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August 1, 2008

For a lack of a better name let us call this:

A Management Plan for the U.S. Forest Service timber land in the Eleven Western States. (better yet the Portland Oregonian Plan)

1. Divide this land as follows:
 - a. 40% for environment concerns including Wilderness, Parks, View Points, Old Growth and any other environment issue.
 - b. 10% to protect Riparian Areas.
 - c. 50% to produce products for the American Public.
2. Establish this plan for a minimum period of 80 years.
3. To eliminate nuisance lawsuits against the Plan, require the plaintiff to establish a bond to pay for any damages.
4. Each side is responsible for the Forest Health on their portion of the land.
5. The U.S. Forest Service to supervise this plan. The Forest Service to review the Plan every 6 to 8 years and report to the President and the Congress.

BENEFITS

1. Most importantly the Plan would energize Rural Communities with jobs and small business activity.
2. Economists report for every million board feet of timber harvested, it creates 16 to 19 year round family wage jobs. This alone contributes tax revenue to the State of Oregon along with the supporting industries tax payments.
3. The Plan would eliminate the need for in lieu of Timber harvest payments to the Counties.
4. Harvest the timber on an allowable sale acreage. Example, 80 year growing period, cut one eightieth per year. The same applies to every growing period. This protects the same amount of timber on the ground in perpetuity.
5. Presently we import approximately 40% of our soft wood. This Plan would greatly reduce imports.
6. The Plan would help our imbalance of payments to foreign countries.
7. Small acreage timber harvest provides more wildlife activities. Many animals feed on the edges.
8. The Plan would help reduce forest fires.
9. The Plan should stop the negative activities from both sides.
10. The Plan would create a legitimate competition for each side and they could show the public how good a job they would do on the land allotted to them.

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Since writing the first page of a Timber Management Plan and advice from Environment and Timber, I wish to supply this addendum.

1. The 40% of land allocated to the Environment would allow harvest (only when authorized by Environmental Side), except for those lands already under wilderness. Any timber or bio mass sold, the funds to be set a side (like stewardship funds) for use to improve or establish trails or anyother endeavor that would enhance recreation or ecological benefits to the Forest.
2. Regarding the 40% of land set aside for the Environment, the Environmentalists reserve the right to designate any of their land wilderness or other designations of their choice.
3. Allocate the division of lands by Watersheds to ensure a fair cross section of the Forest Service Land.

Representative Paul Holvey:

Oregon job gains-losses 1989 forward

Logging	minus 7,000	
Heavy construction	minus 1,400	
Sawmill and treatment	minus 5,500	
Plywood	minus 11,200	
Machinery manufacturing	minus 2,000	
Computer -electrical manufact	minus 14,000	(note) 1998-2009
Transportation- manufact	minus 3,800	
Paper mills	minus <u>3,400</u>	
Total job losses	58,300	High pay- Industrial jobs

Building construction	plus 4,200	
Building equipment contractors	plus 5,200	
Specialty trade contractors	plus 2,200	
Medal fabricators	<u>plus 2000</u>	
Total	plus 13,600	(note) These do not reflect the jobs loss in 2009

Public sector job gains

State government	plus 12,000
Education	plus 6,000
Local government	plus <u>70,000</u>
Total	plus 88,000

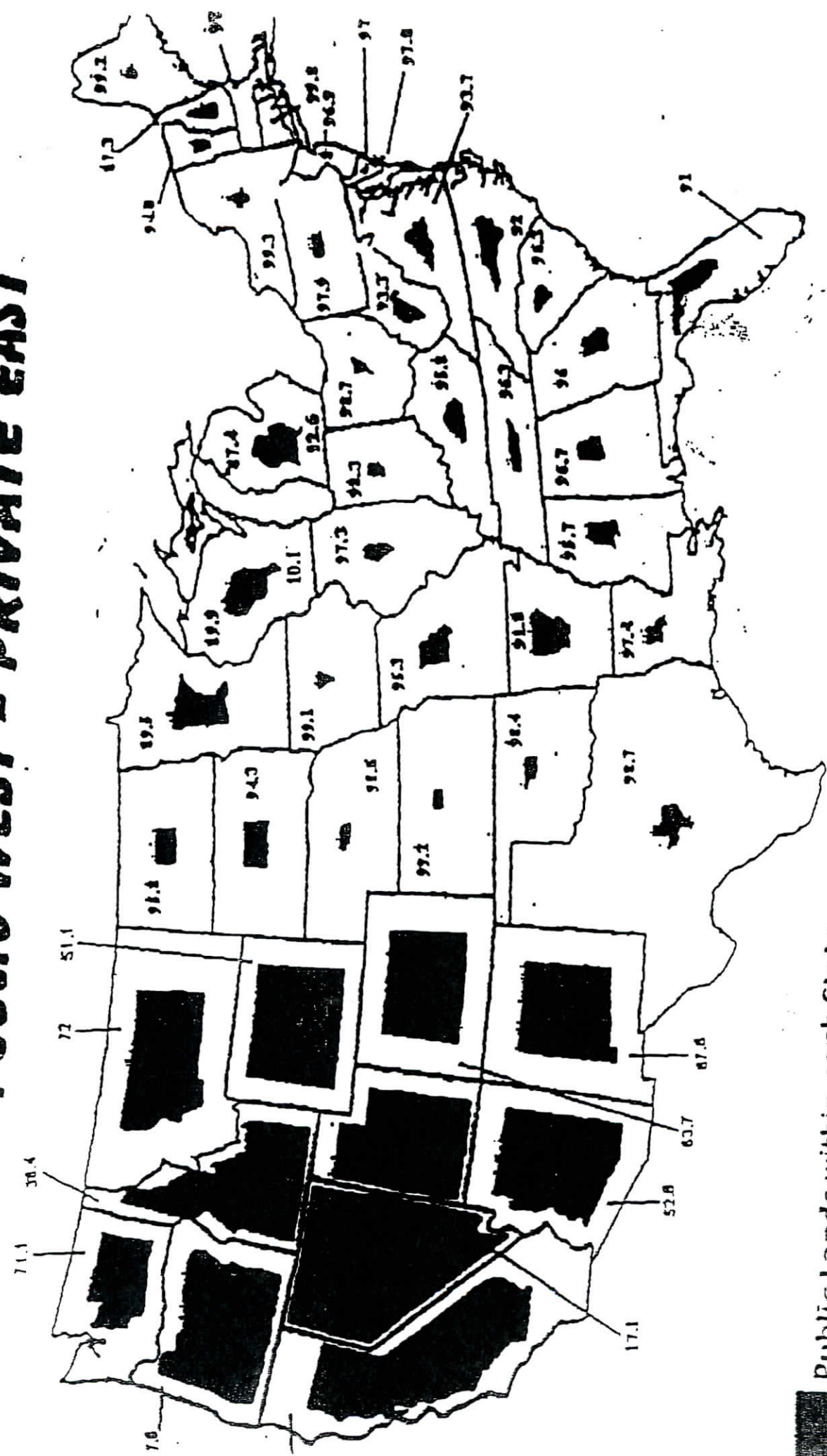
These numbers are taken directly from the Oregon Department of Employment

Bill J. Kluting

Carpenters Industrial Council

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

PUBLIC WEST - PRIVATE EAST

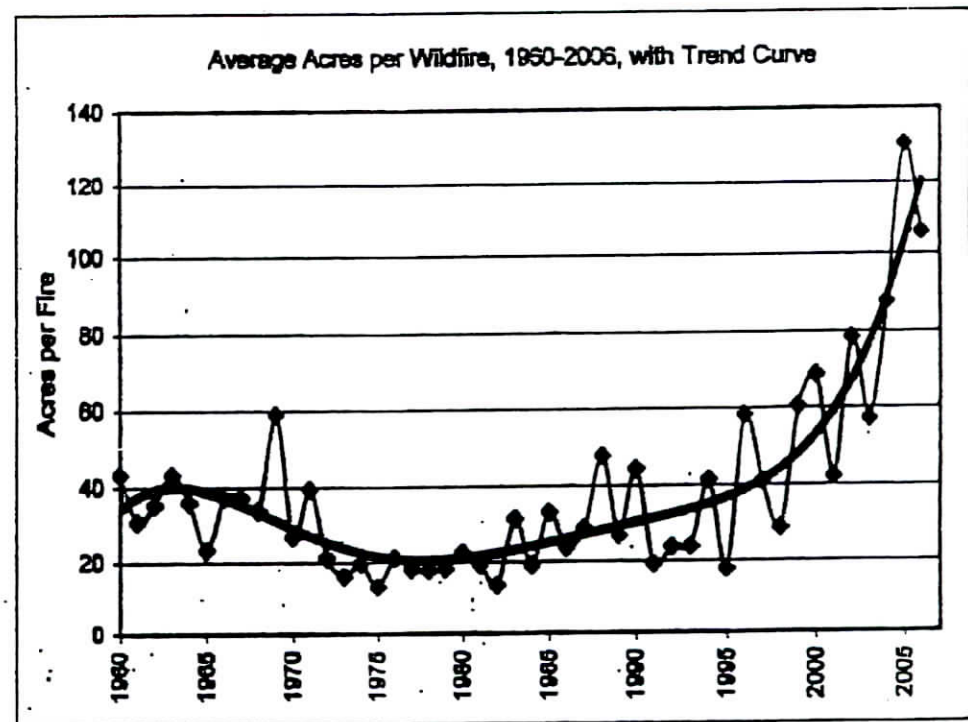
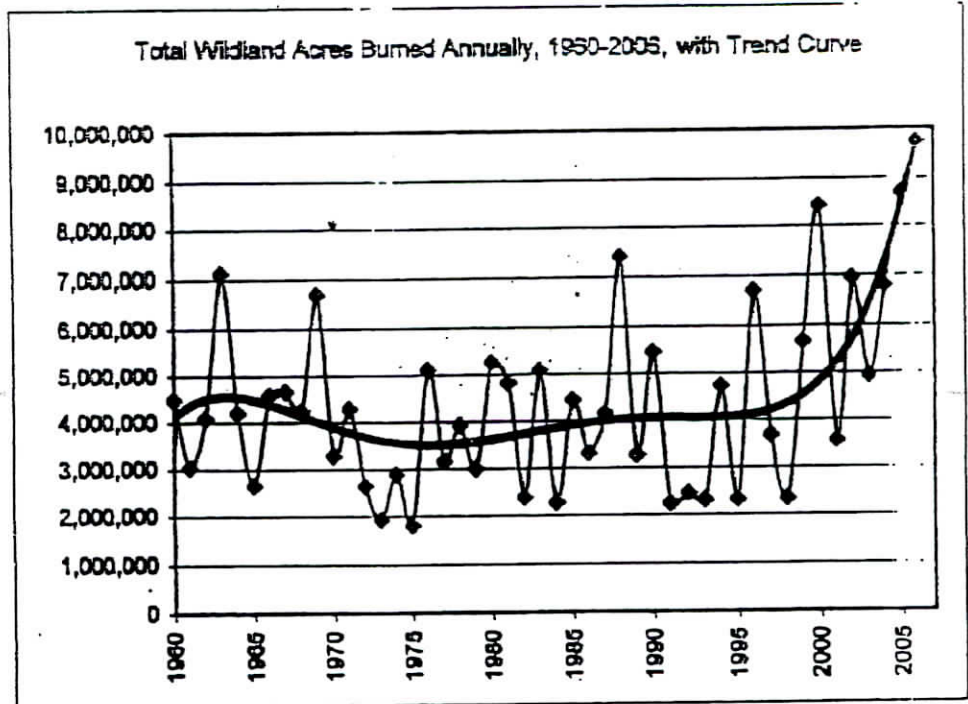


Public Lands within each State
Percent of Private Lands within each State

AAW Convention, Sparks, NE Nov. 2001

year	fires	acres	ac/fire
2005	91,254	9,725,805	105
2005	85,552	8,595,753	131
2004	77,534	8,790,582	88
2003	85,943	4,918,088	57
2002	85,458	6,937,584	76
2001	84,079	3,555,138	42
2000	122,627	5,422,237	69
1999	83,702	5,551,976	60
1998	81,043	2,328,709	29
1997	88,517	3,572,816	41
1996	115,025	6,701,390	58
1995	130,019	2,315,730	18
1994	114,049	4,724,014	41
1993	97,031	2,310,420	24
1992	103,830	2,457,885	24
1991	116,953	2,237,714	19
1990	122,763	5,452,874	44
1989	121,714	3,281,732	27
1988	154,573	7,398,889	48
1987	143,877	4,152,575	29
1986	139,980	3,308,133	24
1985	133,840	4,434,748	33
1984	118,536	2,255,134	19
1983	161,649	5,080,553	31
1982	174,755	2,382,036	14
1981	249,370	4,814,208	19
1980	234,882	5,260,825	22
1979	163,196	2,986,828	18
1978	218,842	3,910,913	18
1977	173,998	3,152,644	18
1976	241,699	5,109,828	21
1975	134,872	1,791,327	13
1974	145,858	2,878,095	20
1973	117,957	1,915,273	16
1972	124,554	2,841,188	21
1971	108,398	4,278,472	39
1970	121,736	3,278,585	27
1969	113,351	6,689,081	59
1968	125,371	4,231,996	34
1967	125,025	4,858,586	37
1966	122,500	4,574,389	37
1965	113,694	2,952,112	23
1964	118,358	4,187,309	36
1963	164,183	7,120,768	43
1962	115,345	4,078,894	35
1961	98,517	3,035,219	31
1960	103,357	4,478,188	43

Source: National Interagency Coordination Center



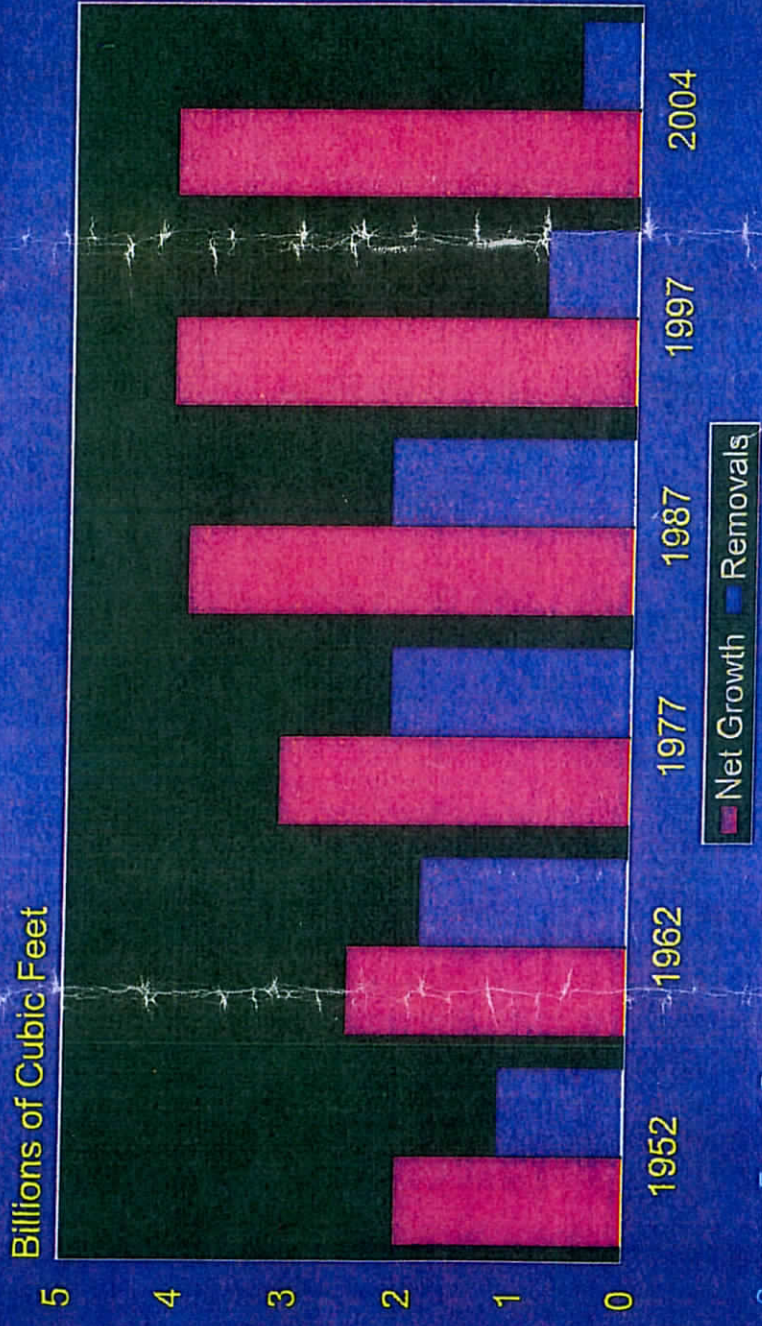
Ave 129,814 4,288,573 37
 Total 6,053,416 208,921,985

* 2004 fires and acres do not include state lands for North Carolina

Net forest growth greatly exceeds removals on NFS lands

NFS Forest Growth and Removals

All National Forests - 1952-2004



Source: Forest Resources of the United States, 1997; GTR-NC-219. USDA-Forest Service, 2001; NFS Cut & Sold Reports.