V. FORESTRY

General Forestry Statement 5.001
1  The state forestry laws and rules must be built on a sound basis for
2  the general benefit to natural resource industries and for encouraging
3  individual enterprise. (07)

Forestry 5.010
1  We support clear cutting as a forest management practice west of the
2  Cascades Crest.
3  We support necessary silvicultural practices according to sound
4  management principles, developed and used by foresters and
5  landowners.
6  We support legislation requiring the owner that was responsible for the
7  logging to be responsible for the reforestation.
8  We urge that controls be established to regulate the kinds of seeds or
9  plants utilized for reseeding of burned over forest and rangeland, and that
10  all seeds or plants have a known origin.
11  We request research by Oregon State University to ascertain that the
12  seeds or plants used are not harmful to agriculture production. We also
13  request that the research for small woodland owners be continued.
14  We support strong service forestry and/or extension service programs
15  with an emphasis in the field.
16  We urge a continued program of seeding public lands with grasses
17  and legumes to increase forage for livestock and wildlife.
18  We support Right to Practice Forestry laws.

National Forest Receipts 5.020
1  Issues raised in national forest planning should be resolved to sustain
2  a continuing and economically viable supply of timber from national
3  forests. It is of extreme importance that the flow of revenues to the counties
4  from national forests be maintained to provide support to counties, citizen
5  employment and community stability.
6  We support the return to logging of O&C (Oregon & California
7  Railroad) lands.
8  We support a state constitutional amendment that would allow
9  counties to exceed the property tax rate limitation to replace federal forest
10  receipts that were only used for property related services. All counties
11  should petition the state for revenue to provide for non-property related
12  services. (02), (04), (07)
Forestry Programs 5.030
1. The future health of the timber industry demands intensified management of small and medium sized timber parcels by the landowners.
2. We support education programs, incentive programs, capitalization rates and tax policies that encourage private landowners to achieve optimum production.
3. We support the present method of funding the Department of Forestry programs with the funds going before the Ways and Means Committee for their review of General Fund appropriations.
4. We support monitoring of the USDA forest service initiative regarding coordination of public and private forest lands. (Referred to AFBF, 2012)

Oregon Department of Forestry Jurisdiction on Rangelands 5.040
1. We oppose the actions of the Oregon State Department of Forestry to expand their jurisdiction over the management of and activities on lands classified as rangelands including juniper dominated rangelands. (05)

Forest Practices Act 5.100
1. The Forest Practices Act (FPA) should be administered only by the Oregon Department of Forestry. County overlay zones should not be used for this purpose. The Forest Practices Act should be adequately funded to accomplish its objectives. We oppose increased buffers and other regulations in the Forest Practices Act which will negatively impact private small and medium woodland owners.
2. We oppose FPA requirements that forest operators notify all residents within 500 feet of a pesticide spray project.
3. Crops grown under agronomic cultural practices should be considered an agricultural crop and not be subject to the Oregon Forest Practices Act.
4. We support amending the Forest Practices Act to reduce the time of reforestation to three years and to increase the minimum stocking rate to 200 trees per acre in western Oregon. (04), (05)

Fire Protection 5.200
1. Government should manage public lands regardless of how the land is classified in order to assure that fire prevention, suppression and control measures are taken to prevent the spread of fire on those lands and also on private lands. Once a fire is detected, it should be staffed with firefighting resources within 8 hours. We support legislation that will allow local and state firefighting resources to be deployed on land managed by other agencies in a timely manner when federal agencies do not actively engage a wildfire that has a potential to damage private or state managed lands. (17)
We believe that the public owes a responsibility to contribute to fire suppression costs on private land. The state should fund a minimum of 50% of the fire protection costs and landowner in-kind contributions should be counted as part of the landowner’s share of the costs. We support a fire protection policy in high-risk wild land/urban interface fire zones that offer an incentive based approach to fire protection. We support national public land policies that prevent wildfires through fuel load reduction by thinning, selective harvesting and grazing. We support government recognition of targeted grazing as an important tool for fuel load management to prevent wildfires on private, county, state and federal lands.

In order to prevent wildfires and reduce the fuel load caused by the government’s decrease in public lands grazing, we strongly support the expansion and prioritization of grazing by livestock on lands managed by the government, as it is the most economical method of fuel load reduction on rangelands. We support changes in policy that all state, federal and local agencies should promptly conduct an analysis once a fire is declared controlled and move expeditiously to salvage reforest and restore the fire-burned landscapes, which involves a ten-year management plan which would include developing buffers and identify water sources for firefighting.

We support changes in policy that all state, federal and local agencies should promptly conduct an analysis once a fire is declared controlled and move expeditiously to salvage reforest and restore the fire-burned landscapes, which involves a ten-year management plan which would include developing buffers and identify water sources for firefighting. We support the government, both state and federal, maintaining forest roads for fire prevention practices, protection and access, making it possible for firefighters to reach fires. Forest Protection

Forest and agricultural lands fire protection is funded by property tax assessments and forest protective association dues. We request the Bureau of Land Management continue their cooperative agreement with the Oregon Department of Forestry for the protection of BLM and O&C Lands in Western Oregon.

Salvage Logging

We support a state and national policy that promotes prompt salvage logging in areas of burned, diseased, or pest damaged forests on public lands. (02), (04), (05)

State Forests

Forests managed by the Department of Forestry should be managed in such a manner as to best insure the maximum production in the long run, and to provide the highest possible payments of forest generated revenues as payments to counties and school districts in the form of an offset to property taxes. (04)
Forest Service Timber Harvest Policy 5.400
1 It is in the best interest of the State of Oregon to continue to allow the states to determine the distribution of U.S. Forest Service timber sales receipts. We favor the present 25/75 ratio used when determining the distribution of such sales receipts. We oppose efforts to allow use of these funds for social programs.
2 We support the planned allowable harvest levels set by the U.S. Forest Service.

Timber Product Export Restrictions 5.600
1 We oppose any restriction or limitation on exports of Oregon forest products unless negotiated by treaty.

Sudden Oak Death 5.605
1 We support funding, education, research, and land management techniques needed to control and stop the spread of sudden oak death.
2 We believe all utilities, land managers and users of property in areas designated with sudden oak death shall take extra precautions to wash their equipment, tools and vehicles especially the undercarriages and tires to reduce its spread.