

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: Steve Dodge <cystev33@mail179-2.suw41.mandrillapp.com> on behalf of Steve Dodge <cystev33@yahoo.com>
Sent: Tuesday, November 03, 2015 6:43 AM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: Buffers needed to protect stream ecosystem

Dear Board of Forestry,

I have for many years been concerned about logging right up to the edge of streams in Oregon. Land owners certainly need to have the right to harvest the resources from their property, but need rules to ensure that they remain good stewards of fragile aquatic ecosystems.

A 90-foot buffer strikes the right balance between the economy and the environment. It will meet the demands of the Clean Water Act, provide cover for wildlife and help keep temperatures down to protect the aquatic environment. We may own a piece of property but we all share in its stewardship.

Thank you for your service and your thoughtful consideration of this important issue.

Sincerely,
Steve Dodge
3330 NE Ainsworth St
Portland, OR 97211-7322

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: Michael Markovich <mjmarkovich@mail136-16.atl41.mandrillapp.com> on behalf of Michael Markovich <mjmarkovich@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, November 03, 2015 7:35 AM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: Oregon's clean water and healthy streams are important.

Dear Board of Forestry,

Dear Board of Forestry,

Much of the wealth of Oregon lies in keeping it's natural resources available for everyone. Often this mean a compromise that strikes a fair balance. In this case keeping a buffer of 90 feet from fish streams is more than fair. Fish and their habitat are certainly worth as much to Oregon as the timber that grows near fish streams.

Please do the right thing and establish a 90 foot buffer on all fish streams and upstream reaches in Western Oregon.

Thank you for your service.

Sincerely,
Michael Markovich
363 Jensen Ln
Ashland, OR 97520-8515

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: Shirley Stageberg <shirleystageberg@mail136-16.atl41.mandrillapp.com> on behalf of Shirley Stageberg <shirleystageberg@comcast.net>
Sent: Tuesday, November 03, 2015 5:07 AM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: Buffer zone on streams

Dear Board of Forestry,

Thank you for having your staff thoroughly investigate buffer zones for streams. Having at least 90 ft. along streams is so important for the healthy of our forests especially in this time of climate change. Keeping the water levels as cool as possible is vital.

Please take the action of passing this requirement.

Sincerely,
Shirley Stageberg
4213 SE Rio Vista St
Portland, OR 97222-5403

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: Thersa Sumoge <pabb@mail128-20.atl41.mandrillapp.com> on behalf of Thersa Sumoge <pabb@hevanet.com>
Sent: Tuesday, November 03, 2015 12:15 AM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: Protect Oregon's clean water and healthy streams.

Dear Board of Forestry,

This week, the Board of Forestry can take significant action to protect Oregon's clean water and maintain healthy streams & fish habitat.

Scientific study confirms that our fish-bearing streams need at least 90-foot buffers in which trees are allowed to remain & grow, streamside. Such buffers should be maintained adjacent to all fish streams, and along all upstream reaches that affect those streams.

Please enact such policy, which should extend to all of Western Oregon.

A 90-foot buffer strikes the right balance between the economy and the environment. It will meet the demands of the Clean Water Act, but also affect only a small percentage of the forest landscape.

It is time for Oregon to catch up to our neighbors in Washington state, where streams get far more protection.

Thank you kindly

Sincerely,
Thersa Sumoge
3644 NE 21st Ave
Portland, OR 97212-1425

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: ROBERT ZUCCHI <aufrichtig40@mail136-16.atl41.mandrillapp.com> on behalf of ROBERT ZUCCHI <aufrichtig40@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, November 02, 2015 10:50 PM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: Oregon's Waterways

Dear Board of Forestry,

Conservationists whose advice I respect inform me that fish streams in all of western Oregon require at least a 90-foot buffer wherever trees border these watercourses.

It seems that your staff has reviewed the science and concluded that a buffer zone of that magnitude is warranted.

I hope that with your help, it will prove possible to implement this recommendation when the Board meets on Thursday.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
ROBERT ZUCCHI
275 SE Lilly Ave Apt J
Corvallis, OR 97333-1869

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: Bonnie New <bnew1@mail128-20.atl41.mandrillapp.com> on behalf of Bonnie New <bnew1@live.com>
Sent: Monday, November 02, 2015 9:52 PM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: At least 90 ft buffers needed to protect Oregon's clean water and healthy streams.

Dear Board of Forestry,

I am writing to urge you in the strongest possible way to protect our waters and streams by requiring at least a 90 foot buffer at streamsidess. It would affect the surrounding forest in an almost negligible way, but have a HUGE impact on water quality and fish viability.

Your staff has done an excellent job of assessing the science on this topic, and it is clear that our fish-bearing streams need at least 90-foot buffers where trees are left to stand alongside streams. Those buffers should be on all fish streams and upstream reaches that affect fish-bearing streams and the policy should extend to all of Western Oregon.

A 90-foot buffer strikes the right balance between the economy and the environment. It will meet the demands of the Clean Water Act, but also affect only a small percentage of the forest landscape.

It is time for Oregon to catch up to our neighbors in Washington state, where streams get far more protection.

Thank you for your service.

Sincerely,
Bonnie New
4045 Stonegate Dr
Hood River, OR 97031-7752

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: Richard Pross <rpross@mail179-2.suw41.mandrillapp.com> on behalf of Richard Pross <rpross@comcast.net>
Sent: Monday, November 02, 2015 9:28 PM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: 90-foot buffers are needed to protect Oregon's clean water and healthy streams.

Dear Board of Forestry,

Thank you for serving as a member of the Board of Forestry. I hope you will do the right thing this week when it comes to protecting clean water and healthy streams.

Your staff has done an excellent job of assessing the science on this topic, and it is clear that our fish-bearing streams need at least 90-foot buffers where trees are left to stand alongside streams. Those buffers should be on all fish streams and upstream reaches that affect fish-bearing streams and the policy should extend to all of Western Oregon.

A 90-foot buffer strikes the right balance between the economy and the environment. It will meet the demands of the Clean Water Act, but also affect only a small percentage of the forest landscape.

It's hard to believe that the state of Washington has far better stream protects than Oregon. We need to catch up to our neighbors in Washington state.

Sincerely,
Richard Pross
17560 Kelok Rd
Lake Oswego, OR 97034-6654

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: Walt Mintkeski <mintkeski@mail128-20.atl41.mandrillapp.com> on behalf of Walt Mintkeski <mintkeski@juno.com>
Sent: Monday, November 02, 2015 9:26 PM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: Provide minimum 90 foot buffers for Oregon Fish Bearing streams.

Dear Board of Forestry,

I urge you to protect clean water and healthy streams by voting for minimum 90 feet wide buffers.

Your staff has done an excellent job of assessing the science, which shows that our fish-bearing streams need at least 90-foot buffers in which trees are left to stand alongside streams. Those buffers should be on all Western Oregon fish streams and upstream reaches which affect fish-bearing streams.

A 90-foot buffer strikes the right balance between the economy and the environment. It will meet the demands of the Clean Water Act, but also affect only a small percentage of the forest landscape.

It is time for Oregon to catch up to our neighbors in Washington state, where streams are afforded far more protection.

Sincerely,
Walt Mintkeski
6815 SE 31st Ave
Portland, OR 97202-8633

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: Sarah Lang <ladylang2u@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, November 02, 2015 9:08 PM
To: SELL Tara L * ODF
Subject: 90 foot buffer zone

Board of Forestry

I am the current owner of a 300 acer, mostly timberland, ranch in the Southern Oregon Area. The 300 acers is severed by a fish bearing stream and much of the timberland would be in the 90 foot buffer. This property has been in my family for generations and has been carefully managed for over 65 years and continues to yield high quality merchantable timber. Based on my experience, minor discrepancies in temperature have no impact and can be beneficial.

Should the Department of Forestry impose this buffer it will have a major and severe economic impact on my family and I who diligently provided dedicated stewardship to pass on to my children a ranch with a healthy steam and managed timber. Additionally, the buffer zone will likely force us to dispose of the property as no one in our family will be able to afford to sustain it.

Please do NOT require a 90 foot buffer.

Sarah Lang

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: Donna Riddle <aqua4fun@mail179-2.suw41.mandrillapp.com> on behalf of Donna Riddle <aqua4fun@hotmail.com>
Sent: Monday, November 02, 2015 8:30 PM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: Please act to protect clean water and healthy streams.

Dear Board of Forestry,

Clean water is one of our most important resources. The interaction between riparian zones and streams is critical to a healthy ecosystem. We need the cooling effect and healthy interactions between the water and riparian zones to protect clean water and salmon habitat. Please support at least a 90 foot minimum buffer zone.

Your staff has done an excellent job of assessing the science on this topic, and it is clear that our fish-bearing streams need at least 90-foot buffers where trees are left to stand alongside streams. Those buffers should be on all fish streams and upstream reaches that affect fish-bearing streams and the policy should extend to all of Western Oregon.

A 90-foot buffer strikes the right balance between the economy and the environment. It will meet the demands of the Clean Water Act, but also affect only a small percentage of the forest landscape.

It is time for Oregon to catch up to our neighbors in Washington state, where streams get far more protection.

Thank you for your service.

Sincerely,
Donna Riddle
1934 I St
Springfield, OR 97477-4279

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: Jay Roelof <jtroelof@mail179-2.suw41.mandrillapp.com> on behalf of Jay Roelof <jtroelof@outlook.com>
Sent: Monday, November 02, 2015 6:27 PM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: Keep Oregon's water clean and streams healthy.

Dear Board of Forestry,

My wife and I moved to Oregon two years ago from the east, because, unlike the eastern states, we felt the Oregon would protect its forests from industry caused pollution. As a member of the Board of Forestry, you have a big decision this week when it comes to protecting clean water and healthy streams.

Your staff has done an excellent job of assessing the science on this topic, and it is clear that our fish-bearing streams need at least 90-foot buffers where trees are left to stand alongside streams. Those buffers should be on all fish streams and upstream reaches that affect fish-bearing streams and the policy should extend to all of Western Oregon.

A 90-foot buffer strikes the right balance between the economy and the environment. It will meet the demands of the Clean Water Act, but also affect only a small percentage of the forest landscape.

It is time for Oregon to catch up to our neighbors in Washington state, where streams get far more protection.

Thank you for your service.

Sincerely,
Jay Roelof
1142 NE Lakewood
Lincoln City, OR 97367-3133

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: Julianne Ramaker <ramaker@mail179-2.suw41.mandrillapp.com> on behalf of Julianne Ramaker <ramaker@coinet.com>
Sent: Monday, November 02, 2015 6:07 PM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: Oregon's clean water and healthy streams are essential for Health of Oregonians.

Dear Board of Forestry,

Your decision has to err on the side of caution when it comes to protecting our water ... ALL of our water including streams which are essential to fish and wildlife.

As a member of the Board of Forestry, you have a big decision this week when it comes to protecting clean water and healthy streams. There must be sufficient stream buffers to protect clean water and our watersheds. Also it is imperative that you act to protect our native salmon, trout and other aquatic species which are still fighting to recover; this will be an impossibility if Oregon continues to allow clearcutting within 20 feet of streams. There is scientific evidence supporting the premise that we need more trees next to streams. Voluntary restoration projects can't substitute for stronger statewide stream protection policies.

Your staff has done an excellent job of assessing the science on this topic, and it is clear that our fish-bearing streams need at least 90-foot buffers where trees are left to stand alongside streams. Those buffers should be on all fish streams and upstream reaches that affect fish-bearing streams and the policy should extend to all of Western Oregon.

A 90-foot buffer strikes the right balance between the economy and the environment. It will meet the demands of the Clean Water Act, but also affect only a small percentage of the forest landscape.

It is time for Oregon to catch up to our neighbors in Washington state, where streams get far more protection.

Thank you .

Sincerely,
Julianne Ramaker
1375 NE Elk Ct # OR
Bend, OR 97701-5365

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: Martha Iancu <tranian@mail128-20.atl41.mandrillapp.com> on behalf of Martha Iancu <tranian@juno.com>
Sent: Monday, November 02, 2015 5:46 PM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: Please adopt 90-foot buffers to protect Oregon's streams

Dear Board of Forestry,

Having lived in Oregon more than 50 years, I am writing to you to urge you to adopt rules that will be effective in protecting Oregon's streams. As a member of the Board of Forestry, you have a big decision this week when it comes to protecting clean water and healthy streams.

Your staff has done an excellent job of assessing the science on this topic. It is clear that our fish-bearing streams need at least 90-foot buffers where trees are left to stand alongside streams. These buffers will protect our salmon and trout by leaving trees in place to grow mighty and shade the smaller streams that many Oregon fishes call home, as well as along the upstream reaches that deliver cool water to fish habitats. Such buffers should be on all fish streams and upstream reaches that affect fish-bearing streams and the policy should extend to all of Western Oregon.

A 90-foot buffer strikes the right balance between the economy and the environment. It will meet the demands of the Clean Water Act, but also affect only a small percentage of the forest landscape.

Please act now to provide stronger protection to Oregon's streams, as our neighbors in Washington state have.

Thank you for your service.

Sincerely,
Martha Iancu
1100 N Meridian St Apt 20
Newberg, OR 97132-1184

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: Kris N <prin@mail179-2.suw41.mandrillapp.com> on behalf of Kris N <prin@phoenixfi.com>
Sent: Monday, November 02, 2015 5:19 PM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: Please give streams scientific treatment

Dear Board of Forestry,

Does science matter in stream management? If so, does the BOF truly use science in its policy formation?

If science is relevant to decision making, we know what the scientific evidence shows: adequate stream buffers make big differences for migrating fish and aquatic life to survive rising water temperatures under climate stress.

Your staff has done an excellent job of assessing the science on this topic, and it is clear that our fish-bearing streams need at least 90-foot buffers where trees are left to stand alongside streams. Those buffers should be on all fish streams and upstream reaches that affect fish-bearing streams and the policy should extend to all of Western Oregon.

A 90-foot buffer strikes the right balance between the economy and the environment. It will meet the demands of the Clean Water Act, but also affect only a small percentage of the forest landscape.

It is time for Oregon to catch up to our neighbors in Washington state, where streams get far more protection.

Thank you for your service.

Sincerely,
Kris N
7140 SE Franklin St
Portland, OR 97206-2506

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: Darryl Lloyd <longshadow@mail136-16.atl41.mandrillapp.com> on behalf of Darryl Lloyd <longshadow@gorge.net>
Sent: Monday, November 02, 2015 4:42 PM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: 90-foot buffers on fish-bearing streams

Dear Board of Forestry,

Please protect at least 90-foot buffers on fish-bearing streams in all of Western Oregon.

As a member of the Board of Forestry, you have a big decision this week when it comes to protecting clean water and healthy streams.

A 90-foot buffer strikes the right balance between the economy and the environment. It will meet the demands of the Clean Water Act, but also affect only a small percentage of the forest landscape.

It is time for Oregon to catch up to our neighbors in Washington state, where streams get far more protection.

Thank you for your service.

Sincerely,
Darryl Lloyd
1025 State St
Hood River, OR 97031-1423

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: Peter Bregman <pmbregman@msn.com>
Sent: Tuesday, November 03, 2015 9:28 AM
To: SELL Tara L * ODF
Subject: Letter to the Board of Forestry
Attachments: Letter to the Board of Forestry 11-3-15.pdf

Tara,

I hope that my comments will be passed onto each member of the board, as it has become apparent to me in following the decision process, by the community at large in forcing the Board to make an decision in favor of more setbacks for the streams in our forest.

There is no valid science or evidence other than this is an additional power grab by the community at large to exercise control over the farm communities without having the understanding of doing so.

Thank you

Peter Bregman

To: The Oregon Board of Forestry.

I am Peter Bregman, a landowner from Waldport. I am writing this letter on behalf of my own interest and that of many landowner friends, who that feel as I do.

Many changes have and are taking place to the Property Rights of those that own Farm Land; your decision this week could add to that practice of taking land without a just cause, based on science that is inaccurate and in some cases fails and is without merit.

You, as the board, are commissioned to make sure that the Forest Practice Act continues to work to keep the Oregon Forest clean and Healthy. I believe that the landowners of this state have been good stewards of their land and have followed the rules and have kept their promise.

Due to pressure from the government and encouraged by an emotionally involved Urban population, the board is going to make a decision to increase or not to increase setback rules on streams, Deciding to do so would thereby confiscate more land from private owners which will affect every Tree Farmer with any sort of stream on their property.

If the Board decides to give in to the above, then a tree farmer who owns a 200 acre parcel could easily lose 5 or 10 acres at a cost of \$15 to \$ 30,000.- in harvestable timber,

My question to the board: "Is the value in taken this land equal to the value of the timber taken?"

If we apply "the law of diminishing returns", how much is the environmental benefit in taking that extra land, compared to its cost? If this action is taken, are the trees confiscated without compensation, to benefit of the community at large?

All these actions taken by the community at large are in the name of science, for the benefit of the environment, fish and wild life, based on science, which is now proving to be inaccurate and without valid evidence to support these actions. Without that valid science and evidence, does the government still have the right to be taken such an action?

This set aside ruling is for the benefit of the society at large "confiscation without proper payment" for such is an outright theft, which is contrary to the 5th Amendment of our Constitution of the United States of America, which states that, "property shall not be taken for the public use, without just compensation".

I trust that you will consider these facts and if the decision of the board is to increase the setback rules then you should also agree that our government should be prepared to pay for the market value of the timer taken

Submitted by.

Peter M. Bregman Lincoln County Tree Farmer

on

News for Family Forests

October 28, 2015

Quick Links

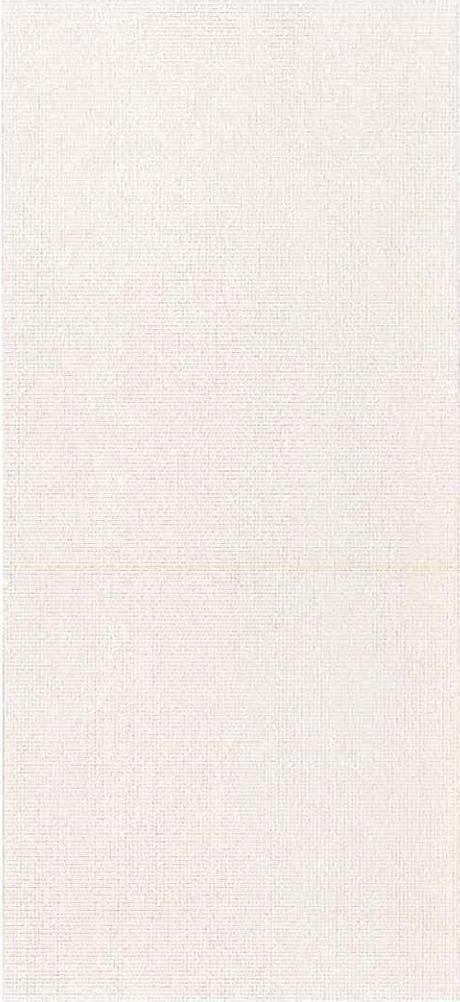
[Oregon Small Woodlands Association](#)

Dear Peter,

As outlined in the recent OSWA newsletter, the Board of Forestry is expected to make a decision on the riparian rules for small and medium fish bearing streams at the board meeting on November 5th in Salem.

Members who live close enough to reasonably attend and are able to do so are encouraged to attend wearing your clothing with OSWA logos if you have them. There will be no need to testify. I believe an OSWA presence will get the attention of the board members and will show them how important this issue is to family forest owners which will be consistent with OSWA's messages to the board on this issue.

The meeting will be in the Tillamook Room at ODF headquarters, 2600 State Street NE, Salem. It begins at 9:00. The riparian rules discussion is scheduled from 9:50 to 2:30 with a one hour lunch break. If you let me know you are coming, I will have a box lunch for you at the meeting. The agenda is attached.



If traveling to Salem is not a reasonable option, one could email the Board with your personal story about how large 90 foot no touch buffers on small and medium streams would have a big negative impact on your family now and for future generations. Particularly when there is plenty of scientific evidence the minor and temporary increases in stream temperatures caused by a timber harvest have no negative impact on fish. It is not practicable to cause landowners to loose value in their property just to meet a Protecting Cold Water standard set by the Environmental Quality Commission that lacks any scientific support that meeting the standard does anything for help the fish it is intended to protect.

Give a background of who you are, how long you have owned your forest, and how important your forest is to you and to future generations. If the economic loss from large buffers would have you question keeping the property as forest land and you will consider other options please mention that. Ask the board to consider the recommendations of the Regional Forest Practices Committee and to use common sense when modifying the current rules.

Address your comments to the Board of Forestry and email your comments to the Board to Tara Sell. Her email address is Tara.L.Sell@oregon.gov.

[BOF Meeting November 5, 2015](#)

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: DRISCOLL Abbey N * ODF
Sent: Tuesday, November 03, 2015 8:51 AM
To: SELL Tara L * ODF
Subject: FW: Input Received: Comments for Oregon Department of Forestry
Attachments: Comments for Oregon Department of Forestry - Entries.csv

Do you already get these? Sorry if I keep forwarding them to you.

From: ORPrdSupport@egov.com [mailto:ORPrdSupport@egov.com] **On Behalf Of** kedmunds@earthlink.net
Sent: Monday, November 02, 2015 5:50 PM
To: ODF_DL_ForestryInformation <ODF_DL_ForestryInformation@oregon.gov>
Subject: Input Received: Comments for Oregon Department of Forestry

Comments for Oregon Department of Forestry

Submitted: 11/2/2015 5:50:21 PM

Name Kira Edmunds

Phone (503) 502-8141

Email kedmunds@earthlink.net

Comment I understand you are figuring out how to protect our Oregon watersheds. I believe a 90 foot buffer minimum is a start to figuring out how to cool down the water temperatures to make habitat possible for salmon and also amphibians, especially in places where the overstory has been removed. With desertification moving up the coast, lets keep Oregon forests green and producing oxygen! It is only what we do now that can save the legacy of these forests. Thank you!

Response Just sharing my thoughts. No response is necessary.

Comments are based on interaction with these ODF offices

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: Pam Birmingham <psbirm@yahoo.com>
Sent: Tuesday, November 03, 2015 1:15 PM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: Best Science

As a member of the Board of Forestry, you have a big decision this week when it comes to protecting clean water and healthy streams. The science from your staff is clear: fish-bearing streams need at least 100-foot buffers where trees are left to stand alongside streams. Those buffers should be on all fish streams and upstream reaches that affect fish-bearing streams, and the policy should extend to all of Western Oregon. A 100-foot buffer is the amount needed according to the best science available. It is time for Oregon to catch up to our neighbors in Washington state, where streams get far more protection. Thank you for your service.

Pam

Pam Birmingham
Lifestyle Property Specialist
Windermere Stellar
Gearhart/Cannon Beach
Oregon USA
503.791.4752
pamb@windermere.com

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: Brent Ross <brentross@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, November 03, 2015 1:29 PM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: We need 100-foot streamside tree buffers

As a member of the Board of Forestry, you have a big decision this week when it comes to protecting clean water and healthy streams.

The science from your staff is clear: fish-bearing streams need at least 100-foot buffers where trees are left to stand alongside streams. Those buffers should be on all fish streams and upstream reaches that affect fish-bearing streams, and the policy should extend to all of Western Oregon.

A 100-foot buffer is the amount needed according to the best science available. It is time for Oregon to catch up to our neighbors in Washington state, where streams get far more protection.

Thank you for your service.

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: Richard Yarnell <ryarnell@mail179-2.suw41.mandrillapp.com> on behalf of Richard Yarnell <ryarnell@bctonline.com>
Sent: Tuesday, November 03, 2015 2:35 PM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: Cool streams a must: widen the buffer in anticipation of higher temperatures.

Dear Board of Forestry,

As you consider the buffer question, you have a unique opportunity to anticipate changing circumstances.

We've already seen the effects of water temps so high that salmon could not survive their migration to spawning grounds. As the climate changes, we can reasonably expect water temperatures to rise. If the buffers are not enough to keep the water cool, we'll lose salmonids.

If you set the buffer higher than even the scientists no recommend, you may provide a needed cushion. If it turns out that the buffer was set to wide, it can always be reset closer to streams. However, once the cutting to a too narrow zone is made, it will take years to reestablish an adequate one. This is the time to err on the conservative side. I urge you to set buffers in excess of 90 feet.

It is clear that our fish-bearing streams need AT BARE MINIMUM 90-foot buffers where trees are left to stand alongside streams. Those buffers must be on all fish streams and their tributaries. Warming upstream water before it flows into the fish bearing streams will have disastrous consequences. The policy should extend to all of Western Oregon.

The right balance between the economy and the environment cannot be decided on the forests in isolation. The economy of the fishery must be included, not just on the basis of timber taken out of cutting zones. Going beyond the demands of the Clean Water Act in anticipation of a warming climate will still affect only a small percentage of the forest landscape.

Sincerely,
Richard Yarnell
25780 S Jewell Rd
Beavercreek, OR 97004-8865

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: Rebecca Baker <rbaker@ecsol.net>
Sent: Tuesday, November 03, 2015 2:37 PM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: We need 100-foot streamside tree buffers

As a member of the Board of Forestry, you have a big decision this week when it comes to protecting clean water and healthy streams.

The science from your staff is clear: fish-bearing streams need at least 100-foot buffers where trees are left to stand alongside streams. Those buffers should be on all fish streams and upstream reaches that affect fish-bearing streams, and the policy should extend to all of Western Oregon.

A 100-foot buffer is the amount needed according to the best science available. It is time for Oregon to catch up to our neighbors in Washington state, where streams get far more protection.

Thank you for your service.

Rebecca Baker
11871 SE Acacia St
South Beach, OR 97366

Sent from my iPad

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: Frank Glass <frank.glass@mail143.wdc04.mandrillapp.com> on behalf of Frank Glass <frank.glass@hp.com>
Sent: Tuesday, November 03, 2015 3:40 PM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: Protecting Oregon's water and fisheries

Dear Board of Forestry,

I greatly appreciate the Board of Forestry giving hard scrutiny to the buffer needed for healthy streams.

My wife and I would encourage the adoption of the scientifically-supported 90 foot buffer of living trees as a minimum along stream banks, for all of Western Oregon. This distance would be Clean Water Act-compliant, and not overly restrictive.

Our waterways are too precious to treat as if we're still in the 1890s.

Thank you for your service.

Sincerely,
Frank Glass
1282 NW Skyline Dr
Albany, OR 97321-1336

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: elkaholic@eoni.com
Sent: Tuesday, November 03, 2015 3:55 PM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: Riparian Buffer areas

To Oregon Board of Forestry,

I am a small woodland operator and would like to comment on the proposed rules.

I would rather the rules in currently in place be adequate as they already cost me a lot of money on lost revenue.

If you Must adopt a new stricter standard, I suggest Option 2.
Definitely cannot live with option 1.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,

Rodger Huffman
PO Box 847
Union, OR 97883

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: sharon waterman <watermanranch@frontier.com>
Sent: Tuesday, November 03, 2015 4:45 PM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: Board decision on streamside buffers

Dear Chair Imeson,

When is enough, enough! As a rancher and timber landowner, I ask you to consider a measured approach to streamside buffers. Modern forest practices have nearly eliminated stream temperature impacts due to harvest, and scientific evidence shows that small temperature changes in headwater streams are not negatively impacting aquatic life.

While the environmental benefit of larger buffers is uncertain, the financial cost to landowners will be significant. The proposals advocated by some would cost Oregon landowners hundreds of millions of dollars. Package 1 would cost Oregon landowners over \$170 million! The impact of this decision would be felt most severely in rural areas already struggling to retain jobs.

As a rancher and timberland owner, I take pride in managing my land responsibly. Our operation does many projects to improve water quality and improve fish habitat. However, decisions that impose new, large costs on landowners with little benefit to the environment threaten family ranchers and timber owners, many of whom manage their forests for retirement or family investment purposes.

The decision you make regarding new stream protection measures will impact people's livelihoods, investments, and quality of life. I ask you to tailor solution to the size of the problem, rely on sound science, and take into account the family forest landowners who will undoubtedly be impacted by this decision. If you must make a decision on November 5, please take a measured approach and choose Package 2. My preferred approach is to retain current riparian buffers and stop the take over of private property.

Sincerely,

sharon waterman
87518 Davis Creek Ln
Bandon, OR 97411

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: Shawn@Home <cascadia@mountainroseherbs.com>
Sent: Tuesday, November 03, 2015 7:09 PM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: We need 100-foot streamside tree buffers

As a member of the Board of Forestry, you have a big decision this week when it comes to protecting clean water and healthy streams.

The science from your staff is clear: fish-bearing streams need at least 100-foot buffers where trees are left to stand alongside streams. Those buffers should be on all fish streams and upstream reaches that affect fish-bearing streams, and the policy should extend to all of Western Oregon.

A 100-foot buffer is the amount needed according to the best science available. It is time for Oregon to catch up to our neighbors in Washington state, where streams get far more protection.

Thank you for your service.

Shawn Donnille

Eugene, Oregon

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: Lew Aol <lwbatchelder@aol.com>
Sent: Tuesday, November 03, 2015 7:49 PM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: Proposed rules on harvesting trees near small and medium sized streams

Dear Sir:

It has come to my attention that the Board is considering new rules increasing the buffer for harvesting trees along side small and medium sized streams.

I own and operate a farm in Washington County which includes about 70 acres of forest land on which we have been growing Douglas Fir and Cedar trees for harvest. This farm has been in my family for over 150 years and is designated as a Sesquicentennial Farm.

As we harvest the trees, we have been pursuing an aggressive reforestation program. Much of this land borders a small drainage ditch which has for some reason been designated as a creek. This "creek" is typically dry from May thru November and no one of our family recalls ever seeing a fish in it.

Because the forested area bordering this creek is a long rather narrow strip of land, increasing the buffer would have a major impact on our ability to harvest mature trees and reforest. This would have a negative impact on our farm income. In addition we find that as the trees bordering the become mature, they are often falling over and depending on the direction they fall and block the creek.

Please carefully consider this proposed rule keeping in mind its impact on family farms. If you decide to go forward, please design the regulations such that property adjoining small waterways that were originally designed as drainage ditches and for some reason now designated as creeks are protected from this unnecessary regulation.

Sincerely yours,
Lewis W. Batchelder
Batchelder Farms LLC
26245 NW West Union Rd
Hillsboro, Oregon. 97124

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: Judy Stauffer <jukers52@mail143.wdc04.mandrillapp.com> on behalf of Judy Stauffer <jukers52@me.com>
Sent: Tuesday, November 03, 2015 8:27 PM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: Please ensure clean, healthy streams for Oregon

Dear Board of Forestry,

The Board of Forestry is faced with making a critical decision this week to ensure that Oregon maintains and protects our streams. We need our streams to be cool and clean to meet the needs of wildlife and fish. Clean and healthy streams also help to keep our rivers clean.

The science on this topic indicates that our fish-bearing streams need at least 90-foot buffers where trees are left to stand alongside streams. Those buffers should be on all fish streams and upstream reaches that affect fish-bearing streams, and the policy should extend to all of Western Oregon. I believe the conclusion that 90-foot stream-side buffers are needed to protect streams from clear cutting is supported by the assessment your own staff has performed. A 90-foot buffer strikes the right balance between the economy and the environment, something that suits Oregon's "green" values and that will meet the demands of the Clean Water Act.

I do feel the need to note one point that, while obvious, is important to me. While 90-foot buffers will provide adequate stream protection, we must still remember that 90-foot buffers on our streams will not provide adequate wildlife habitat for anything but fish, so we must not promote clear cutting to our main forestry management practice. But where clear cutting is permitted, it's time for Oregon to catch up to our neighbors in Washington state, where streams get far more protection.

Thank you for considering my comments and for the opportunity to submit them.

Sincerely,
Judy Stauffer
6080 Geyser Peak Pl
Eugene, OR 97402-7530

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: Camille Hall <camillehall@mail186-13.suw21.mandrillapp.com> on behalf of Camille Hall <camillehall@peak.org>
Sent: Tuesday, November 03, 2015 8:51 PM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: Protect Oregon's clean water and healthy streams.

Dear Board of Forestry,

I urge the Board of Forestry to act decisively this week to protect Oregon's clean water and healthy streams by adopting logging rules that are effective at keeping water cool and promoting recovery of fish habitats. Oregon still allows clearcutting to within 20 feet of most streams. That means too little shade to prevent the sun from heating streams beyond legal limits. Cutting trees next to streams also deprives fish of critical pool habitats and enables more sediment from roads and clearcuts to enter those same streams.

The state's most recent analysis clearly shows that we need 100-120 foot mandatory buffers to keep the streams as cool as the law requires. Forestry staff has done an excellent job of assessing the science on this topic, and it is clear that our fish-bearing streams need AT LEAST 90-foot buffers where trees are left to stand alongside streams. Those buffers should be applied to all fish streams and upstream reaches that affect fish-bearing streams and the policy should extend to all of Western Oregon.

A 90-foot buffer strikes the right balance between the economy and the environment. It will meet the demands of the Clean Water Act, but also affect only a small percentage of the forest landscape.

Sincerely,
Camille Hall
7175 NW Mountain View Dr
Corvallis, OR 97330-9118

From: John Kaib <johnkaib2@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 04, 2015 7:27 AM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry; Kalei Augustine
Subject: 100-foot streamside tree buffers

Dear Board of Forestry,

Today is a momentous day. You have a big decision when it comes to protecting clean water and healthy streams.

The science from your staff is clear: fish-bearing streams need at least 100-foot buffers where trees are left to stand alongside streams. Those buffers should be on all fish bearing streams. Additionally upstream reaches that affect fish-bearing streams need buffering. This policy should extend to both the east and west sides of the Cascades covering the entirety of OR.

According to the best science available a 100 foot buffer is required on theses fish bearing streams, nothing less.

I
t

is time for OR, historically a leader in forest protection, to now catch up with our neighboring states.

Though I am a physician, I have a degree in Forestry and am an active environmentalist. Previously I was on the Board of the Pacific Rivers Council.

Thank you for your service to this great state,

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: Harry R. Reid <harry.r33@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 04, 2015 12:07 PM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: We definitely need 100-foot streamside tree and shrub buffers

As a member of the Board of Forestry, you have a big decision this week when it comes to protecting clean water and healthy streams.

The science from your staff is clear: fish-bearing streams need at least 100-foot buffers where trees are left to stand alongside streams. Those buffers should be on all fish streams and upstream reaches that affect fish-bearing streams, and the policy should extend to all of Western Oregon.

A 100-foot buffer is the amount needed according to the best science available. It is time for Oregon to catch up to our neighbors in Washington state, where streams get far more protection.

Thank you for your service.

Sincerely,
Harry Reid

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: Lon Otterby <ottercruz@aol.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 04, 2015 2:30 PM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: We need 100-foot streamside tree buffers

As a member of the Board of Forestry, you have a big decision this week when it comes to protecting clean water and healthy streams. The science from your staff is clear: fish-bearing streams need at least 100-foot buffers where trees are left to stand alongside streams. Those buffers should be on all fish streams and upstream reaches that affect fish-bearing streams, and the policy should extend to all of Western Oregon. A 100-foot buffer is the amount needed according to the best science available. It is time for Oregon to catch up to our neighbors in Washington state, where streams get far more protection. Thank you for your service.

Lon Otterby
93995 Marcola Rd
Marcola, OR
97454

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: ORPrdSupport@egov.com on behalf of mwierenga@wildearthguardians.org
Sent: Wednesday, November 04, 2015 2:54 PM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: Input Received: Comments for the Board of Forestry
Attachments: Comments for the Board of Forestry - Entries.csv

Comments for the Board of Forestry

Submitted: 11/4/2015 2:53:46 PM

Name Marlies Wierenga

Address P.O. Box 42106 Portland, OR 97242 United States

Email mwierenga@wildearthguardians.org

Comments I am writing today to ask that the Board please adopt new riparian buffer rules that would provide an 100 foot buffer along salmon, steelhead and bulltrout streams in Western Oregon. It appears that from the Board's own analysis, this is the minimum width that would result in actual cold water protections for streams. The State is under a legal obligation to meet the standards set forth in the Clean Water Act and needs to be protective, according to The Environmental Quality Commission. Threatened and endangered runs of salmon, steelhead and bulltrout will have no chance, especially under future drought conditions like this summer, unless their habitat is improved. Stream temperature is a critical limiting factor. Washington State has had strong protections for decades, which has not drastically impacted the timber industry - many of whom operate in both states. Estimates for Oregon's current rule proposals are that less than 1% of Western Oregon private forestland would be impacted. Cold clean water is an invaluable resource that becomes more limited with every passing year. I urge the Board to ensure passage of a new rule that protects riparian buffers and ensures cold water for fish.

Mailing list

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: ORPrdSupport@egov.com on behalf of kismet52@msn.com
Sent: Wednesday, November 04, 2015 3:15 PM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: Input Received: Comments for the Board of Forestry
Attachments: Comments for the Board of Forestry - Entries.csv

Comments for the Board of Forestry

Submitted: 11/4/2015 3:14:23 PM

Name Jennifer Wheeler

Address 740 Elm Drive Petaluma, CA 94952 United States

Email kismet52@msn.com

Comments Today, I am eating wild King Salmon caught outside the Golden Gate off the coast of Marin. But could this salmon have originated in Oregon? Who knows? Please, do all you can to protect the habitat of our national treasure, the wild Chinook Salmon of the west coast. By maintaining healthy streams and rivers, we can continue to enjoy this marvelous fish. Thank you.

Mailing list

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: JOANNE KEERINS <keerins@wildblue.net>
Sent: Wednesday, November 04, 2015 4:22 PM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: buffer for streams

Sir,

I do not understand why the rules needs to be changes. The new rules will limit what the private landowner and public landowners can use their property. You are taking away the rights of private landowners with little benefit to the stream.

I understand that on November 5,2015, the Board of Forestry will chose a stream buffer prescription in response to the Department of Forestry word on water temperature. As rancher and landowner I would support not changing the buffers for streams, but if you need to choose among the rule packages before you, I strongly support Package #2.

Mike and Joanne Keerins
42174 Izee Paulina Lane
Canyon City, OR 97820

541-477-3301

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: ORPrdSupport@egov.com on behalf of cfxena888@gmail.com
Sent: Thursday, November 05, 2015 8:53 AM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: Input Received: Comments for the Board of Forestry
Attachments: Comments for the Board of Forestry - Entries.csv

Comments for the Board of Forestry

Submitted: 11/5/2015 8:52:28 AM

Name Cheryl Fergeson

Address 2956 W 3500 N Ogden, UT 84404 United States

Email cfxena888@gmail.com

Comments Oregon claims to be a state that cares about clean water, salmon and forests. But surprisingly, timber companies can log right up to streams. Without trees, sediment washes into streams and water gets too hot for fish. The Board of Forestry needs to develop new rules that will stop logging within 90 feet of salmon, steelhead and bull trout streams. Please act immediately to change these logging rules so that clean water, forests, and fish are protected in the future.

Mailing list

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: Barb Iverson <Barb@WoodenShoe.com>
Sent: Thursday, November 05, 2015 10:03 AM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: Buffer zones

To Whom It May Concern,

Please support the second package for the buffer zones. We have a stream along our farm that has buffers but as these increase for woodlands, our concern is the carryover to farm land. We are a small farm with a creek and a stream through our property as well as reservoirs. By the time we set back from the various waters, there will be no farming. Package two makes sense to us and fits in our ag program.

Thank you,

Barb Iverson

Iverson Family Farms, Inc.

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: ORPrdSupport@egov.com on behalf of debmandy2@gmail.com
Sent: Friday, November 06, 2015 12:28 AM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: Input Received: Comments for the Board of Forestry
Attachments: Comments for the Board of Forestry - Entries.csv

Comments for the Board of Forestry

Submitted: 11/6/2015 12:28:03 AM

Name Deb Trainor

Address 1540 S.28th St, Lincoln, NE 68502 United States

Email debmandy2@gmail.com

Comments I have traveled and camped out in beautiful Oregon forests I have eaten wonderful Salmon from Oregon rivers, and would like to keep doing both. Obviously you now know why NOT to log right up to the stream bed in your logging industry. SO PUT A STOP TO IT Stewardship is your role, stewardship of the forests, wildlife and water, not logging company profits.

Mailing list Please add me to the Oregon Board of Forestry meeting notification list.

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: Rick Till <ricktill@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, November 06, 2015 3:23 PM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: Please follow the science and adopt adequate buffers.

Yesterday, the Board of Forestry acted against the public interest by adopting small fish-bearing stream buffers of 60-80 feet instead of the 100 to 120 feet that is required to ensure adequate water quality for fish and people.

The Board of Forestry should be acting on behalf of all Oregonians. Our best interest is served by protecting and restoring fish habitat. Parochial decisions that protect the financial interests of a minority should not supersede the Board's responsibility to serve the public.

The Board's decision underscores the need for comprehensive reform of the forest practice rules to ensure the rules are updated to meet modern standards that protect public resources like our air, water, fish, and wildlife while allowing responsible landowners to continue to harvest timber.

Thank you for your service.

Rick Till
4106 SE 66th
Portland, OR 97206

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: Eileen Stark <ems45@comcast.net>
Sent: Saturday, November 07, 2015 2:50 PM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: At the Minimum: 100-foot buffers along fish-bearing streams!

60-80 feet is not good enough, and it was not what your scientists told you was needed to protect fish and clean water.

To protect wild aquatic species, Oregon Department of Forestry scientists relayed that there should be at least 100-foot standing tree buffers around small fish-bearing streams, and 120-foot buffers on medium fish-bearing streams.

There also ought to be comprehensive reform of the Oregon Forest Practices Act. Please consider future actions to increase buffers enough to actually protect fish and clean water. I also urge you to establish buffers on non-fish-bearing streams (which currently have none); limit the use of all herbicides applied on private forests that pollute air and water; and eliminate clearcuts.

Oregon has the least protective rules for private timberland logging! We need to get out of the dark ages and meet clean water standards, protect wildlife, improve quality of life, and provide fairness and healthy environments for Oregonians.

Thank you for your service.

Eileen Stark
3820 NE Wistaria
Portland, OR 97212

205 E. Wallace Street
Weston, OR 97886
October 20, 2015

Mr. Tom Imeson
Oregon Department of Forestry
2600 State Street
Salem, Oregon 97310

Dear Tom Imeson:

My name is Tyler Chase. I am an 8th grader, and I attend Weston Middle School. I am writing this because I'm concerned about the forest fires in Oregon and Washington.

In summer, a giant fire started that could possibly not be stopped by anyone. The fire is located on the border between the two states. I'm concerned the inferno will reach major cities like Portland. The measures increased too much even the National Guard is involved.

Could you please write back and tell me what the fire department is doing to stop it.

Sincerely,



Tyler Chase

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: Glenna Gray <glenna@nehalem.tel.net>
Sent: Wednesday, November 04, 2015 7:55 AM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: We need 100-foot streamside tree buffers

As a member of the Board of Forestry, you have a big decision this week when it comes to protecting clean water and healthy streams.

The science from your staff is clear: fish-bearing streams need at least 100-foot buffers where trees are left to stand alongside streams. Those buffers should be on all fish streams and upstream reaches that affect fish-bearing streams, and the policy should extend to all of Western Oregon.

A 100-foot buffer is the amount needed according to the best science available. It is time for Oregon to catch up to our neighbors in Washington state, where streams get far more protection.

Thank you for your service.
Glenna Gray

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: Steve Jarratt <srnet510@msn.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 04, 2015 8:10 AM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: We need 100-foot streamside tree buffers

As a member of the Board of Forestry, you have a big decision this week when it comes to protecting clean water and healthy streams.

The science from your staff is clear: fish-bearing streams need at least 100-foot buffers where trees are left to stand alongside streams. Those buffers should be on all fish streams and upstream reaches that affect fish-bearing streams, and the policy should extend to all of Western Oregon.

A 100-foot buffer is the amount needed according to the best science available. It is time for Oregon to catch up to our neighbors in Washington state, where streams get far more protection.

Thank you for your service.

Sent from my iPad

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: Bart Jones <bartmjones@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 04, 2015 9:40 AM
To: SELL Tara L * ODF
Cc: John Martinson/Bev Koch
Subject: riparian buffer zones

To the Board of Forestry:

First, let me say that OSWA does NOT represent me or my 93 acres of woodland in Linn County. Their basic stance seems to be 'The more we can get for our members, the better' -- even when that is not so good for the forests (long term) or the state. Of course this is what any special-interest group will do. But I don't want to be associated with OSWA politics, and neither do most of my woods-owning friends, even though they might belong to the group for other reasons.

It's important to me to keep creeks cool for anadromous fish. Also important is the livelihood of forest families. However, I think very few live only on forest income -- unless they have so big a spread that the size of streamside buffers becomes insignificant. Nearly all of us smaller guys are either retired or have job(s). The OSWA concern for 'poor tree farmers put out of business by expanded buffers' strikes me as largely fiction, and will remain so until I see some numbers. (How many land owners? What acreage? How much income lost?) Without that, it's rather clumsy propaganda.

That said, there are some real problems with specifying buffer zones. The goal is to keep creeks mostly shaded. How much vegetation is needed depends very much on what's there and the orientation of the stream. If a creek runs mostly north/south, it will only get sun for a short while around noon. If it runs east/west, it could get sun from the south for most of the day.

Besides that: If the cover is closed-canopy douglas fir, or deciduous thicket, a fairly small buffer will do the job. If it's open, medium-old ponderosa pine, 90 feet might not be enough.

With both factors, many gradations of shadiness occur.

'How much shade' is really what it's about; but that's probably much harder to regulate than 'size of no-touch areas.' I don't envy your job of setting practical rules. I have no doubt that you can do it better than anyone else.

However this ends up, remember that stream shade will become increasingly critical as the climate trends toward warmer and drier. We should be thinking in terms of decades or even centuries.

Good luck!

Bart Jones
834 NW 10th
Corvallis 97330

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: DRISCOLL Abbey N * ODF
Sent: Monday, November 02, 2015 5:32 PM
To: SELL Tara L * ODF
Subject: FW: Attn: Doug Decker

FYI

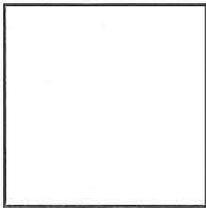
From: rmankinen@charter.net [mailto:rmankinen@charter.net]
Sent: Monday, November 02, 2015 5:28 PM
To: ODF_DL_ForestryInformation <ODF_DL_ForestryInformation@oregon.gov>
Subject: Attn: Doug Decker

Dear Mr. Decker:

I'm writing to strongly encourage the Board to establish better buffer zones surrounding creeks and streams, ideally a mandatory 100-120 feet as recommended by the state's most recent analysis. Reportedly these buffers would keep water temperatures in compliance with state law.

Yours truly,

Richard Mankinen, PhD



This email has been checked for viruses by Avast antivirus software.
www.avast.com

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: Bob Shumaker <bshumaker@coho.net>
Sent: Monday, November 02, 2015 10:24 AM
To: ODF_DL_Board of Forestry
Subject: Riparian Rule Decision November 5th

To: Oregon Board of Forestry

Re: Riparian Rule Decision on November 5th

We are small woodland owners of 140 acres in Washington County. Please consider the following in the riparian rule decision you make on November 5th:

- A “one size fits all” rule oversimplifies a complex, not-yet-fully understood issue
- A “one size fits all” rule ignores the benefits of site specific plans and common sense
- The RipStream study showed minor and temporary temperature increases. Scientific study shows this has no negative impact on fish
- Problems with the RipStream study such as taking into account stream flow, impact of non-shade factors, air temperatures and missing data need to be addressed
- The Regional Forest Practice Committee’s recommendations that look at doing a better job of distributing trees along streams and maintaining management options within the RMA to meet desired future conditions addresses the benefits of site specific plans, the complexity of the issue, and common sense

We support the Regional Forest Practice Committee’s recommendations.

We know this is a difficult decision and trust you will make the right decision,
Bob and Bonnie Shumaker

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: john pierce <firstsgtjp1@aol.com>
Sent: Monday, November 02, 2015 6:48 AM
To: SELL Tara L * ODF
Subject: ripariaan buffer

Ms. Sell,

My wife & I own a 328 acre ranch in the Applegate watershed near Medford, Oregon. It has been in our family for 70 years. We have carefully maintained the land to pass on to our four children (the 3rd generation). Minimal timber has been harvested over the years in order to maintain the family heritage. We pay special attention to wildlife enhancement and enjoy benefits we have worked so hard for.

There is a classed fish bearing stream running through the property and most of the valuable timber is within the 90 foot zone you are considering. Our maintenance of the forest over the years, through proper thinning and harvesting, has greatly improved wildlife habitat and stream characteristics. While there may be slight variances in stream temperatures, studies have shown that there is no negative impact on fish. In fact, the quality of our stream has improved.

Should you invoke the 90 foot buffer, our ranch (that we have carefully managed for 70 years), will lose most of its value and we will likely be unable to afford to keep it in our family. Its unbelievable and a financial disaster that we will have to give up something that is so meaningful to our family and future generations.

All we ask is that during your deliberations that you favorably adopt the recommendations of the Regional Forest Practices Committee. To do otherwise will be devastating to not only our family but to other families who work so hard in doing the right thing for our forests and wildlife.

John Pierce

SELL Tara L * ODF

From: Alex and Colene <acfread@peak.org>
Sent: Sunday, November 01, 2015 11:35 PM
To: SELL Tara L * ODF
Cc: Dale Cuyler; jimjamesOSWA@yahoo.com
Subject: Riparian Rule Decision Testimony by Alex Freadman

My family has lived here since 1934 on a 160 acre 1902 homestead. I have added 60 more acres to this 160 up and down the creek. We are three miles from the country road. Other families in the area go back the 1850's when the Indian wars were going on. We see no benefit to add more buffers than we already have to improve fish survival. Increased buffers will have devastating impacts on land owners: financial, logistics of logging, roads, management, etc.

Our property has 3565 feet of RMA.

- More than five miles of this creek did not have shade in the 1940's, 50's and 60's after WWII when all the logging started. The whole canyon was logged top to bottom on both sides.
- History re F1 - F2 Streams on our property in southwest Oregon [silver, steelhead, cutthroat] came up to spawn in the fall with the first high water. This occurs normally between Thanksgiving and the first of the year.
- The Indians took salmon with bow and arrows or basket.
- A family that goes back to the mid 1800 had chicken wire they put in and out of the stream to catch salmon.
- Another local family with 7 kids used bow and arrow, (spool of string mounted to the bow) to take salmon.
- One family took salmon with pitchfork and gunny sack or 22 rifle.
- A couple gals used to go up and down all the small streams in the area to pick up arrow heads after high water events knowing that the Indians had used bow and arrows in these streams.
- In 1956, 1957 and 1958 we (fire fighters working for DFPA) built dams on Hinkle Creek for swimming and log rolling. We fought fire with wet caulk boots.
- In the 50's the loggers would build us kids dirt dams to swim in for the summer.
- F1 and F2 streams have been drying up the past few years with the summer of 2014 being the worst year ever here. Bed rock pools that would normally have half dozen to a dozen small trout dropped a few feet, scummed over and no fish was seen after the first rain after it cleared up.
- A few years ago after a stream improvement was done, the salmon were blocked up behind the logs. A couple neighbors cut out a passage with power saws so the fish could come on up the stream.
- The steelhead sometimes would not go back down soon enough and would be stuck in bedrock pot holes.

**And according to our neighbors and our observation and ODFW studies
the fish (silvers, steelhead and cutthroat) keep coming back each year.**

Alex G. Freadman, 2001 Freadman Lane, Winston, Oregon 97496 541-679-9825
Freadman Family Forest, LLC, Small Woodland Member, Master Woodland Manager, many Natural Resource Classes

This is a letter sent to the OSWA office, intended for the Board of Forestry, from Bill Blackburn, an OSWA member in Clackamas County. Bill is a European Occupation and Korean War veteran. He has a SSBT stream on his property that dries up in the summer. His letter goes into detail of his investments in forestry and his property. He says 15% of his property is already restricted because of the fish bearing stream on his property. He is concerned how additional regulation will impact him financially and restrict his ability to manage his property as forestland.

Roger Reger. Oregon Small Woodland Association, October
 187 High Street Northeast 2015
 Salem, Oregon 97301 Friday

Roger: when I began I could care less about the riparian area. The good people from years ago know how I feel about their riparian demands for a stream of draining ditch that dry 2 months each year. Alvin Curt Melcher tells me (who I have been located in such water with 15% of my 87 7/4 acres set aside already) I'm to heck to get to drive or walk across my bridges which by the way are mud-sill bridges that few people know how to construct, but to their work? you bet. You have been in since '78.

That really fairs me up is the taxes imposed on the on-est-logger.

I have shipped about 100 loads of logs of my field since 1967. Do you realize how I have to spend that money or give it to Uncle Sam? If someone for pleasure or recreation has to buy a new car, I must spend it on equipment.

Here's my inventory: 2 D-2 Cat 1978 vintage 5.500

- 2 Wood Mizer 25,800⁰⁰
- 3 Edger \$13,000⁰⁰
- 4 Heavy duty trailers and fire tank \$9,000⁰⁰
- 5 1 ton Dodge pickup 20,000⁰⁰
- 6 1 1/2 hoist 6,000⁰⁰
- 7 2 5aters \$17,000⁰⁰ \$20,000⁰⁰

5 chainsaw blades for sawmill largest 880 \$10.00 each
1 trailer house 40,000 \$2000 each 5 boxes of blade 500% each
70 one device for travel - home improved.

I give the lumber away that I cut on the sawmill. Habit for humanity has come at least 5x if not more.

Catholic church for a garage for Ted. Threats from the archdiocese if we waste a full tree forest Coercion. Power in the hands of a few is down right disappointing and cruel.

William Robert Blackburner Labels at Davies.

Lots of Eagle Scouts require their lumber for their projects from my inventory.

People of the community drop in. I put lumber in the front yard for people to help themselves.

Reflexion be damned. Revamp the tax code so I am not hamstrung and may have a choice as to how I spend my labor. Not one dime have I received for compensation for working on my tree farms 12 thinning in 46 years spraying 20 gallon, 2000 gallon of herbicide for 46 years. Planting trees I paid. Not one penny from any government agency for anything. I do not believe in government assistance in any manner for anyone for anything.

I know I stand alone. So be it? I can hold my head up and say, "I did it my way!"

STATE BOARD OF FORESTRY

SALEM HEADQUARTERS

2600 STATE STREET

SALEM, OR 97310

November 4, 2015

Attn: State Forestry Board Members

Proposing to change the riparian stream side rules should not happen. The forest practices that are in place are very adequate to protect all concepts of water concerns. It is very disheartening that a fine organization such as this would even consider taking valuable property and assets away from a private citizen with no concern to value or compensation. The Western Oregon Forest Region is concentrated with small to large streams and the forest lands are owned by caring and stewards of the land.

Case in point: Our family has owned a little postage size stamp parcel of land consisting of 133 acres. This parcel was homesteaded by my great Uncle John (copy of homestead deed shows 23 Oct 1899 issued by President William McKinley). The land is on the head waters of Indian Creek in Western Lane County. Copy of property taxes show legal location.

On August 10, 2005 my brother and I did a 100% tree count and measurement all the alders along Indian Creek on both sides which were in the then 25' no cut buffer at that time. Note: I am going to use ten year old data for this presentation. The stream runs the full distance east and west of the two 40's. Only alder was tallied in this count. No Douglas fir volume was tallied. There is considerable volume of Douglas fir in the required 100 foot zone. This is approximately ½ mile of stream side.

My brother and I tallied 850 alders 7 inches up to 36 inches in diameter breast high. We used a high taper factor for this tally. Our alder are medium taper but we used a conservative approach. The alder volume tallied for this ½ mile creek side required leaving, tallied up to 88,500 board feet. Tally sheets are included. Using this volume of 88,500 bdft and a 2005 value of \$500 per M would extend to a value of \$44,500. Fast forward 10 years and a growth factor of 3% (very conservative) approximately 27,000 bd ft would be added. Current estimated alder volume is 116Mbf x \$575 = \$66,700. Estimated Douglas fir volume to be left would be approximately 35Mbf x \$625 = \$22,000. Total value taken would then be \$93,700. Keep in mind now we do not include the alder in the required area between 25 feet and 90 feet. I believe this is a significant amount to a small family tree farm owner. How will I recapture the value?

Recapture method: Value of alder above is \$66,700. Use rate or loan rate would be 3%.

Calculation: \$66,700 x 3% per annum = \$2001 x 45 years = \$90,045 value in 45 years.

Total value taken would thus be \$66700 + 90045 = 156745. Proposed payment from the government body taking property. Total value divided by the number of years taken for public use equals annual rental to be paid to property owner. \$156,745/45 = \$3,480 or \$4.09 per tree. **RENT IS USUALLY COLLECTED FROM ONE USING ANOTHER'S PROPERTY. TAKING IS NOT LEGAL.**

DICK BEERS, 2185 CARMEL AVE, EUGENE, OR 97401 541-687-1854 EMAIL: rbeers2606@comcast.net

5

VEEV TITLE
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Homestead Certificate No. 4595
Application 9314

WHEREAS, There has been deposited in the GENERAL LAND OFFICE of the United States a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Honeburg, Oregon, whereby it appears that, pursuant to the Act of Congress, approved 20th May, 1862, "To secure Homesteads to Actual Settlers on the Public Domain," and the acts supplemental thereto, the claim of John J. Beers has been established and duly consummated, in conformity to law, for the

Southwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the south half of the northwest quarter of section four and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section five in township sixteen south of range ten west of Willamette Meridian in Oregon, containing one hundred and sixty acres

according to the Official Plat of the Survey of the said Land, returned to the GENERAL LAND OFFICE by the Surveyor General: NOW KNOW YE, That there is, therefore, granted by the United States unto the said JOHN J. BEERS

the tract of land above described: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said tract of Land, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said John J. Beers

and to his heirs and assigns forever; subject to any vested and accrued water rights for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights, as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and decisions of courts, and also subject to the right of the proprietor of a vein or lode to extract and remove his ore therefrom, should the same be found to penetrate or intersect the premises hereby granted, as provided by law. And there is reserved from the lands hereby granted, a right of way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the GENERAL LAND OFFICE to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the twenty third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety nine, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty fourth.

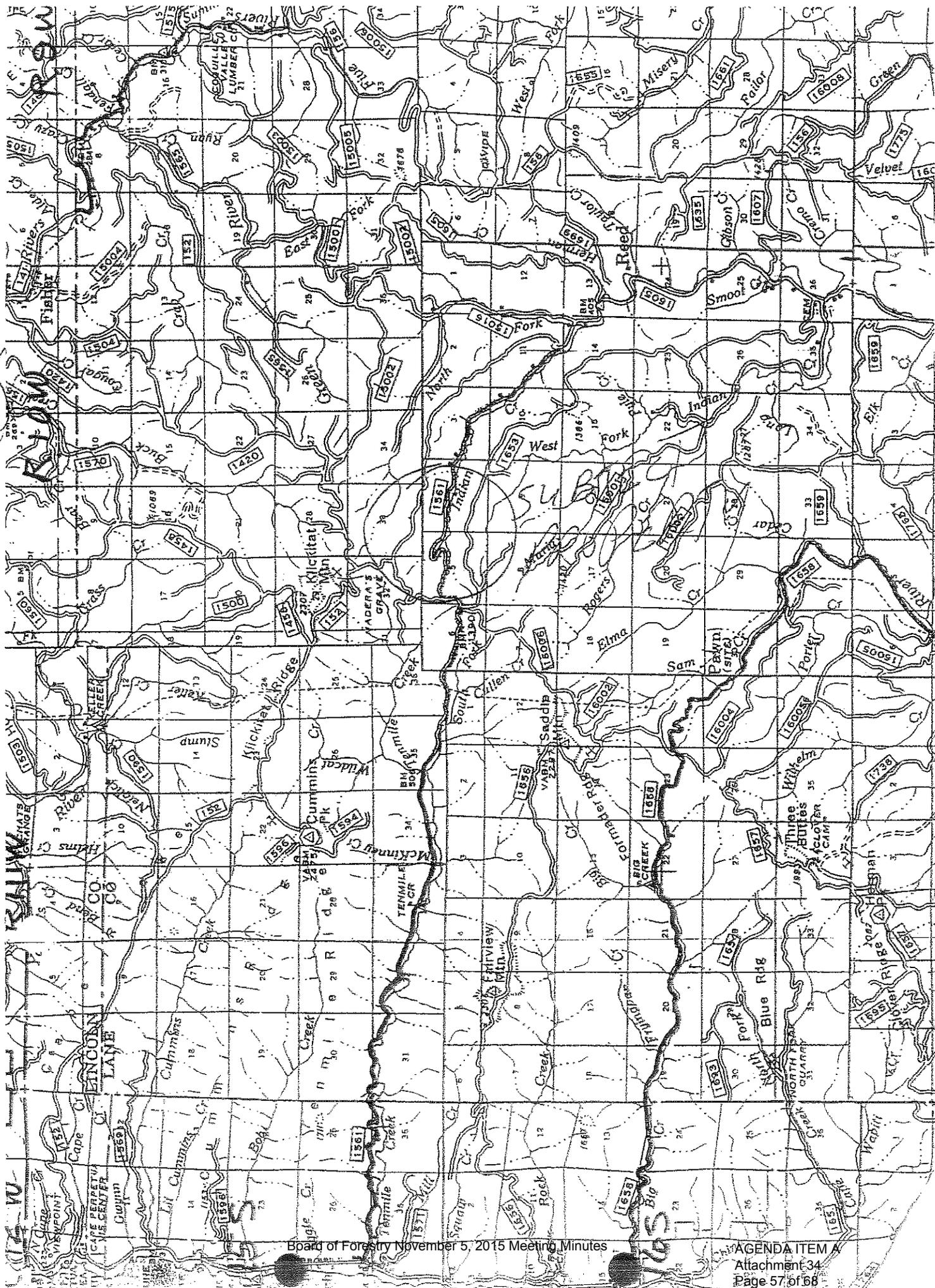
By the President: William McKinley

(Seal)

Sp. W. E. McKean

Secretary

Handwritten scribbles and markings in the upper left corner of the map.

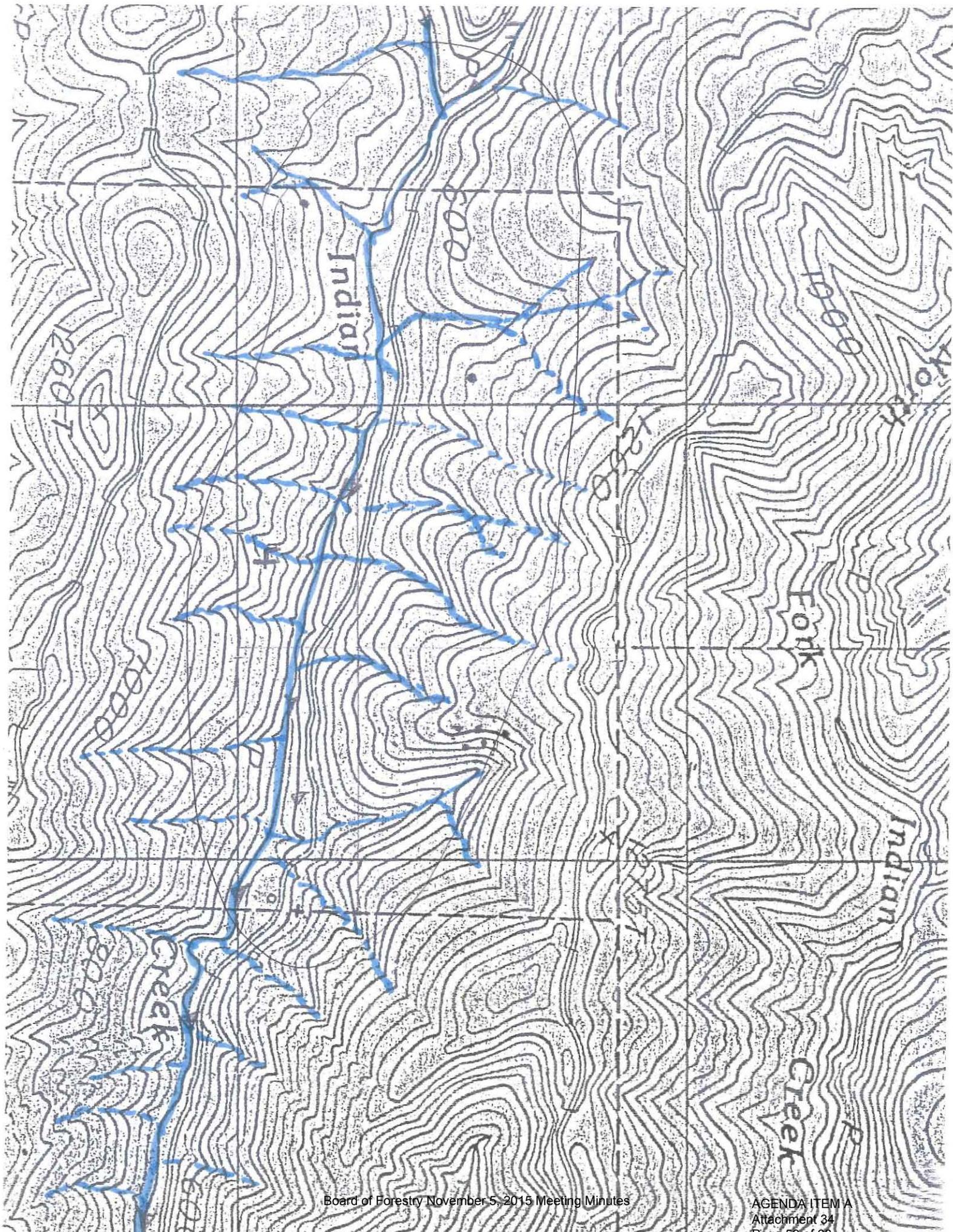


SEC 5 MAP OF PROPERTY



Tract 556

YELLOW INDICATES TAKING



R&R Beers Tree Farm Alder Talley Sheets

August 10-11 All Alders 25 feet on each side of Indian crk tallied

25 feet plus 25 feet plus avg stream width 15 feet total width of riparian zone

Tarrif used Total
from Footage

65 feet west side east side south side north side south side north side Total

Highest ta by

diameter North fork North fork south fork south fork main fork main fork Tree coun FBM per T Size

Breast Hig	sheet 1	sheet 2	sheet 3	sheet 4	sheet 5	sheet 6	Each	Footage	
7	3	9		6	16	14	48	10	480
8	4	8	2	6	24	15	59	30	1,770
9	10	7	3	5	17	24	66	40	2,640
10	5	5	2	9	27	23	71	50	3,550
11	8	6	3	3	21	38	79	70	5,530
12	8	4	2	11	30	30	85	80	6,800
13	2	5	4	6	37	24	78	80	6,240
14	9	10	7	3	20	26	75	80	6,000
15	7	5	2	4	11	25	54	120	6,480
16	5	4		4	17	12	42	120	5,040
17	1	1	1	3	11	14	31	150	4,650
18		4			20	6	30	150	4,500
19	3	1	1		8	11	24	170	4,080
20	1		1	1	18	11	32	200	6,400
21		2	1		5	3	11	200	2,200
22			1		8	1	10	240	2,400
23					8	2	10	270	2,700
24				1	10	5	16	270	4,320
25					2	1	3	330	990
26					4	1	5	370	1,850
27					7		7	370	2,590
28					2	1	3	420	1,260
29	1				1		2	420	840
30			1		2	2	5	490	2,450
31					1		1	550	550
32							0		0
33							0		0
34				1			1	690	690
35							0		0
36			1		1		2	750	1,500
Total	67	71	32	63	328	289	850		88,500

850

Experienced average \$500
Selling Price per thousand
Total Value of Stream side alder \$44,250

57865 INT
104115

Appendix C

Tree Tally Card

①

User name RH Beck's Tree Farm Plot size Creek North Multiplication factor* 1
 Stand name NORTH FORK WEST SIDE Species ALDER Average tariff number _____
 Date 8-10-2005 Stand age _____

25'-10" x 25' Plot Trees W SIDE CREEK ONLY Tariff Trees

DBH (in.)	Plot number										Total trees	Total trees per acre
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
7	•••							X	X	10	3	30
8	•••							X	X	30	4	120
9	•••							X	40		10	400
10	•••							X	50		5	250
11	•••							X	70		8	560
12	•••							X	80		8	640
13	•••							X	80		2	160
14	•••							X	80		9	720
15	•••							X	120		7	840
16	•••							X	120		5	600
17	•••							X	150		1	150
18	•••							X	150			
19	•••							X	170		3	510
20	•••							X	200		1	200
21												
22												
23												
24												
25												
26												
27												
28												
29	•							X	420		1	420
30												
31												
32												
33												
34												
35												
36												
Total											67	5600

Plot no.	DBH (in.)	Height to nearest 5 ft.	Radial growth for 5 yrs. (in.)	Tariff no. from access tables
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
		Total		
		Average		

* Multiplication factor = $\frac{\text{Plot size correction factor}}{\text{Number of plots}}$

- Dot count key
- = 1
 - = 2
 - = 3
 - = 4
 - = 5
 - ┌• = 6
 - └• = 7
 - = 8
 - ▣ = 9
 - ⊠ = 10



Recommended plot sizes	Distance between trees			
	less than 8 ft.	8-16 ft.	16-24 ft.	more than 24 ft.
Plot size (acres)	1/100th	1/50th	1/20th	1/10th
Plot radius (ft. & in.)	11'10"	16'8"	26'4"	34'2"
Plot radius (ft.)	11.8	16.7	26.3	34.2
Plot size correction factor	100	50	20	10

Appendix C

Tree Tally Card

(2)

User name BEERS TF
 Stand name NEFORK INDIAN E
 Date 8/10/03

Plot size 100%
 Species ALDER
 Stand age _____

Multiplication factor* _____
 Average tariff number _____

EAST BANK Plot Trees

5 PM CUMM

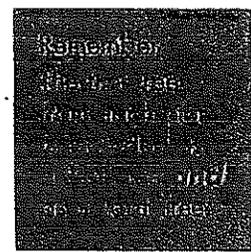
Tariff Trees

DBH (in.)	Plot number										Total trees	Total trees per acre
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
7	2										9	10 90
8	2										8	30 240
9	2										7	40 280
10	2										5	50 250
11	2										6	75 420
12	2										4	20 320
13	2										5	80 400
14	2										10	80 800
15	2										5	120 600
16	2										4	20 480
17	2										1	150 150
18	2										4	150 400
19	2										1	170 170
20												200
21	2										2	20 400
22												
23												
24												
25												
26												
27												
28												
29												
30												
31												
32												
33												
34												
35												
36												
Total											71	5370

Plot no.	DBH (in.)	Height to nearest 5 ft.	Radial growth for 5 yrs. (in.)	Tariff no. from access tables
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
Total				
Average				

* Multiplication factor = $\frac{\text{Plot size correction factor}}{\text{Number of plots}}$

- Dot count key
- = 1
 - = 2
 - = 3
 - = 4
 - = 5
 - ◻ = 6
 - ◻ = 7
 - ◻ = 8
 - ◻ = 9
 - ◻ = 10



Recommended plot sizes	Distance between trees			
	less than 8 ft.	8-16 ft.	16-24 ft.	more than 24 ft.
Plot size (acres)	1/100th	1/50th	1/20th	1/10th
Plot radius (ft. & in.)	11'10"	16'8"	26'4"	34'2"
Plot radius (ft.)	11.8	16.7	26.3	34.2
Plot size correction factor	100	50	20	10

Appendix C

Tree Tally Card

User name RVRBEANS

Plot size 100%

Multiplication factor* 3

Stand name SOUTH FORK - SOUTHSIDES Species ALDER

Date 8-10-2005 Stand age _____

Plot Trees

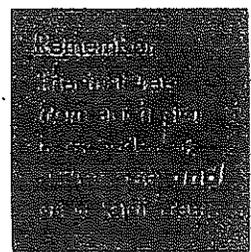
DBH (in.)	Plot number										Total trees	Total trees per acre
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
7								X	10			
8	••							X	30		2	60
9	•••								40		3	120
10	•••								50		2	100
11	••••								70		3	210
12	•••••								80		2	160
13	••••••								80		4	320
14	•••••••								80		7	560
15	••••••••								120		2	240
16									120			
17	•								150		1	150
18									150			
19	•								170		1	170
20	•								200		1	200
21	•								200		1	200
22	•								240		1	240
23												
24												
25												
26												
27												
28												
29												
30	•								490		1	490
31												
32												
33												
34												
35												
36	•								750		1	750
Total											32	3970

Tariff Trees

Plot no.	DBH (in.)	Height to nearest 5 ft.	Radial growth for 5 yrs. (in.)	Tarif no. from access tables
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
		Total		
		Average		

* Multiplication factor = $\frac{\text{Plot size correction factor}}{\text{Number of plots}}$

- Dot count key
- = 1
 - = 2
 - = 3
 - = 4
 - = 5
 - = 6
 - = 7
 - = 8
 - = 9
 - = 10



Recommended plot sizes	Distance between trees			
	less than 8 ft.	8-16 ft.	16-24 ft.	more than 24 ft.
Plot size (acres)	1/100th	1/50th	1/20th	1/10th
Plot radius (ft. & in.)	11'10"	16'8"	26'4"	34'2"
Plot radius (ft.)	11.8	16.7	26.3	34.2
Plot size correction factor	100	50	20	10

Tree Tally Card

(4)

User name R.R. Beans Plot size 10030
 Stand name S Fork - West N Side Species Alder
 Date 8/10/05 Stand age _____

Multiplication factor* _____
 Average tariff number _____

Norfolk Bank Plot Trees

GPA 2005

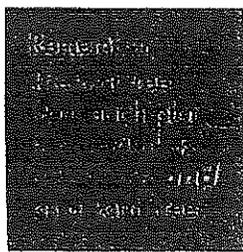
Tariff Trees

DBH (in.)	Plot number										Total trees	Total trees per acre	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
7	•										6	6.10	60
8	•										6	6.30	60
9	•										5	5.40	200
10	•										9	9.50	450
11	•										3	3.70	210
12	•										11	11.00	880
13	•										6	6.80	460
14	•										3	3.80	240
15	•										4	4.20	480
16	•										4	4.20	480
17	•										3	3.150	450
18													150
19													170
20											1	1.200	200
21													20
22													240
23													
24											1	1.500	270*
25													
26													
27													
28													
29													
30													
31													
32													
33													
34	•										1	1.400	690
35													
36													
Total											63	63.50	710

Plot no.	DBH (in.)	Height to nearest 5 ft.	Radial growth for 5 yrs. (in.)	Tarif no. from access tables
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
		Total		
		Average		

Multiplication factor = $\frac{\text{Plot size correction factor}}{\text{Number of plots}}$

- Dot count key
- = 1
 - = 2
 - = 3
 - = 4
 - = 5
 - ◻ = 6
 - ◻ = 7
 - ◻ = 8
 - ◻ = 9
 - ◻ = 10



4500
6000
5270

Distance between trees	Distance between trees			
	less than 8 ft.	8-16 ft.	16-24 ft.	more than 24 ft.
1/100th	1/50th	1/20th	1/10th	
11'10"	16'8"	26'4"	34'2"	
11.8	16.7	26.3	34.2	
	50	20	10	

Tree Tally Card

User name RTR BEERS TREE FARM Plot size _____
 Stand name INDIAN MAIN - SOUTH Species ALDER
 Date 8-11-2005 SIDE Stand age _____

Multiplication factor 5
 Average tariff number _____

DBH (in.)	Plot Trees										Total trees	Total trees per acre
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
7	1	1						160			16	10
8	1	1	1					720			24	30
9	1	1	1					680			17	40
10	1	1	1					1350			27	50
11	1	1	1					1470			21	70
12	1	1	1					2400			30	86
13	1	1	1	1				2760			37	80
14	1	1	1					1600			20	80
15	1	1	1					1320			11	120
16	1	1	1					2040			17	120
17	1	1	1					1650			11	150
18	1	1	1					3000			20	150
19	1	1	1					1360			8	170
20	1	1	1					3600			18	200
21	1	1	1					1000			5	200
22	1	1	1					1920			8	240
23	1	1	1					2160			8	270
24	1	1	1					2700			10	270
25	1	1	1					660			2	330
26	1	1	1					1480			4	370
27	1	1	1					2590			7	370
28	1	1	1					840			2	420
29	1	1	1					420			1	420
30	1	1	1					980			2	490
31	1	1	1					550			1	550
32												
33												
34												
35												
36	1	1	1					750			1	750
Total											328	40360

Tariff Trees				
1	2	3	4	5
Plot no.	DBH (in.)	Height to nearest 5 ft.	Radial growth for 5 yrs. (in.)	Tariff no. from access tables
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
		Total		
		Average		

* Multiplication factor = $\frac{\text{Plot size correction factor}}{\text{Number of plots}}$

- Dot count key
- = 1
 - = 2
 - = 3
 - = 4
 - = 5
 - ◻ = 6
 - ◻ = 7
 - ◻ = 8
 - ◻ = 9
 - ◻ = 10



Recommended plot sizes	Distance between trees			
	less than 8 ft.	8-16 ft.	16-24 ft.	more than 24 ft.
Plot size (acres)	1/100th	1/50th	1/20th	1/10th
Plot radius (ft. & in.)	11'10"	16'8"	26'4"	34'2"
Plot radius (ft.)	11.8	16.7	26.3	34.2
Plot size correction factor	100	50	20	10

Tree Tally Card

User name R+R Beers Plot size _____
 Stand name MAIN INDIAN W SIDE Species Alm
 Date 8/11/11 Stand age _____

Multiplication factor* 6
 Average tariff number _____

Plot Trees

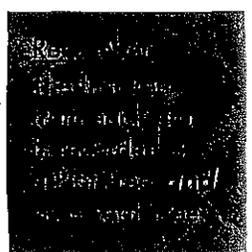
DBH (in.)	Plot number										Total trees	Total trees per acre
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
7	10										10	140
8	30										30	450
9	40										40	960
10	50										50	1150
11	70										70	2660
12	80										80	2400
13	80										80	1920
14	80										80	2080
15	120										120	3000
16	120										120	2160
17	150										150	900
18	170										170	1870
19	200										200	2200
20	200										200	600
21	240										240	340
22	270										270	540
23	270										270	1350
24	330										330	330
25	370										370	370
26											-	-
27	420										420	420
28											-	-
29	490										490	980
30												
31												
32												
33												
34												
35												
36												
Total											289	28100

SUNSHINE Tariff Trees

Plot no.	DBH (in.)	Height to nearest 5 ft.	Radial growth for 5 yrs. (in.)	Tarif no. from access tables
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
Total				
Average				

* Multiplication factor = $\frac{\text{Plot size correction factor}}{\text{Number of plots}}$

- Dot count key
- = 1
 - = 2
 - = 3
 - = 4
 - = 5
 - = 6
 - = 7
 - = 8
 - = 9
 - = 10



Recommended plot sizes	Distance between trees			
	less than 8 ft.	8-16 ft.	16-24 ft.	more than 24 ft.
Plot size (acres)	1/100th	1/50th	1/20th	1/10th
Plot radius (ft. & in.)	11'10"	16'8" /	26'4"	34'2"
Plot radius (ft.)	< 11.8	16.7	26.3	34.2
Plot size correction factor	100	50	20	10

07-01-2015 TO 06-30-2016 REAL PROPERTY TAX STATEMENT
 LANE COUNTY 125 E. 8TH AVE. EUGENE, OR 97401 (541) 682-4321

www.lanecounty.org/at

AS UNKNOWN

ACRES: 109.27

ACCOUNT #

LAST YEAR'S TAX 586.87
 See back for explanation of taxes marked with (*)

CURRENT TAX BY DISTRICT

U Lane Education Service Dist	12.41
U Lane Community College	34.43
Mapleton School District	272.04
Education Totals:	318.88
Western Lane Ambulance Dist LO	25.03
U Western Lane Ambulance Dist	17.79
U Port of Siuslaw	8.20
U Lane County	71.13
Lane County Public Safety LO	30.59
General Government Totals:	152.74
U Lane Community College Bond II	11.17
Fire Patrol - West	121.28
Bonds - Other Totals:	132.45

VALUES AS OF 01/01/2015	LAST YEAR	THIS YEAR
REAL MARKET VALUE		
LAND	800.79 87,525	825. 90,148
STRUCTURES	0	0
TOTAL	87,525	90,148
M5 SPECIAL		
ASSESSED VALUE	86,105	90,148
M5 REAL MKT VALUE	86,105	90,148
ASSESSED VALUE	52,421	55,613
EXEMPTIONS	0	0
TAXABLE VALUE	52,421 508.99	55,613

FOREST DEFERRAL

MORTGAGE CO:
 If a mortgage company pays your taxes, this statement is for your records only.

TAX PAYMENT OPTIONS
 (See back of statement for payment instructions)

	Pay By	Discount	Net Amount Due
In Full	11/16/2015	18.12	585.95
2 / 3	11/16/2015	8.06	394.65
1 / 3	11/16/2015	None	201.35

2015-2016 TAXES BEFORE DISCOUNT	604.07
TOTAL TAX (After Discount)	585.95

604.07
 586.87
 17.20

pd off
 1395
 10/28/15

07-01-2015 TO 06-30-2016 REAL PROPERTY TAX STATEMENT
 LANE COUNTY 125 E. 8TH AVE. EUGENE, OR 97401 (541) 682-4321

www.lanecounty.org/at

ACCOUNT #

STATUS UNKNOWN

LAST YEAR'S TAX 128.84
 See back for explanation of taxes marked with (*)

ACRES: 23.99

CURRENT TAX BY DISTRICT

VALUES AS OF 01/01/2015	LAST YEAR	THIS YEAR
REAL MARKET VALUE		
LAND	66,079	28,366.4 <u>68,051</u>
STRUCTURES	0	0
TOTAL	66,079	68,051
M5 SPECIAL		
ASSESSED VALUE	18,904	19,792
M5 REAL MKT VALUE	18,904	19,792
ASSESSED VALUE	11,509	12,210
EXEMPTIONS	0	0
TAXABLE VALUE	11,509	508.96 <u>12,210</u>

U Lane Education Service Dist	2.73
U Lane Community College	7.56
Mapleton School District	59.72
Education Totals:	70.01
Western Lane Ambulance Dist LO	5.49
U Western Lane Ambulance Dist	3.90
U Port of Siuslaw	1.80
U Lane County	15.62
Lane County Public Safety LO	6.72
General Government Totals:	33.53
U Lane Community College Bond II	2.46
Fire Patrol - West	26.63
Bonds - Other Totals:	29.09

FOREST DEFERRAL

Potential Additional Tax

MORTGAGE CO:

If a mortgage company pays your taxes, this statement is for your records only.

TAX PAYMENT OPTIONS

(See back of statement for payment instructions)

	Pay By	Discount	Net Amount Due
In Full	11/16/2015	3.98	128.65
2/3	11/16/2015	1.76	86.66
1/3	11/16/2015	None	44.22

2015-2016 TAXES BEFORE DISCOUNT 132.63

TOTAL TAX (After Discount) 128.65

PO # 1354 10/28/16