

HB 3226 - Modernizing the Oregon Forest Practices Act
A vision for sustainable forestry, conservation and accountability on private industrial timberlands in Oregon



Industrial Timber Management



Tree Farms are not Forests

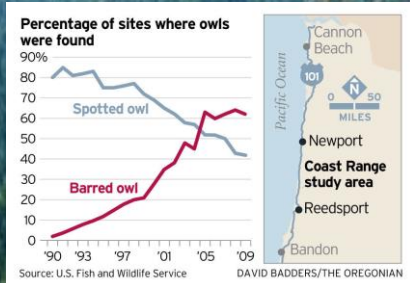
Globally, the extent of tree plantations is increasing at a rate of 2% per year. In Oregon, tree farms have replaced over 4+ million acres of forest cover.



Sediment choked stream from private lands pouring into stream flowing off federal lands



Oregon's Forest Practices are Driving Extinction



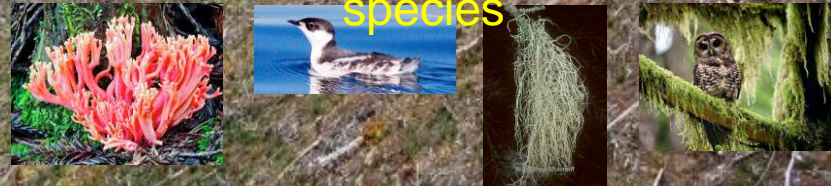
Aquatic ecosystems



Non-coniferous and riparian species



Late successional/ old growth species



“Because barred owls can nest in young and fragmented forests, the logging that has harmed the critical habitat of the spotted owl still permits barred owls to thrive.”

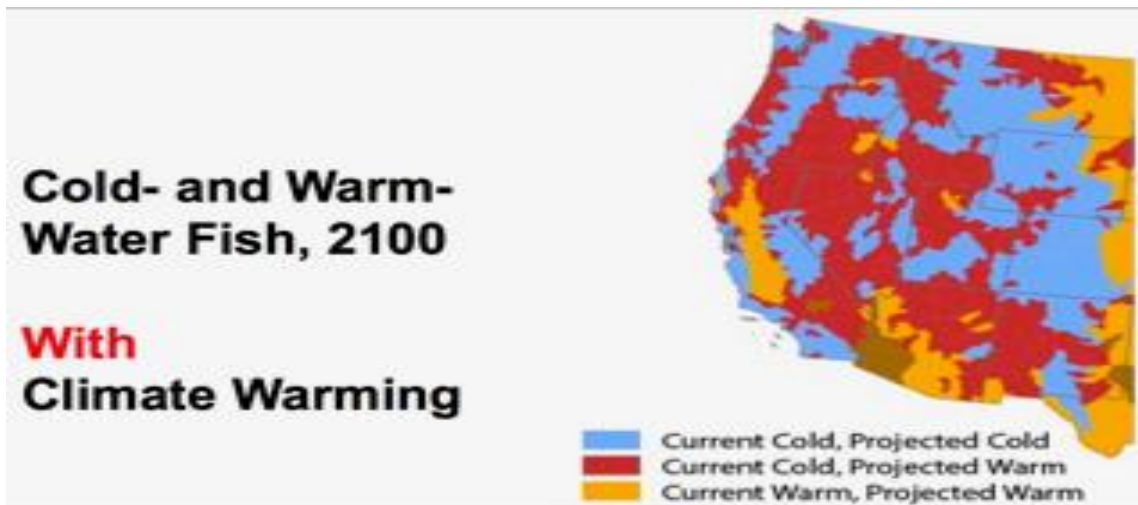
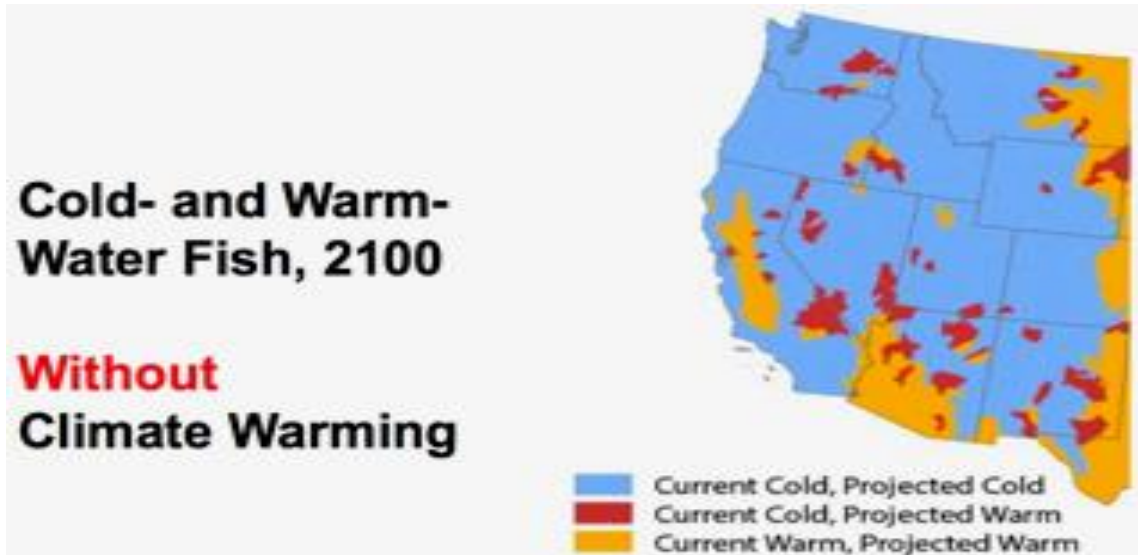
Federal lands provide the last available high quality fish and wildlife habitat but private industrial timberlands prevent the recovery of threatened fish and wildlife.



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Google Earth

The New Climate Regime: A Warming Oregon



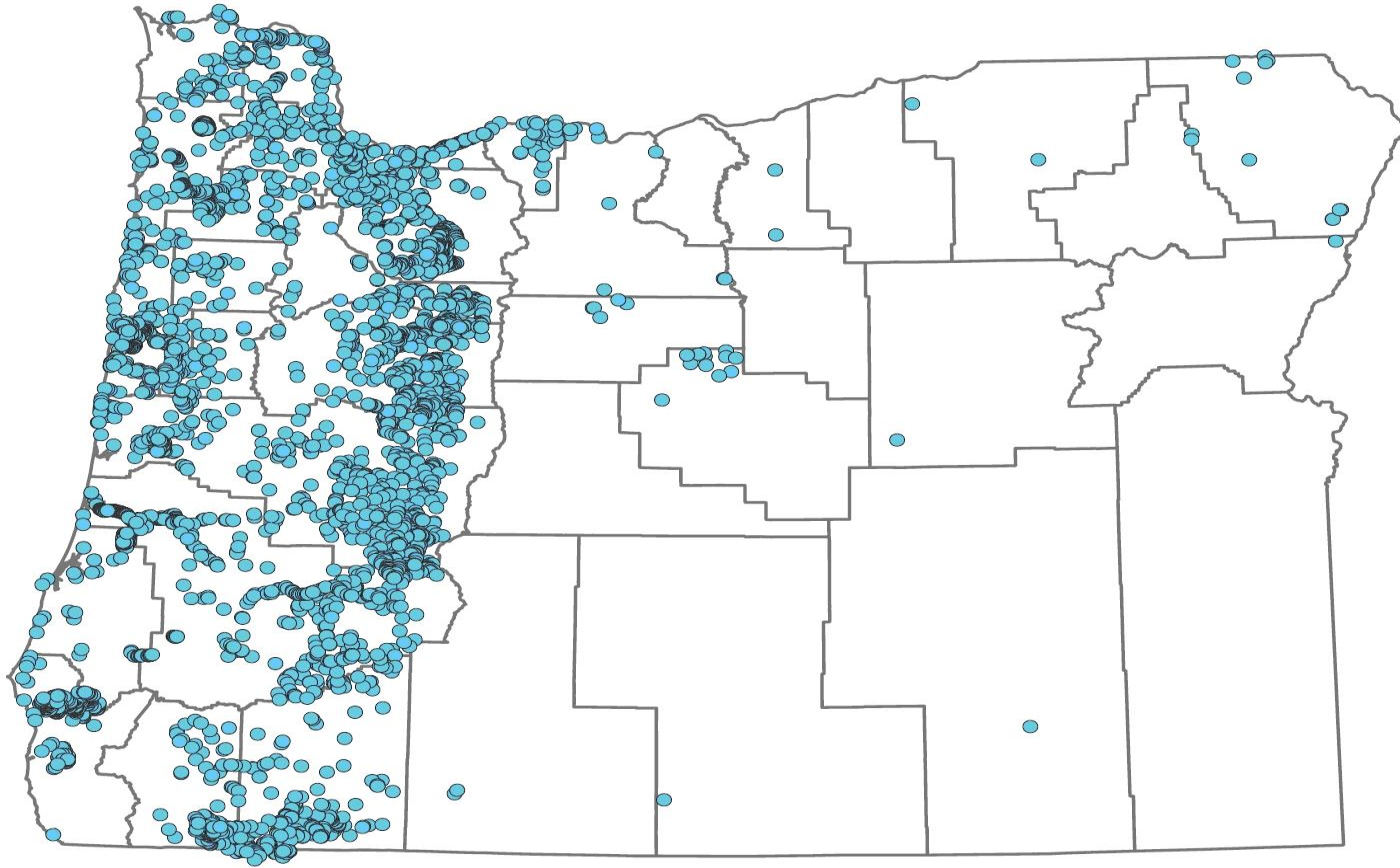
Small headwater streams have no buffers, yet they are a critically important part of the stream network.



Forest management plans will help protect private property rights



Historic Landslides. More than 1/3 of Oregon Has High or Very High Landslide Susceptibility



*O'Boyle, Desmond. 2016. New map Examines Oregon's Landslide Areas.
<http://klcc.org/post/new-map-examines-oregons-landslide-areas>*

Landslides this are more likely to occur where industry clear-cuts on steep slopes with unstable soils



Industrial Timber Production Directly Affects the Flow and Quality of Water from These Streams



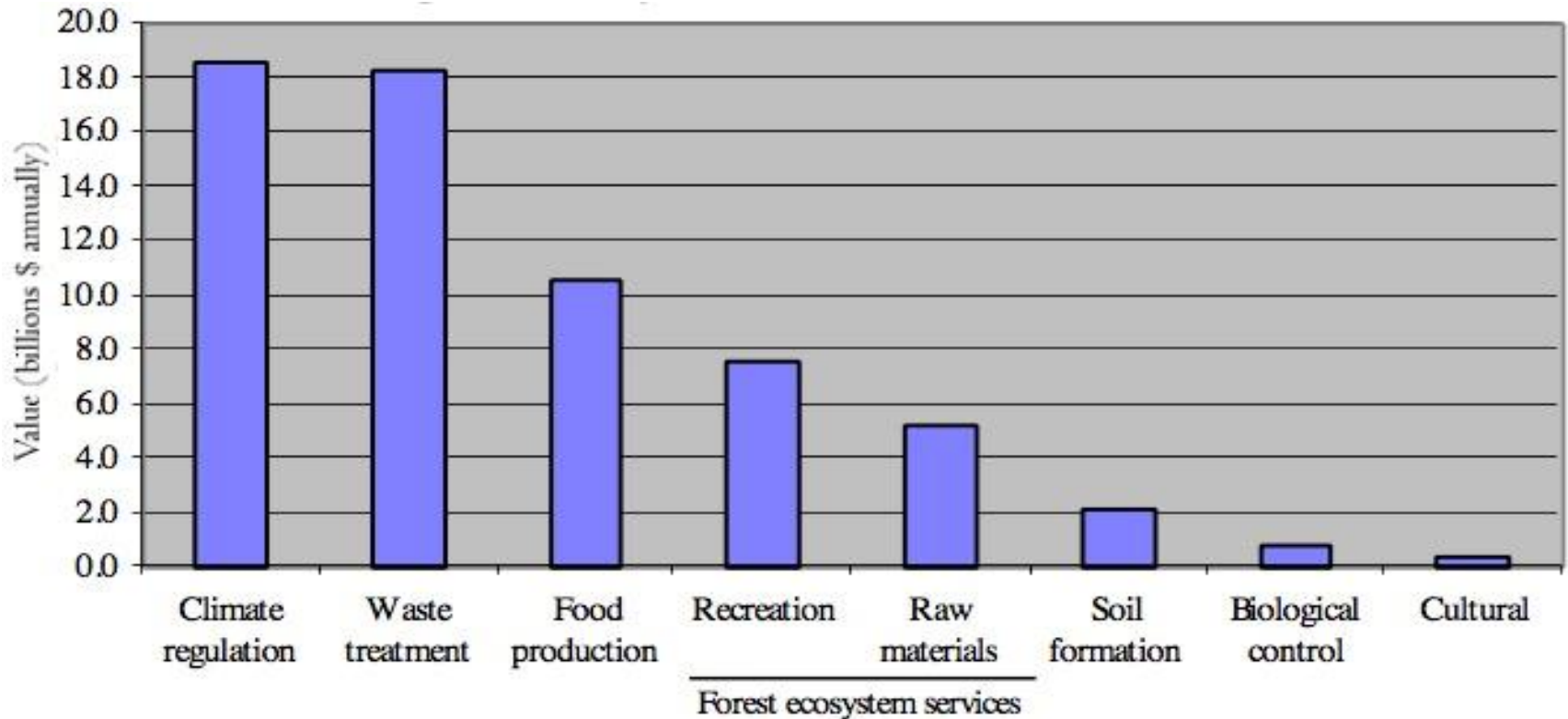
“Human factors [negatively] affecting water quality include: Recently managed forestland that has been harvested, replanted, treated with herbicides, etc.”

Oregon DEQ and Oregon Health Authority. 2015. Oregon Coastal Drinking Water Protection Planning: Final Draft

Toxic chemicals sprayed near Rockaway Beach within drinking water source area

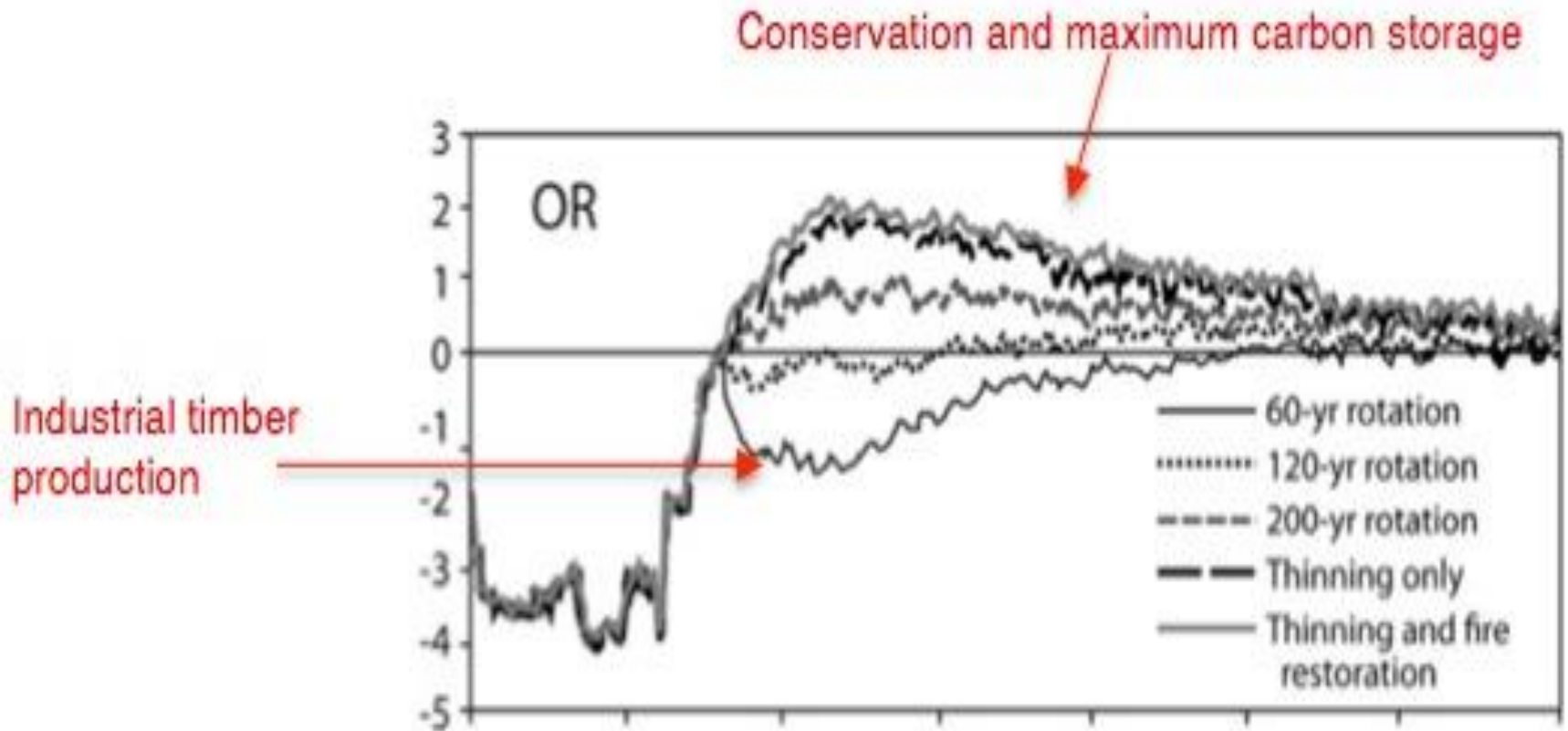


Value of Ecosystem Services from U.S. Forests—Timber and Other Raw Materials Are a Small Portion of the Total



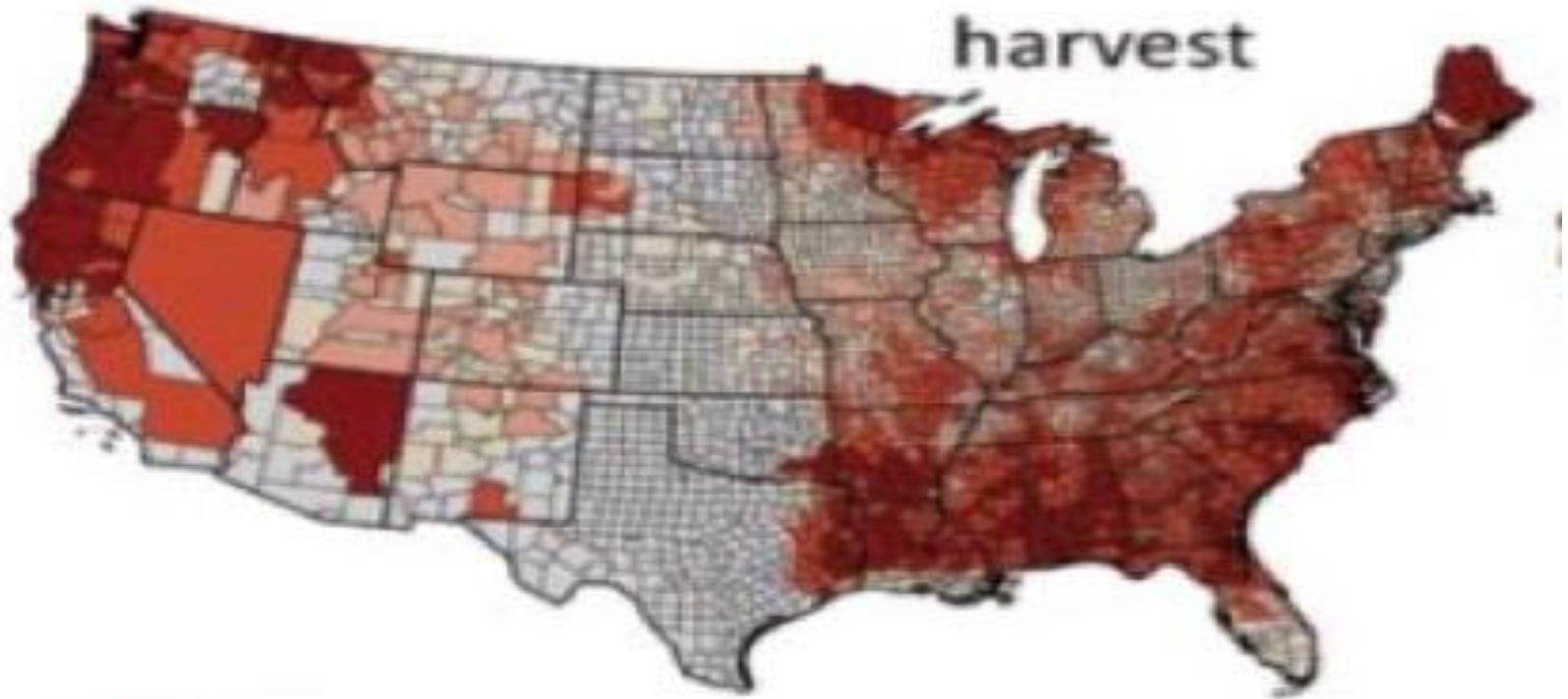
Krieger, Douglas J. 2001. *Economic Value of Forest Ecosystem Services: A Review*.
http://www.cfr.washington.edu/classes/esrm.465/2007/readings/ws_valuation.pdf

Industrial Timber Production Reduces Carbon Stored in Forests; Conservation Increases Carbon Storage



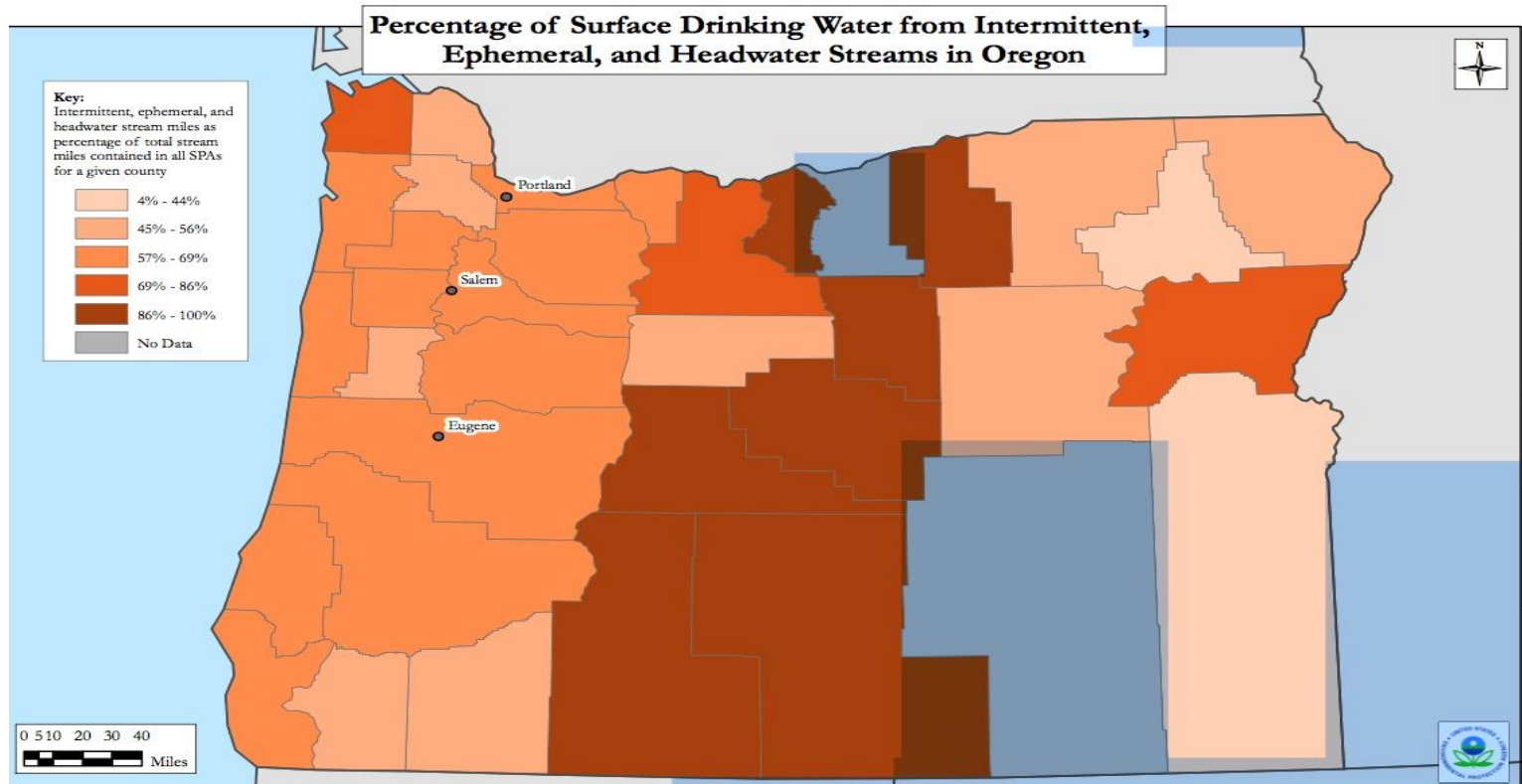
Krankina, O.N, M.E. Harmon, F. Schneckeburger, and C.A. Sierra. 2012. "Carbon Balance on Federal Forest Lands of Western Oregon and Washington: The impact of the Northwest Forest Plan" *Forest Ecology and Management*.

**Average Annual Carbon Emissions from Timber Harvest
Logging in Oregon Generates Some of the Highest Levels of
Emissions**



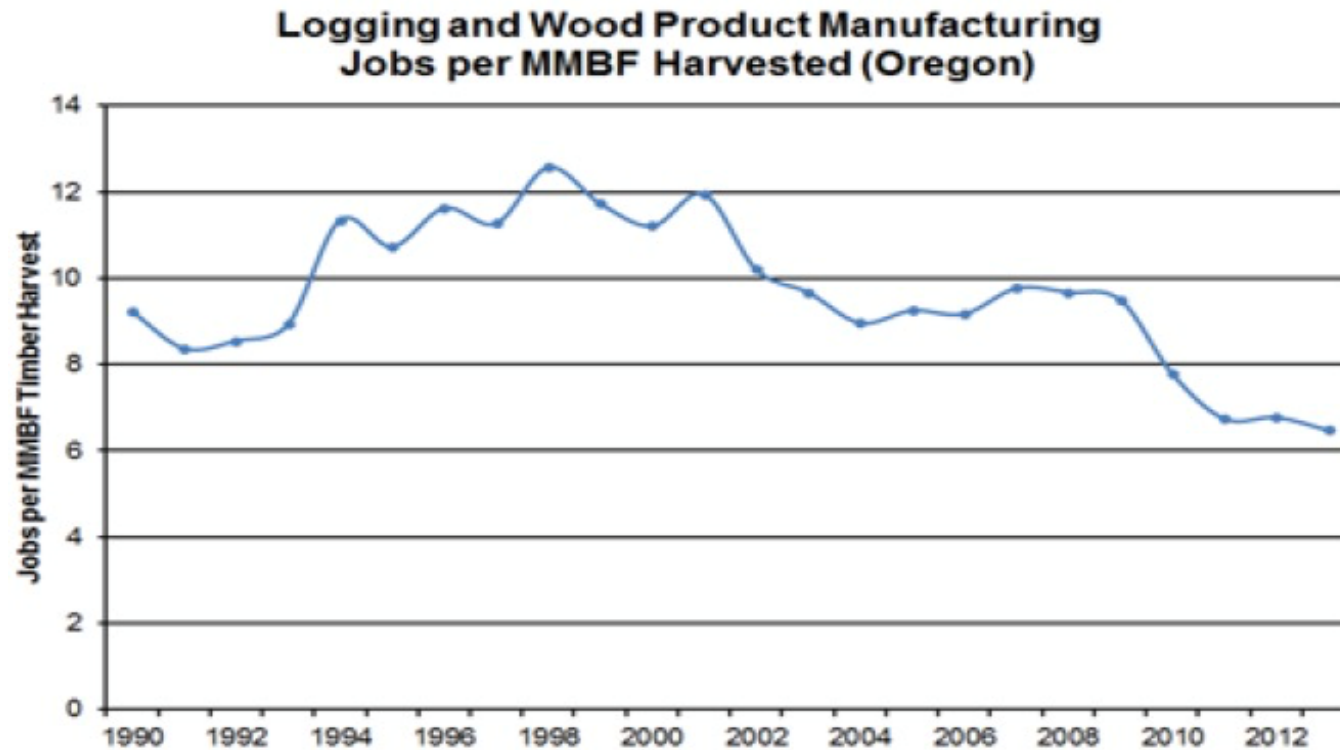
Woodall, Christopher W., and others. 2015. The U.S. Forest Carbon Accounting Framework: Stocks and Stock Change, 1990-2016. U.S. Forest Service, Northern Research Station. General Technical Report NRS-154.

Most Surface Drinking Water Comes from Intermittent, Ephemeral, and Headwater Streams



Environmental Protection Agency. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-06/documents/2009_10_15_wetlands_science_surface_drinking_water_surface_drinking_water_or.pdf

The Timber Industry Is Reducing the Number of Workers Per Unit of Timber Logged



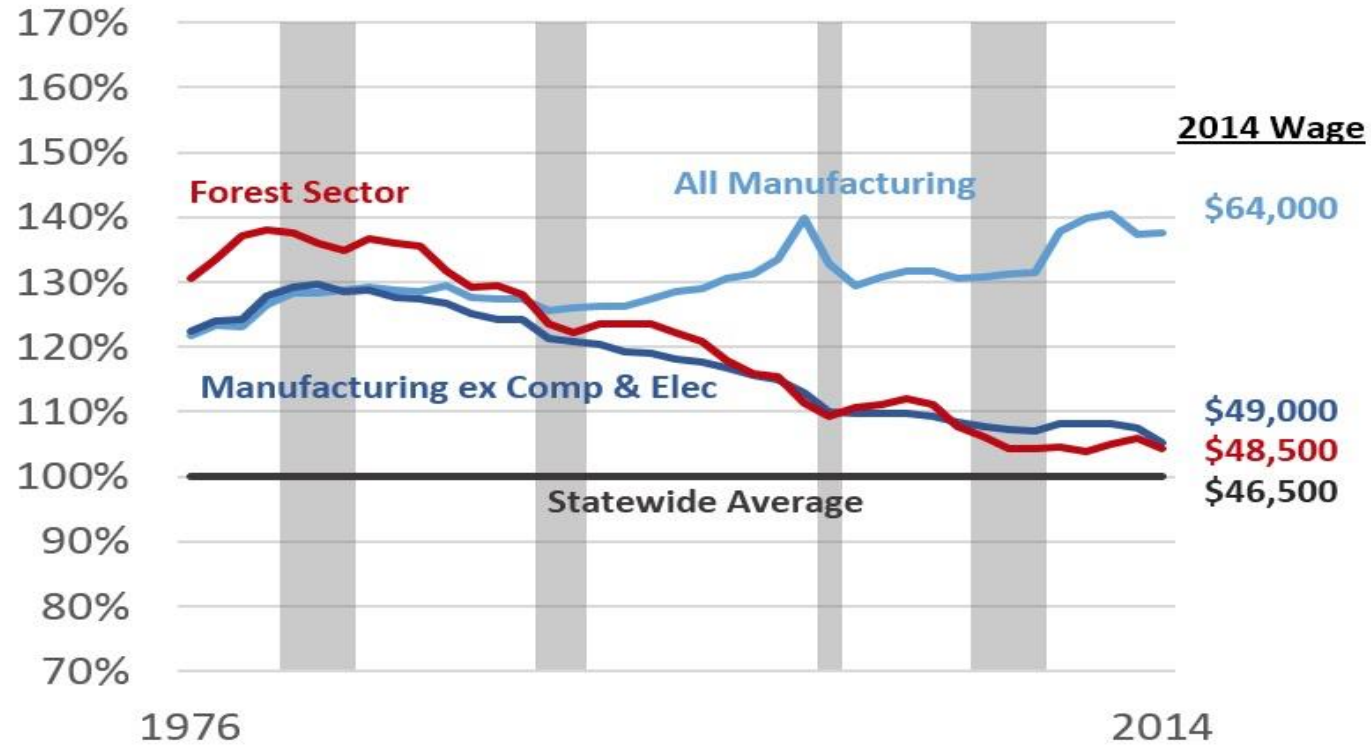
Nick Beleiciks. 2014. "Jobs per Board Feet of Timber Harvests in Oregon." Oregon Employment Department. <https://www.qualityinfo.org/-/jobs-per-board-feet-of-timber-harvests-in-oregon>

Timber Industry Employment Has Been Declining for Almost Four Decades



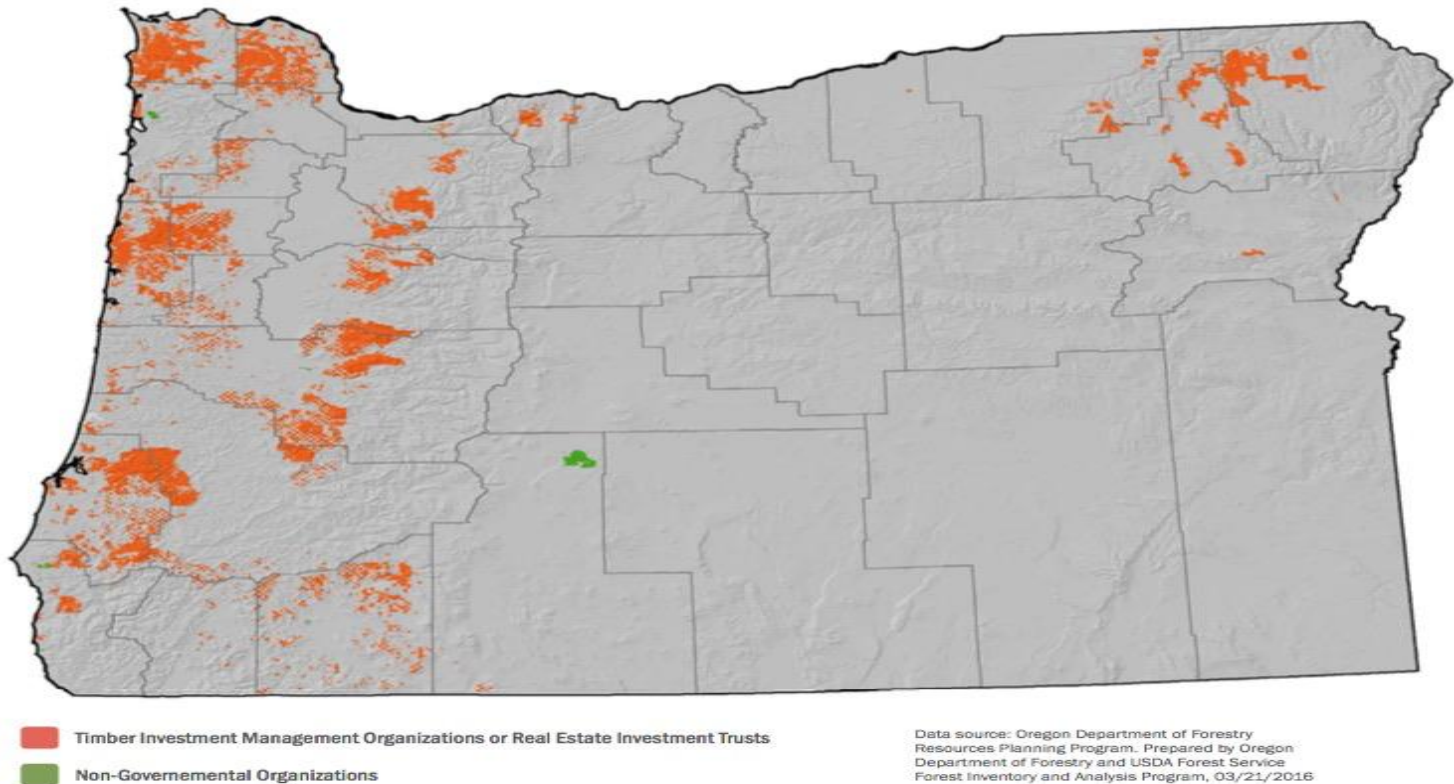
Lerner, J. 2012 (updated 2014). "Historical Look at Oregon's Wood Product Industry." *Oregon Economic News, Analysis, and Outlook*.

Declining Timber Wages Are Shrinking the Household Income per Acre



Josh Lerner. 2015. "Manufacturing Wages." Oregon Office of Economic Analysis. November 3

Wall Street Control a Large Portion of Oregon's Industrial Forestland with Disregard for Harm to Oregonians' Health, Safety, and Welfare



Lettman, Gary, and others. 2016. Forests, Farms & People: Land Use Change on Non-Federal Land in Oregon 1974-2014.

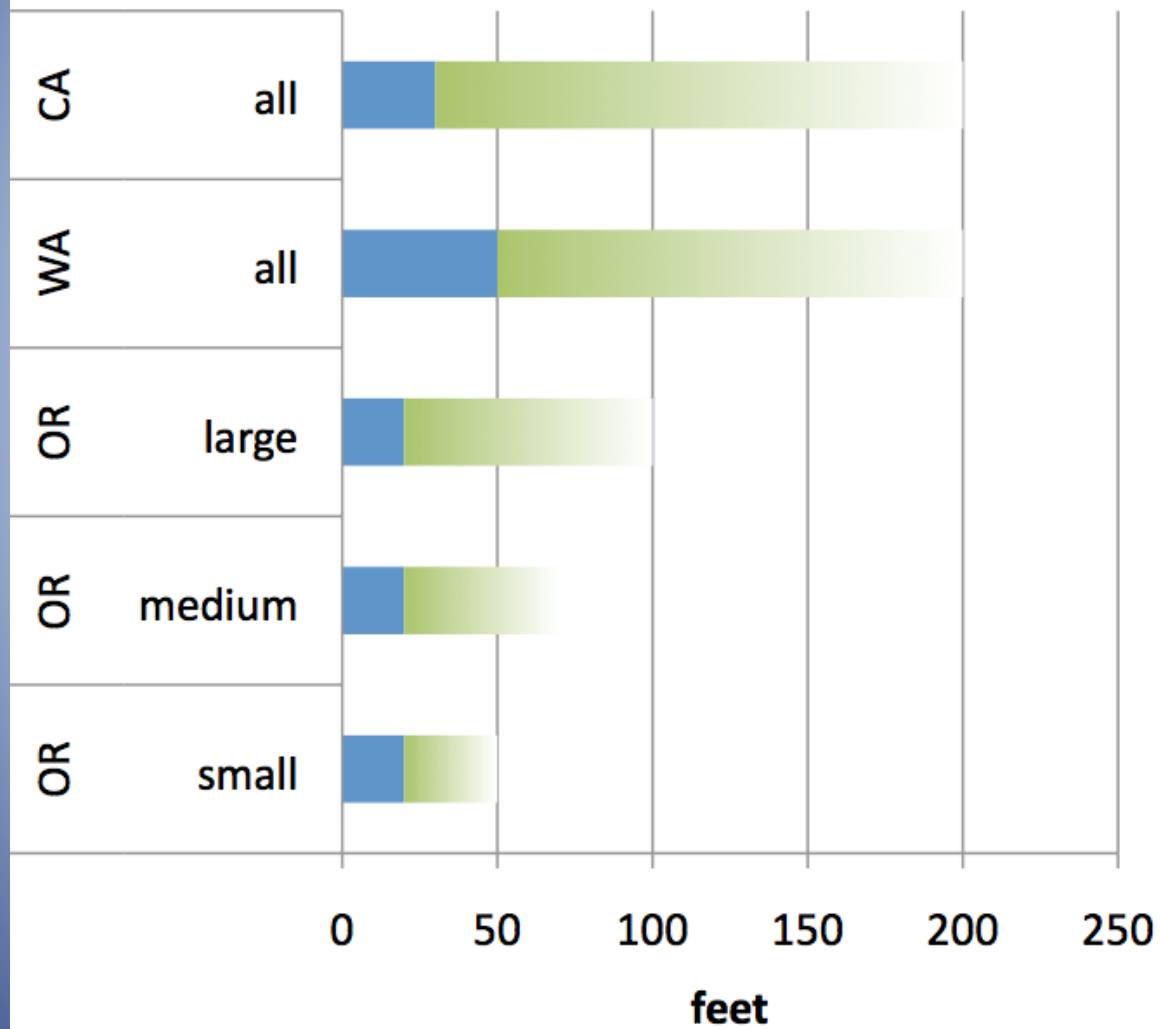
How do Oregon's Stream Protection Rules Stack Up Against Other States?



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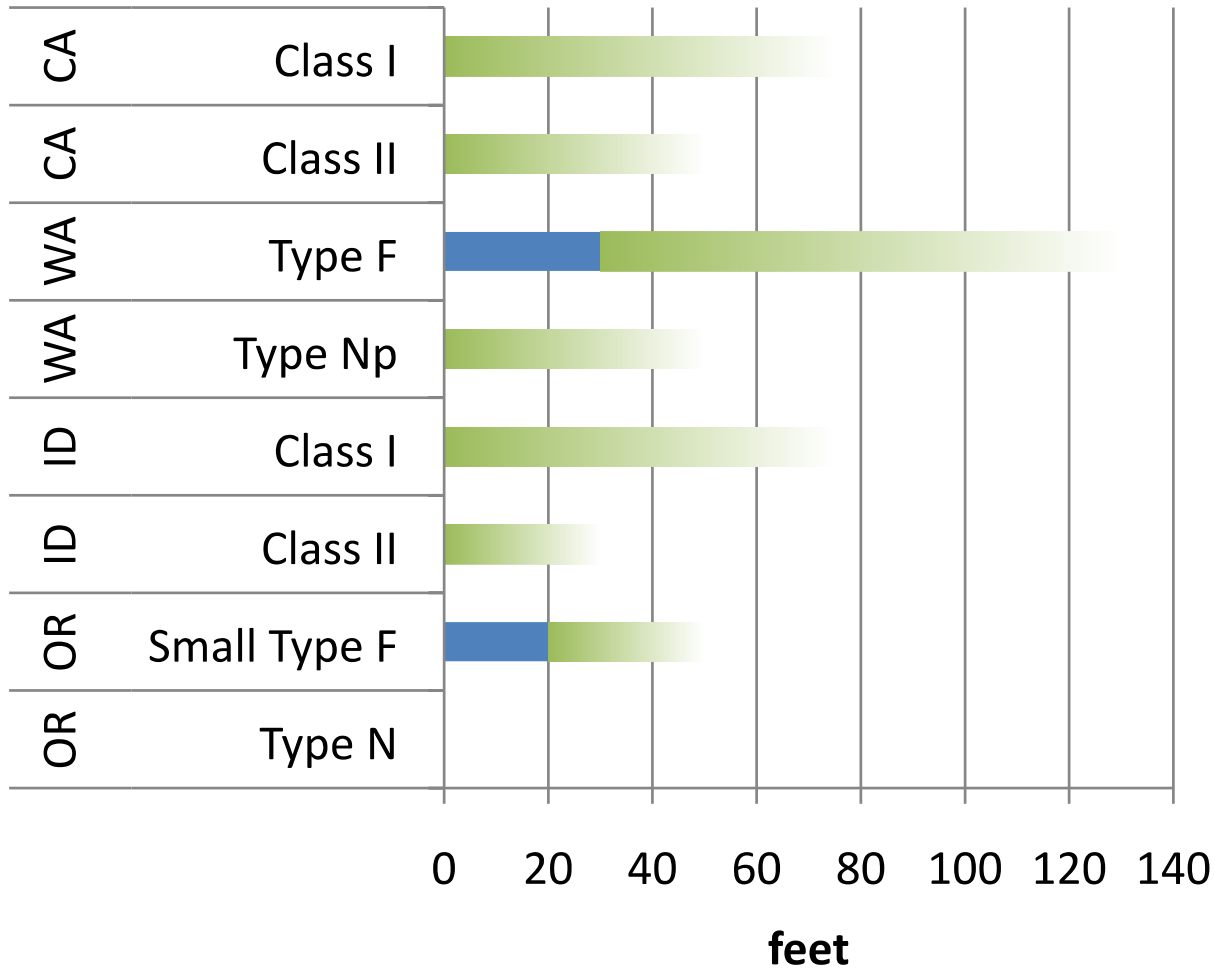
Private Forest Rules for Fish Streams - West

■ minimum no-harvest ■ special management



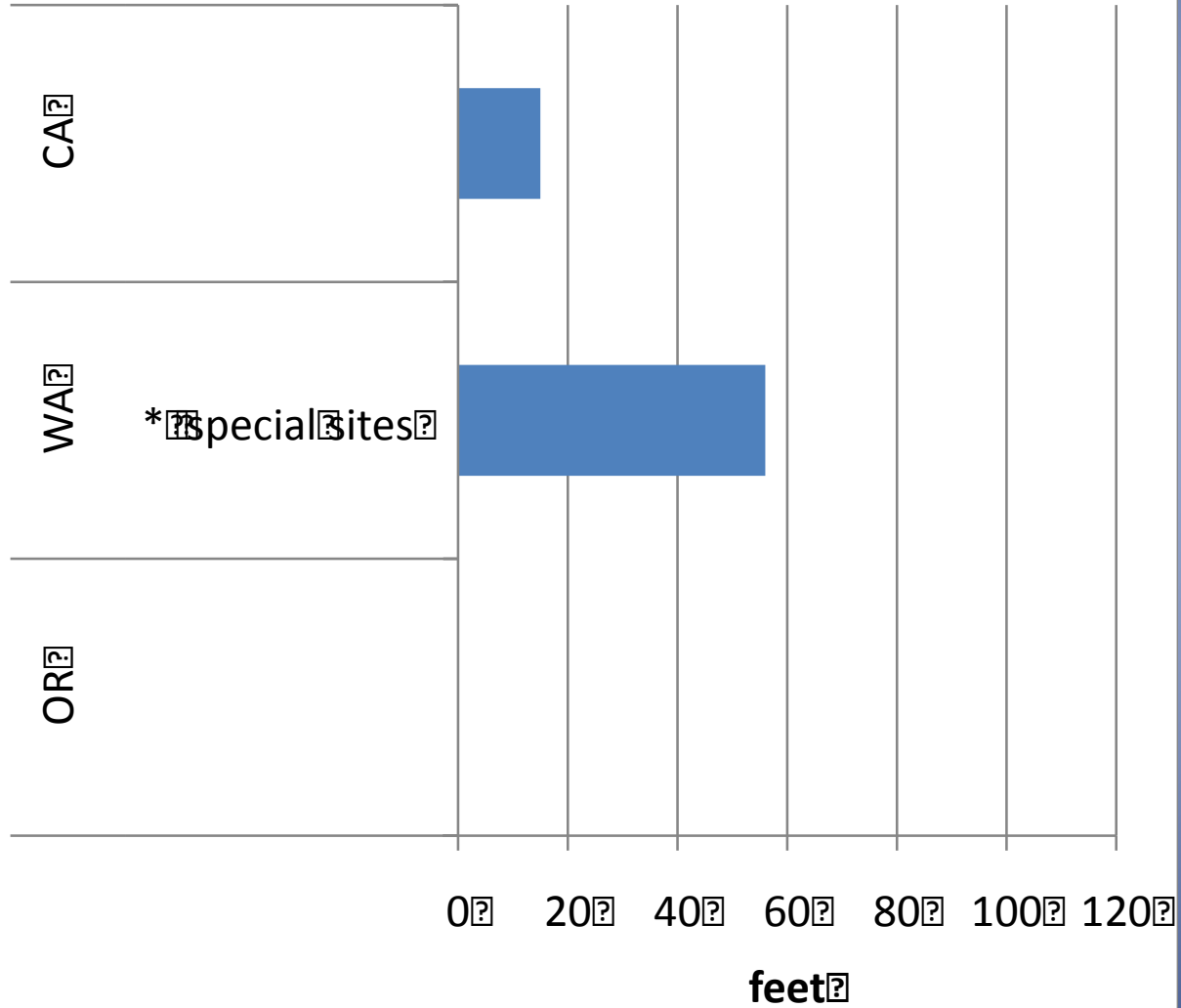
Comparison of Private Forest Stream Protection Rules - East

■ minimum no-harvest ■ special management



Private Forest Rules for Nonfish Streams West

■ minimum no-harvest ■ special management



Oregon's Coastal Water Quality Problem (CZARA/CWA)

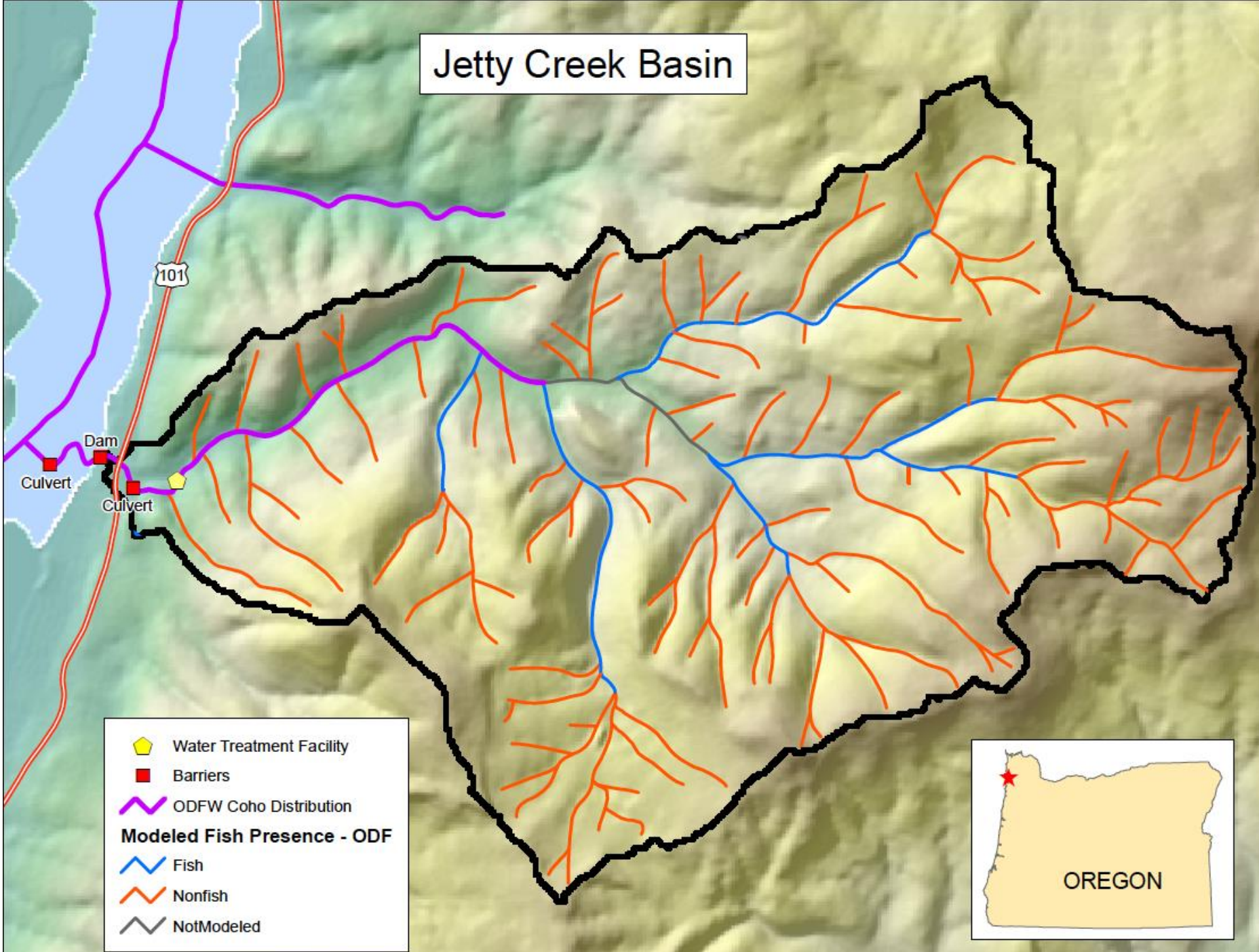
In a May 29, 2013 email to Greg Aldrich (DEQ) and Patty Snow (DLCD), Christine Psyk (EPA) stated that "Oregon needs to explain how it intends to implement specific BMPs, backed by enforceable authority, to:

- protect medium, small, and non-fish bearing streams
- protect high-risk landslide areas
- effectively address the impacts of road operation and maintenance, particularly legacy roads; and
- ensure the adequacy of stream buffers for the application of certain chemicals."

Good actors and bad actors
Climate smart forestry is at a competitive disadvantage



Jetty Creek Basin





2004 (above) Jetty Creek Watershed 2013 (below)

