Opposing HB 3226 (2017)

Heath Curtiss, General Counsel and Director
of Government Affairs

OREGON FOREST & INDUSTRIES COUNCIL

DRAFT BALLOT TITLE

Prohibits forestry-related aerial spraying of pesticides on or near drinking water, schools, or homes

DRAFT BALLOT TITLE

Prohibits forestry-related aerial pesticide spraying in specified locations; amends landslide-related rulemaking requirements

DRAFT BALLOT TITLE

Prohibits certain forestry-related pesticide spraying; amends landslide-related regulation; prohibits "clear-cuts," requires reforestation

WRC Paired Watershed Studies Overview

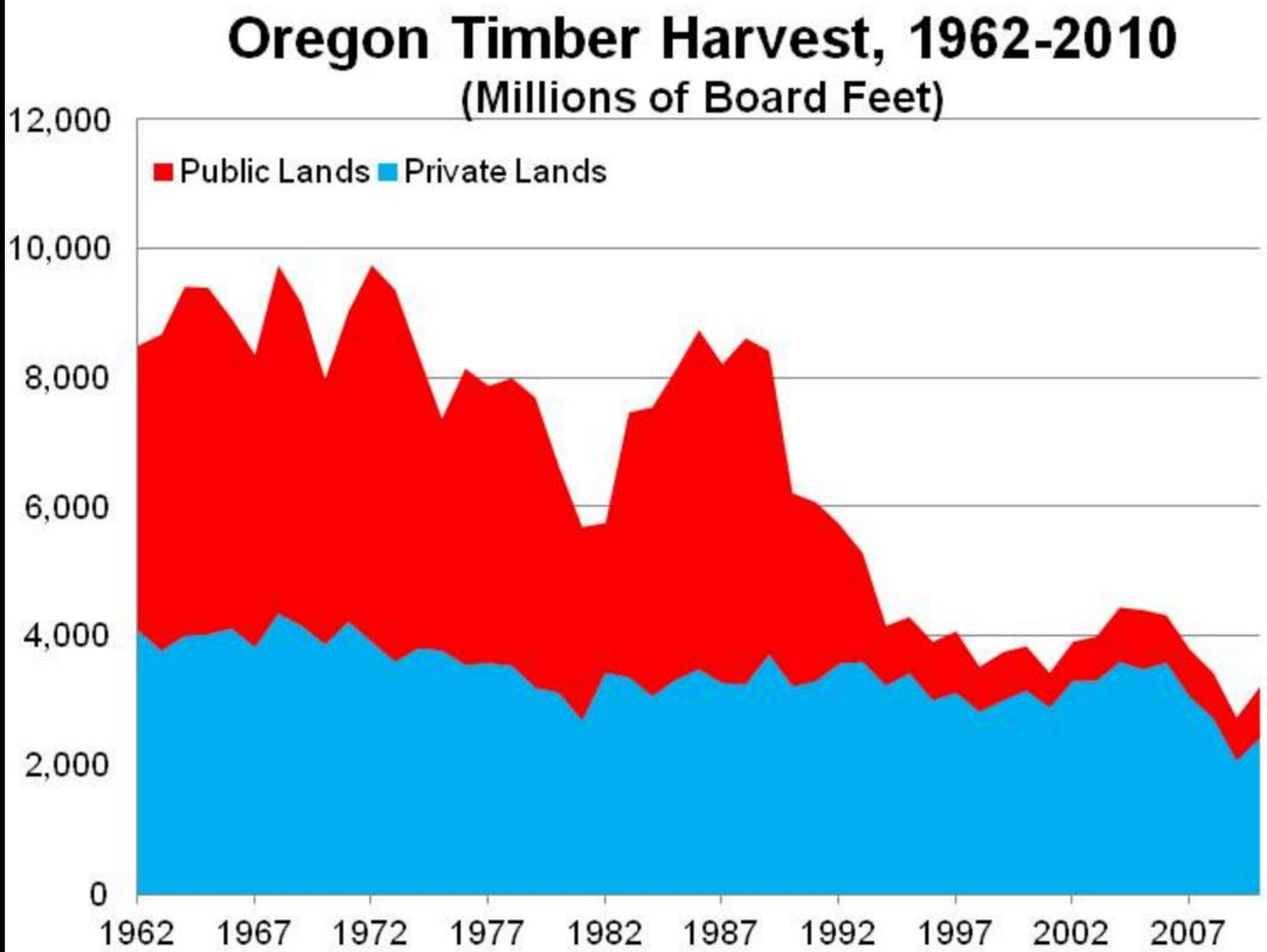
With the additional measures described in the attached submittal, we believe that Oregon has provided what is needed for EPA and NOAA to approve these measures and Oregon's coastal nonpoint program. We look forward to your response, and to continuing to work with EPA and NOAA to ensure the protection of Oregon's coastal lands and waters.

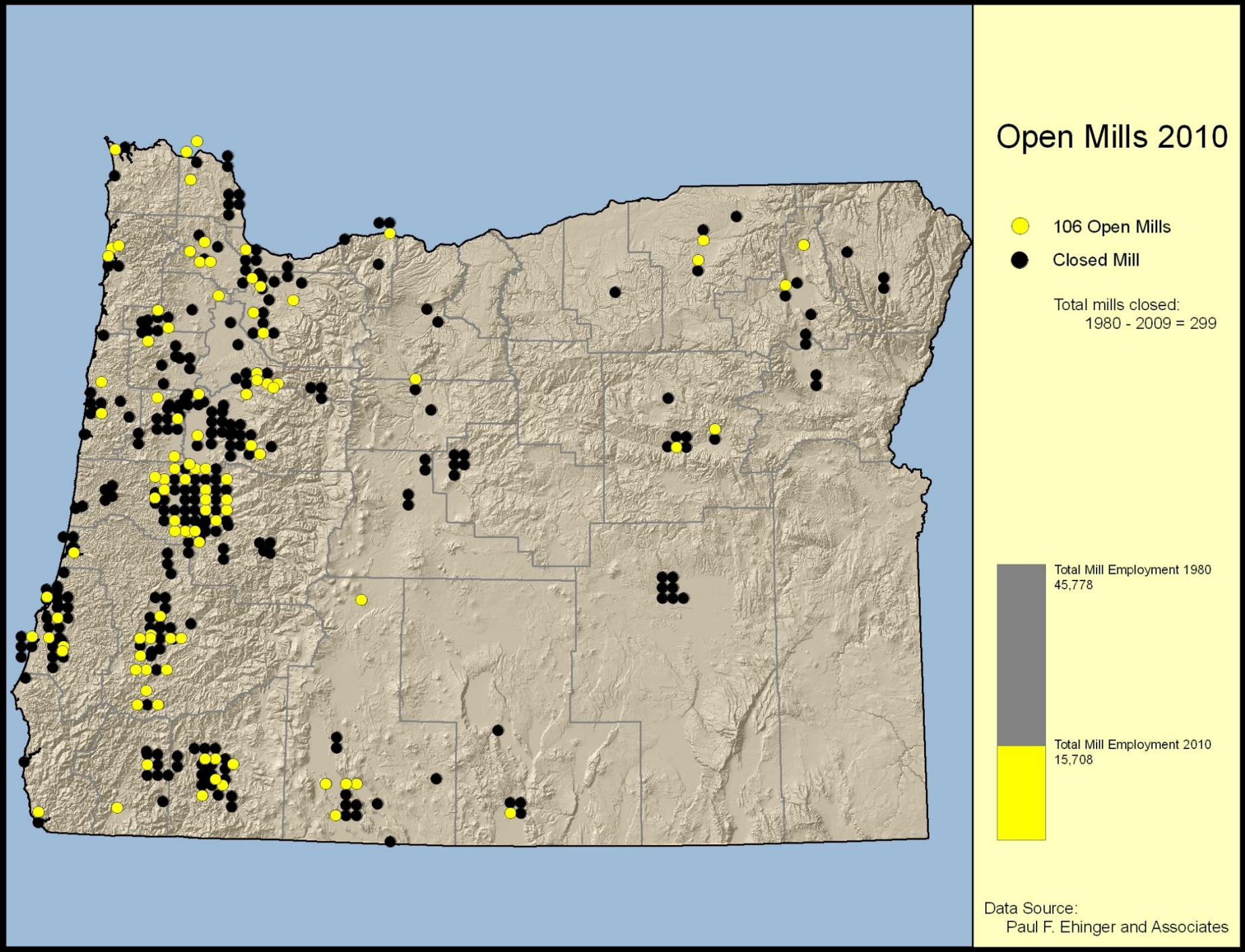
Sincerely,

Dick Pedersen, Director
Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

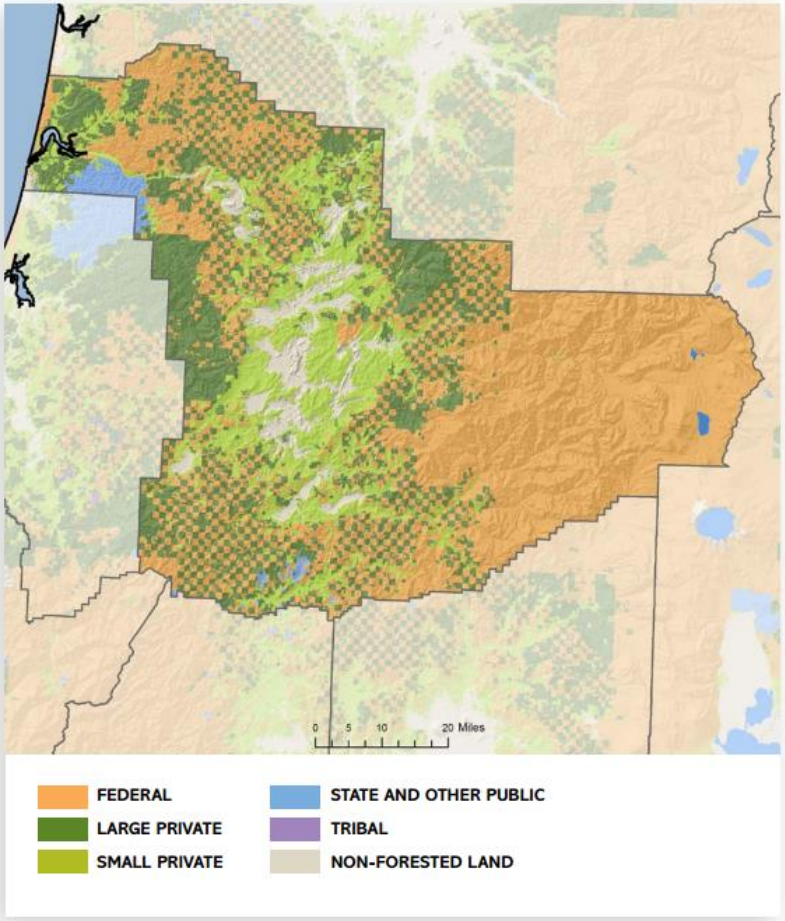
Jim Rue, Director
Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development

cc: Christine Psyk, EPA Region 10
Jayne Carlin, EPA Region 10
Richard Whitman, Oregon Governor's Office
Katy Coba, ODA
Doug Decker, ODF


Oregon Timber Harvest, 1962-2010
(Millions of Board Feet)
12,000
10,000
8,000
6,000
4,000
2,000
0
Public Lands
Private Lands
1962
1967
1972
1977
1982
1987
1992
1997
2002
2007


Open Mills 2010
106 Open Mills
Closed Mill
Total mills closed:
1980 - 2009 = 299
Total Mill Employment 1980
45,778
Total Mill Employment 2010
15,708
Data Source:
Paul F. Ehinger and Associates

DOUGLAS COUNTY



TIMBER HARVEST
(thousands of board feet)

Federal	51,634
Large private	444,252
Small private	51,807
State and other public	11,369
Tribal	0
TOTAL	559,062

FOREST SECTOR JOBS

Forest sector jobs	5,532
% of county employment	13.2

PRIMARY WOOD PROCESSING

Sawmills	8
Plywood/veneer plants	5
Board plants	1
Engineered wood plants	4
TOTAL FACILITIES	18

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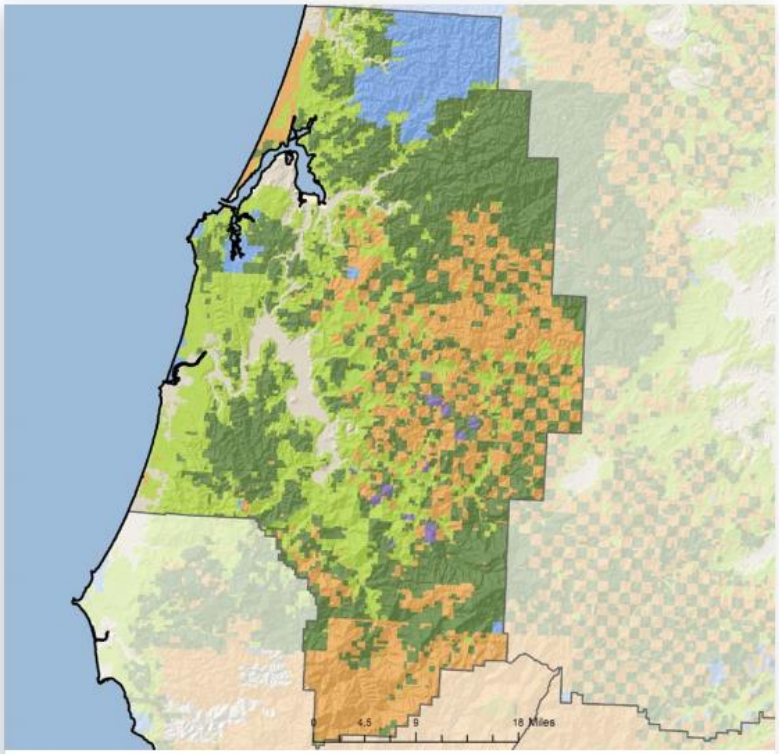
COOS COUNTY



TIMBER HARVEST
(thousands of board feet)

Federal	40,078
Large private	173,516
Small private	35,559
State and other public	15,257
Tribal	2,183
TOTAL	266,593

FOREST SECTOR JOBS

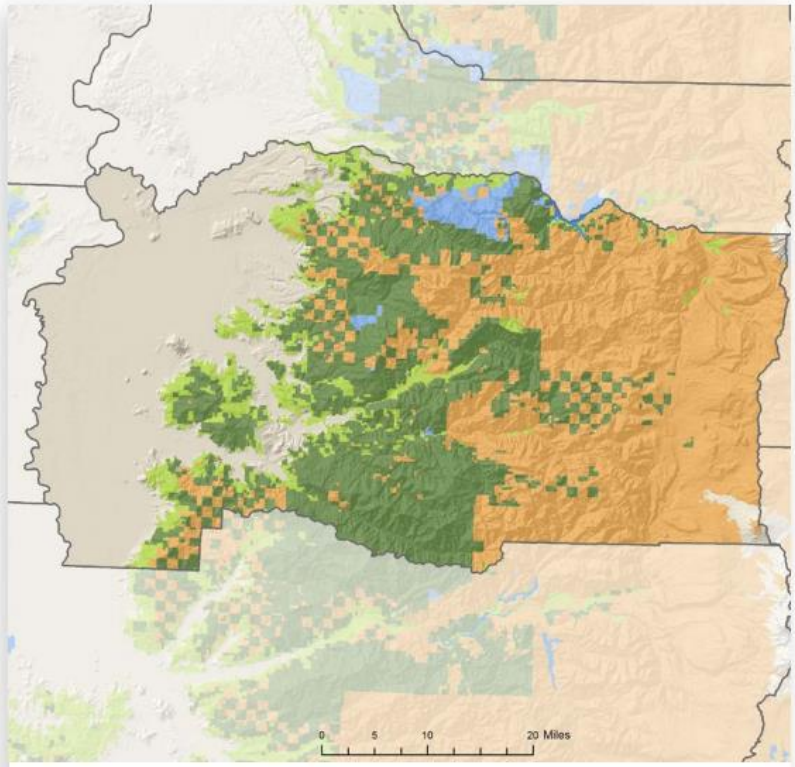
Forest sector jobs	2,212
% of county employment	8.6

PRIMARY WOOD PROCESSING

Sawmills	4
Plywood/veneer plants	2
Pulp & paper mills	2
TOTAL FACILITIES	8

OREGON FOREST & INDUSTRIES COUNCIL

LINN COUNTY



TIMBER HARVEST
(thousands of board feet)

Federal	41,520
Large private	214,746
Small private	21,122
State and other public	12,601
Tribal	0
TOTAL	289,989

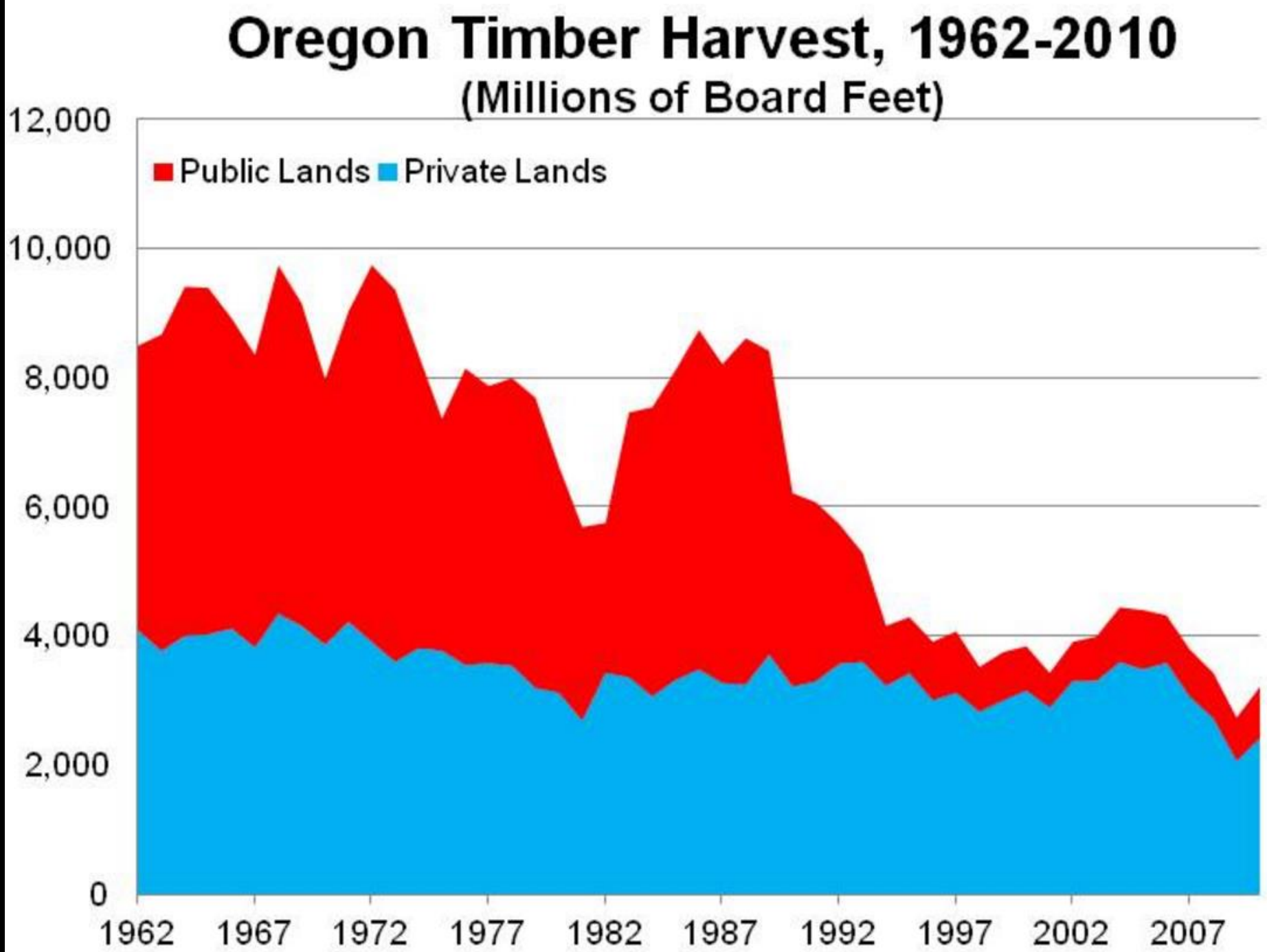
FOREST SECTOR JOBS

Forest sector jobs	3,322
% of county employment	6.7

PRIMARY WOOD PROCESSING

Sawmills	2
Plywood/veneer plants	4
Board plants	1
Pulp & paper mills	1
Engineered wood plants	1
TOTAL FACILITIES	9

OREGON FOREST & INDUSTRIES COUNCIL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WHERE'S ALL THE CARBON?

Carbon moves between three "sinks": the atmosphere, oceans and land.

THE ATMOSPHERE

About 50% of the CO_2 released over history by human activity is now in the atmosphere. Increasing amounts of atmospheric CO_2 and other gasses may be contributing to a stronger "greenhouse effect" and causing Earth to become warmer over time.

Fires, decay, animal respiration

PHOTOSYNTHESIS

Natural exchange of CO_2 between AIR and SEAWATER

FORESTS AND SOILS

About a quarter of the CO_2 released by humans has been absorbed on land, largely by forests, plants and soils, where it appears to have less harmful effects than in the atmosphere and oceans.

HUMAN ACTIVITY results in the emission of nearly 36 billion tons of CO_2 every year.

THE OCEANS

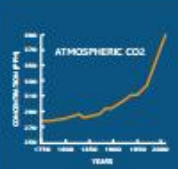
Roughly a quarter of the CO_2 released by humans is being absorbed into the oceans, which has made the oceans more acidic.

Volcanoes

Large amounts of carbon are locked deep underground, in limestone and fossil fuel deposits such as coal, oil and natural gas.

Some carbon is released to the surface through volcanic activity. But at least 100 times more than that is released through fossil-fuel burning and cement production.

FORESTS ARE WORKING THEIR TRUNKS OFF



Carbon dioxide has been accumulating in the atmosphere since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, when humans first started burning fossil fuels. In that time, the concentration of CO_2 has increased from about 280 parts per million to about 400 parts per million.

One way to store or "sequester" carbon is through reforestation. In the Pacific Northwest, new trees must be planted after harvest. It's the law. As the new forest grows, it will do its work of absorbing CO_2 through photosynthesis.

When trees take in CO_2 through photosynthesis, they store the carbon as wood and release oxygen as a byproduct. About half of the dry weight of wood is stored carbon.

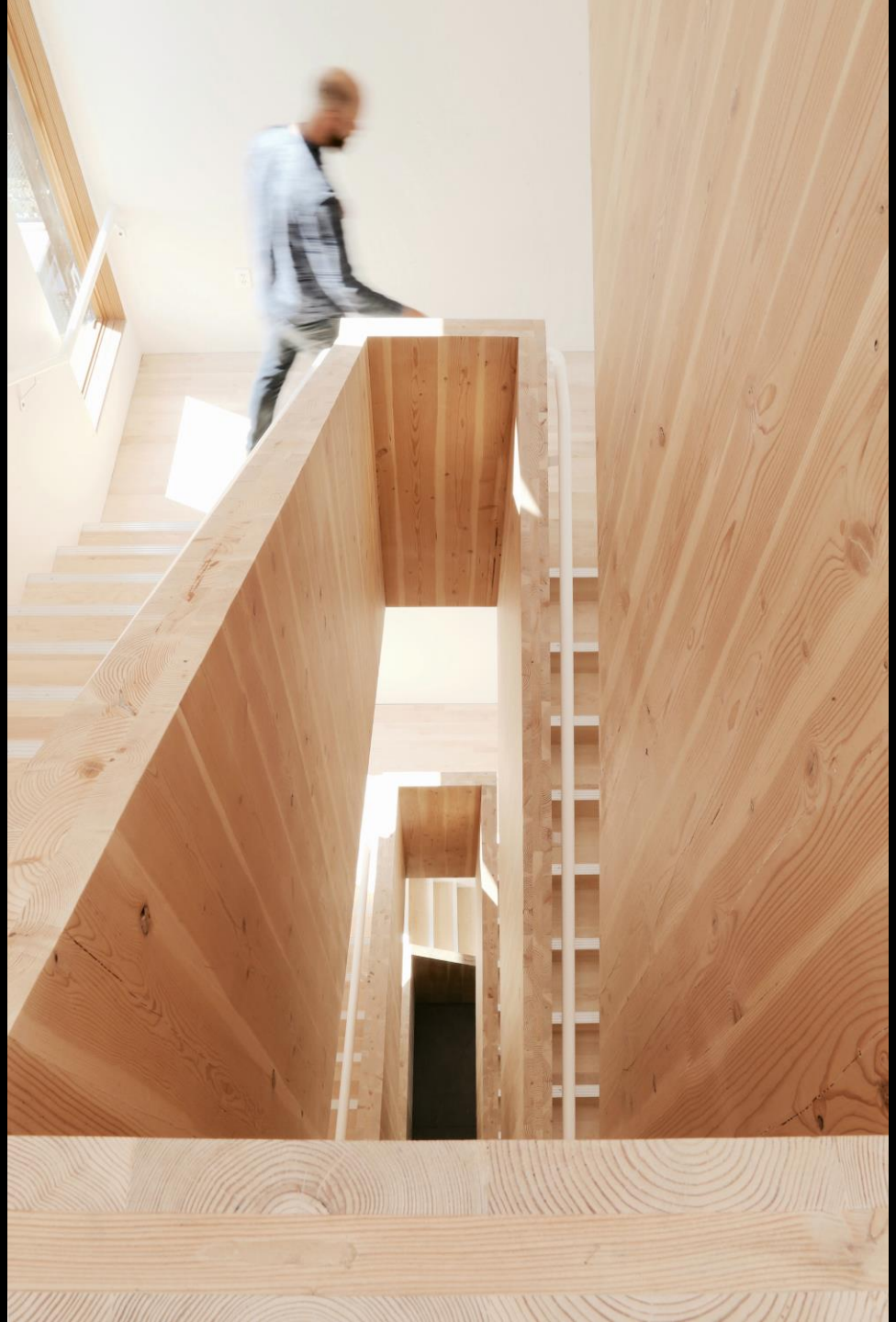
Unlike other building materials such as steel and concrete, wood stores carbon. Wood also requires less energy to manufacture. Using more wood will increase the amount of carbon stored in buildings and other products.

Hundreds of products are made from wood. When a tree is made into a wood product, the carbon stays in the wood for the life of the product, which can be hundreds of years.

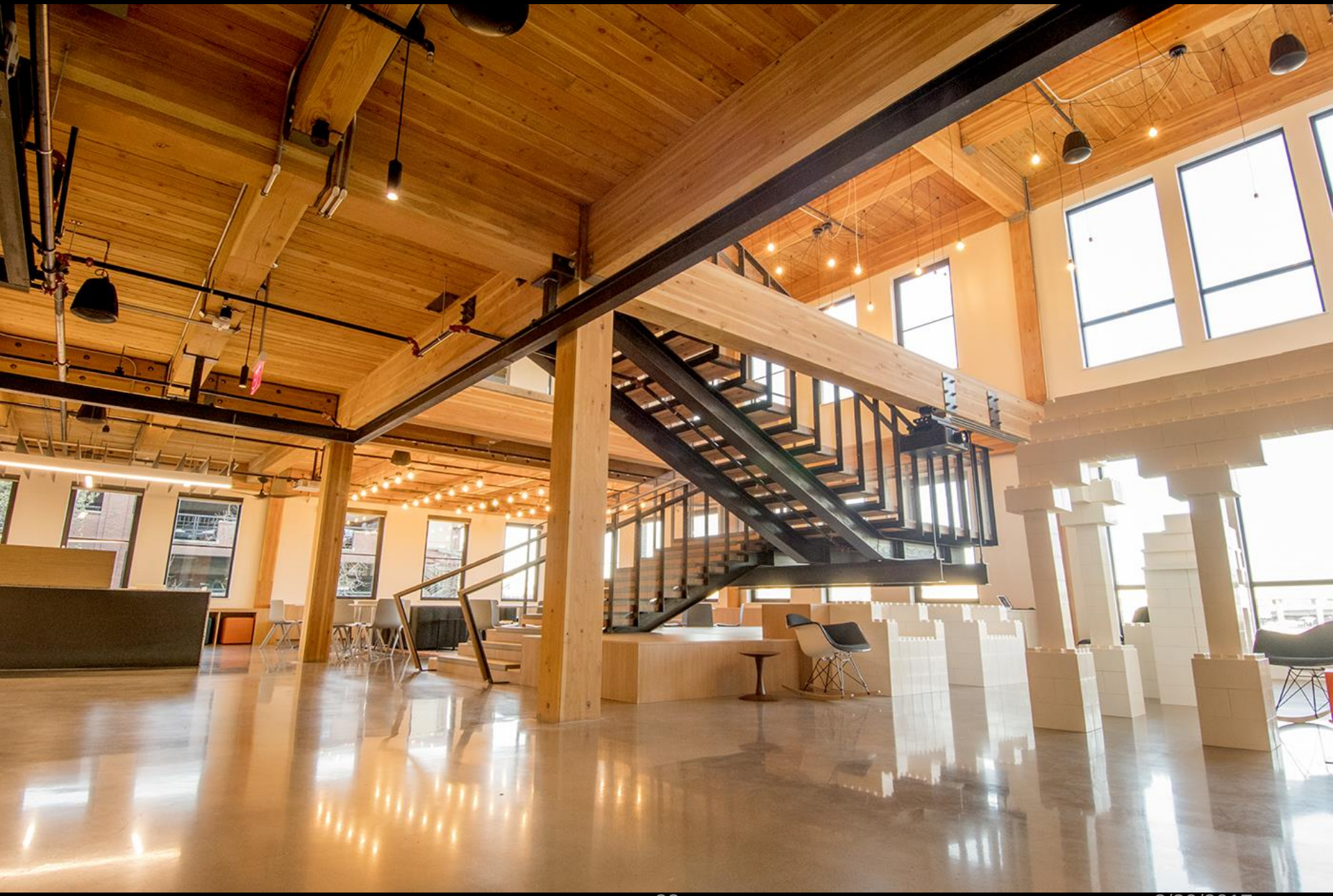
Come to think about it, this poster is printed on sequestered carbon. If you burn it or leave it outside to decay, the carbon will return to the atmosphere. As long as you keep it on your wall, the carbon stays put!

Oregon Forest Resources Institute

LearnForests.org




MYSTERIES
MAGAZINES
NEWSPAPERS




Toby Luther R/W
/30/2017

3/30/2017


OSU LOGGER
07/15/2009

/2017