By working closely with law enforcement, the agency was able to have the sale proceed to its conclusion. But the challenging process did take its toll—the injured protester, the additional security costs and the perception in some circles that ODF's handling of the protests was heavy-handed.

"If we've learned anything from this experience, it's that you need to be prepared and you need to be totally committed to what you're doing," Labhart said. "We have a sound management plan for achieving an appropriate balance of economic, environmental and social benefits from these state forestlands. And we have an open process for reviewing our management activities—plenty of opportunities exist for public input, but illegally stopping an approved timber sale is simply not an option." ♦

Jeff Foreman is public information officer for the Oregon Department of Forestry in Salem. He can be reached at 503-945-7506 or jforeman@odf.state.or.us.

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Security Precautions for Logging Operators

BY REX STORM

Over the past decade, logging and allied forestry operations have become a target for criminals and others seeking to harm legitimate forest management activities. While most criminal attacks on forest businesses are malicious, some damage is random mischief—such as dumping or vandalism. Today's forest operator can minimize their exposure to criminal losses by implementing a few simple security precautions.

A forest operator who fails to adequately protect their operations with appropriate security precautions could unnecessarily face costly equipment damage, downtime and rising insurance rates. All property and operations of the forest operator should be covered by practical security measures—including equipment, job sites, log decks, transportation, employees, facilities and even information systems.

Criminal losses continue to plague forestry operations in the form of property damage, theft, trespass, equipment sabotage, dumping and obstruction. Associated Oregon Loggers, Inc. estimates that more than \$1 million in damage to logging equipment and property occurs annually in Oregon. Some of the damage has been coined "eco-sabotage"—sabotage for the purpose of causing environmental, economic or psychological harm to forest business.

Managing a forest operator's risk by taking appropriate precautions is the answer to preventing run-away security losses. In today's business atmosphere, it makes good sense to prepare your business to deter costly security problems that could lie just around the corner.

No logging operator can afford lost production from downtime, let alone the cost of repairing damaged equipment. Added safety risk to workers and environmental damage is also unacceptable. Property and casualty insurance rates can rise with a bad loss experience.

Operator Twelve-Point Security Precautions

1. Have a Security Plan. Prepare a written plan for how a company's operations will be kept secure. Most companies have business and safety plans, while a security plan is an often-overlooked chore. Address typical security risks and define how to manage those risks for reduced loss. Consider measures for the typical jobsite, transportation, log accountability, shop and office. Smart risk management reduces property and casualty insurance.

2. Bid the Job for its Risk. Weigh security measures into each contract bid, making sure to consider the anticipated cost of additional watch service, supervision, work delays, downtime and equipment damage. Is the bid jobsite at greater risk of security problems than the typical job? A contrac-

tor's bid should consider neighborhood opposition, highway visibility, project controversy, environmentalist threats, unit access, log accountability and previous history.

3. Block Road Access. Where possible, gate your worksite and shop yard to prevent unauthorized access when employees are gone for the evening or weekend. A smart security tactic is to deny would-be criminals easy access to equipment. Eliminate drive-by crime by making access difficult and parking machinery out-of-sight.

4. Lockdown, Secure and Monitor. Store or remove portable woods equipment, if possible, prior to leaving a jobsite. Park equipment in a safe location overnight to remove criminal temptation during non-working hours. Each morning before start-up, inspect equipment for abnormal tampering or sabotage. Consider fencing, security

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Types of Security Problems

Property and Environmental Crimes

- ☐ Vandalism—Damage to property
- ☐ Theft—Stolen property/equipment/tools
- ☐ Eco-sabotage—Guerrilla damage
- ☐ Protest—Obstructing work progress
- ☐ Harassment—Evasive protest trouble

Handling Dangerous Materials

- ☐ Arson—Burning machinery or property
- ☐ Bomb—Incendiary or explosives
- ☐ Firearm—Unsafe weapon handling
- ☐ Chemical and Petroleum—Use/storage
- ☐ HAZMAT—Spills, meth lab dumps
- ☐ Controlled Substance—Marijuana, meth
- ☐ Dumping—Illicit garbage disposal

Resource Security

- ☐ Resource Damage—Timber/roads/water
- ☐ Timber—Scale fraud, log theft, trespass

In the Office

- ☐ Computer—Backup, secure files, virus
- ☐ Record/accounting—Procedures
- ☐ Mail—Dangerous letters and packages

alarm and surveillance systems at the office and shop. When security systems are installed, post a "warning" at the gate as a deterrent.

5. Watch Continuously. Have a responsible watchman onsite when security problems are anticipated. Conduct periodic patrols at unpredictable times. When warranted, hire a security service or ask landowner to provide added security help. Firewatch may be given a security role. Monitor log accountability procedures to ensure compliance. Supervisor should be responsible for security, such as making written notes about log deck status at end-of-day.

6. Greet Visitors and Record Observations. Always make contact with uninvited people observed near your jobsite, plus record license plate numbers and descriptions. Consider taking pictures of unusual observations and making written notes of any incident. Record time lost to protester demonstrations. Recorded observations, notes, pictures and other evidence helps with law enforcement's investigation.

7. Train Your Crew in Security Measures. Employees and subcontractors should know how to safely respond toward any anticipated security situation. Assign a responsible supervisor to handle security matters and contacts with other uninvited people on the jobsite. Train your crew to be observant and not endanger any uninvited person. Call law enforcement and the landowner/purchaser immediately upon discovering a security incident.

8. Security Kit in Every Vehicle. Keep a security kit in all vehicles. A

kit can be as simple as a plastic bag filled with these items: notepad, pencil, disposable camera, forms (your company checklist, suspicious vehicle report, observation report, delay report), and contact information for local law enforcement, landowner and purchaser.

9. Coordinate with Allies. For projects that could have security problems, the operator, landowner and purchaser should prepare security plans that all agree upon. Before confronting an uninvited person on the jobsite, agree to how such a contact can safely occur. When in doubt during a protest, stop work and call the sheriff. Upon discovering damage, sabotage or other criminal activity, do not disturb a crime scene until the sheriff can investigate.

10. Obtain Closure from Public. For controversial operations on public forestland where protests are anticipated, consider requesting a legal public closure from the state or federal agency. An area closure allows the sheriff to arrest individuals that enter the area to interfere with contract operations. Forest worker safety is better protected by the area closure.

11. Post Closure. Post warning signs that deter unauthorized people from entering forest worksites or interfering with safe operations. Examples include: No Trespassing; Closed to Public; Hardhat Area—Authorized Entry Only; Logging Ahead—Area Closed; Logging—Do Not Enter Without Permission; and Security Watch on Duty.

12. Ask for Law Enforcement Patrol. Inform local law enforcement where operations are anticipated to have security problems. Request additional patrol by the county sheriff, as needed. ♦

Rex Storm, CF, is Forest Policy manager for Associated Oregon Loggers, Inc., in Salem. He can be reached at 503-945-7363 or rexstorm@oregonloggers.org.



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Calendar of Events

UNIVERSITY-SPONSORED EVENTS

Course	Dates	Sponsor	Location
Second International Precision Forestry Symposium	June 15-18	UW	Seattle, WA
4th North American Forest Ecology Workshop	June 16-20	OSU	Corvallis, OR
Association for Temperate Agroforestry Meeting	June 22-25	OSU	Corvallis, OR
GPS Workshop	June 23-25	UW	Eatonville, WA
Introduction to ArcView (version 8.2) Applications in Natural Resources	August 7-8	OSU	Corvallis, OR
Oregon Forest Institute for Teachers	August 11-15	OSU	Mehama, OR
Watershed Restoration: Rehabilitation and Recovery of Disturbed Watersheds	Sept. 22-26	WSU	Wenatchee, WA
IUFRO 6th Extension Working Party Symposium: Building Capacity through Collaboration	Sept. 28-Oct. 3	OSU	Troutdale, OR
Fall Forestry Educational Seminar	October 25	WSU	Eatonville, WA
Advanced Variable Probability Sampling	Nov. 5-7	OSU	Corvallis, OR
Advanced Variable Probability Sampling	Nov. 12-14	OSU	Corvallis, OR
Risk Assessment for Decision-Making Related to Uncharacteristic Wildfire	Nov. 17-19	OSU	Portland, OR

OTHER EVENTS

Council on Forest Engineering 26th Annual Meeting, September 7-10, Bar Harbor, ME. Contact: COFE at 541-754-7558 or www.forest-resources.umaine.edu/nercofe/cofe2003.htm.

How to Use Organon Edition 7, September 9, Wilsonville, OR. Contact: WFC.

Conservation Easements and Forestry, co-sponsored by SAF Northwest Office and WFC, September 17, Wilsonville, OR. Contact: WFC.

XII World Forestry Congress, September 21-28, Quebec City, Canada. Contact: World Forestry Congress at 418-694-2424 or sec-gen@wfc2003.org.

SAF National Convention, October 25-29, Buffalo, NY. Contact: SAF at 301-897-8720 or www.safnet.org/convention/index.cfm.

Professional Timber Cruising, October 28-29, Beaverton, OR. Contact: Atterbury.

GPS for Mobile Professionals, November 19, Beaverton, OR. Contact: Atterbury.

Contact Information

OSU: OSU College of Forestry Outreach Education Office, Peavy Hall 202, Corvallis, OR 97331-5707; 541-737-2329; <http://outreach.cof.orst.edu/>.

UW: Continuing Education, College of Forest Resources, University of Washington, Box 352100, Seattle, WA 98195; 206-543-0867; forestce@u.washington.edu; www.cfr.washington.edu/outreach/cecal/cecal.html.

WSU: Department of Natural Resource Sciences, Cooperative Extension, Washington State University, P.O. Box 646410, Pullman, WA 99164-6410; 509-335-2963; <http://ext.nrs.wsu.edu/>.

Atterbury: Atterbury Consultants, 3800 SW Cedar Hills Blvd., #190, Beaverton, OR 97005; 503-646-5393; fax 503-644-1683; jaschenbach@atterbury.com; www.atterbury.com.

WFC: Western Forestry & Conservation Association, 4033 SW Canyon Rd., Portland, OR 97221, 503-226-4652; richard@westernforestry.org; www.westernforestry.org.

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Send calendar items to the editor, *Western Forester*, 4033 SW Canyon Rd., Portland, OR 97221; fax (503) 226-2515; rasor@safnwo.org. Deadline for the July/August 2003 issue is June 16.

Marvin Brown Selected New State Forester for Oregon

Marvin Brown of Maryland was selected as the new Oregon state forester April 30 by the Board of Forestry in a special meeting held in Salem. The former Missouri state forester fills a vacancy left by Jim Brown (no relation), who resigned earlier this year to become Gov. Ted Kulongoski's chief natural resource policy advisor.

Currently director of private forest-

land management with the American Forest and Paper Association in Washington, D.C., Brown served as state forester of Missouri from 1992 to 1999. He worked for Willamette Industries from 1999 to 2002 as director of forest policy, stationed in Portland, Ore., and also Ft. Mill, South Carolina. He is an SAF member.

"Marvin brings a commitment to sustainable forestry consistent with

the vision provided by former State Forester Jim Brown," Board of Forestry Chair Howard Sohn said. "He has broad experience in land conservation and management in both the public and private spheres."

As head of the Oregon Department of Forestry, Marvin Brown will administer the agency under policies set by the board. The department provides wildfire protection to 16 million acres of private and public forestland, implements the Oregon Forest Practices Act and manages 800,000 acres of state-owned forests. In addition, the department provides technical assistance to the state's many family forestland owners.

The resident of Rockville, Maryland, has forestry credentials that include international policymaking experience. He served on a panel that wrote the Montreal Process Criteria and Indicators, widely recognized measures of forest sustainability that the Oregon Board of Forestry has adapted and incorporated into its draft 2003 strategic plan.

During the all-day April 30 meeting in Salem, the Board of Forestry heard presentations from the four finalist candidates: Roy Woo, Clark Seely and Charlie Stone, all of the Oregon Department of Forestry, and Marvin Brown.

Sohn said the slate of highly qualified applicants both from within the department and from outside made the selection process a difficult one.

"It is to Oregon's and the Department of Forestry's credit that a field of such strong candidates came forward," he said.

Brown will assume his duties as state forester on June 16. He will work out of the Oregon Department of Forestry headquarters office in Salem. ♦



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We Remember

Kenneth H. Wright 1921-2003

Kenneth H. Wright, Pacific Northwest Research Station assistant director from 1971-74 and 1978-87, died December 3, 2002, in Tualatin, Ore., at age 81. Mr. Wright was born in Michigan, North Dakota, and gained an interest in forestry when he planted windbreak trees with the Civilian Conservation Corps. He earned degrees from the North Dakota School of Forestry in Bottineau, the University of Washington (forest management) and Duke University (forest entomology). He also served in the Navy during World War II.

Mr. Wright began his career as a biological aid in 1948 with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in Portland, Ore., and became an entomologist with the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station (PNW Station) when the bureau was transferred in 1954 to the USDA Forest Service. His early work focused mainly on developing chemical, silvicultural and biological controls for several forest insects. He served as program manager of the Douglas-fir Tussock Moth Program (1974-78) between his years as assistant director.

After retiring in 1987, he worked long hours as a Forest Service volunteer; he received an award for more than 6,000 hours of volunteer work in 1994.

Mr. Wright was a conscientious, ethical, disciplined hard worker who was famous among his colleagues for the long hours he spent at work. He was a joy to be around with a farm-boy, down-to-earth attitude and a fine sense of humor. As a manager on site visits he preferred to help with fieldwork, and in the process learned what was happening in the research project.

Marvin Hoover 1916-2003

Marvin Hoover died February 8, 2003, at his home in East Wenatchee, Wash. He lived in the Wenatchee area for 21 years. He was born in Davenport, Iowa, on July 10, 1916.

Mr. Hoover obtained a bachelor of science in 1938 from the University of Michigan and a masters in 1939 from the University of California. He was a 50-year SAF member and a Fellow.

Except for brief duty in the Navy, Mr. Hoover worked as a research scientist for 33 years in the USDA Forest Service with a focus on hydrology and forest influences.

His employment with the Forest Service began in 1940, and he started with the now famous watershed research at the Coweeta Hydrological Experimental Forest near Franklin, NC, part of the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Asheville, North Carolina. He was at Coweeta from 1940 to 1949.

Working in Union, SC, from 1948 to 1954, Mr. Hoover established and led a program of forest management and watershed research for rehabilitation of severely depleted lands in the Piedmont Zone. From 1953 to 1963 he was chief of the Division of Watershed Management Research at the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Fort Collins, CO.

At his own request, Mr. Hoover was reassigned in 1963 to devote more time to research as a team leader of watershed investigations in the timber snow zone of the central Rocky Mountains.

A full member of the graduate faculty Colorado State University, College of Forestry and Natural Resources, in Fort Collins from 1954-1973, Mr. Hoover served on several Ph.D. committees each academic year and advised and cooperated on research by graduate students and faculty.

For seven years after retirement, Mr. Hoover was a forestry and watershed management consultant.

During his 20 years as a volunteer forest and watershed activist in Washington state he was a leader and participant with the North Central Washington Audubon Society, a member of the Wenatchee Watershed Ranking Project and one of the founding members of the Entiat Watershed Planning Unit. ♦

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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.

Forestry and Salmon Position Statement to be Revised. The SAF regional position statement on Forestry's Role in the Protection of Pacific Salmon Habitat in Forested Watersheds (www.safnet.org/policy/nwsal.html) is scheduled to expire in September 2003. Renewal or revision will depend on the involvement of SAF units in Alaska, California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. SAF Council Representative Ann Forest Burns has agreed to lead the effort to revise the position statement. Contact: Ann Forest Burns at 206-527-5942 or aforestburns@msn.com.

Update: National Fire Plan and Healthy Forests Initiative. Perhaps the single best source for keeping all these activities straight is the testimony from Assistant Under Secretaries David Tenny (USDA) and Lynn Scarlett (USDI) to the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee on March 13, 2003 (http://energy.senate.gov/hearings/testimony.cfm?id=626&wit_id=1700). To

find out the latest on implementation of fuel reduction and restoration activities, attend the Western Governors Association's Forest Health Summit in Missoula, Montana, on June 17-19. Agenda and registration details are online at www.westgov.org/. Contact: Jay O'Laughlin, IESAF Policy chair, 208-885-5776; jayo@uidaho.edu.

Sustainable Forest Management Requires Active Management. The Inland Empire SAF and the Montana SAF have developed a joint position statement (www.iesaf.org/). The two societies held a joint annual meeting in Missoula this spring. Your correspondent gave a presentation on "The Case for Active Management on Public Lands" (see www.uidaho.edu/cfwr/pag/pdfs/972_activemgmt_mar03.pdf). Contact: Jay O'Laughlin, IESAF Policy chair, 208-885-5776; jayo@uidaho.edu.

"The Truth About America's Forests." The eighth edition of the *Evergreen Magazine* was published this spring; 700,000 copies of previous editions have been distributed. Of interest to western foresters are feature articles on "Uncharacteristic wildfire risk and fish conservation in Oregon" by Stephen P. Mealey and Jack Ward Thomas, "Think globally. Act locally. Use more wood!" (interview with Patrick Moore), and your correspondent's article on "Western national forests: Softwood resource conditions and management implications." The magazine costs \$5 and can be ordered online at www.evergreenmagazine.com/. Contact: Jay O'Laughlin, IESAF Policy chair, 208-885-5776; jayo@uidaho.edu.

Revised OSAF Position Statements Under Consideration. Seven OSAF position statements scheduled to expire in December 2003 were prioritized for review and revision by the Policy Committee. Final drafts of three revisions (clearcutting, forest health and chemical use), plus a new statement on salvage harvest was endorsed by the Executive Committee its meeting in Salem on May 7. The statements will be presented to OSAF voting members for their approval in a referendum to be held in late 2003 or early 2004. Although not required under SAF guidelines, OSAF takes this step to strengthen the credibility and member understanding and ownership of the positions. Contact: Paul Adams, OSAF Policy chair, 541-737-2946; paul.adams@orst.edu.

Salvage Harvest Position Drafted by OSAF. Salvage harvesting on federal lands is now routinely opposed and delayed by certain groups using administrative appeals and the courts. Most foresters are concerned when management practices are opposed without exception, as an array of options is most effective for diverse objectives and site conditions. Successful salvage also requires prompt action, and those who delay action can fully stop harvests even when their concerns have little or no scientific merit. Such issues are addressed in a position on salvage harvest drafted by members of the Central Oregon SAF Chapter with input from the OSAF Policy Committee. Contact: Paul Adams, OSAF Policy chair, 541-737-2946; paul.adams@orst.edu.

2003 Forestry Plan for Oregon Comments Taken. The Forestry Plan for Oregon (FPFO) is a strategic plan to help guide the Oregon Board of Forestry and the state forester as they work with the public, landowners, political leaders and others in developing and implementing forest policy in Oregon. Having last completed an FPFO in 1995, an updated draft plan was developed and released for public comment in early March. Although professional foresters represented by OSAF were not recognized among the core stakeholders invited to assist in developing the 2003 FPFO, the OSAF Policy Committee is following its evolution and may help OSAF provide comment or other input where appropriate. To view the draft 2003 FPFO, see www.oregonforestry.org/fpfo/2003/default.htm. Contact: Paul Adams, OSAF Policy chair, 541-737-2946; Paul.Adams@orst.edu. ♦



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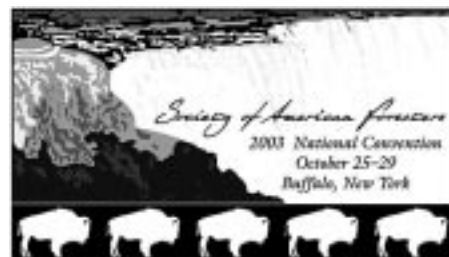
Those interested in attending the 2003 Society of American Foresters' National Convention can now access an online version of the meeting's science program. The convention, which will be held in Buffalo, New York, October 25-29, will offer approximately 80 concurrent science sessions.

"One of the main advantages of having the science program online is increased searching capability so you can find specifics about the program that appeals to you—right from your desktop computer," says Terry Clark, SAF's science manager. "It even lets you develop your own personalized itinerary so you can plan for the meeting and make it easier to get your supervisor's approval."

The SAF national convention is the world's largest annual educational meeting of foresters and other natural

resource professionals. It allows attendees and presenters to discuss the hottest forest management issues and release the latest forest science information. The 2003 convention theme, *Forest Science in Practice*, highlights the relationship between forestry research and on-the-ground application. Numerous presentations will focus on how scientists solved a problem related to a practical application or how a research discovery improved a forest management practice.

The online program gives potential attendees increased searching capabilities. They can perform a "simple search," where they can look for a presenter's name or a presentation's title. An "advanced search" lets them search everything from the entire program to one of the 14 presentation tracks. A "search by index" lists convention presenters alphabetically. But perhaps



the most useful feature is the "personalized itinerary builder," which allows attendees to plan their day-by-day itinerary for the meeting.

Those interested in accessing the online program should visit the SAF website at www.safnet.org. The SAF website links to the convention program, which is posted on the abstract management website of Community of Science (COS), a technology company specializing in helping scientific organizations and scholars collaborate with colleagues, promote their research and locate funding. First-time visitors to the program will have to register with COS; registration is free. ♦



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